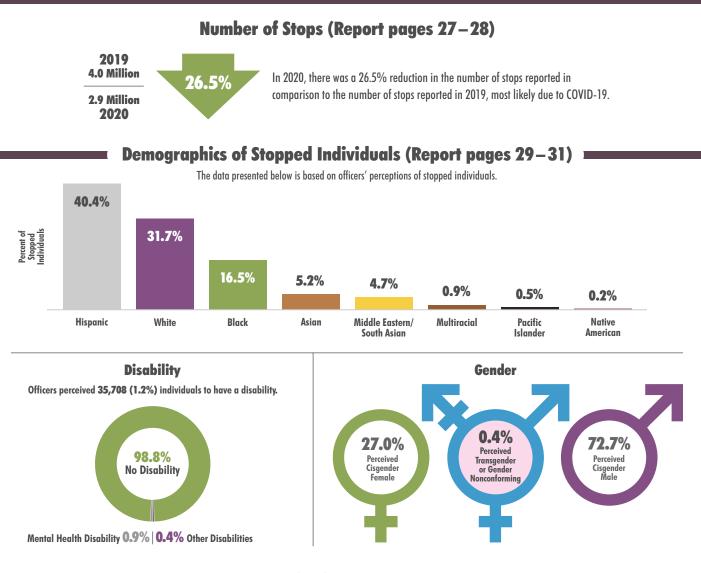
# RIPA 2022 REPORT QUICK FACTS

Between January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020, 18 law enforcement agencies, including the 15 largest law enforcement agencies in California, collected data on nearly <u>3 million vehicle and pedestrian stops</u>. RIPA defines a stop as a search or detention.

The 2022 Annual Report contains several different types of analyses 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, analyses of search discovery rates, and stop frequencies by daylight conditions, force rates used during stops, and traffic violation codes. For analyses that were replicated across multiple years, many disparities observed in this year's report were similar to those presented in the previous year's report. Please see the full report to review all analyses in detail.



#### Search Rates (pp. 52-56)

The search rate of Black individuals was 2.4 times the search rate of White individuals. Officers searched 18,777 more Black individuals than White individuals.

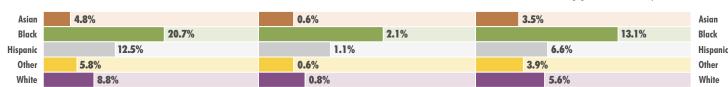
## **Racial/Ethnic Disparities**

Use of Force Rates (pp. 58-61)

Officers used force against Black individuals at 2.6 times the rate of White individuals.

#### Result of Stop: No Action (pp. 43-48)

In responding to the question "Result of Stop," 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 2.3 times as often as they did for White individuals, indicating those stopped Black individuals were not engaged in criminal activity.



# RIPA 2022 REPORT QUICK FACTS

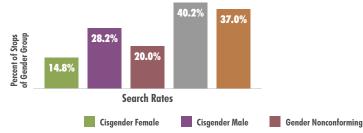
## Transgender Disparities (Report pages 62 – 73)

#### **Search Discovery Rates by Gender**

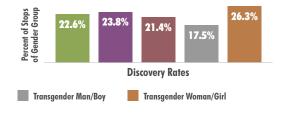
#### **Discovery Rates**

Transgender women/girls were searched at **2.5 times** the rate at which individuals perceived to be cisgender females were searched. Officers searched transgender men/boys at **1.4 times** the rate at which they searched individuals perceived to be cisgender males.

**Search Rates** 



Search discovery rates refer to the proportion of searched individuals that officers discover to be in possession of contraband or evidence. Officers discovered contraband or evidence on **23.5%** of individuals who were searched. Officers discovered contraband or evidence during searches of transgender men/boys at the **lowest rate** out of all gender groups.



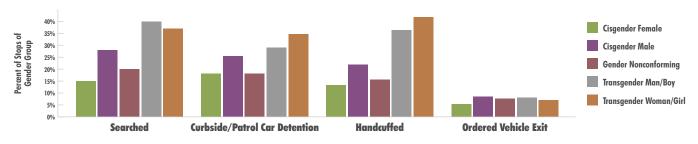
#### **Reason For Stop by Gender**

A substantially higher proportion of cisgender individuals were stopped for traffic violations while transgender individuals had a higher proportion of stops reported as reasonable suspicion stops.



#### **Actions Taken During Stops**

In three out of the four categories of actions taken against stopped individuals examined, officers took those actions against transgender individuals at higher rates in comparison to cisgender individuals.

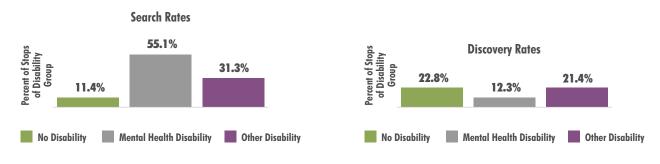


# RIPA ZO22 REPORT QUICK FACTS

## Disability Disparities (Report pages 83–89)

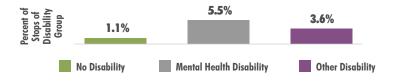
### Search and Discovery Rates by Disability

Overall, individuals perceived to have a mental health disability were searched at 4.8 times the rate at which officers searched individuals perceived not to have a disability. Individuals with other disabilities were searched at 2.7 times the rate at which officers searched individuals perceived not to have a disability. Despite large differences in search rates, individuals with mental health disabilities and other disabilities had lower discovery rates than individuals perceived not to have a disability.



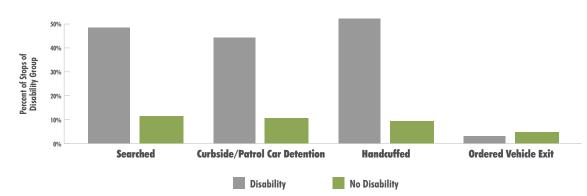
### **Use of Force Rates by Disability**

Officers used force against individuals with disabilities more often than individuals perceived not to have a disability; force was used 5.2 times more often against individuals with mental health disabilities and 3.3 times more often for individuals with other disabilities.



### **Actions Taken During Stops**

Stopped individuals whom officers perceived to have a disability were searched, detained on the curb or in a patrol car, and handcuffed over 4 times the rate at which officers took those actions toward individuals perceived not to have a disability.

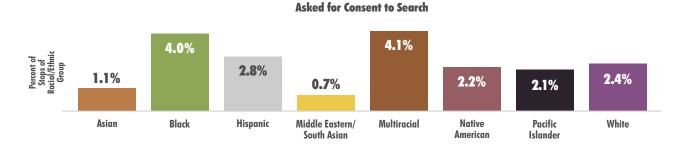


# RIPA ZO22 REPORT QUICK FACTS

## Consent Searches (Report pages 97–111)

#### **Persons Asked for Consent to Search**

In RIPA data, officers must indicate if they asked the stopped individual for consent to search their person or property and if the person consented to the search. Overall, officers requested consent from 2.7% of stopped individuals. The rate at which officers asked for consent varied by racial/ethnic group, ranging from 0.7% of Middle Eastern/ South Asian individuals to 4.1% of Multiracial Individuals.



#### **Consent Given Response Rate**

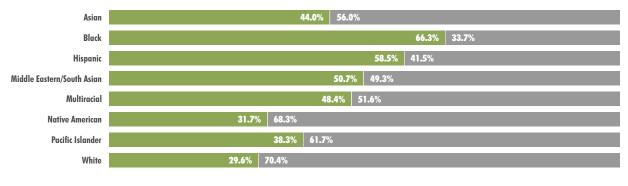


95% of individuals consented to a search when asked by an officer.

#### **Reason for Stop for Consent Only Searches**

"Consent only searches" are searches where no other basis for the search is selected except "consent given." Consent only searches varied by racial/ethnic group and type of stop. Officers conducted over half of consent only searches of Black, Hispanic/Latine(x), or Middle Eastern/South Asian individuals during stops initiated for traffic violations.



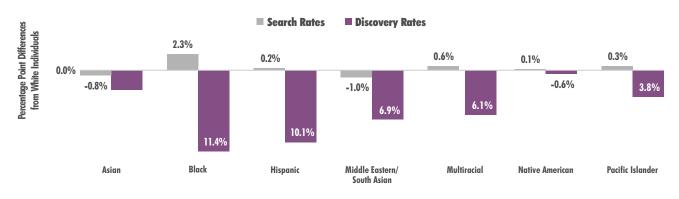


# RIPA ZO22 REPORT QUICK FACTS

## Supervision Searches (Report pages 116-126)

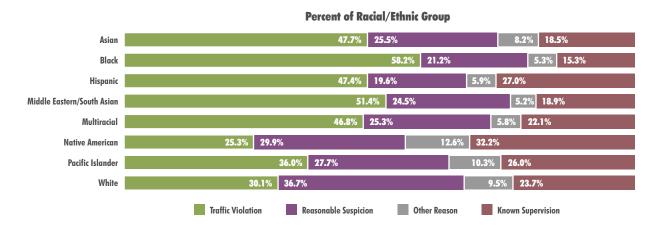
### **Supervision Only Searches: Search and Discovery Rates**

For supervision only searches, where supervision status was the only basis for the search, Black individuals had the most pronounced differences for both search and discovery rates in comparison to White individuals. Discovery rates for supervision only searches were lower for all racial/ethnic groups of color in comparison to White individuals.



### **Reason For Stop for Supervision Only Searches**

Of stops where officers conducted a supervision only search, Black individuals had higher proportions of being stopped for a traffic violation while White individuals had higher proportions of being stopped for reasonable suspicion. Overall, just over one in five (21.8%) supervision only searches occurred during stops where the primary reason for stop was because the stopped individual was known to be on supervision; this means officers conducted a majority of supervision only searches during stops unrelated to a person's supervision status, such as for traffic violations. This was especially true of supervision only searches of individuals perceived to be Black.

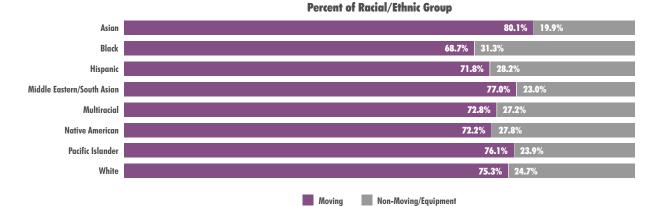


# RIPA 2022 REPORT QUICK FACTS

## Pretextual/Traffic Violation Stops (Report pages 131 – 141)

### **Traffic Violation Type**

Officers must select one of three types of traffic violations associated with traffic stops: 1) moving, 2) equipment, and 3) non-moving. A higher proportion of traffic violation stops of Black individuals were for non-moving/equipment violations in comparison to White individuals.



11.4% Non-Moving/Equipment Traffic Violation Stops of Racial/Ethnic Group Window Obstruction Violations 8.7% The "window obstruction violation" reason for stop was one of the top five nonmoving/equipment violations reported by officers only for Black, Hispanic/ Percent of 5.6% 5.5% Latine(x), and White individuals. The proportion of non-moving/equipment 4.6% violation stops initiated for window obstruction violations for Hispanic/Latine(x) individuals was 2.5 times the proportion for White individuals and the proportion for Black individuals was 1.9 times the proportion for White individuals. Non-Moving/Equipment Traffic Violation Stops of Racial/Ethnic Group 1.2% 1.2% Percent of **Bike Light Violations** 0.7% The proportion of non-moving/equipment violation stops initiated for bicycle 0.5% lighting violations for Black and Hispanic/Latin(x) individuals was 1.7 times the 0.4% proportion for White individuals. Asian Black Hispanic Other White

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. To view the full 2022 RIPA Board Report, visit https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports.