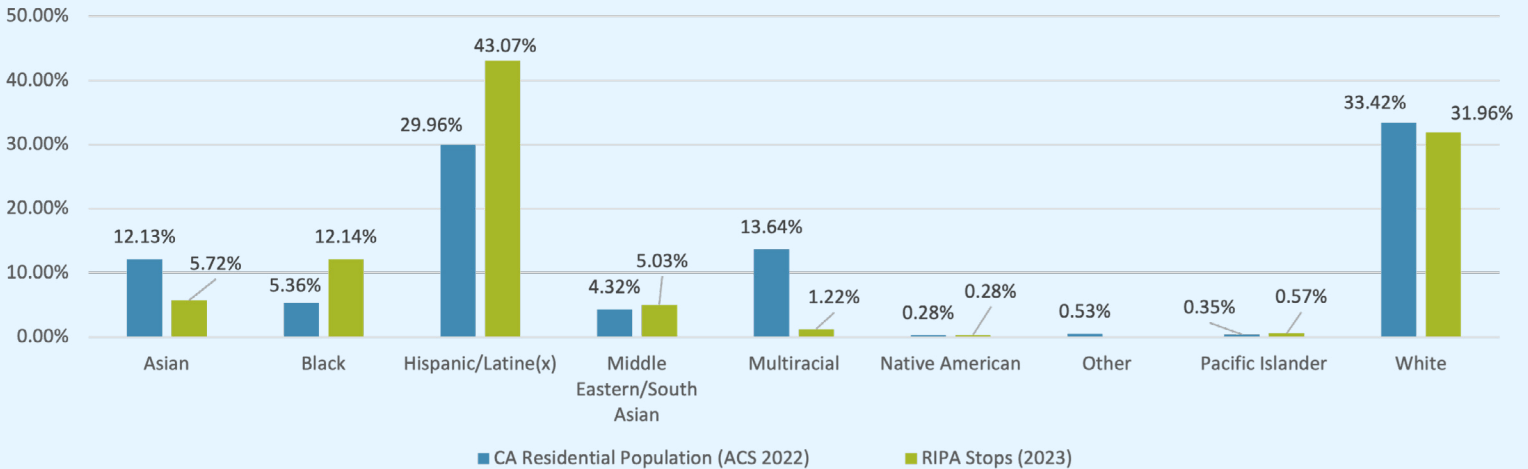


RIPA requires law enforcement agencies to collect data on all reportable stops. A reportable stop is any detention of a person by a peace officer or any interaction with a peace officer that results in a search. In their reporting, officers must include their perception of the stopped person’s race and 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 24-25)¹

Residential Population Comparison

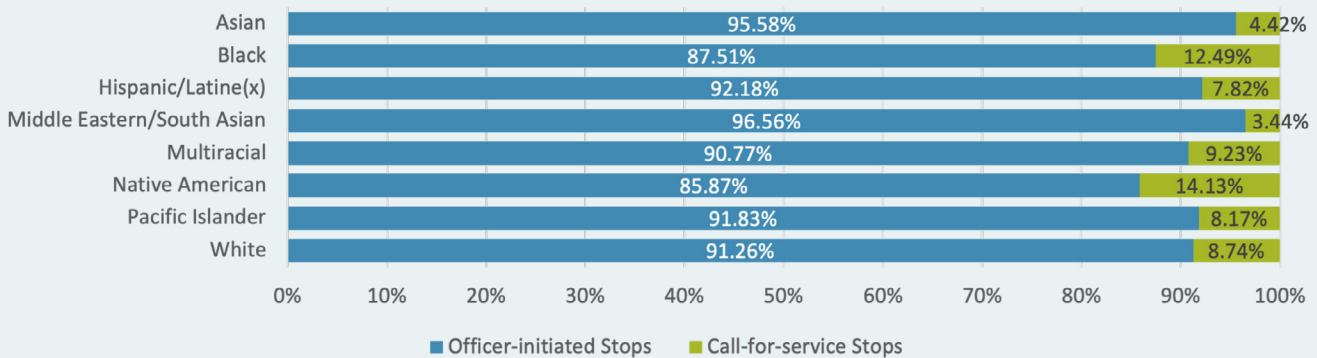


Officers perceived the highest percentage of individuals stopped to be Hispanic/Latine(x) individuals (43.07%, 2,033,482 stops), followed by White (31.96%, 1,508,816 stops), Black (12.14%, 573,293 stops), Asian (5.72%, 270,230 stops), Middle Eastern/South Asian (5.03%, 237,511 stops), Multiracial (1.22%, 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 would be 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 based on that group’s proportion of the residential population.

Calls for Service (Report Pages 26-27)

Calls for Service Compared to Officer Initiated Stops



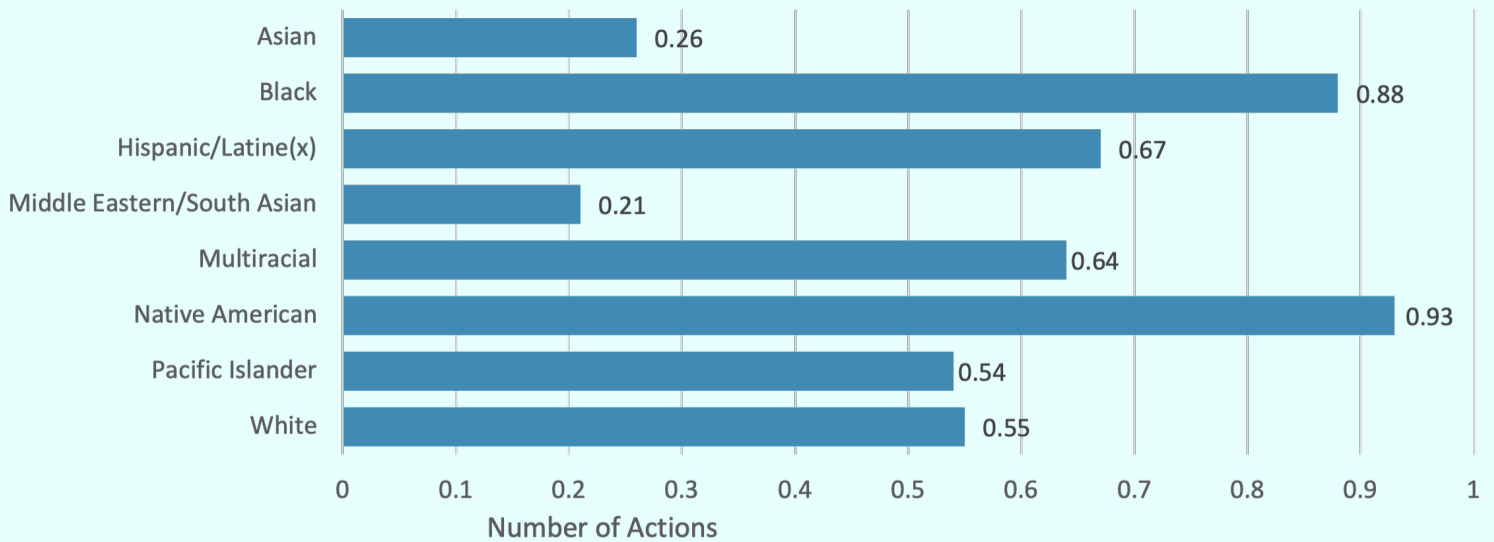
Overall, officer-initiated stops were more common than calls for service. Individuals perceived as Native American (14.13%, 1,874 stops) and Black (12.49%, 71,586 stops) had the highest rates for stops that were initiated based on a call for service. Conversely, stops initiated based on a call for service were lowest for Asian individuals (4.42%, 11,935 stops) and Middle Eastern/South Asian individuals (3.44%, 8,179 stops).

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. (See Appendix D.1 at p. 220-223.) Please note that persons who were perceived by the officer as more than one race or ethnicity are categorized in this report as Multiracial. (*Id.* at p. 222.) In addition, the Hispanic/Latine(x) category included everyone who self-identified as any one race and Hispanic. (*Ibid.*) Individuals who identified as more than one race and Hispanic/Latine(x) were categorized as Multiracial. (*Ibid.*) 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. (*Ibid.*)

Actions Taken During Stops (Report Pages 27-30)

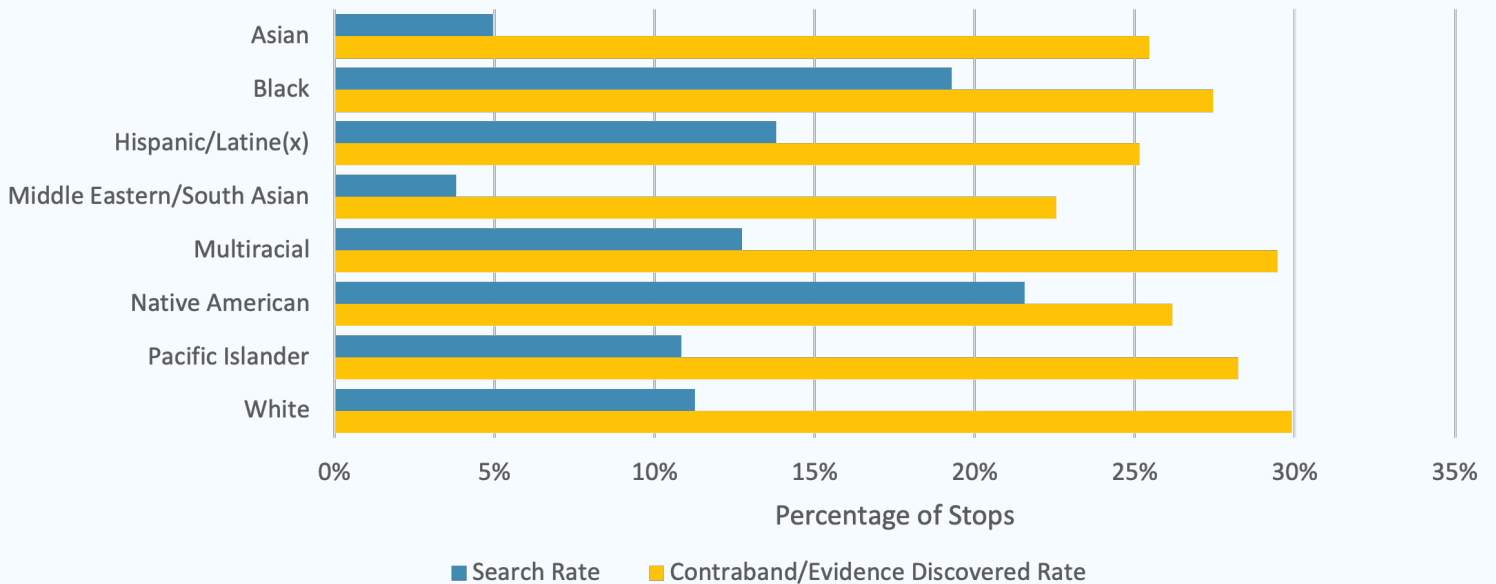
The data law enforcement officers submitted to the DOJ also showed disparities in actions taken during a stop:

Average Number of Actions Taken



On average, officers reported more actions taken for stops of individuals perceived as Native American, Black, Hispanic Latine(x), and Multiracial than for stops of other racial and ethnic groups.

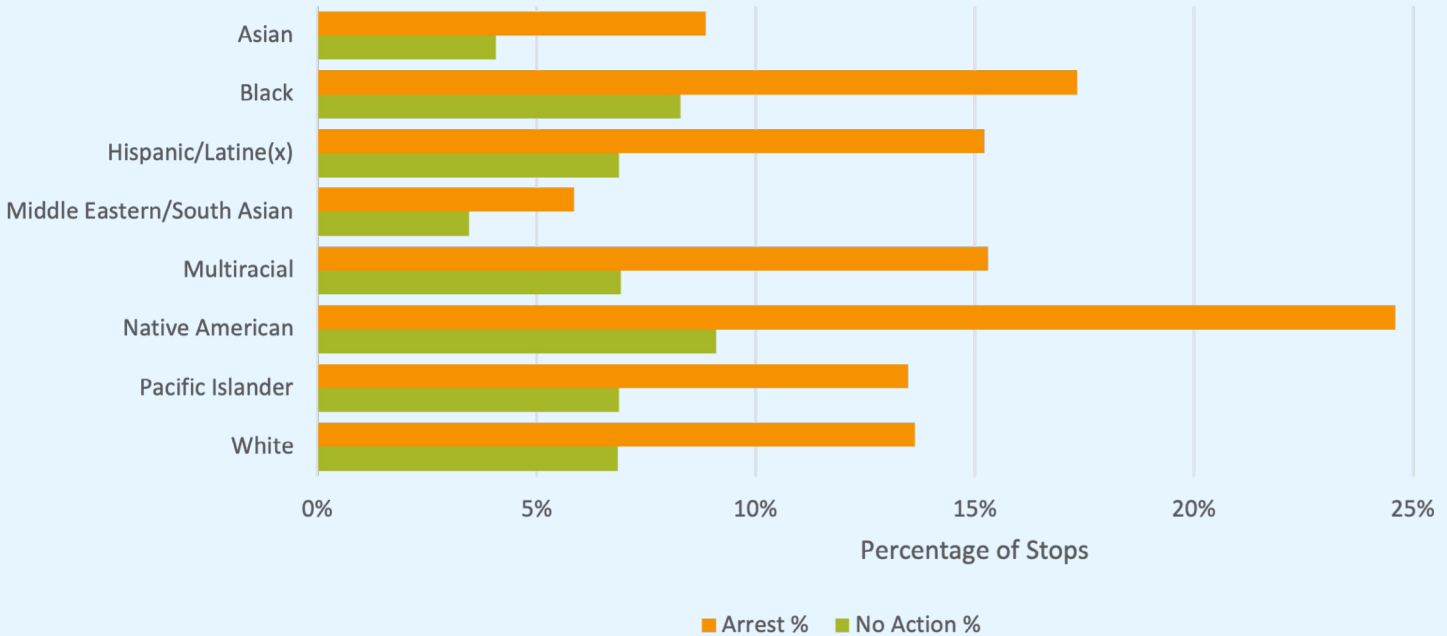
Search and Discovery Rates



Although individuals perceived as Native American (21.56%, 2,858 stops) or Black (19.28%, 110,530 stops) were searched at significantly higher rates than individuals perceived as White (11.25%, 169,763 stops), officers were less likely to discover contraband or evidence during searches of individuals perceived to be Native American or Black than during searches of individuals perceived as White (29.89%, 50,738 stops).

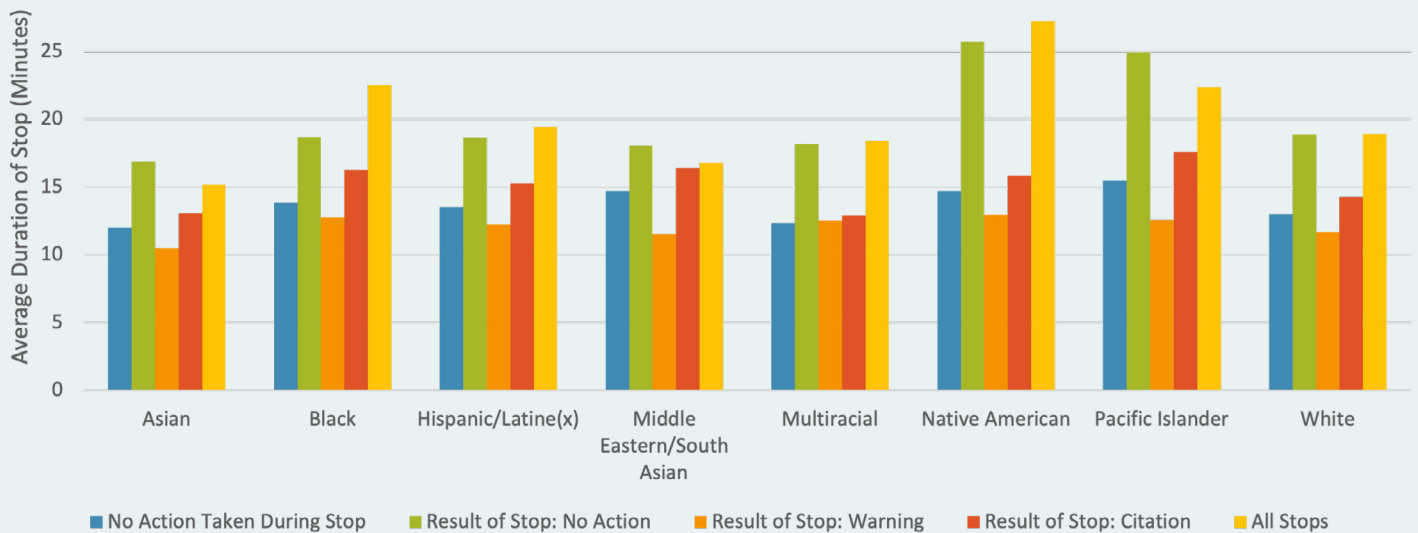
Result of Stop (Report Pages 32-33)

Arrest and No Action



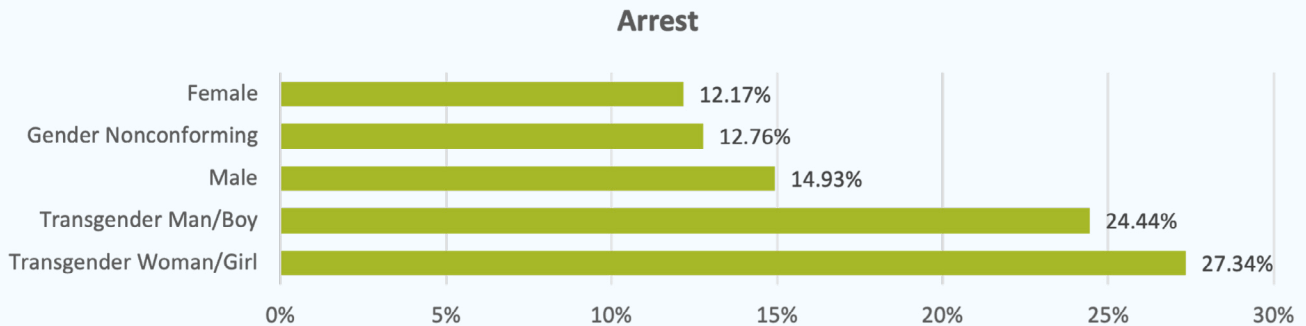
An analysis of the result of stop data revealed racial disparities. Native American and Black individuals had the highest rates of arrest compared to their proportion of the population. Officers were also more likely to report no action taken for the result of stop for stops of individuals perceived as Native American at 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 a stop is that the individual stopped was not engaged in criminal activity.

Duration of Stops (Report Pages 32-33)



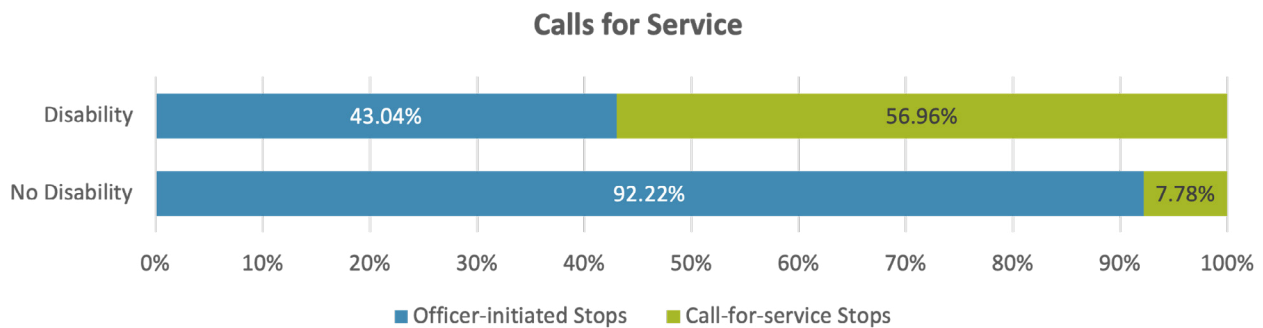
This year's report analyzed duration of stops for all categories, including race/ethnicity. On average, officers reported the longest duration of stops for Native American, Black, and Pacific Islander individuals. Stops in which individuals were given a warning were the shortest across all race and ethnicity categories on average while stops that resulted in "no action" were the longest.

Gender: Result of Stops Disparities (Report Page 33)



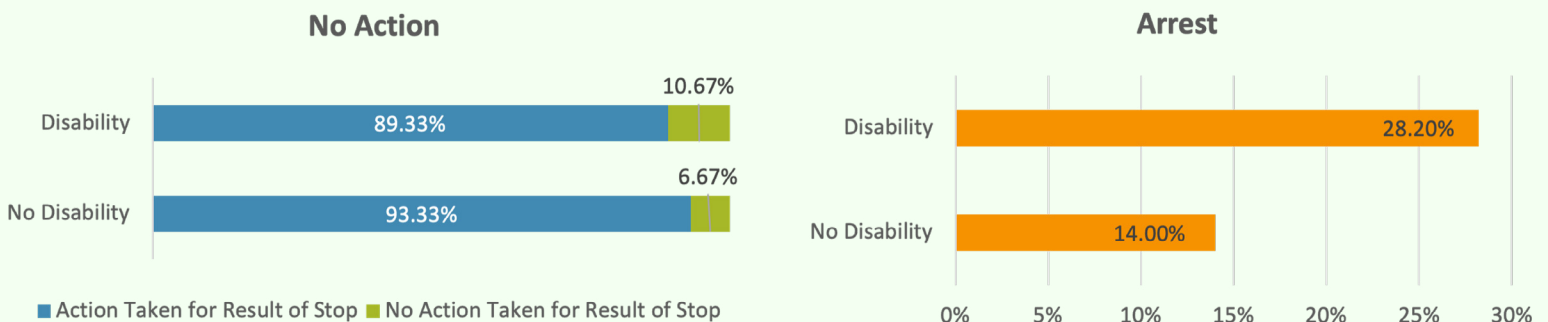
The data revealed disparities in the rates of arrest within the overall gender category. Individuals perceived as transgender were arrested at approximately double the rate of those perceived as cisgender or gender nonconforming, 24.44 percent (1,384 for transgender men/boys) to 27.34 percent (834 for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

Calls for Service (Report Page 60)



When comparing stops that were officer-initiated to those initiated based on a call for service, the disparities for those perceived to have a disability were significant. 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.

Result of Stop (Report Page 33)

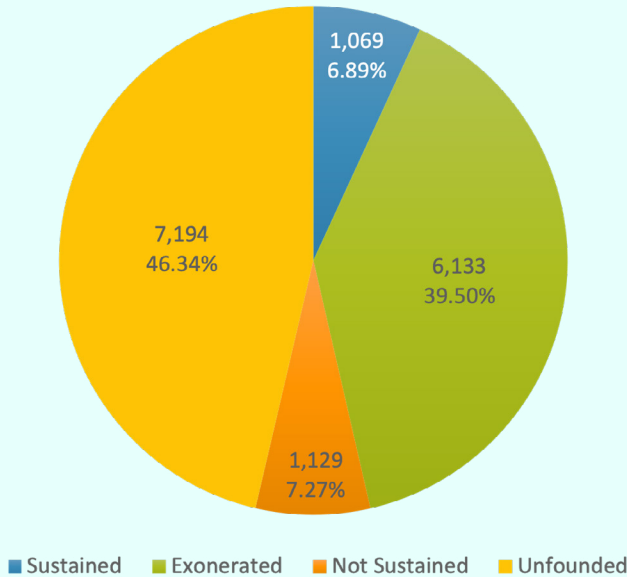


Disparities were also apparent in the result of stop data for those perceived to have a disability. Officers reported no action taken for the result of a stop more often for individuals with perceived disabilities (10.67%, 5,338 stops) compared to individuals without a perceived disability (6.67%, 311,680 stops). Individuals perceived to have a disability were also arrested at significantly higher rates (28.20%, 14,109 stops) than those perceived not to have a disability (14.0%, 654,067 stops).

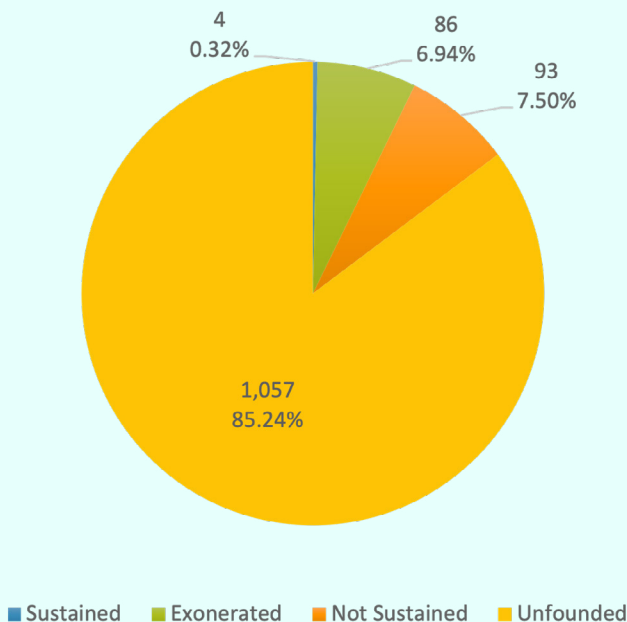
Civilian Complaints Data (Report Pages 160-162)

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.

Total Complaints Reaching a Disposition in 2023



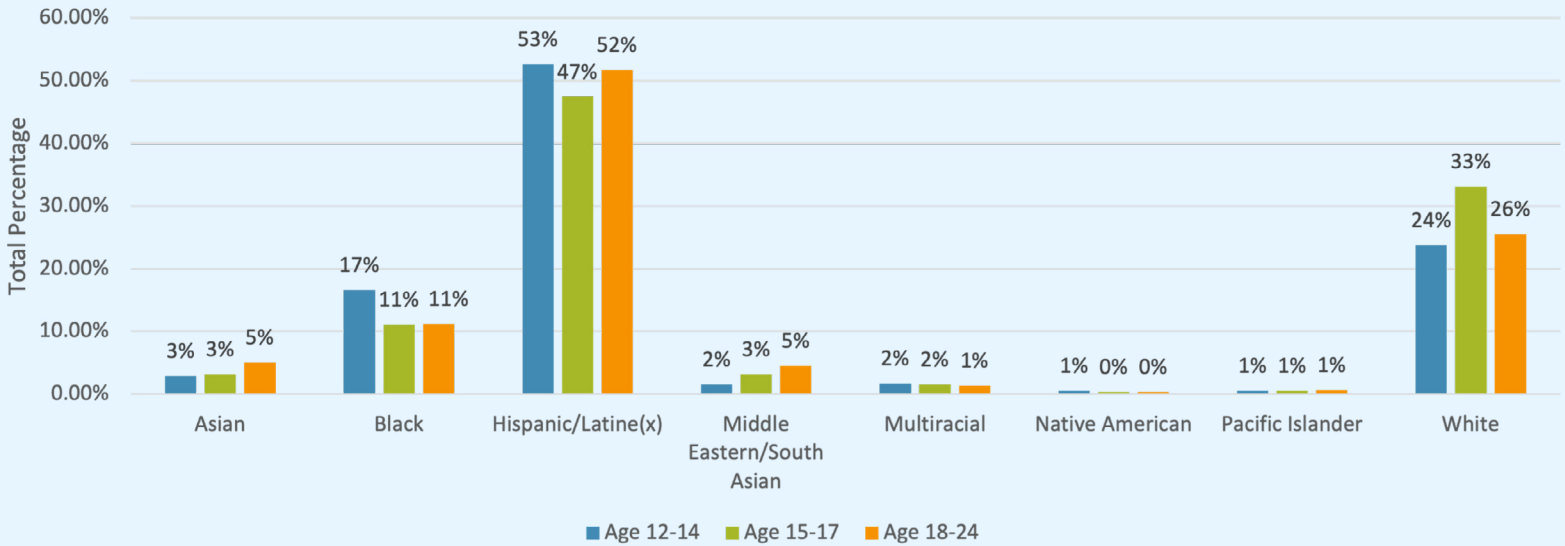
Racial and Identity Complaints Reaching a Disposition in 2023



The 2025 Report analyzes data from the interactions between law enforcement and youth. The definition of youth used in the report includes individuals 24 and younger. Officers reported 823,773 stops for youth 24 and younger to the Department of Justice in 2023, an increase from the 815,360 stops reported in 2022. The most significant trends in the data were observed in stops of youth ages 12–24.

Racial/Ethnic Disparities (Report Pages 34-39)

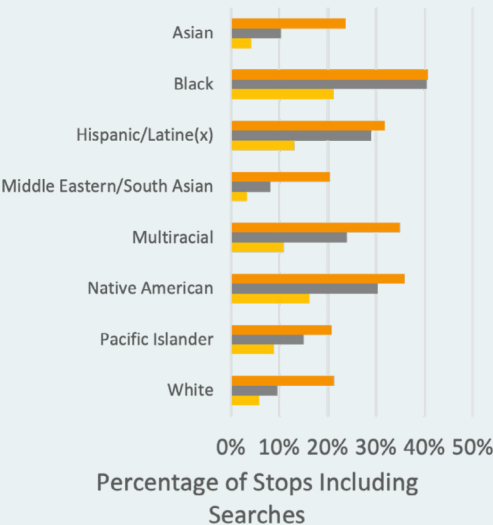
Total Stops by Perceived Age (Youth, 12-24) and Race and Ethnicity



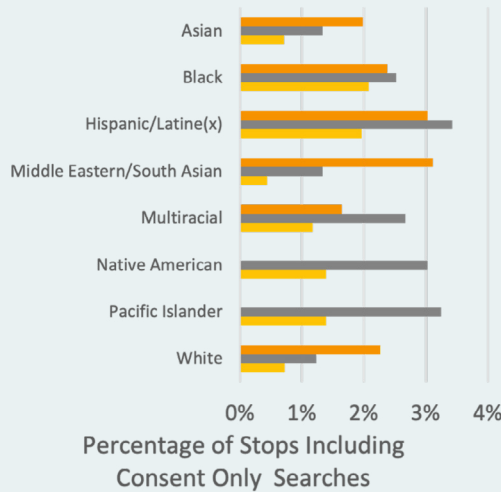
Actions Taken During Stops (Report Pages 34-39)

The actions taken data element requires an officer to record all actions the officer took during a stop.² For youth 1-17, officers reported the highest average number of actions taken during stops for Black youth (1.71 actions). For youth 18-24, officers reported the highest average number of actions taken for Black youth (0.97 actions) and Hispanic/Latine(x) (0.66) youth. Officers reported the highest rates of searches in stops involving Black, Native American, Multiracial, and Hispanic/Latine(x) youth across all age categories for youth 12–24.

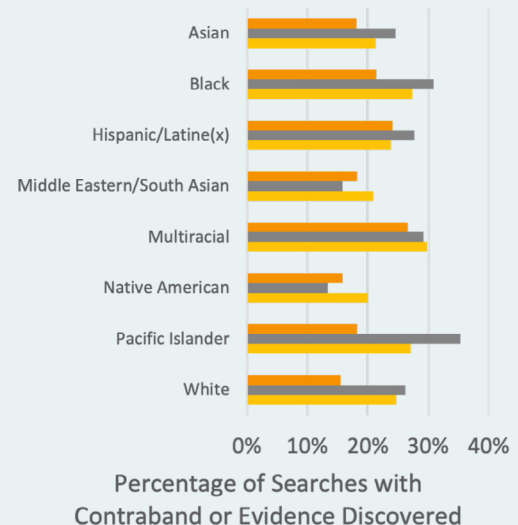
Youth (Under 25) Stops Including Searches by Race and Ethnicity



Youth (Under 25) Stops Including Consent Only Searches by Race and Ethnicity



Youth (Under 25) Search Discovery Rates by Race and Ethnicity

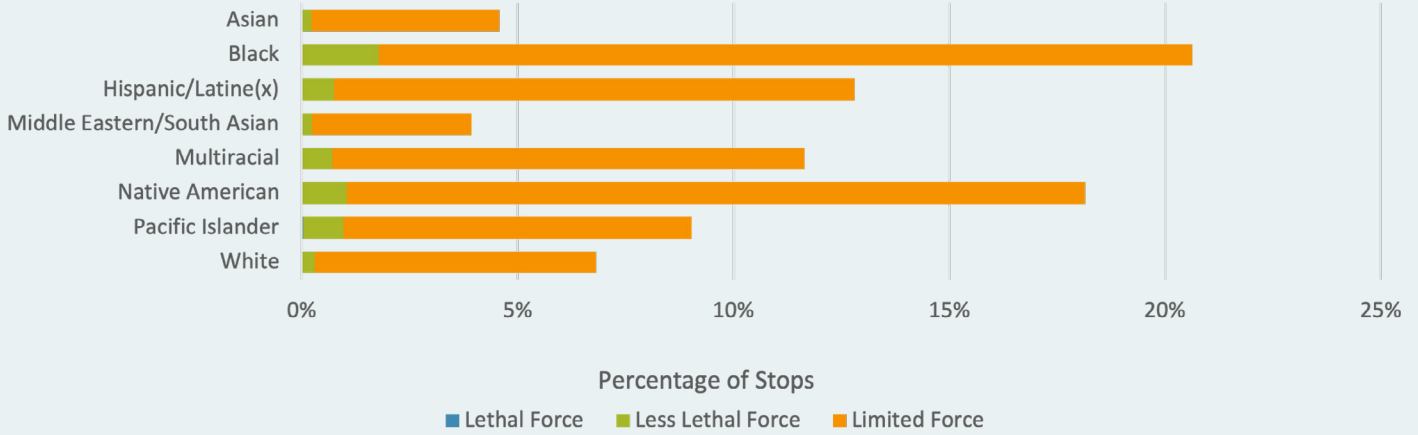


² Force-related actions are reported separately from non-force-related actions. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 11, § 999.226, subd. (a)(17).) Handcuffing and firearm points are categorized as force-related actions. (*Ibid.*) A search is a non-force-related action. (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 11, § 999.226, subd. (a)(16).)

Use of Force (Report Pages 40-49)

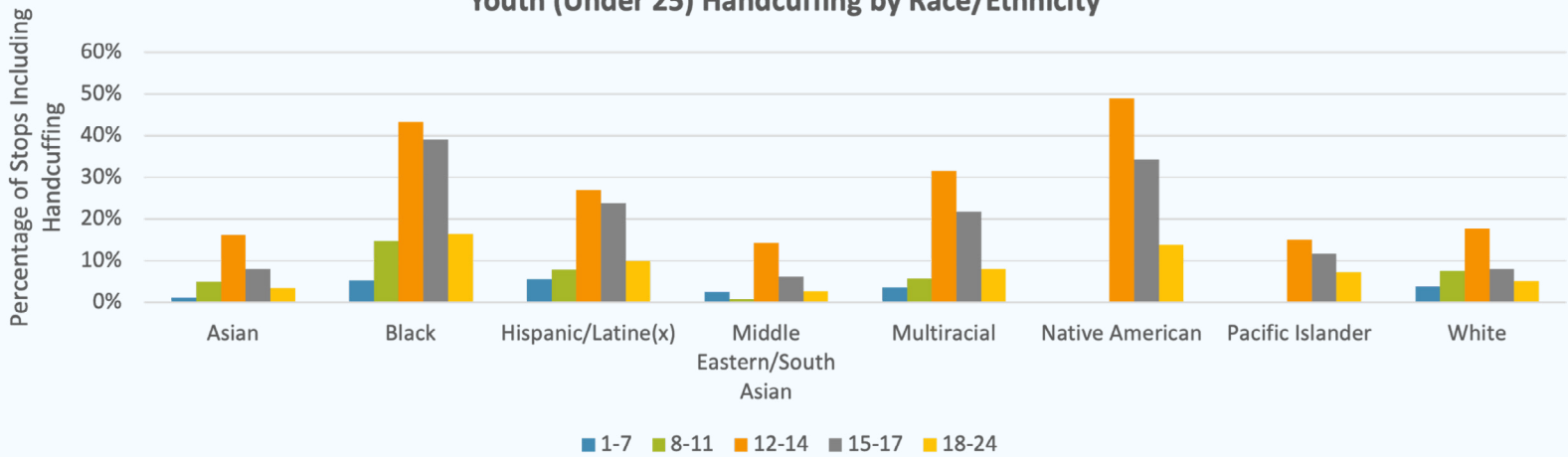
For youth ages 12–24, the RIPA data show that officers were more likely to use force in stops of youth perceived to be Black and Native American compared to other racial and ethnic groups.

Age 12-24

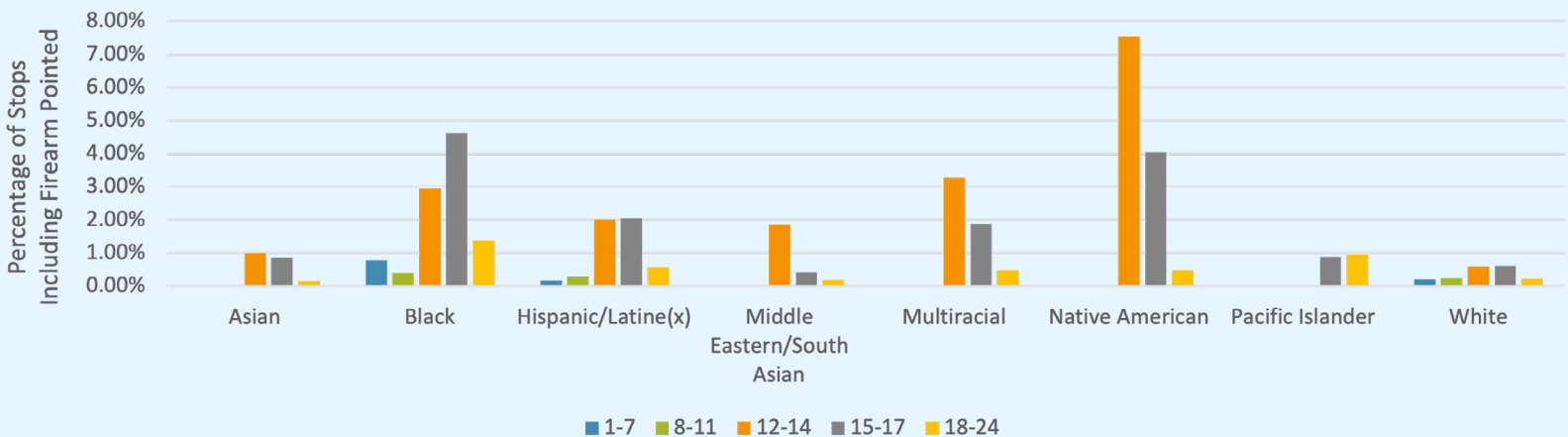


Black and Native American youth had the highest rates of handcuffing and the highest rates of a firearm pointed during a stop.³

Youth (Under 25) Handcuffing by Race/Ethnicity



Youth (Under 25) Firearm Pointed by Race and Ethnicity

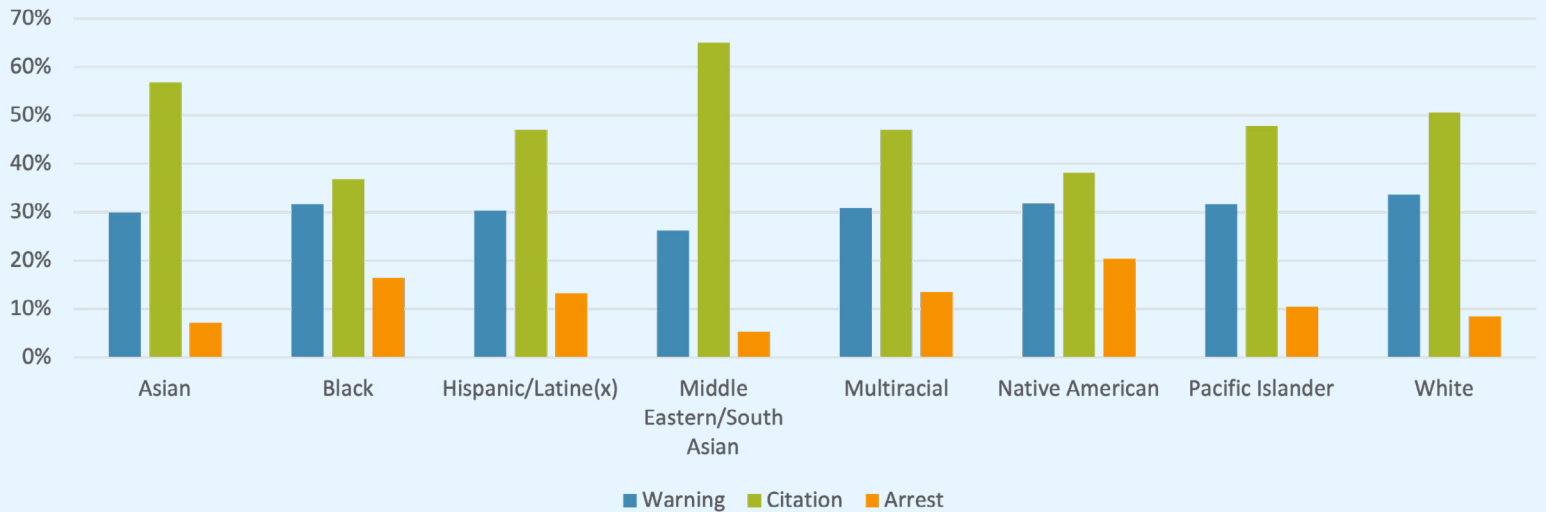


³ Firearm points are categorized as less lethal force. Handcuffing is categorized as limited force.

Result of Stop (Report Pages 53-57)

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.

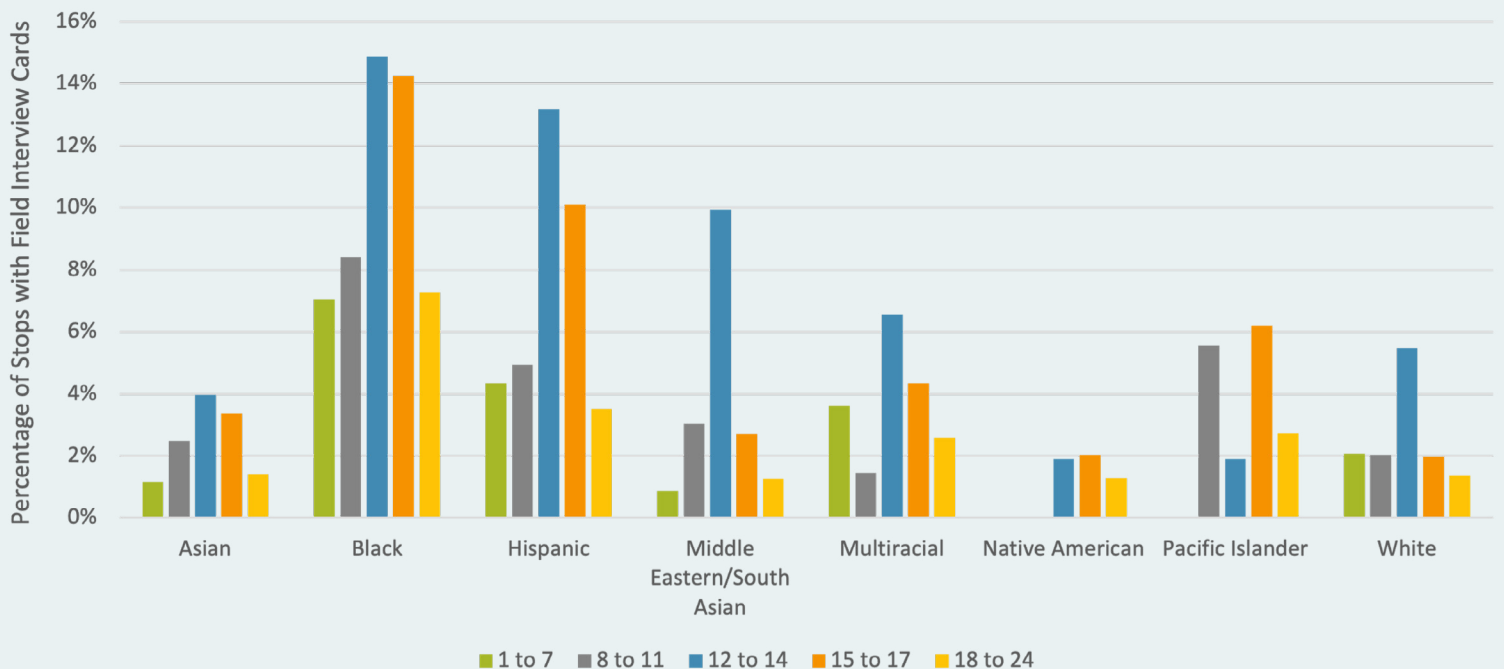
Youth Under 25



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 57, 97-98)

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 a stop in 8.0 percent of the stops of youth they perceived as Black (7,358 youths) and 4.2 percent of the stops of youth they perceived as Hispanic/Latine(x) (17,489 youths). Officers reported completing a field interview card as the result of a stop in 1.5 percent of the stops of youth they perceived as White (3,178 youths).

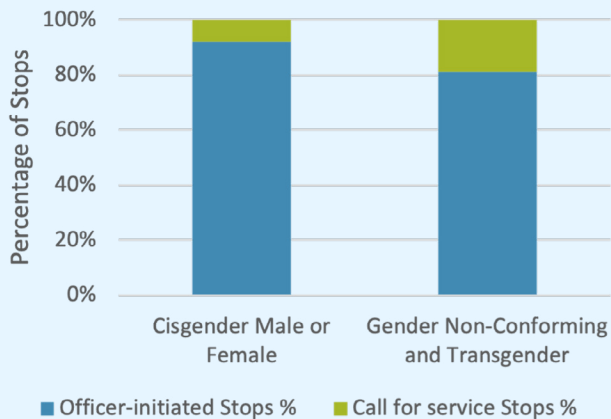


Gender (Report Pages 58-60, 73)

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 58, 81)

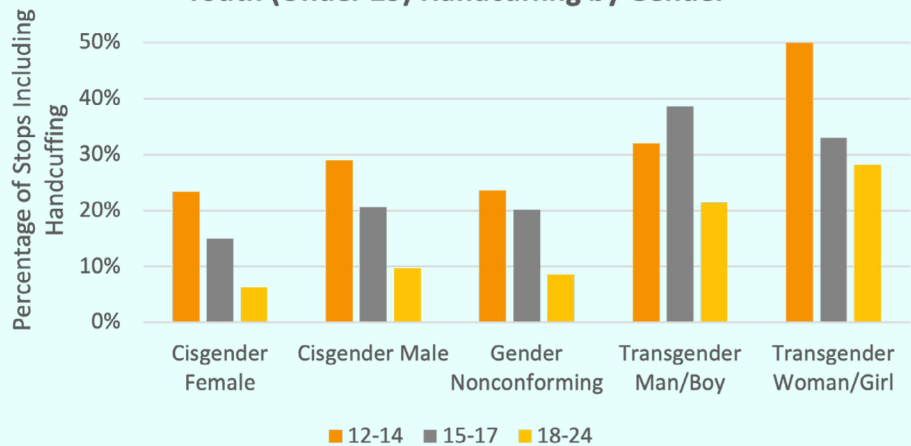
Calls for Service



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).

Use of Force (Report Pages 83-84)

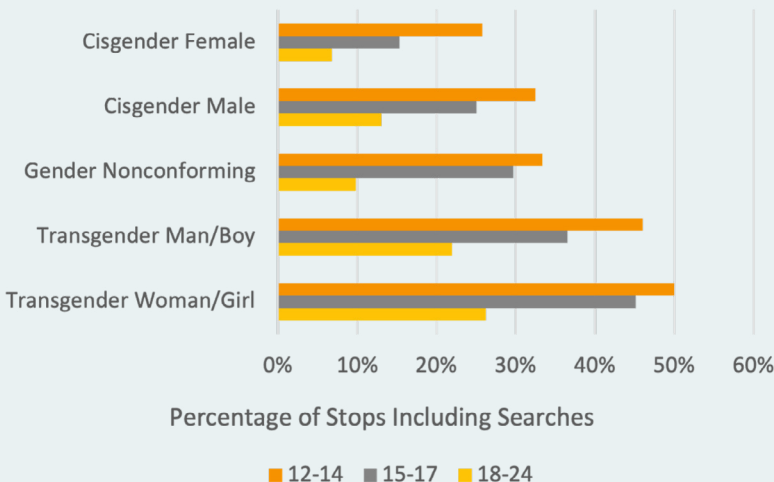
Youth (Under 25) Handcuffing by Gender



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 was the most likely to be handcuffed.

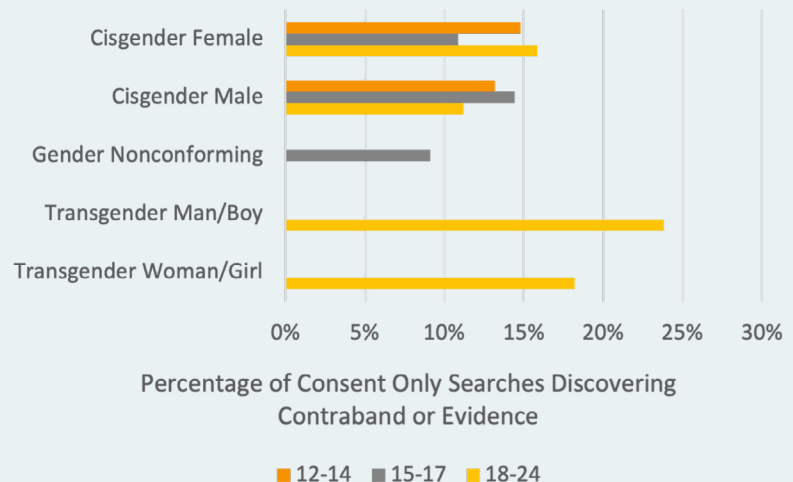
Actions Taken During Stops (Report Pages 58-59, 81)

Youth (Under 25) Stops Including Searches by Gender



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).

Youth (Under 25) Consent Only Search Discovery Rate by Gender



Disability

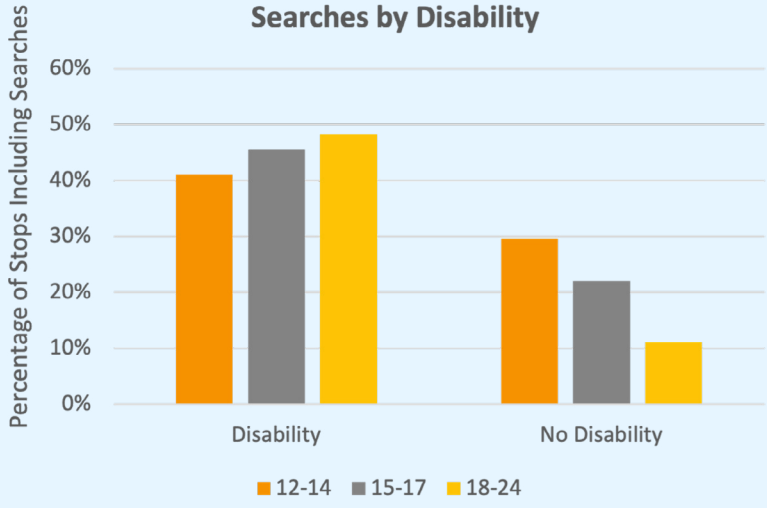
The data show disparities for stops involving youth with a perceived disability. For youth 12–24 with a perceived disability, 66.1 percent of stops had a related call for service, compared to 7.5 percent of stops of youth perceived to not have a disability.

Actions Taken During Stops (Report Pages 87-89)

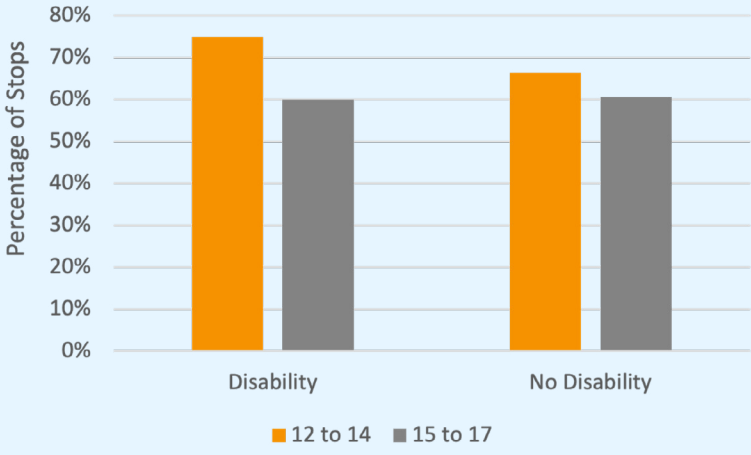
Disparities were also noted in the action taken during stops data element for youth perceived to have a disability. For example, for youth 12–24, officers searched 46.8 percent of the youth they stopped who they perceived to have a disability, significantly higher than the 12.2 percent of the youth they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

Across all youth 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 percent.

Youth (Under 25) Stops Including Searches by Disability



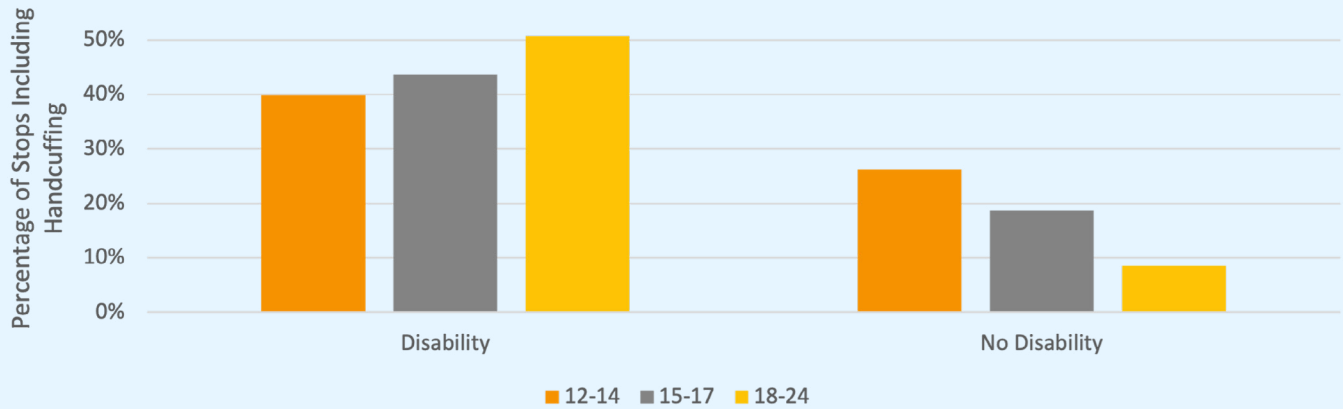
Youth (Under 25) Searched When Consent Not Given



Use of Force (Report Pages 60-61, 84)

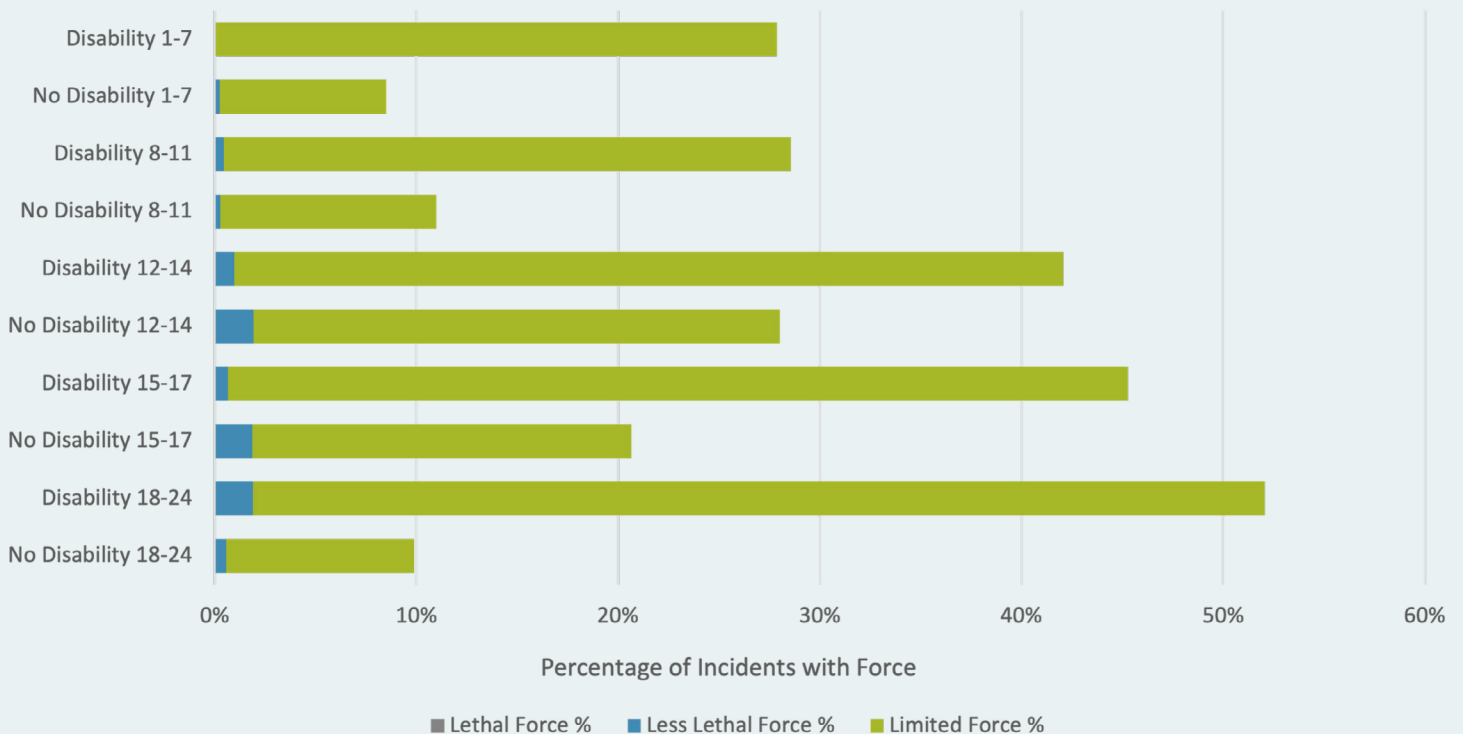
Officers reported using limited and less lethal force in stops with youth they perceived to have a disability. The data show disparities in the limited use of force. Youth with a perceived disability were more likely to be handcuffed as part of a stop than youth without a perceived disability.

Youth (Under 25) Handcuffing by Other Perceived Identities (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.

Use of Force Youth Under 25



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 2025 RIPA Board Report, visit oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports.