

2026 RIPA Report: Stop Data Analysis

Garrett Lindsey CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT SECTION CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



2026 Focus

- The theme for the 2026 RIPA Report is the impact of racial and identity profiling on public safety.
 - "Public safety" is preliminarily defined as <u>the experience of community</u> <u>members being and feeling safe from threats to their lives or wellbeing</u>.
- How can public safety be evaluated using RIPA stop data?
 - What data elements relate to public safety?
 - What analyses could speak to the impacts of profiling on public safety?

ATTORNEY CARE AND A DEPARTMENT OF J

Additional Analyses

- What additional analyses should be included in the Stop Data section, if any?
 - Analysis within and between vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian stops
 - E.g., for vehicles we examine moving, non-moving and equipment violations
 - Analyses related to public safety
 - Hotspot/concentration analysis
 - Analysis of consent searches
 - Analysis of agencies that have prohibited pretext stops
 - Analyses related to reporting officers' characteristics
 - E.g., race/ethnicity and years experience
 - Analyses of durations of stops
 - Longitudinal analysis of Wave 1 agencies' stop data



Organization of Stop Data Section

Past RIPA Reports

- Generally, the Stop Data section has been organized by flow of stop/event first, then demographic information within that stop.
- In the 2025 RIPA Report, the Stop Data section was generally organized by flow of stop/event, but included a section that focused on Youth.

2026 RIPA Report

- Organize the Stop Data section by characteristics of the stopped person first (e.g., Race and Ethnicity, Mode of Travel, etc.)?
- Or, continue the practice of organizing the information by event first, or something in between (like the 2025 Report's explicit break-out section on Youth)?



Sorted by Identity Characteristics

- Organized by More Generally Understood Category First
- Allows Reader to More Readily Consider How Differences in Identity Group Composition Impact Next Step
 - E.g., that one group is searched more often may impact how we understand differences in discovery rates or differences in stop times
- Flow of information allow reader to more readily connect the events of one group across the stop
- Provides a greater focus on systemic bias by group



Sorted by Identity Characteristics First

- Introduction and General Description of Stop Data
 - Describing Total Number of Stops, Defining Practices within Stops and other Terms
- Race and Ethnicity
 - "Calls for Service" by Race and Ethnicity
 - •••
 - "Results of Stop" by Race and Ethnicity
- Mode of Travel
 - "Calls for Service" by Mode of Travel, with Race and Ethnicity intersection
 - •••
 - "Results of Stop" by Mode of Travel, with Race and Ethnicity intersection
- Gender
 - "Calls for Service" by Gender
 - •••
 - "Results of Stop" by Gender



Sorted by Stop Flow

- More Focused on Particular Practices within a Stop
- May Be More Useful to Understand Impacts of a Particular Police Practice
- Generally, previous reports use Stop Flow Organization (but see last year's analysis of youth)



Sorted by Stop Flow First

- Introduction and General Description of Stop Data
 - Describing Total Number of Stops
- Calls for Service
 - "Calls for Service" by Race and Ethnicity
 - "Calls for Service" by Mode of Travel, Race and Ethnicity Intersection
 - "Calls for Service" by Gender ... Disability Status ... English Fluency
- Reason for Stop
 - "Results of Stop" by Race and Ethnicity
 - "Results of Stop" by Mode of Travel, Race and Ethnicity Intersection
 - "Results of Stop" by Gender ... Disability Status ... English Fluency

•••

• Results of Stop ...



Topics for Subcommittee Discussion

- 1. How can the Stop Data section contribute to this year's theme of public safety?
- 2. What data analyses should be included in the Stop Data section this year?
- 3. How should the data be organized—by individual characteristic, by stop event, or something else?



Questions?