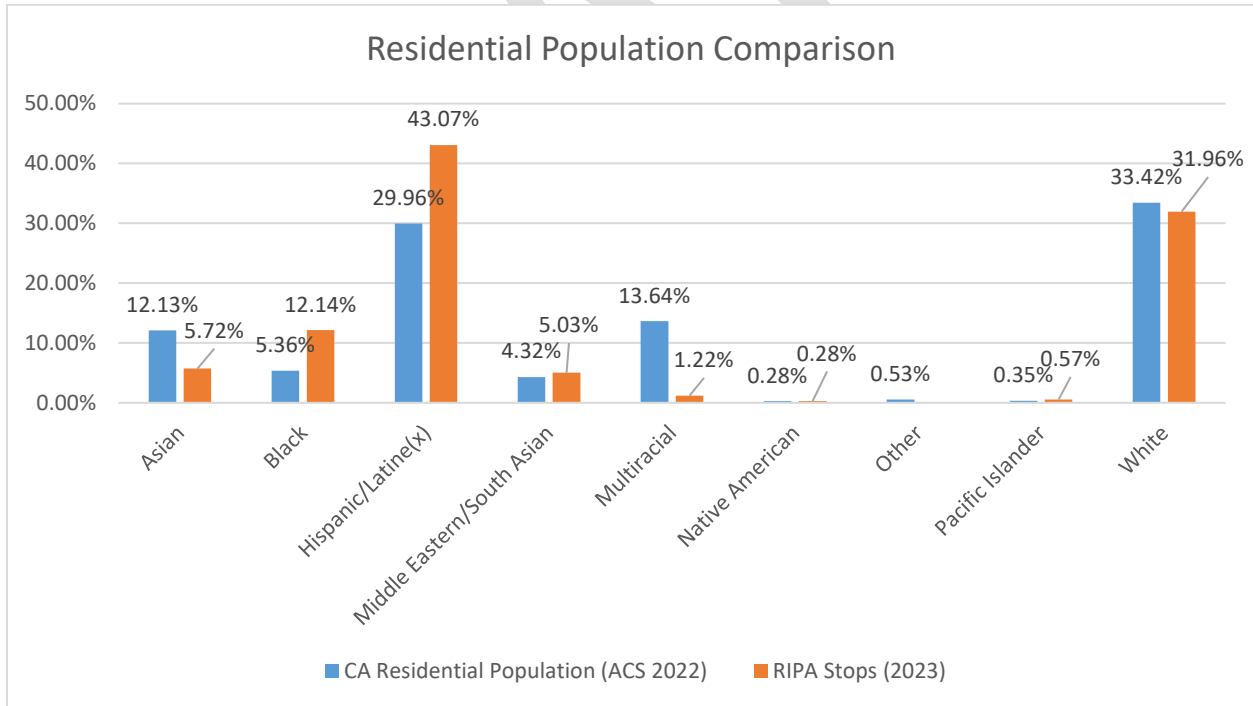


Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board 2025 Report

Quick Facts

RIPA requires law enforcement agencies to collect data on all reportable stops. A reportable stop is any detention of a person by a peace officer or any interaction with a peace officer that results in a search. In their reporting, officers must include their perception of the stopped person’s race and identity demographics. Between **January 1, 2023, and December 31, 2023**, 539 law enforcement agencies in California collected data on over **4.7 million vehicle and pedestrian stops** and submitted that data to the Department of Justice. The data law enforcement agencies submitted showed the following:

Overall Racial/Ethnic Disparities (Report pages XX– XX) ¹

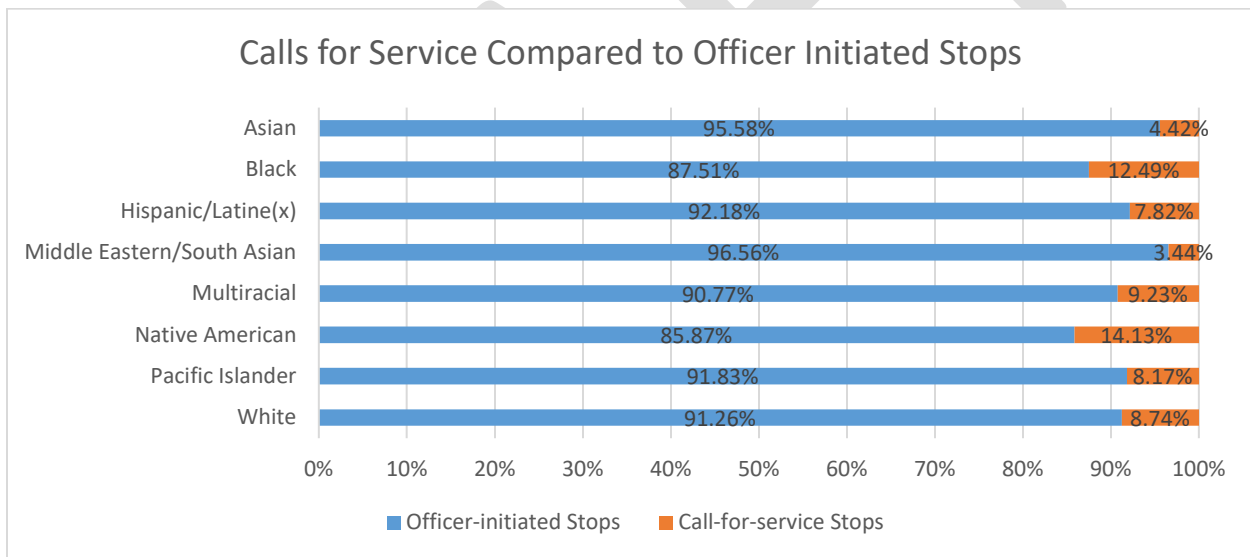


¹ To perform the residential population comparison analyses, the RIPA analysts compared the U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey 5-year data (2019-2022) to the RIPA 2023 Stop Data. (Appendices Tables Appendix D- Disparity Test Methodology at p. 219.) Please note that persons who were perceived by the officer as more than one race or ethnicity are categorized in this report as Multiracial. (Appendices Tables Appendix D- Disparity Test Methodology at pp. 218-220.) In addition, the Hispanic/Latine(x) category included everyone who self-identified as any one race and Hispanic. Individuals who identified as more than one race and Hispanic/Latine(x) were categorized as Multiracial. This is the same operational definition used to identify Hispanic/Latine(x) individuals in past RIPA reports using the Census Bureau’s Hispanic/Latino Origin by Race table. (Appendices Tables Appendix D- Disparity Test Methodology at pp. 219-220.)

Officers perceived the highest proportion of individuals stopped to be Hispanic/Latine(x) individuals (43.07%, 2,033,482 stops), followed by White (31.96%, 1,508,816 stops), Black (12.14%, 573,293 stops), Asian (5.72%, 270,230 stops), Middle Eastern/South Asian (5.03%, 237,511 stops), Multiracial (1.22%, 57,444 stops), Pacific Islander (0.57%, 27,100 stops), and Native American individuals (0.28%, 13,259 stops).

Overall, the disparity between the proportion of stops and the proportion of residential population was greatest for Black and Hispanic/Latine(x) individuals. Black individuals were stopped 126.46 percent more often than expected and, Hispanic/Latine(x) individuals were stopped 43.76 percent more often than expected, given the population of the state. Conversely, Asian individuals were stopped 52.82 percent less frequently than expected, and multiracial individuals stopped 91.08 percent less frequently than expected. White individuals were stopped 4.38 percent less frequently than expected.

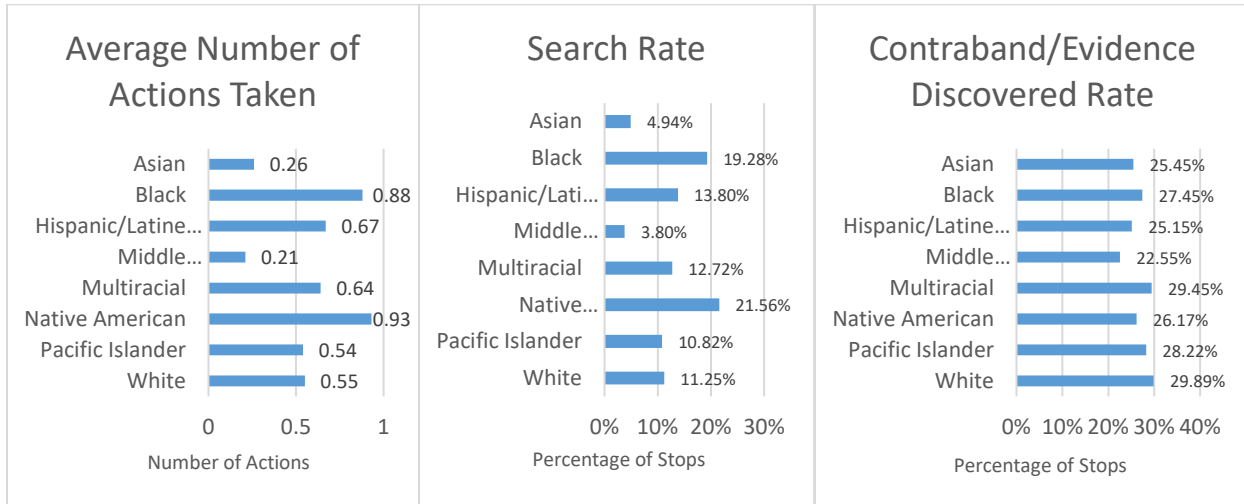
Calls for Service (Report Pages XX-XX)



Overall, officer-initiated stops were more common than calls for service. Calls for service comprised the highest rate of stops for Native Americans (14.13%, 1,874 stops) and Black individuals (12.49%, 71,586 stops). Conversely, calls for service stops initiated based on a call for services were lowest for Asian individuals (4.42%, 11,935 stops) and Middle Eastern/South Asian individuals (3.44%, 8,179 stops).

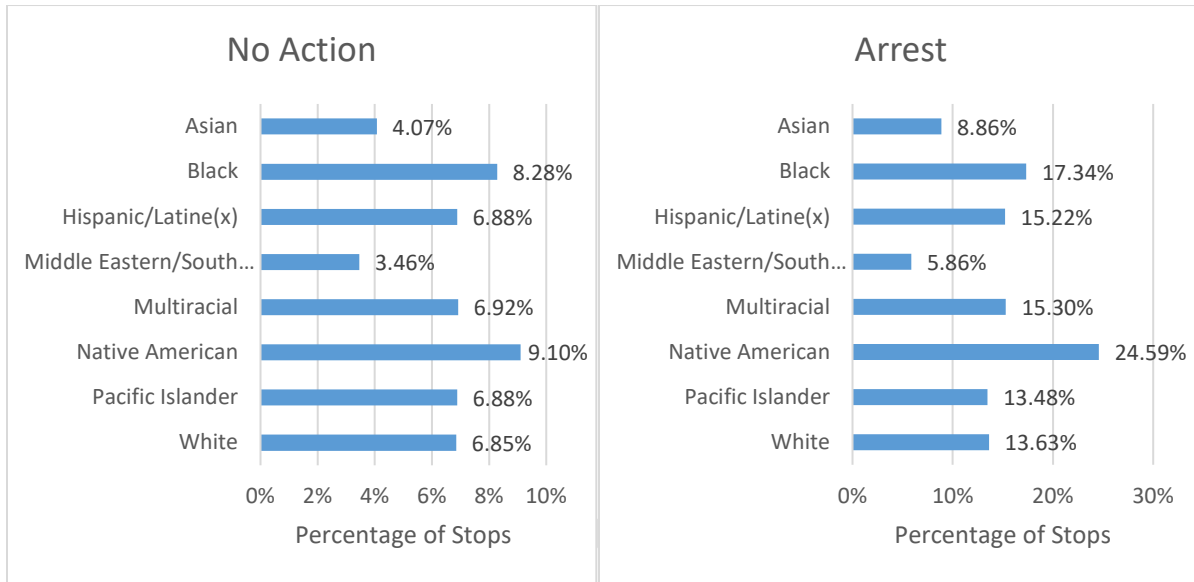
Actions Taken During Stops (Report Pages XX-XX)

The data law enforcement officers submitted to the DOJ also showed disparities in actions taken during a stop:



Native American, Black, Hispanic Latine(x), and Multiracial individuals had more actions taken per average stop than other racial and ethnic groups. Although Native American (21.56%, 2,858 stops) and Black (19.28%, 110,530 stops) individuals were searched at higher rates than those who are White (11.25%, 169,763 stops), officers were less likely to discover contraband or evidence during searches of those individuals than they were during searches of individuals perceived to be White (29.89%, 50,738 stops).

Results of Stop (Report Pages XX-XX)



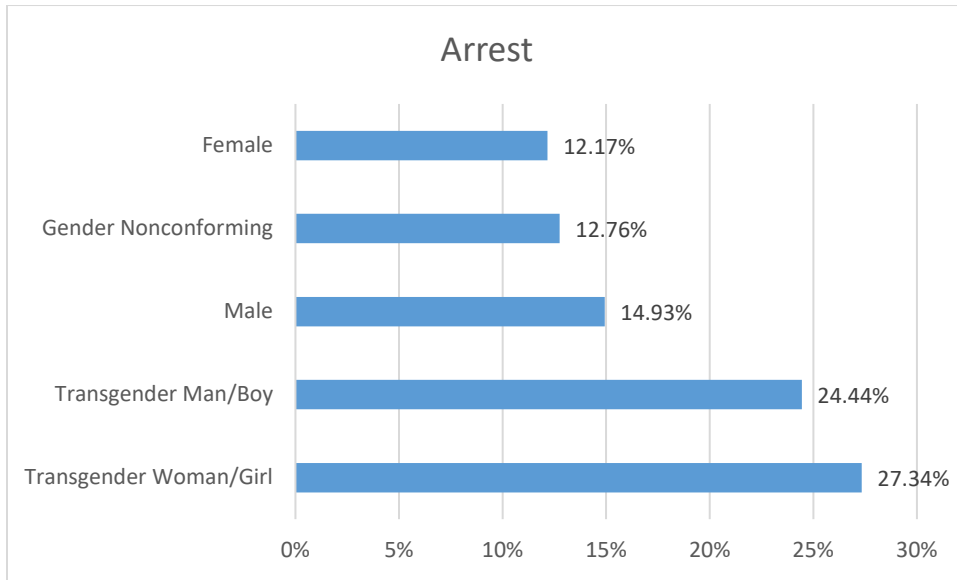
An analysis of the result of stop data revealed racial disparities. Native American and Black individuals had the highest rates of arrest compared to their proportion of the population. Officers were also more likely to report no action taken for the result of stop for stops of individuals perceived as Native American 1.33 times the rate of White individuals. For Black individuals the rate was 1.21 times as often as White individuals. A reasonable inference from the selection of no action taken for the result of stop is that the individual stopped was not engaged in criminal activity.

Duration of Stops (Report Pages XX-XX)



In this year’s report, the Board analyzed duration of stops. Overall, on average, officers reported the longest duration for stops of Native American, Black, and Pacific Islander individuals. Stops in which individuals were given a warning were the shortest across all race and ethnicity categories on average while stops that resulted in “no action” were the longest.

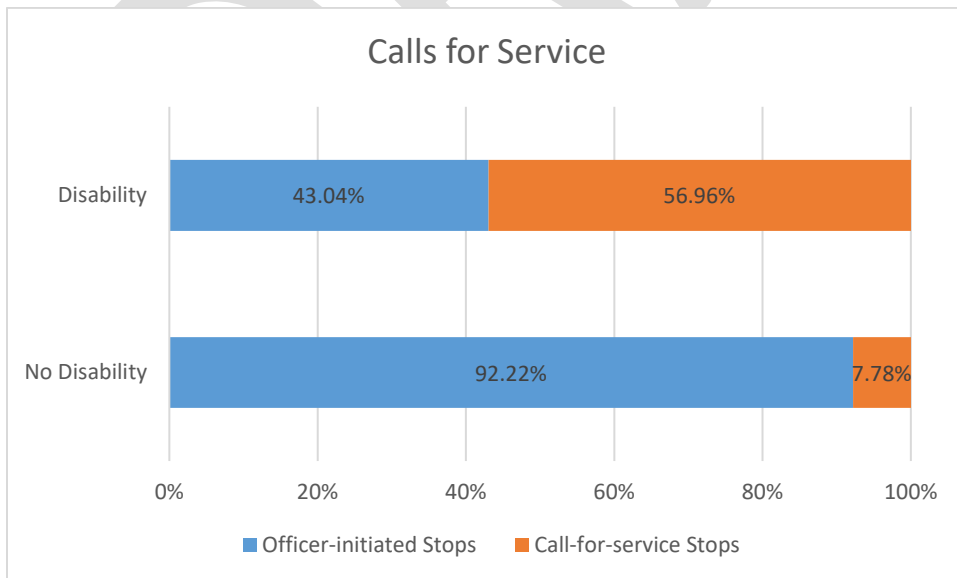
Gender: Result of Stops Disparities (Report Pages XX-XX)



The data revealed disparities in the rates of arrest rate within the overall gender category. Individuals perceived as transgender were arrested at approximately double the rate of those perceived as cisgender or gender nonconforming, 24.44 percent (1,384 for transgender men/boys) to 27.34 percent (834 for transgender women/girls) compared to 12.2 percent (163,412 stops for cisgender women) to 14.93 percent (501,286 stops for cisgender men).

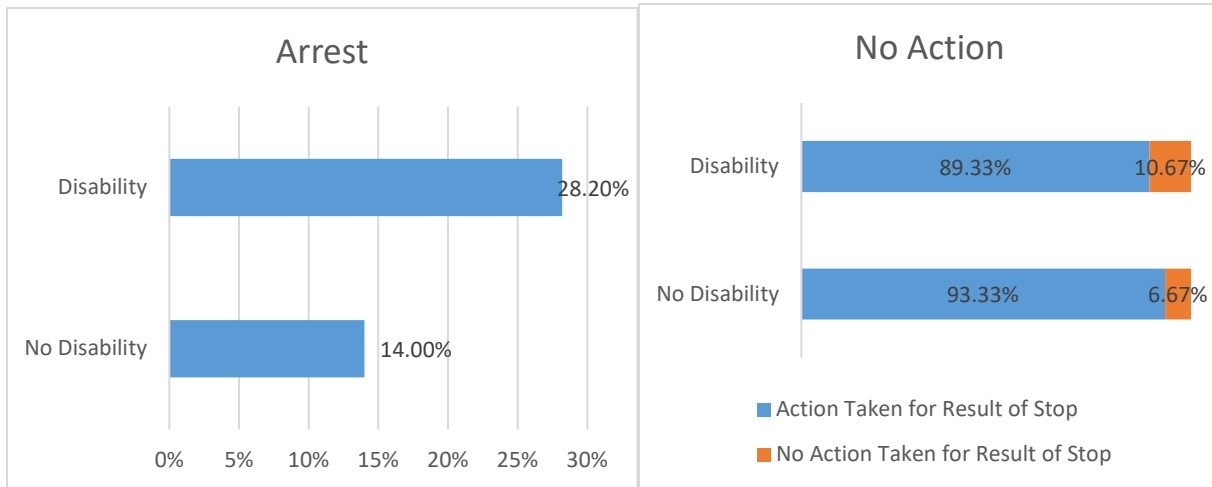
Disability

Calls for Service (Report Pages XX-XX)



When comparing stops that were officer initiated versus those initiated by a call for service, the difference for those perceived to have a disability compared to those who were not, appeared to be stark. Those perceived to have a disability were stopped by officers based on a call for service in 56.96 percent of stops compared to 7.78 percent for those perceived not to have a disability.

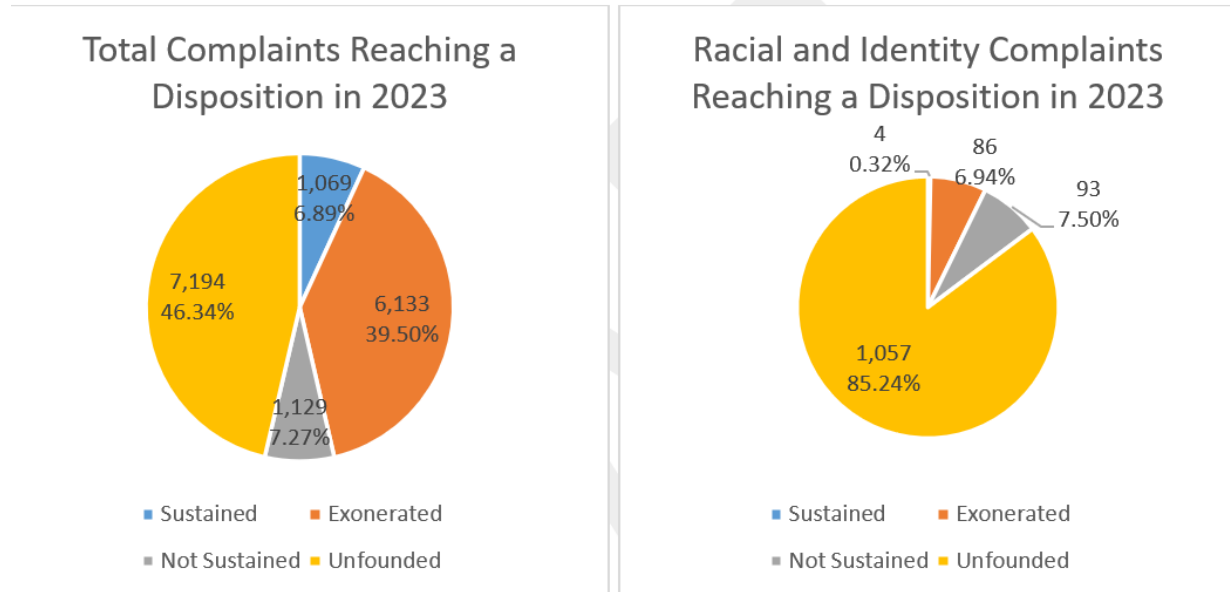
Results of Stops (Report Pages XX-XX)



Individuals with a perceived disability were arrested at significantly higher rates (28.20%, 14,109 stops) than those without a perceived disability (14.0%, 654,067 stops). Officers reported no action taken for the result of stop more often for individuals with perceived disabilities (10.67%, 5,338 stops) compared to individuals without any perceived disability (6.67%, 311,680 stops).

Civilian Complaints Data (Report pages XX– XX)

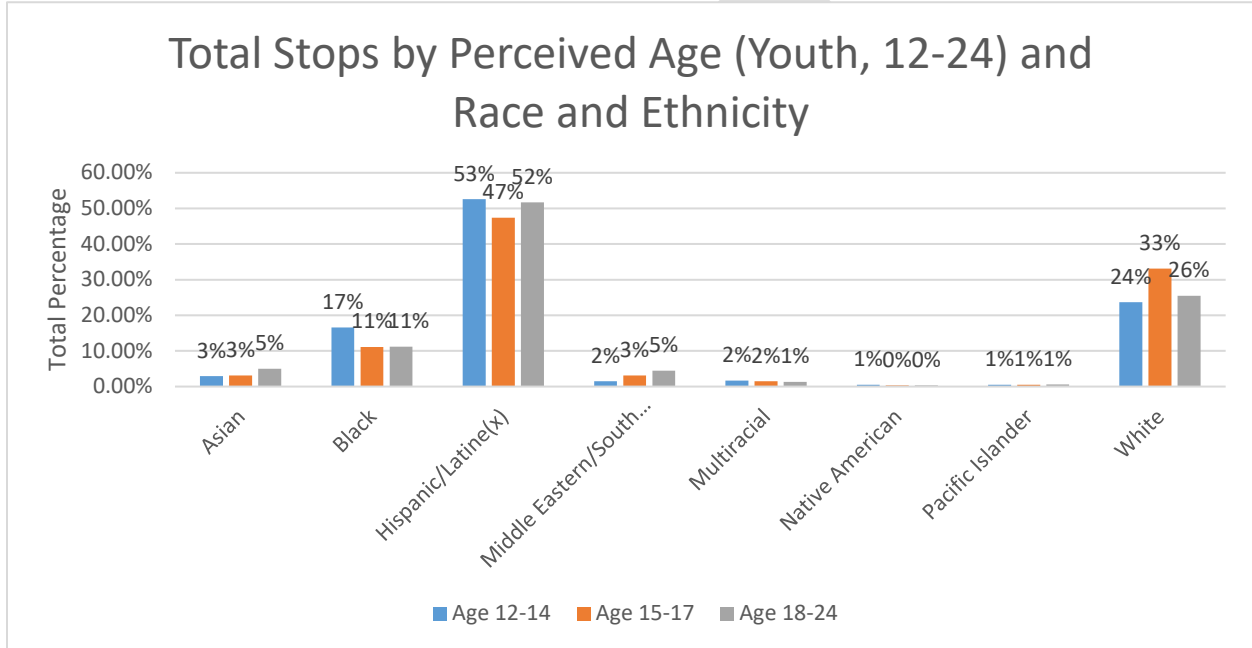
For the law enforcement interactions that resulted in a civilian complaint being filed, the overall complaints data law enforcement agencies reported to the DOJ indicated that few complaints were sustained. For 1,240 complaints alleging racial and identity profiling that reached disposition in 2023, the disposition results were remarkable. Just four complaints alleging racial and identity profiling were sustained, while over 85 percent (1,057) were disposed of as unfounded.



Youth Focused Data Analysis (Report pages XX– XX)

The 2025 Report highlights data for youth interactions with law enforcement. Officers reported 823,773 stops for youth ages 1-24 to the Department of Justice in 2023, an increase from the 815,360 reported stops in 2022. The youth-specific data officers reported showed the following:

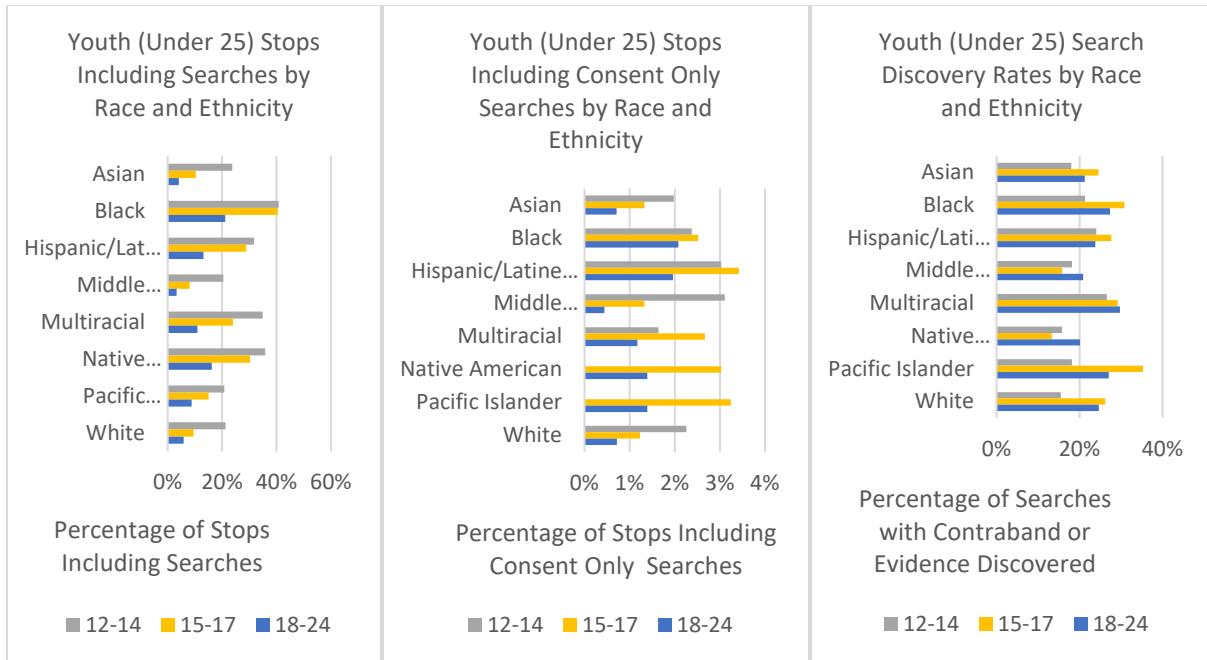
Racial/Ethnic Disparities (Report pages XX– XX)



Actions Taken During Stops (Report pages XX– XX)

The actions taken data element requires officers to record all actions the officer took during a stop.² For youth 1-17 officers reported the highest average of actions taken during a stop for Black youth (1.71 actions). For youth 18-24, officers reported the highest average number of actions taken for Black (0.97 actions) and Hispanic/Latine(x) (0.66).

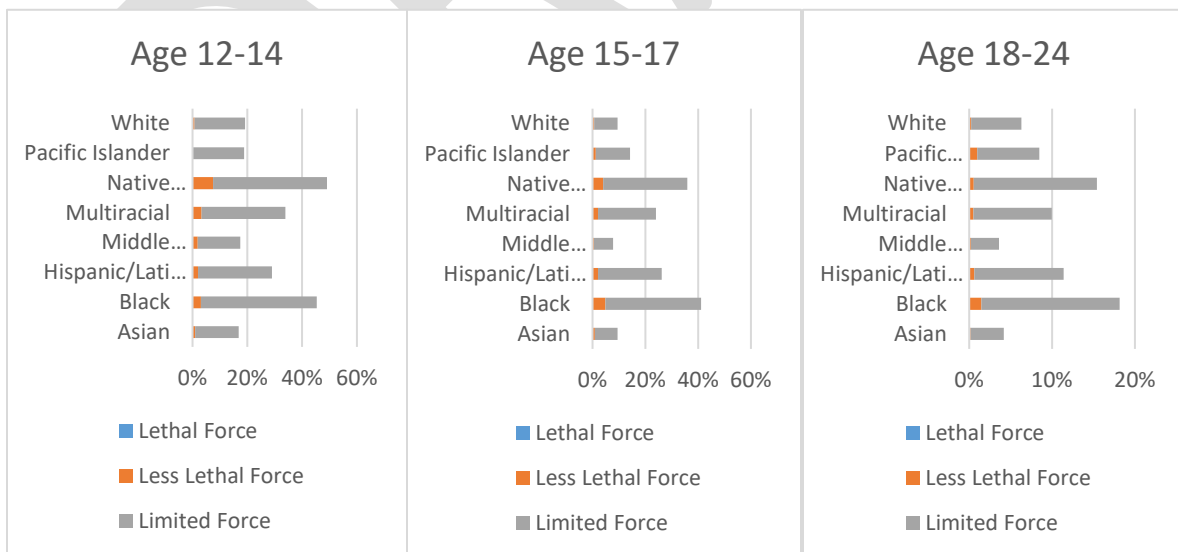
² Force-related actions must be reported separately from non-force-related actions. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 11, § 999.226, subd. (a)(17).) Handcuffing and firearm point are among the force-related actions listed in the regulation. A search is a non-force-related action. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 11, § 999.226, subd. (a)(16).)



Officers reported the highest rates of searches in stops involving Black, Native American, Multiracial, and Hispanic/Latine(x) youth in each age category.

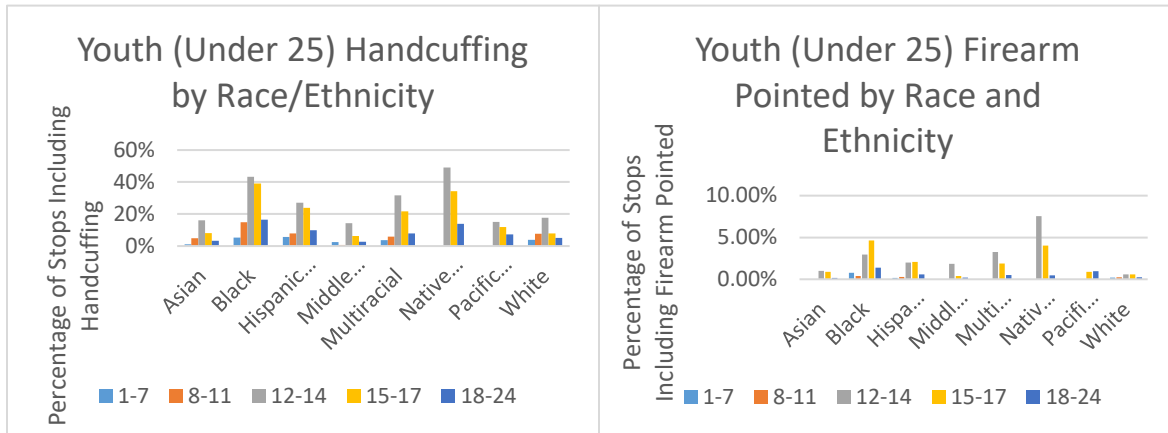
Use of Force (Report pages XX– XX)³

Overall, the RIPA data show that officers were more likely to use force in stops of youth perceived to be Black and Native American.



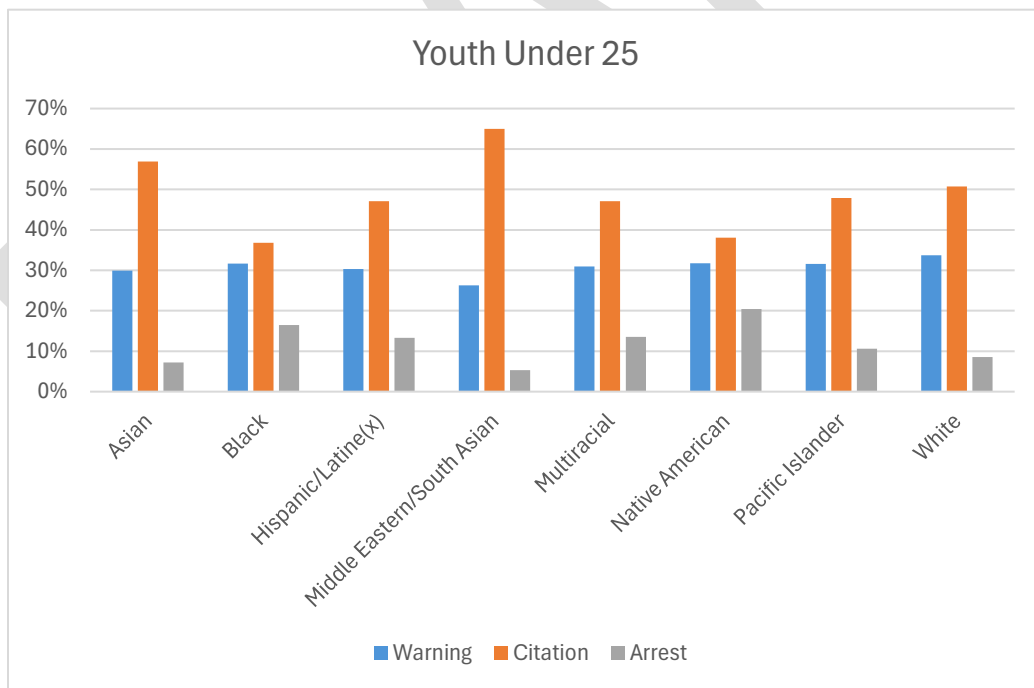
³ Firearm points are categorized as less lethal force. Handcuffing is categorized as limited force.

Black and Native American youth had the highest rates of handcuffing and the highest rates of a firearm pointed during a stop.



Result of Stops (Report pages XX– XX)

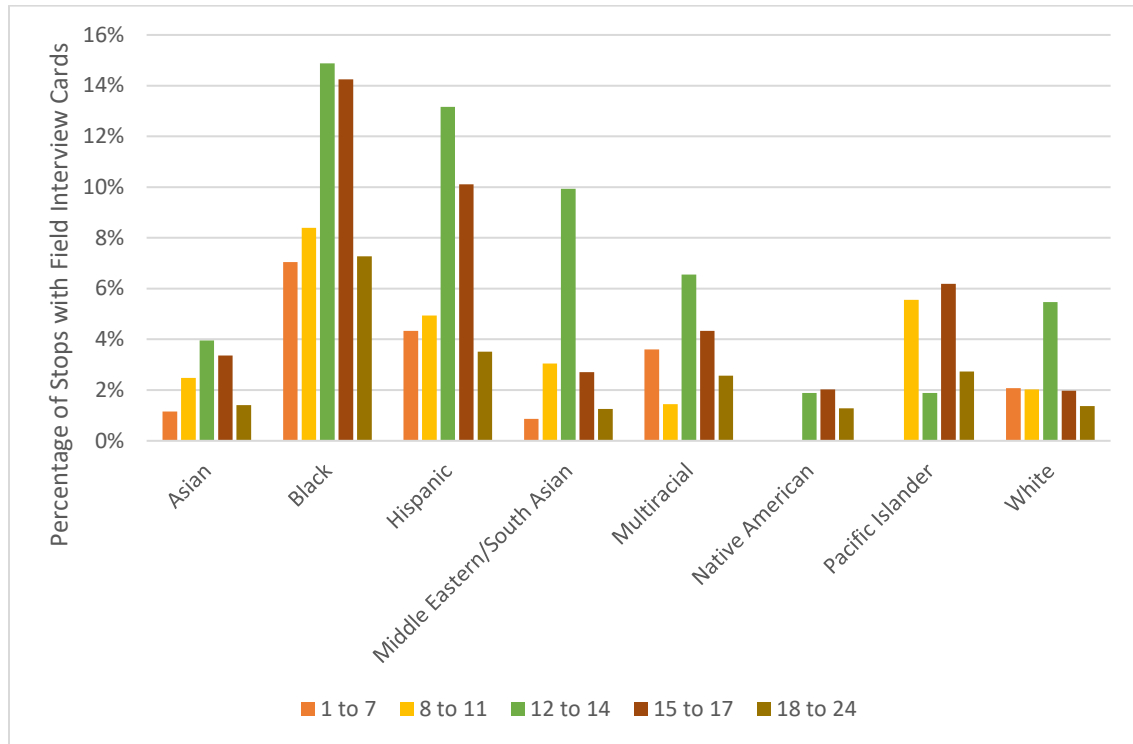
The stop data show racial and ethnic disparities in the result of stops. Black youth and Native American youth were more likely to be arrested and less likely to receive a citation than other groups.



A stop that culminates with no action taken indicates that the person stopped was not engaged in criminal activity at the time of stop. For youth 12-14, officers reported no action taken for a result of stop most often in stops involving Pacific Islander youth (13.2%) and youth perceived as Hispanic/Latine(x) (12.7%). Black youth 15-17 (13%) and 18-24 (9.6%) were the most likely to have a stop end with no action taken.

Field Interview Cards (Report pages XX– XX)

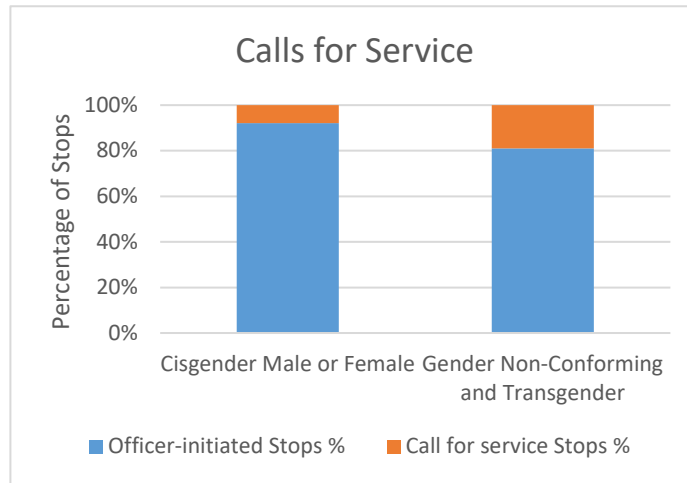
The data also show racial disparities for stops that culminated in a field interview card being completed. Among youth perceived to be 12-24, officers reported completing a field interview card as the result of 8.0 percent of the stops of youth who they perceived as Black (7,358 youths) and 4.2 percent of the stops of youth who they perceived as Hispanic/Latine(x) (17,489 youths). Officers reported completing a field interview card as the result of 1.5 percent of the stops of youth they perceived as White (3,178 youths).



Gender (Report pages XX– XX)

Youth perceived as gender nonconforming or transgender had a larger percentage of stops for reasonable suspicion than youth perceived as cisgender. Among youth perceived to be 12-24, 24.8 percent of stops of youth perceived to be transgender or gender nonconforming were based on reasonable suspicion (969 stops), compared to 12.2 percent of stops of youth perceived to be cisgender (98,973 stops).

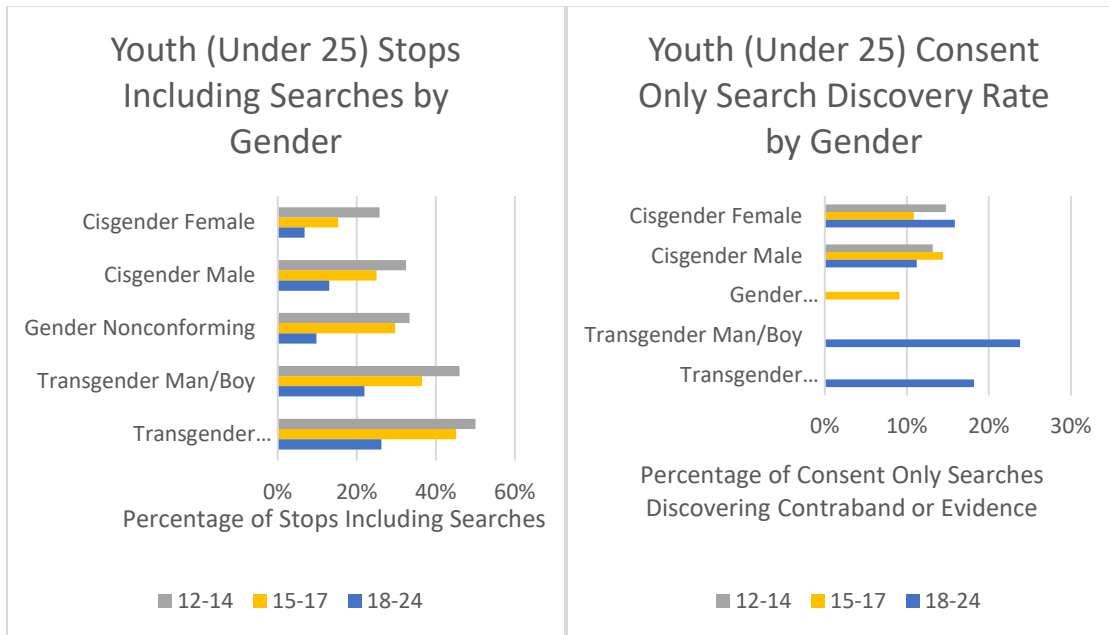
Calls for Service (Report pages XX– XX)



Among youth perceived to be 12-24, officers reported that 19.0 percent of youth perceived to be transgender or gender nonconforming (742 stops) had a related call for service, compared to 7.8 percent of the stops of youth perceived to be cisgender (63,770).

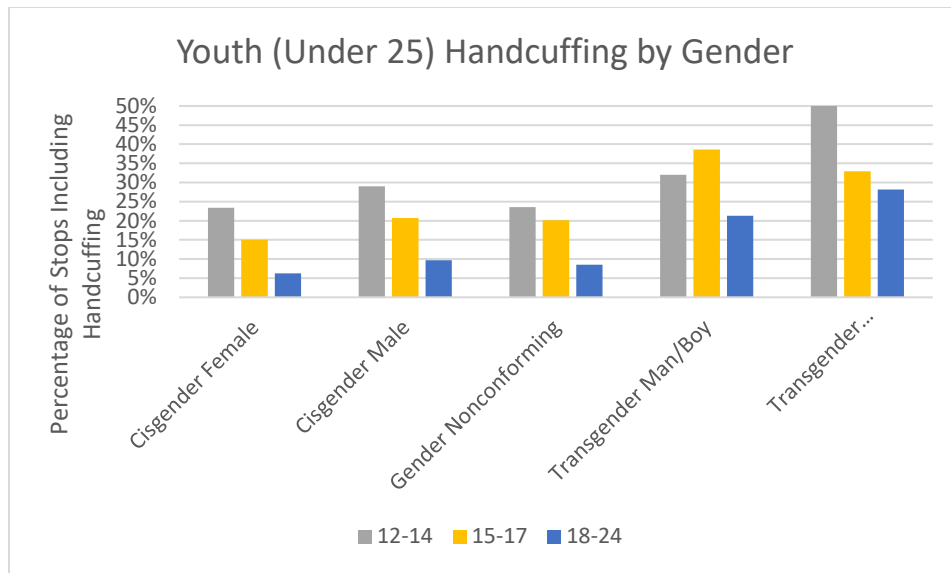
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Actions Taken During Stops (Report pages XX–XX)



Among youth perceived to be 12-24, officers searched 19.0 percent of the youth they stopped who they perceived to be transgender or gender nonconforming (744 youth). They searched 12.4 percent of the youth they stopped who they perceived to be cisgender (100,986 youth). Officers reported the highest discovery rates in searches based solely on consent in stops of transgender youth 18-24, specifically in 23.8 percent of consent only searches of transgender men/boys (5 youth) and 18.18 percent of consent only searches of transgender women/girls (2 youth).

Use of Force (Report pages XX– XX)



Among youth perceived to be 12–24, officers handcuffed 17.6 percent of the youth they stopped who they perceived to be transgender or gender nonconforming. They handcuffed 9.8 percent of youth they stopped who they perceived to be cisgender. Across all genders except for transgender men/boys, the age group 12-14 is the most likely to be handcuffed.

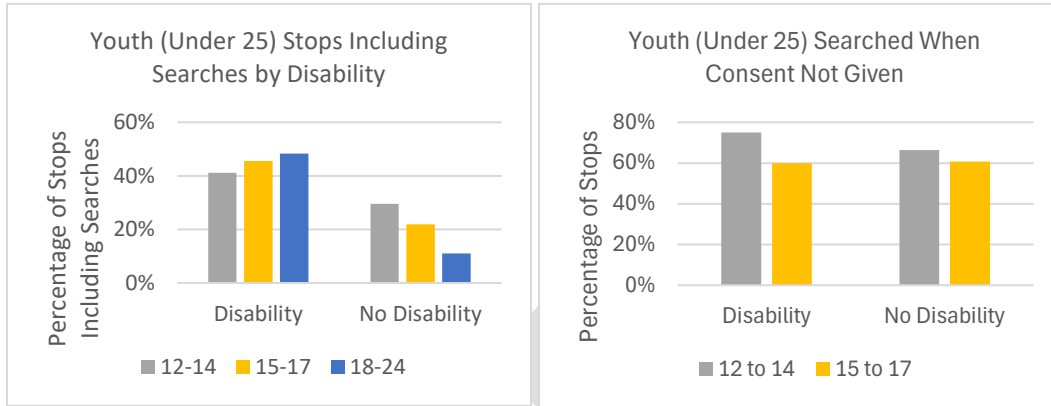
Disability

The data show disparities for stops involving youth with a perceived disability. For youth 12–24 with a perceived disability, 66.1 percent of stops had a related call for service, compared to 7.5 percent of stops of youth perceived to not have a disability.

Actions Taken During Stops

Disparities were also noted in the action taken during stops data element for youth perceived to have a disability. For example, for youth 12–24, officers searched 46.8 percent of the youth they stopped who they perceived to have a disability, significantly higher than the 12.2 percent of the youth they searched that they did not perceive to have a disability.

Across all age categories, officers searched individuals without a perceived disability around 60 percent of the time. Officers reported search rates for youth 15-17 (60.0, 9 stops) with a perceived disability and those perceived to be without a disability at around the same rate when consent was not given. For youth 12-14 who were perceived to have a disability, however, the rate for a search when consent was not given was significantly higher at 75.0 percent.



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Use of Force

Officers reported using limited and less lethal force in stops with youth they perceived to have a disability. The data show disparities in the limited use of force. Youth with a perceived disability were more likely to be handcuffed as part of a stop than youth without a perceived disability. For less lethal force, the data show that officers pointed a firearm at a youth perceived to have a disability in 67 stops (1.05%) in 2023.

