

## **Data Set Overview and History**

The California State Legislature passed the Racial and Identity Profiling Act of 2015 (RIPA), or Assembly Bill (AB) 953, which added section 12525.5 to the Government Code and amended Penal Code sections 13012 and 13519.4 . The bill (1) amended the definition of unlawful profiling to include both racial and identity profiling, (2) required the Attorney General to establish the Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board (Board), and (3) requires each state and local agency that employs peace officers to annually report data on all stops to the Department of Justice.

AB 953 tasked the Board with eliminating racial and identity profiling and improving diversity and racial and identity sensitivity in law enforcement by investigating and analyzing law enforcement policy and data. Data statutorily required to be collected by peace officers include both person-level (e.g. race/ethnicity) and stop-level (e.g. time of stop) information. Reporting agencies were required to begin collecting stop data in waves. Specifically, each agency that employs 1,000 or more peace officers issued its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2019; agencies that employ between 667 and 1,000 peace officers issued their first round of reports on or before April 1, 2020; agencies that employ 334 or more but less than 667 peace officers issued their first round of reports on or before April 1, 2022, and each agency that employs one or more but less than 334 peace officers issued its first round of reports on or before April 1, 2023. The 2026 report is the third to include stop data from all reporting agencies in California.

Section 13519.4(j)(3)(E) of the Penal Code requires,

Each report shall include disaggregated statistical data for each reporting law enforcement agency. The report shall include, at minimum, each reporting law enforcement agency's total results for each data collection criteria under subdivision (b) of Section 12525.5 of the Government Code for each calendar year. The reports shall be retained and made available to the public by posting those reports on the Department of Justice's Internet Web site.

The collection of tables, to which this document is a complement, satisfy the requirements of Penal Code section 13519.4(j)(3)(E). The Racial and Identity Profiling Advisory Board's 2025 Report contains additional analyses that extend beyond the requirements of Penal Code 13519.4(j)(3)(E). This report can be found at: <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/board/reports>.

*Users of these tables should familiarize themselves with the RIPA stop data regulations.* The regulations establish what data elements are collected under RIPA and provide examples of circumstances under which peace officers are to select certain data elements. Understanding the stop data regulations will assist users with interpreting the information displayed within these tables. The regulations can be found at: <https://oag.ca.gov/ab953/regulations#existing>

The tables will be separated into two collections, one which displays only the number of stops and one which displays only the percentage of stops, to better facilitate statistical analysis for users of these tables.

The tables now feature the Agency ORI (Originating Agency Identifier) in addition to the agency name for users to link agency information across different data sources. Agencies with subagencies will be listed under the same agency name but with a different Agency ORI.

### **Statutory Authority**

The DOJ has the statutory authority to collect RIPA Stop Data, pursuant to Government Code section 12525.5

### **Table Descriptions**

#### **Table 1**

##### *Stops by Hour and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported making by hour blocks. For example, the “01:00:00” time block includes all stops that happened between “01:00:00” and “01:59:59”.

#### **Table 2**

##### *Stops by Month and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported by month of the year.

#### **Table 3**

##### *Stops by Location and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported grouped by the closest city. This table includes some locations that are not incorporated cities, such as unincorporated areas.

#### **Table 4**

##### *Stops by Primary Reason for Stop and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported by the primary reason for stop. The primary reason for stop category titles have been condensed to improve readability. From left to right, reason for stop categories are:

- Column B: Traffic violation
- Column C: Reasonable suspicion that the person was engaged in criminal activity
- Column D: Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision
- Column E: Knowledge of outstanding arrest/warrant/wanted person
- Column F: Investigation to determine if the person was truant
- Column G: Consensual encounter resulting in a search

- Column H: Possible conduct warranting discipline under Education Code 48900, 48900.2, 48900.3, 48900.4, and 48900.7
- Column I: Determine whether student violated school policy
- Column J: Probable cause to arrest or search
- Column K: Probable cause to take into custody under Welfare and Institutions Code Section 5150
- Column L: No reason was selected

**Table 5**

*Stops by Reason Given for Stop and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported, by the reason given to the person stopped. One stop may have multiple reasons given and, therefore, can be counted in multiple columns. The reason given for stop category titles have been condensed to improve readability. From left to right, the reason for stop categories are:

- Column B: Moving traffic violation
- Column C: Equipment traffic violation
- Column D: Non-moving traffic violation
- Column E: Officer witnessed commission of a crime
- Column F: Matched suspect description
- Column G: Matched description of suspect's vehicle or vehicle observed at the scene of a crime
- Column H: Witness or victim identified stopped person as suspect of a crime
- Column I: Carrying suspicious object
- Column J: Actions indicative of casing a victim or location
- Column K: Suspected of acting as a lookout
- Column L: Actions indicative of a drug transaction
- Column M: Actions indicative of engaging in violent crime
- Column N: Other reasonable suspicion or probable cause that a crime occurred
- Column O: Probable cause to arrest or search
- Column P: Probable cause to take into custody under Welfare and Institutions code section 5150
- Column Q: Known to be on parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision.
- Column R: Knowledge of outstanding arrest/warrant/wanted person
- Column S: Investigation to determine the person was truant
- Column T: Consensual encounter resulting in a search
- Column U: Possible conduct warranting discipline under Education Code 48900, 48900.2, 48900.3, 48900.4, and 48900.7
- Column V: Determine whether student violated school policy
- Column W: Reason for stop was not communicated

**Table 6**

### *Stops by Result of Stop and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported by the result of stop. One stop may have multiple results of stop and, therefore, can be counted in multiple columns. The result of stop titles have been condensed to improve readability. From left to right, the result of stop categories are:

- Column B: No action
- Column C: Written warning
- Column D: Verbal warning
- Column E: Citation for infraction
- Column F: In field cite and release
- Column G: Custodial pursuant to outstanding warrant
- Column H: Custodial arrest without warrant
- Column I: Field interview card completed
- Column J: Noncriminal transport or caretaking transport. This includes transport by an officer, transport by ambulance, or transport by another agency
- Column K: Contacted parent/legal guardian or other person responsible for the minor
- Column L: Psychiatric hold (pursuant to Welfare & Institutions Code sections 5150 and/or 5585.20)
- Column M: Contacted US Department of Homeland Security (e.g., Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Customs and Border Protection)
- Column N: Referral to school administrator
- Column O: Referral to school counselor or other support staff

### **Table 7a**

#### *Stops by Warning Offense and Agency*

When officers indicate that they issued a verbal or written warning as a result of a stop, they are also required to provide the offense for which they issued the warning. This table provides a breakdown of the offense level for all warnings given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense. Only agencies that issued a warning will appear in this table.

### **Table 7b**

#### *Stops by Citation Offense and Agency*

When officers indicate that they issued a citation as a result of stop, they are also required to provide the offense for which they issued the citation. This table provides a breakdown of the offense levels for all citations given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense. Only agencies that issued a citation will appear in this table.

### **Table 7c**

### *Stops by In-Field-citation Offense and Agency*

When officers indicate that they performed an in-field cite and release, they are also required to provide the offense for which they performed the in-field cite and release. This table provides a breakdown of the offense levels for all in-field cite and releases given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense. Only agencies that issued an in-field-citation will appear in this table.

### **Table 7d**

#### *Stops by Custodial Arrest Offense Level and Agency*

When officers indicate that they made a custodial arrest, they are also required to provide the offense for which they made the arrest. This table provides a breakdown of the offense levels for all arrests given by each reporting agency. Offense levels include infraction, misdemeanor, felony, and other offense. Only agencies that issued a custodial arrest will appear in this table.

### **Table 8**

#### *Stops by Race/Ethnicity and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported grouped by the perceived race/ethnicity of the individuals stopped. Officers can select up to eight different race/ethnicity categories when recording these data for individuals stopped. Frequency counts corresponding to each single race/ethnicity group represent those individuals where officers only selected a single race/ethnicity category. The multiracial group includes all stops where officers selected multiple racial/ethnic categories.

### **Table 9**

#### *Stops by Gender and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported by the perceived gender of the individuals stopped. The gender of individuals stopped are based upon the perception of reporting officers. Officers can select up to five different gender categories when recording these data for individuals stopped. Frequency counts corresponding to each single gender group represent those individuals where officers only selected a single gender category. The gender nonconforming group also includes data for stops where officers selected multiple gender categories.

### **Table 10**

#### *Stops by Age Group and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported by the perceived approximate age of the individuals stopped. The approximate age of individuals stopped is based upon the perception of reporting officers. This table categorizes approximate age into 9 groups: ages 1-9; 10-14; 15-17; 18-24; 25-34; 35-44; 45-54; 55-64; 65 and above.

### **Table 11**

### *Stops by Actions Taken by Officer During Stop and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops each agency reported by actions taken by an officer during the stop. One stop may have multiple actions taken by the officer and, therefore, can be counted in multiple columns. Titles for actions taken by the officer during stop are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. From left to right, actions taken during the stop categories are:

- Column B: Admission or written statement obtained from student
- Column C: Asked for consent to search person
- Column D: Asked for consent to search property
- Column E: Asked for identification of stopped person's passenger
- Column F: Asked if person on parole/probation/PRCS/other mandatory supervision
- Column G: Curbside detention. This refers to any time an officer directs the person to sit on the sidewalk, curb, or ground
- Column H: Field sobriety test conducted
- Column I: Patrol car detention
- Column J: Canine used to search for, locate and/or detect contraband
- Column K: Person photographed
- Column L: Person removed from vehicle by order
- Column M: Property was seized
- Column N: Ran name of stopped person's passenger
- Column O: Search of person was conducted
- Column P: Search of property was conducted
- Column Q: Terry v. Ohio frisk/pat search of person's outer clothing
- Column R: Vehicle impounded
- Column S: No non-force actions taken
- Column T: Specify if consent was given for search of person
- Column U: Specify if consent was given for search of property
- Column V: Handcuffed or flex cuffed
- Column W: Baton or other impact weapon drawn
- Column X: Baton or other impact weapon used
- Column Y: Chemical spray used (e.g., pepper spray, mace, or other chemical irritants)
- Column Z: Electronic control device pointed or sparked at person
- Column AA: Electronic control devices used in drive-stun mode
- Column AB: Electronic control device used in dart mode
- Column AC: Firearm unholstered
- Column AD: Firearm pointed at person
- Column AE: Firearm discharged or used
- Column AF: Impact projectile weapon pointed at person
- Column AG: Impact projectile discharged or used (e.g. blunt impact projectile, rubber bullets, or bean bags)

- Column AH: Canine removed from vehicle to gain compliance or for apprehension of person
- Column AI: Canine bit or held person
- Column AJ: Person removed from vehicle by physical contact
- Column AK: Physical compliance tactics and techniques
- Column AL: Use of vehicle in apprehension of stopped person
- Column AM: No force actions taken

**Table 12**

*Searches by Basis for Search and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of searches each agency reported by basis for search. Officers may provide multiple search bases for a single search; therefore, a single search can be counted in multiple columns. Basis-for-search titles are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. Only agencies that reported a basis for search will appear in this table. From left to right, basis for search categories are:

- Column B: Consent given
- Column C: Officer safety/safety of others
- Column D: Search warrant
- Column E: Condition of parole/probation/PRCS/mandatory supervision
- Column F: Suspected weapons
- Column G: Visible contraband
- Column H: Odor of contraband
- Column I: Canine detection
- Column J: Evidence of crime
- Column K: Incident to arrest
- Column L: Exigent circumstances/emergency
- Column M: Vehicle inventory (for search of property only)
- Column N: Suspected violation of school policy

**Table 13**

*Stops with Searches by Contraband or Evidence Discovered and Agency*

This table displays the number or percentage of stops where officers performed a search by each agency reporting and by the type of contraband or evidence officers discovered. Officers may discover multiple types of contraband or evidence; therefore, a single stop can be counted in multiple columns. Officers may also not discover any contraband or evidence during stops with a search. Titles for contraband or evidence discovered are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. Only agencies that reported contraband or evidence discovered will appear in this table. From left to right, contraband or evidence discovered categories are:

- Column B: None
- Column C: Firearm(s)

- Column D: Ammunition
- Column E: Weapon(s) other than a firearm
- Column F: Drugs/narcotics
- Column G: Alcohol
- Column H: Money
- Column I: Drug paraphernalia
- Column J: Suspected stolen property
- Column K: Cell phone(s) or electronic device(s)
- Column L: Other contraband or evidence

**Table 14**

*Stops with Property Seizures by Type and Agency*

This table displays the number of stops where officers reported seizing property per agency separated by the type of property officers seized. Officers may seize multiple types of property; therefore, a single stop can be counted in multiple columns. Titles for type of property seized during stop are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. Only agencies that reported property seizures will appear in this table. From left to right, property seized by type are categorized as:

- Column B: Firearm(s)
- Column C: Ammunition
- Column D: Weapon(s) other than firearm
- Column E: Drugs/narcotics
- Column F: Alcohol
- Column G: Money
- Column H: Drug paraphilia
- Column I: Suspected stolen property
- Column J: Cellphone(s) or electronic device(s)
- Column K: Vehicle
- Column I: Other contraband or evidence

**Table 15**

*Stops with Property Seizures by Basis for Seizure and Agency*

This table displays the number of stops where officers reported seizing property per agency separated by the basis for the property seizure. Officers may seize property based upon multiple bases; therefore, a single stop can be counted in multiple columns. Titles corresponding to the basis for property seizure during a stop are condensed according to their naming scheme within the RIPA dataset. Only agencies that reported a basis for property seizures will appear in this table. From left to right, basis for property seizure by type are categorized as:



- Column B: Safekeeping as allowed by law/statute
- Column C: Contraband
- Column D: Evidence
- Column E: Impound of vehicle
- Column F: Abandoned property
- Column G: Suspected violation of school policy