RIPA | Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board
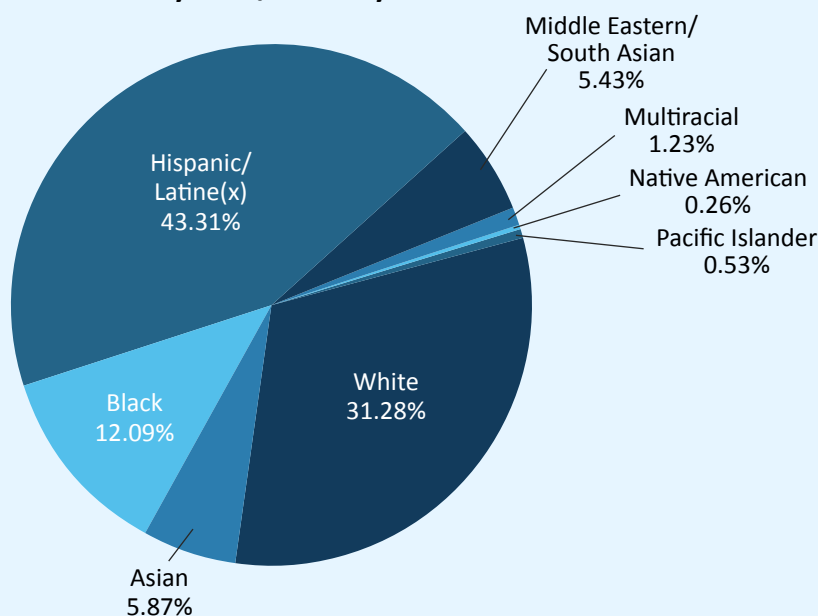# 2026 Report Quick Facts

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.
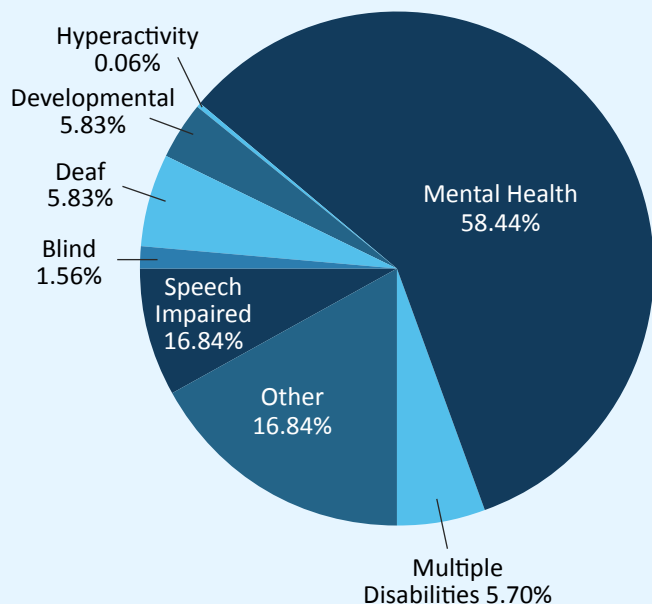
Between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024 a total of **533 agencies** reported **approximately 5.1 million** vehicle and pedestrian stops.

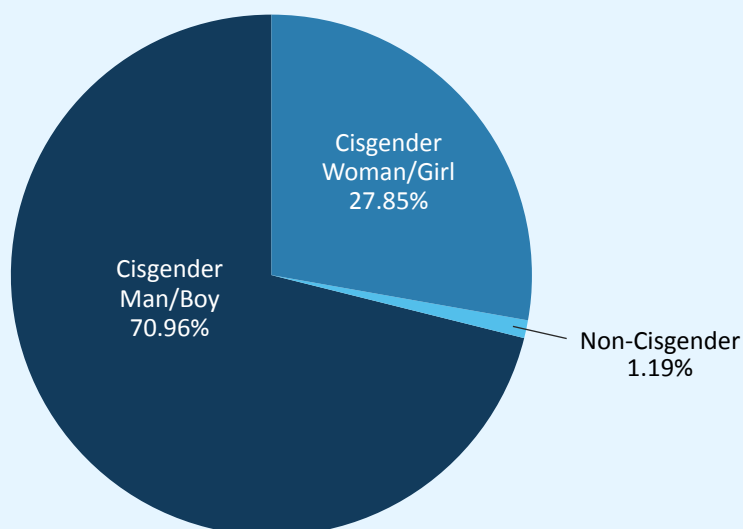## Demographics of Stopped Individuals (Report Pages 29-58)
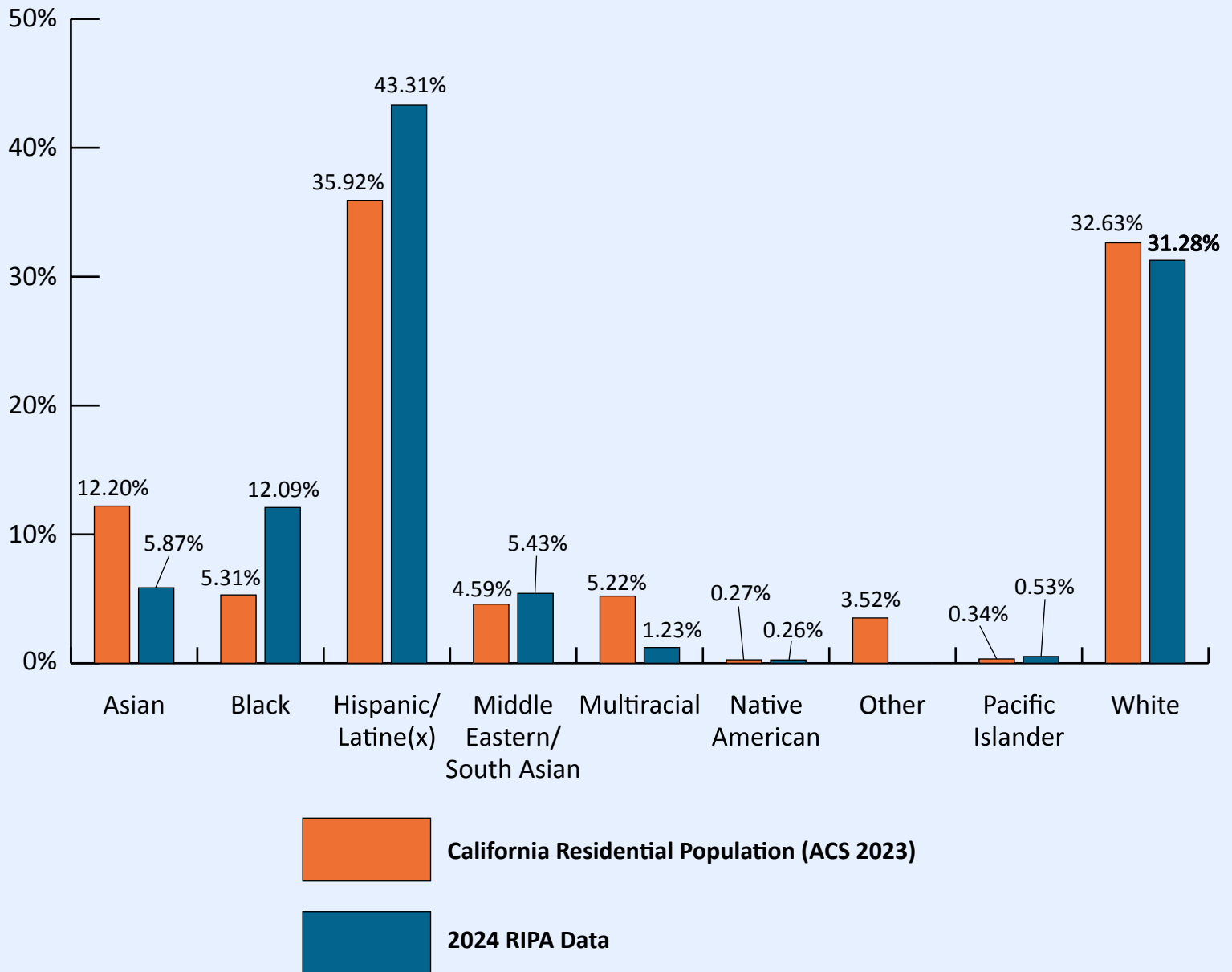
Percent of All Stops by Race/Ethnicity

- Hispanic/Latine(x) 43.31%
- Middle Eastern/South Asian 5.43%
- Multiracial 1.23%
- Native American 0.26%
- Pacific Islander 0.53%
- White 31.28%
- Asian 5.87%
- Black 12.09%

Percent of All Stops of an Individual with a Perceived Disability
1.04% of All Stops

- Hyperactivity 0.06%
- Developmental 5.83%
- Deaf 5.83%
- Blind 1.56%
- Speech Impaired 16.84%
- Other 16.84%
- Multiple Disabilities 5.70%
- Mental Health 58.44%

Percent of All Stops by Gender

- Cisgender Woman/Girl 27.85%
- Cisgender Man/Boy 70.96%
- Non-Cisgender 1.19%

Stop Disparities by Perceived Race and Ethnicity

Chart: Stop Disparities by Perceived Race and Ethnicity

Perceived Race/Ethnicity	California Residential Population (ACS 2023)	2024 RIPA Data
Asian	12.20%	5.87%
Black	5.31%	12.09%
Hispanic/Latine(x)	35.92%	43.31%
Middle Eastern/South Asian	4.59%	5.43%
Multiracial	5.22%	1.23%
Native American	0.27%	0.26%
Other	3.52%	
Pacific Islander	0.34%	0.53%
White	32.63%	31.28%

Legend:
- California Residential Population (ACS 2023)
- 2024 RIPA Data

Among other analyses, the 2026 RIPA Report analyzes stop disparities between the perceived race/ethnicity of the person stopped compared to the residential population of California. For example, individuals perceived to be Black were stopped 127.87 percent more often than expected, and individuals perceived to be Pacific Islander 57.53 percent more often than expected, given the population of the state. Conversely, individuals perceived to be Multiracial were stopped 76.39 percent less often than expected, and individuals perceived to be Asian were stopped 51.86 percent less often than expected, given the population of the state.

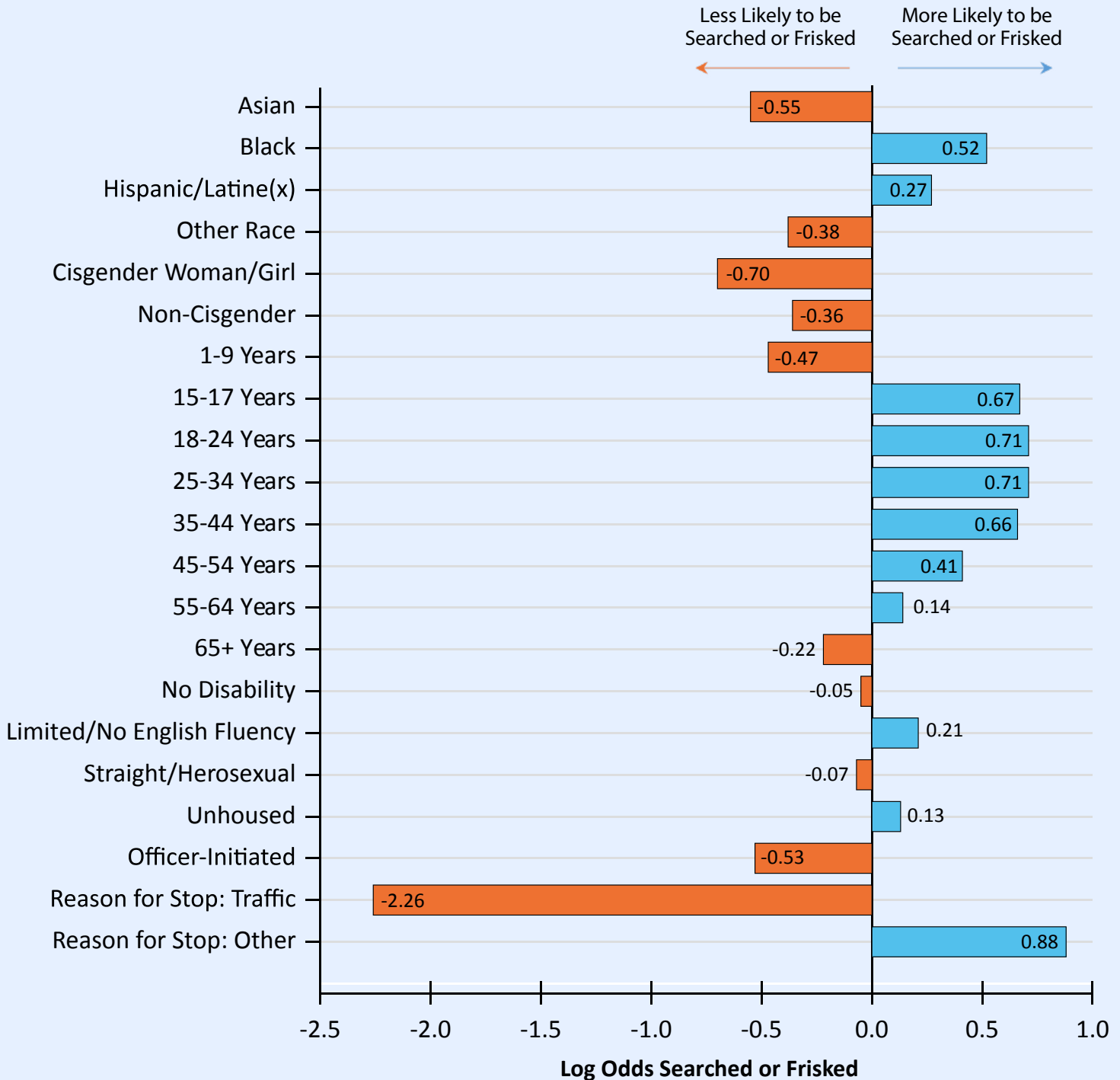## Elements of Stop That Occur Together (Report Pages 69-81)

In the 2026 Report, the Board sought to understand what elements of stops — including demographics of stopped individiuals, actions during a stop, and results of a stop — tend to occur together. The figures below show the results of two regression models predicting the chances of being searched or frisked and the chances of being handcuffed for each listed category compared to the comparison group. The list of variables and their respective comparison groups is in the table below.

Variables of Interest and Their Comparison Categories

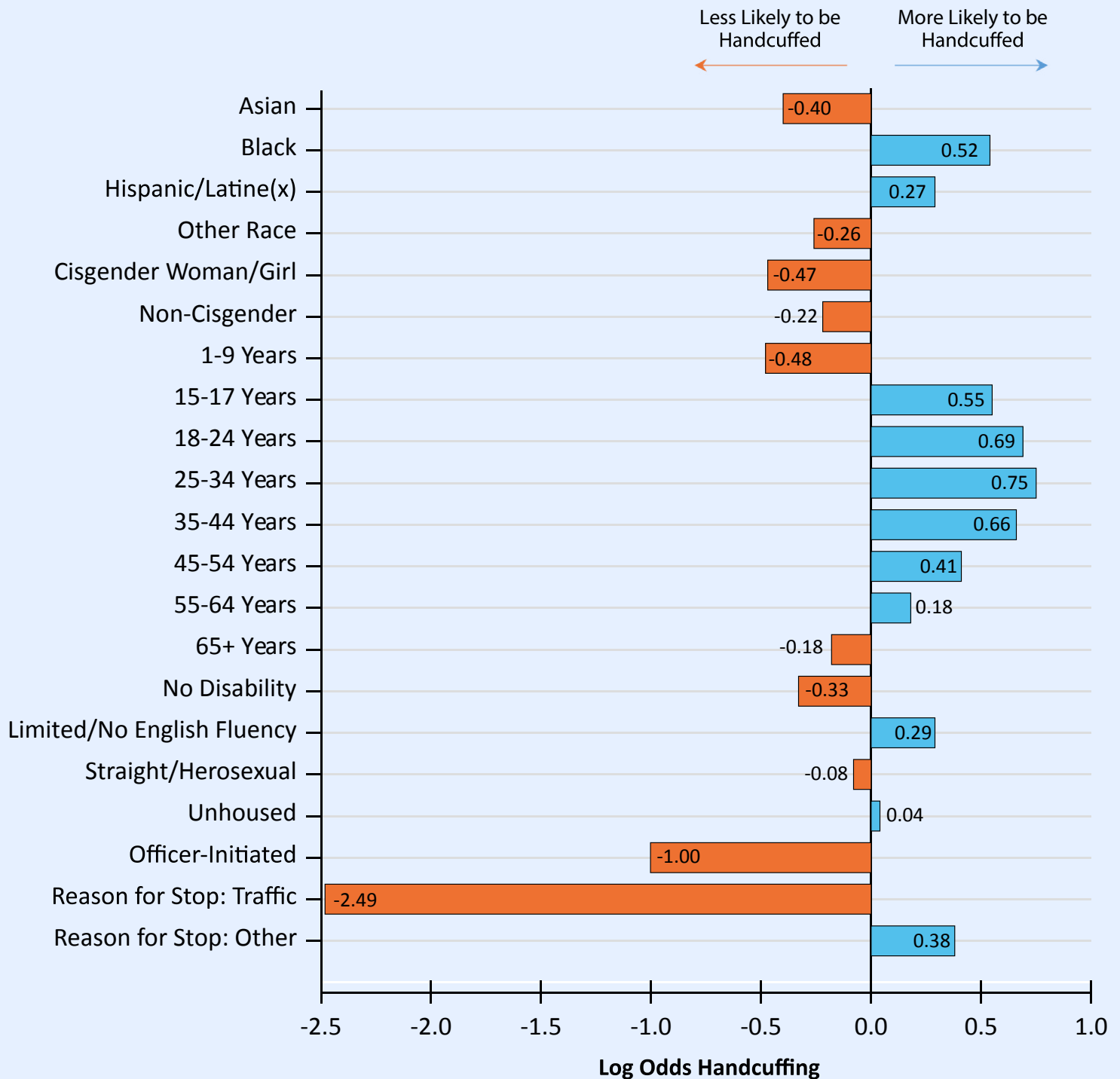| Variables of Interest	Comparison Group
Asian; Black; Hispanic/Latine(x); Other Race	White
Cisgender Woman/Girl; Non-Cisgender	Cisgender Man/Boy
Age 1 to 9; Age 15 to 17; Age 18 to 24; Age 25 to 34; Age 35 to 44; Age 45 to 54; Age 55 to 64; Age 65+	Age 10 to 14
Straight/Heterosexual	LGB+
Limited English Fluency	Fluent English
No Disability	Any Disability
Unhoused	Housed
Officer-initiated Stop	Call for Service Stop
Reason for Stop: Traffic; Reason for Stop: Other	Reason for Stop: Reasonable Suspicion

Chances of Being Searched or Frisked

These regression analyses show systematic disparities in how actions during a stop are related to the result of the stop. For example, while persons perceived to be Black are generally more likely to be arrested following a stop, persons perceived to be Black are searched and handcuffed significantly more than what would be expected even when considering the greater likelihood of arrest.

Less Likely to be Searched or Frisked ←

More Likely to be Searched or Frisked →

Category	Log Odds Searched or Frisked
Asian	-0.55
Black	0.52
Hispanic/Latine(x)	0.27
Other Race	-0.38
Cisgender Woman/Girl	-0.70
Non-Cisgender	-0.36
1-9 Years	-0.47
15-17 Years	0.67
18-24 Years	0.71
25-34 Years	0.71
35-44 Years	0.66
45-54 Years	0.41
55-64 Years	0.14
65+ Years	-0.22
No Disability	-0.05
Limited/No English Fluency	0.21
Straight/Heterosexual	-0.07
Unhoused	0.13
Officer-Initiated	-0.53
Reason for Stop: Traffic	-2.26
Reason for Stop: Other	0.88

**Log Odds Searched or Frisked**

Chances of Being Handcuffed

Other regression analyses, including the chances of being asked for consent to search, the chances to be searched or subject to a Terry frisk, and the chances of experiencing use of force compared to the related comparison group, show similar disparities.

Less Likely to be Handcuffed ←

More Likely to be Handcuffed →

| Category	Log Odds Handcuffing
Asian	-0.40
Black	0.52
Hispanic/Latine(x)	0.27
Other Race	-0.26
Cisgender Woman/Girl	-0.47
Non-Cisgender	-0.22
1-9 Years	-0.48
15-17 Years	0.55
18-24 Years	0.69
25-34 Years	0.75
35-44 Years	0.66
45-54 Years	0.41
55-64 Years	0.18
65+ Years	-0.18
No Disability	-0.33
Limited/No English Fluency	0.29
Straight/Herosexual	-0.08
Unhoused	0.04
Officer-Initiated	-1.00
Reason for Stop: Traffic	-2.49
Reason for Stop: Other	0.38

Log Odds Handcuffing

Regional and Agency Analysis (Report Pages 88-97)

The Board analyzed the RIPA stop data by agency and region to understand how agency and regional characteristics impact stops. The two maps below show the magnitude of difference between the racial composition of the RIPA stop data and the racial/ethnic population at the county level. Red indicates that that racial group is overrepresented in the RIPA data compared to the county population. Purple indicates that that racial group is underrepresented in the RIPA data compared to the county population.

Difference between County Populations and Stops of Individuals Perceived as Black
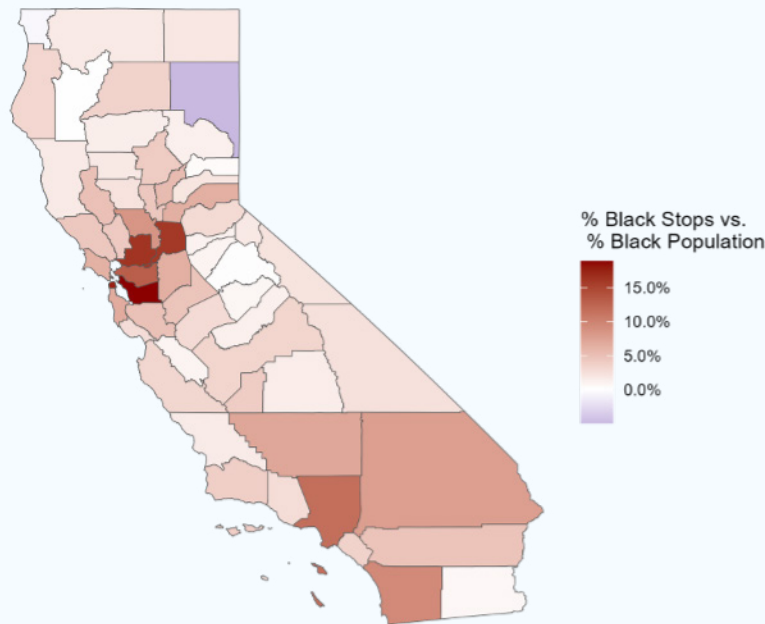
Difference between County Populations and Stops of Individuals Perceived as White

RIPA | Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board
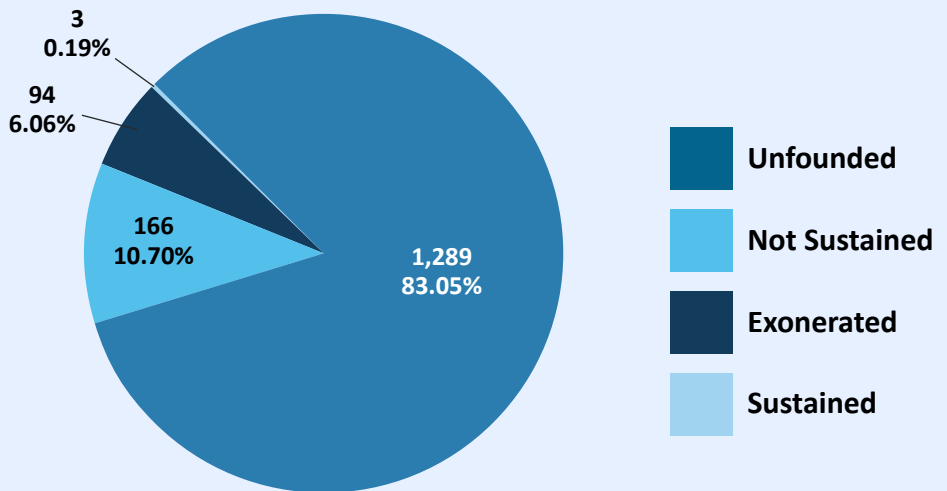## 2026 Report Quick Facts
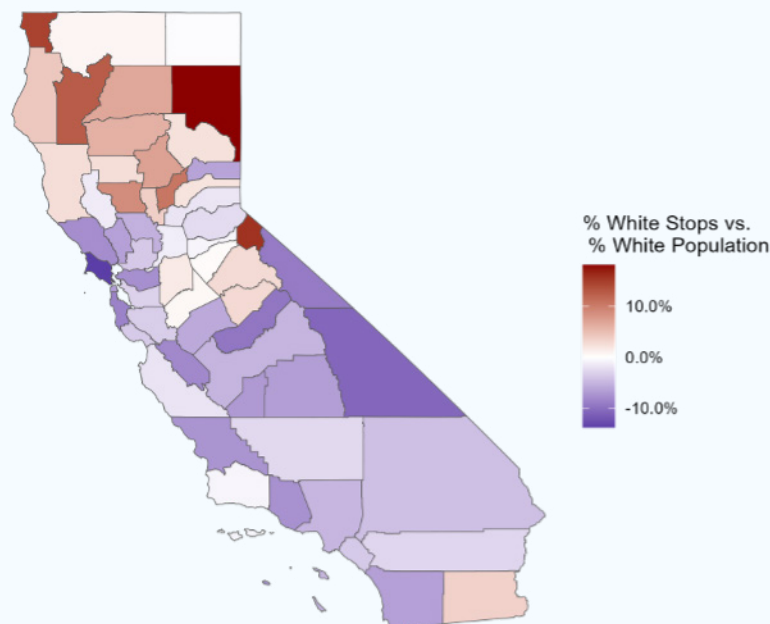
Civilian Complaints Section (Report Pages 98-109)

In 2024, 526 RIPA agencies reported a total of 13,004 civilian complaints. RIPA agencies reported 2,282 complaints with an element, or elements, of racial or identity profiling, constituting 17.55% of the total complaints reported in 2024.

Total Complaints Reaching a Disposition in 2024

- 1,162 / 9.64%
- 1,655 / 16.98%
- 5,989 / 61.46%
- 939 / 9.64%
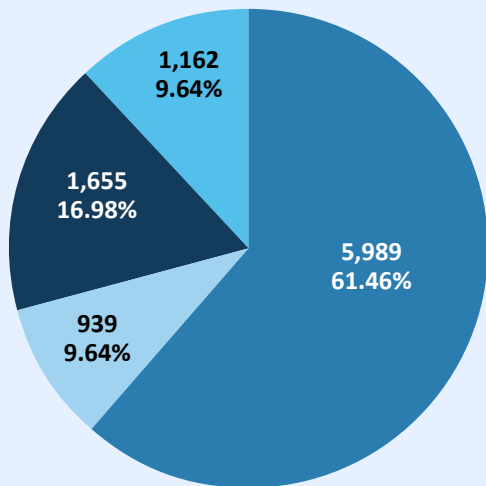
Racial and Identity Complaints Reaching a Disposition in 2024

- 3 / 0.19%
- 94 / 6.06%
- 166 / 10.70%
- 1,289 / 83.05%

Legend:
- Unfounded
- Not Sustained
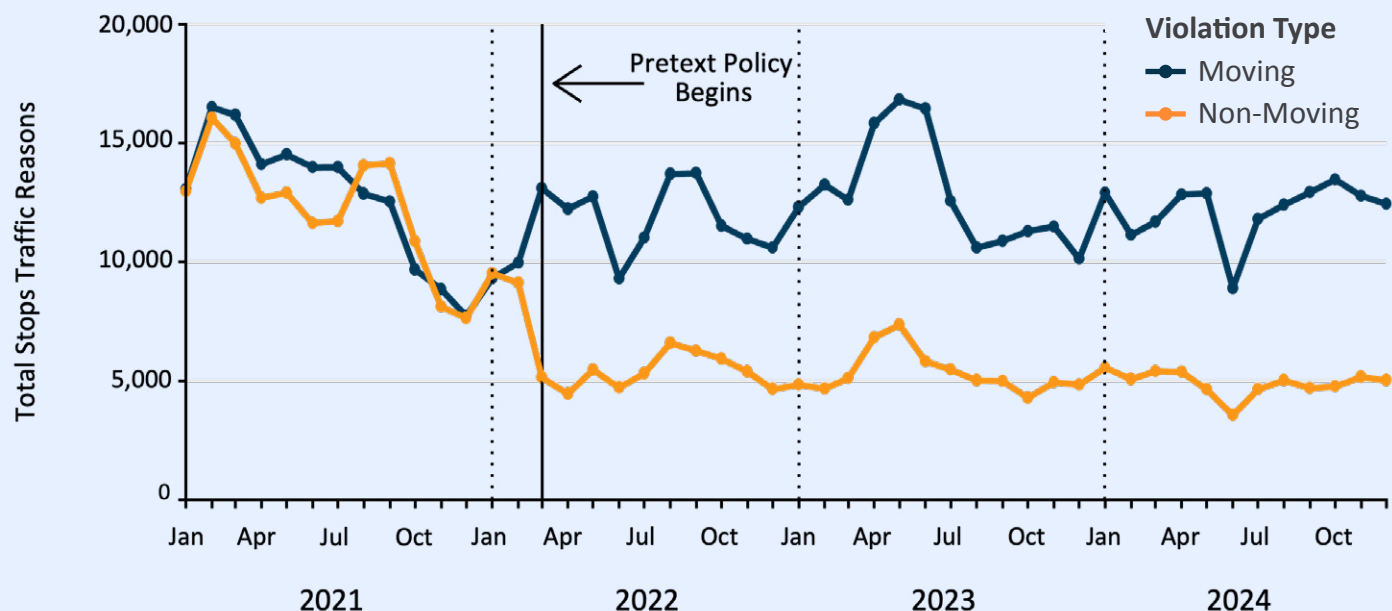- Exonerated
- Sustained

State and Local Policies Section (Report Pages 110-151)

In March of 2022, the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) implemented a policy aimed at limiting pretextual stops. This year, the Board analyzed the impact of that policy on stop counts, searches, and discovery rates.

The figure below presents the number of stops that involved the 100 most common traffic violation reason for stop codes at LAPD, from 2021 to 2024, separated by month, year, and traffic violation type. The solid black vertical line shows where LAPD's pretext policy began. The dotted vertical lines separate each of the years.

LAPD Pretext Policy Stop Counts by Violation Type (Top 100 Reason for Stop Traffic Codes Only)

The figure below represents search counts (not including *Terry* frisks) from the stops that involved the 100 most common traffic violation reason for stop codes at LAPD, from 2021 to 2024, separated by year, race/ethnicity, and traffic violation type.

LAPD Total Searches by Race and Traffic Violation Type (Top 100 Reason for Stop Traffic Codes Only)
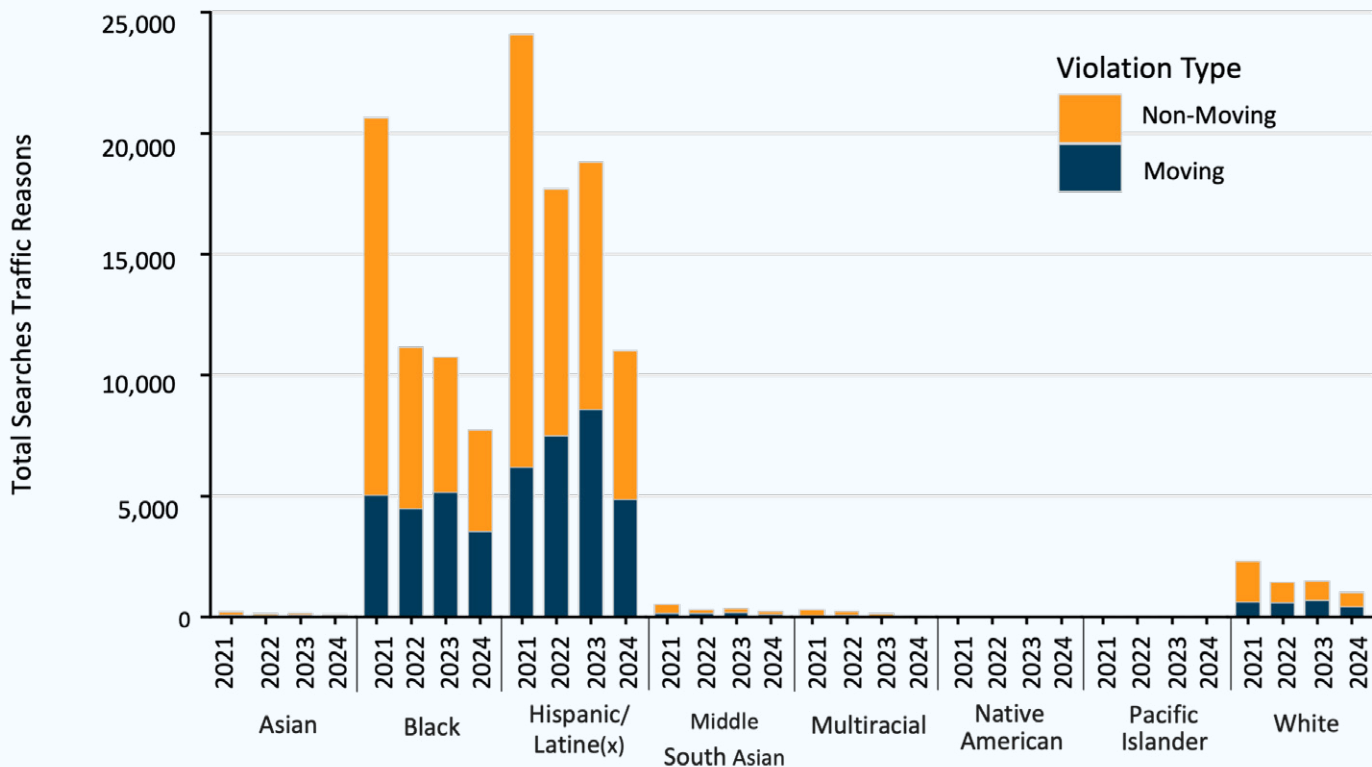
The figure below presents monthly discovery rates (not including *Terry* frisks) of all stops made by LAPD, from 2021 to 2024. The solid black vertical line shows where LAPD's pretext policy began. The dotted vertical lines separate each of the years.

LAPD Monthly Discovery Rate (All Stops)