



COMMUNITY INFORMATION REPORT

2018 Overview Report

ABSTRACT

Transparency in policing is paramount. This report helps the community understand what officers are observing and what actions their officers are taking.

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Executive Summary

Introduction

As in 2017, the Maplewood Police Department again studied enforcement action for 2018. The agency wanted to continue to understand how enforcement broke down. The agency continues to be particularly interested in identifying trends related to race and gender in regards to discretionary and nondiscretionary enforcement. Broadly speaking, non-discretionary enforcement is when an officer responds to a call where a victim is present and wants to pursue charges or there is a requirement (whether a law or a department general order) for the officer to take action. Discretionary enforcement is when the officer has the ability to use discretion in the enforcement action, such as traffic stops.

Victims

Unlike previous reports, this report looks at the victims of crimes associated with robberies and assaults. White males were the most victimized in robberies, while White females had the oldest median age. When looking at assaults, the suspect and victim were the same race in 59.5% of all assault reports. It is important to understand the assaults studied were non-domestic in nature.

Enforcement

The agency found large differences in the racial makeup of discretionary and nondiscretionary arrests. Blacks were disproportionately arrested in nondiscretionary arrests and were significantly disproportionately suspects in both robberies and assaults. Blacks represented 46% of assault suspects and 79.6% of robbery suspects.

Traffic enforcement was found to be very consistent across driver demographics. Regardless of the driver's sex or race, all drivers were stopped at a consistent rate based on reasons for the stop.

Conclusion

Despite seeing a disproportionate number of minorities as suspects and in nondiscretionary enforcement activity, officers deviate from that pattern and return to more community norms when taking discretionary and traffic-related enforcement action.

Introduction

In 2018, the Maplewood Police Department conducted a detailed analysis of enforcement actions related to actions taken in 2017. Portions of the 2017 report focused on demographics surrounding the changing population base. The report concluded, the City of Maplewood is in transition, from a predominantly white suburb to a very diverse suburb embracing many different communities. Additionally, the report found the vast majority of people stopped and arrested by Maplewood Police Officers did not reside in Maplewood. 84% of people stopped for traffic violations, and 79.1% of adults arrested in 2017 did not reside in the City of Maplewood¹. The full Analysis of 2017 Enforcement Action report can be found on the department's home page at <https://maplewoodmn.gov/460/Police>.

The City of Maplewood continues to be a community of inclusiveness with a diverse mix of housing and business opportunities. As identified in the 2017 Enforcement Action Report, the City of Maplewood is in transition. According to the 2000 census, the City of Maplewood was 72.6% White², and according to Wilder Research, the number in 2017 was around 66.2%. The elderly population is predominantly White while the youth are predominantly persons of color. Students of color make up the majority of students in public schools in Maplewood (approaching 70%) according to principles in 2017. The known information from multi-housing facilities in Maplewood shows that at least half of all renters are people of color. This information is being included to provide context for the following information.

Purpose of Report

The Maplewood Police Department is committed to transparency in all aspects of police operations. This transparency includes providing our community with the best information regarding police actions. This report goes far beyond just listing out basic numbers; it includes important context surrounding raw numbers, like identifying the differences between discretionary and nondiscretionary arrest data.

The City of Maplewood's commitment to transparency goes far beyond this report. The City of Maplewood also has a Police Advisory Commission which is made up of community members who review, advise, and collaborate with the police department for the betterment of the agency. Additional information regarding the Police Advisory Commission can be located at <https://maplewoodmn.gov/1782/Police-Advisory-Commission>. Lastly, the Police Department publishes both its policy manual and strategic plan on its website for anyone to review. It is important for our community to know what our strategies and objectives are, and what policies we utilize in carrying out our mission.

The information contained in this report also serves to fulfill recommendation number two in the department's policy manual prologue that states in part:

Ranking police department leadership, specifically the Chief of Police, has the duty to ensure that: Officers are responsible for being aware of implicit racial bias and its impact

¹ Analysis of 2017 Enforcement Action

<https://mn-maplewood2.civicplus.com/DocumentCenter/View/22266/2017-Enforcement-Action---master-02-05-18?bidId=>

² United States Census 2000, United States Census Bureau

<https://www.census.gov/census2000/states/mn.html> accessed 1/18/2018

on their perceptions and actions, and are expected to undertake their best efforts to mitigate the impact of implicit bias on their work.³

This report is also to ensure the Maplewood Police Department is compliant with policy 401.2 that states:

The Maplewood Police Department is committed to providing law enforcement services to the community with due regard for the racial, cultural or other differences of those served. It is the policy of this department to provide law enforcement services and to enforce the law equally, fairly and without discrimination toward an individual or group.⁴

This information is also being compiled as an ongoing initiative to continually meet the 21st Century Policing principles identified in 2015 by President Obama's Task Force. The Task Force identified six pillars of policing which are; Building Trust and Legitimacy, Policy and Oversight, Technology and Social Media, Community Policing and Crime Reduction, Training and Education, and Officer Wellness and Safety⁵. This report also serves as part of the department's internal accountability to ensure our agency is meeting the high standards that are expected by our community.

Disclaimer

Although all information provided in this report was accurate at the time of gathering, statuses of offenders, suspects, and arrestees change as cases are charged by both the City Attorney's Office and the County Attorney's Office. Many cases can take months or more to reach a charging decision. As such, the numbers will vary some moving forward.

The identified areas for enforcement actions are based off a number of data collection sources including in-house records and computer-aided dispatch information. Each section of this report that includes statistical information lists where the information was obtained, what inclusionary and exclusionary factors were used, and how that information was analyzed. It is important to understand that the information used in this report is more inclusive and may differ from the information provided under mandatory reporting laws to state or federal agencies.

Furthermore, the information that is analyzed in this report may differ from previous reports as crime trends, department priorities, and available information change over time.

³ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Prologue

⁴ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Policy 401.2

⁵ 21st Century Policing Final Report

<https://cops.usdoj.gov/policingtaskforce> accessed 12/10/2017

Mental Health

As society and law enforcement further understand the significance of mental health on the community, the police department began to track what cases were primarily caused by mental health. This tracking serves multiple purposes; first, it allows the agency to further understand the amount of mental illness present in the community. Second, it allows the newly formed Mental Health Outreach Team a way to identify people in the community in need of assistance. Lastly, the continuation of tracking and case management will inform the community and the agency better in subsequent years.

The Mental Health Outreach Team (MHOT) is a joint public safety initiative partnering community paramedics with law enforcement officers to assist those struggling with mental illness who do not have the support or services needed to be a productive member of the community. This combination of public safety professionals is a new and unique program and the first of its kind in the midwest. Although a new program, the MHOT members are already building bridges between social services, health departments, commitment courts, and non-profit community organizations.

Beginning on November 1, 2018, the Maplewood Police Department began tracking calls with the primary reason for the call being a mental illness. As an example, if officers were originally called to a disorderly person causing a disturbance and it turned out to be a person in crisis, the case is now also classified as a mental health-related call. Between November 1st and the end of the year, Maplewood Police Officers handled 172 calls with the primary reason for the contact being mental illness. During the same period, officers handled a total of 3,774 incidents. According to the Ramsey County Communication Center of the 3,774 incidents, 934 were 911 calls from citizens. When comparing 911 calls to mental health-related incidents, there is a significant correlation. 18.4% percent of the time when officers are called to scene by 911, the primary reason is a mental health-related issue.

Suspect and Victim Sampling

Understanding who officers are being dispatched to look for is an important statistical tool and allows the community to understand better who officers are called on to investigate. As a measurement, the Maplewood Police Department has pulled all information related to assault calls and robbery calls. These were chosen as these cases usually have identifying information related to sex, race, and age. Additionally, assault calls are common calls the agency handles, while robberies are some of the more dangerous calls for the community as a whole. Robberies were the cause of one homicide and multiple people being shot in 2018. It is equally important to understand who is being victimized in these crimes. Understanding the victim's demographics can aid in crime prevention and identify educational opportunities.

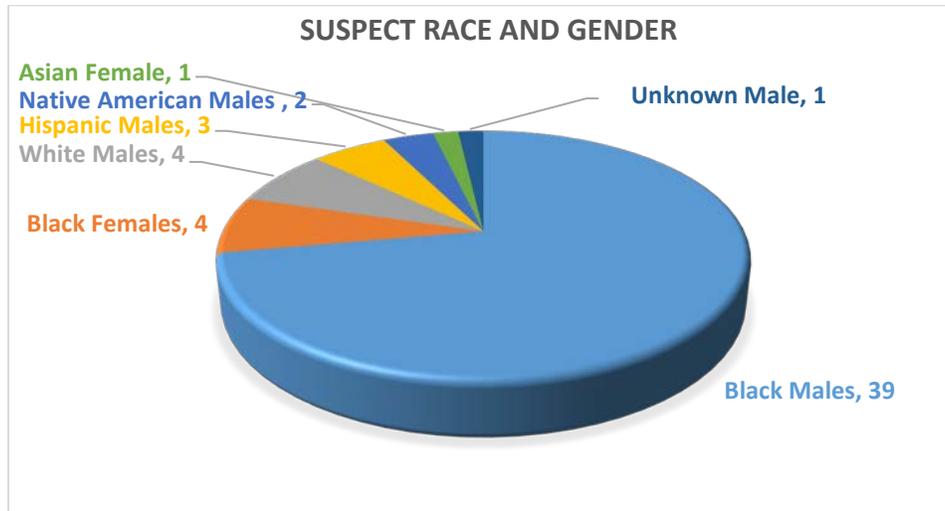
Robbery

On 1/9/2019, robbery information was recovered from the internal records system. The period queried was all of 2018. Using the incident code of "Robbery" 40 cases were identified. Of the 40 cases, seven were removed as not meeting the inclusion criteria. The reason the seven cases were excluded are; two did not happen in the City of Maplewood, two were mislabeled domestic issues, and three had uncooperative victims who refused to provide officers with any information.

Robbery Suspects

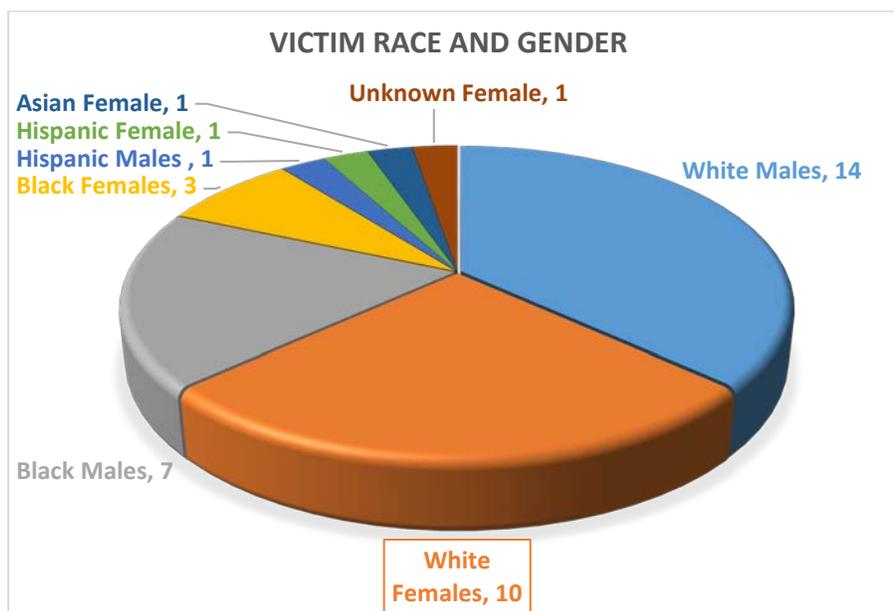
Of the 33 cases included in the analysis, there were 54 suspects identified. The 54 suspects broke down as 49 male offenders and five female offenders. Three of the female offenders acted alone and two were with males. Suspects based on race were 43 Black, four White, three Hispanic, two Native American, one Asian, and one unknown.

Of the 54 suspects, 40 had known or estimated ages reported. When an estimated age was reported the middle of the range was used as the established age. Suspect's ages ranged from 13-56, with most (25 suspects) being teenagers. The median age of a robbery suspect was 18.5 years of age.

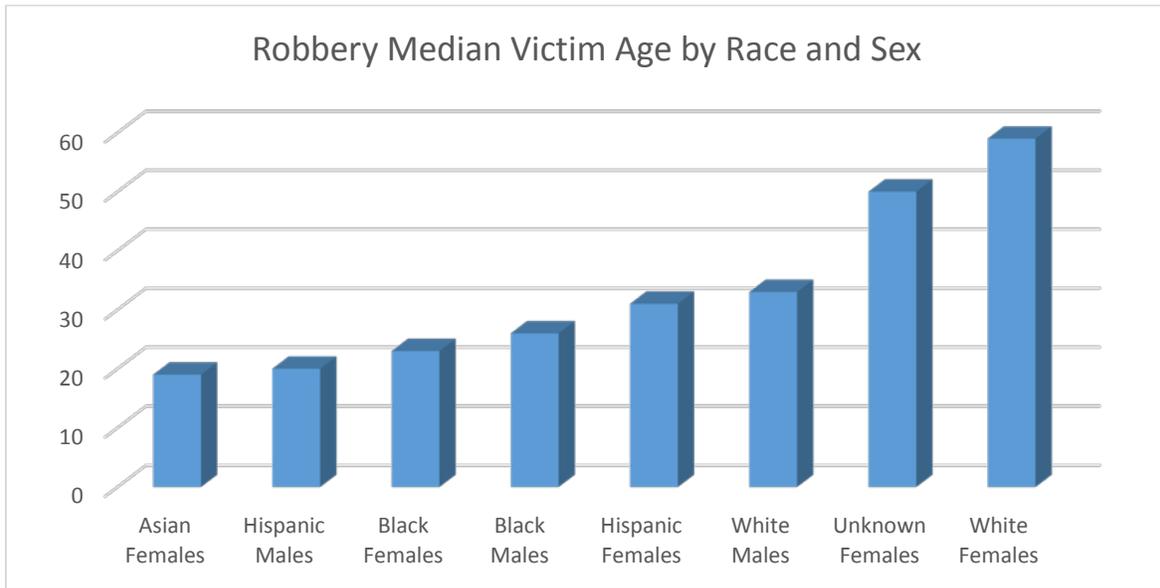


Robbery Victims

Victims in the 33 robbery cases analyzed were starkly different from their offenders. There were 38 total victims, 22 of the victims were male, and the remaining 16 were female. Victims based on race were also in stark contrast to their offenders. Of the 38 victims 24 were White, 10 were Black, two were Hispanic, one was Asian, and one was a female with an unknown race.



The victims aged in range from 16 to 82 years old. The overall median age of the victims was 33 years old. The male victims had a median age of 29.5 years old while the female victims had a median age of 48 years old. The median victim ages vary more dramatically among the four prominent victim groups when race and gender were examined. In the graph below you can see the median ages of all robbery victims based on race and sex.

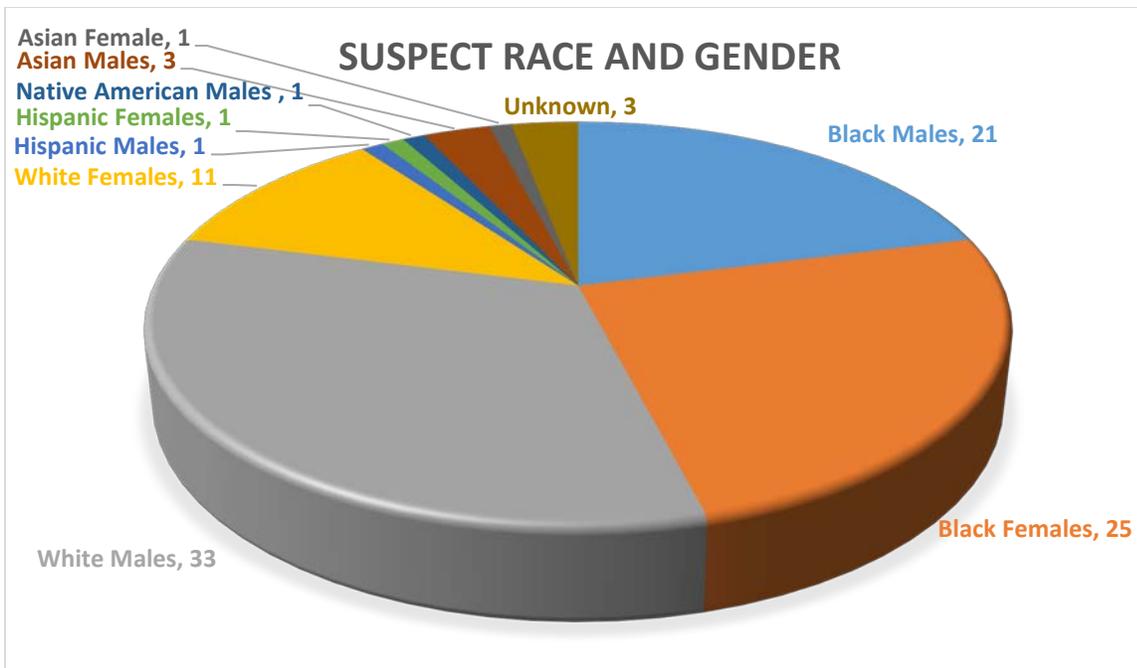


Assaults

On 1/10/2019, assault information was recovered from the internal records system. The period queried was all of 2018. Using the incident code of "Assault," 117 cases were identified. Of the 117 cases, 33 were removed as not meeting the inclusion criteria. The reasons the cases were excluded were they were unfounded, gone on arrival, an assault did not occur, or if it was a police officer was the victim of the assault. In this very limited assault query, police officers were victims on nine separate occasions. If officer victims were included in this analysis, the total cases would be 93, meaning officers were victims of assaults 9.7% of the time. As officers are not normal members of the public, their cases were excluded. The total number of cases included was 84.

Assault Suspects

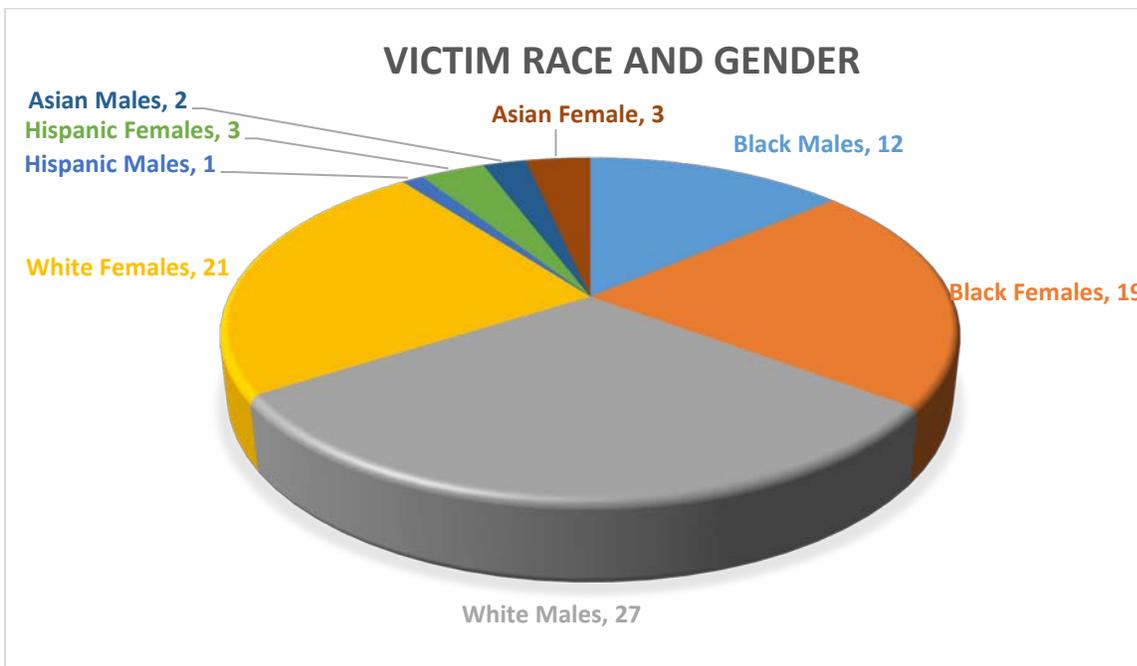
Out of the identified 84 cases, a total of 100 suspects were identified. Broken out by race the suspects were 46 Black, 44 White, four Asian, two Hispanic, one Native American or Alaskan Native, and three unknown. When broken out by sex, 38 were female, 59 were male, and three were unknown. Below is a graph of suspects by both race and sex.



Of the 100 suspects identified in the 84 cases, 90 of the suspects had known or estimated ages provided by the victims. The suspect's ages ranged from 9 years of age to 73 years of age. The median suspect age was 27.

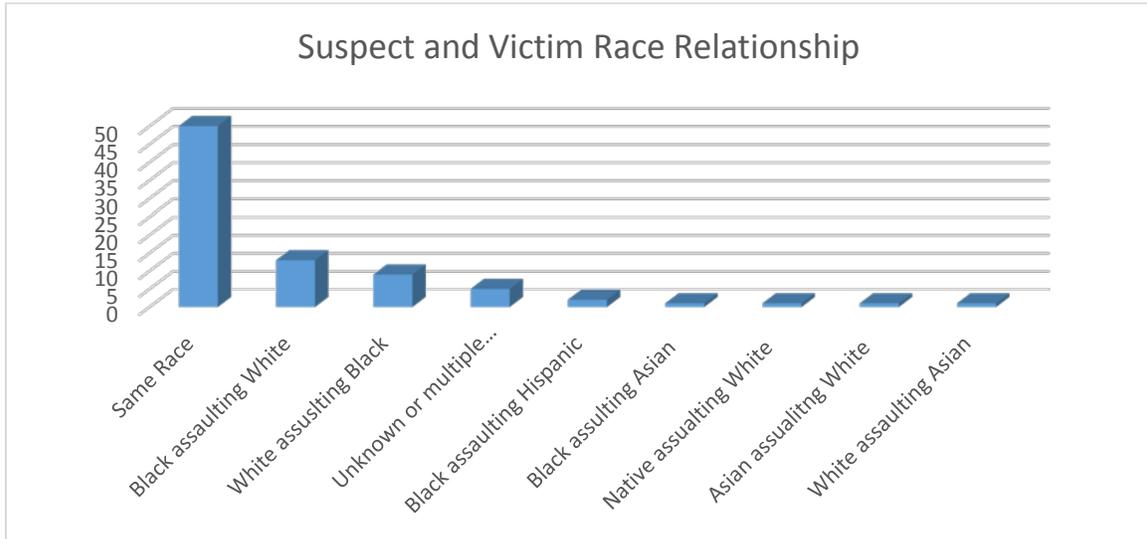
Assault Victims

Out of the identified 84 cases, a total of 88 victims were identified. Broken out by race the victims were 48 White, 31 Black, five Asian, and four Hispanic. When broken out by sex there were 46 female victims and 42 male victims. The median age of the 88 victims was 30 years old. The chart below shows the victims broken down by sex and race.



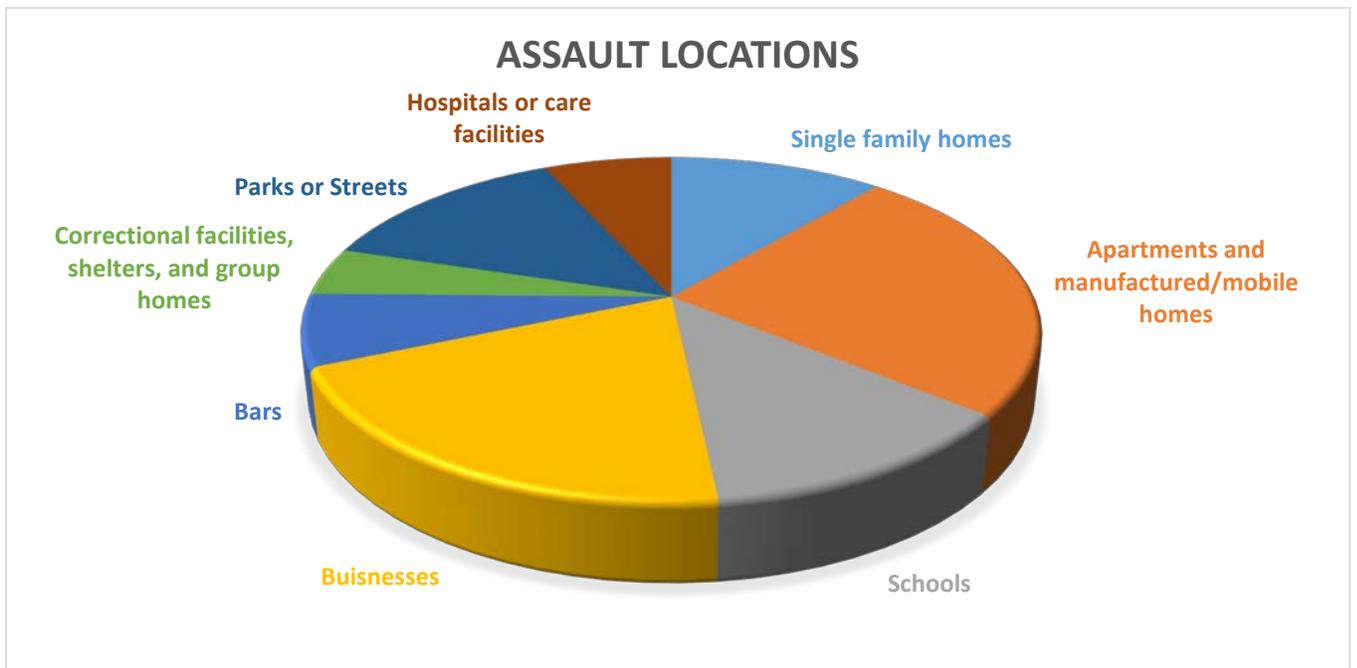
Assault Cases Suspect/Victim Race Analysis

The 84 identified cases were broken out into the race of suspects compared to victims. In 50 of the 84 cases, the race of the suspect and victim were the same. Of the remaining 34 cases, Whites were victimized 16 times by other races, including 13 times by Black suspects. Blacks were victimized nine times outside of their race, all by Whites. Five Cases had multiple or unknown races of suspects or victims. Below is a chart showing all race relationships between all suspects and victims.



Assault locations

The locations of assaults were also analyzed. The locations were placed together based on the type of location. The chart below shows where assaults were occurring.

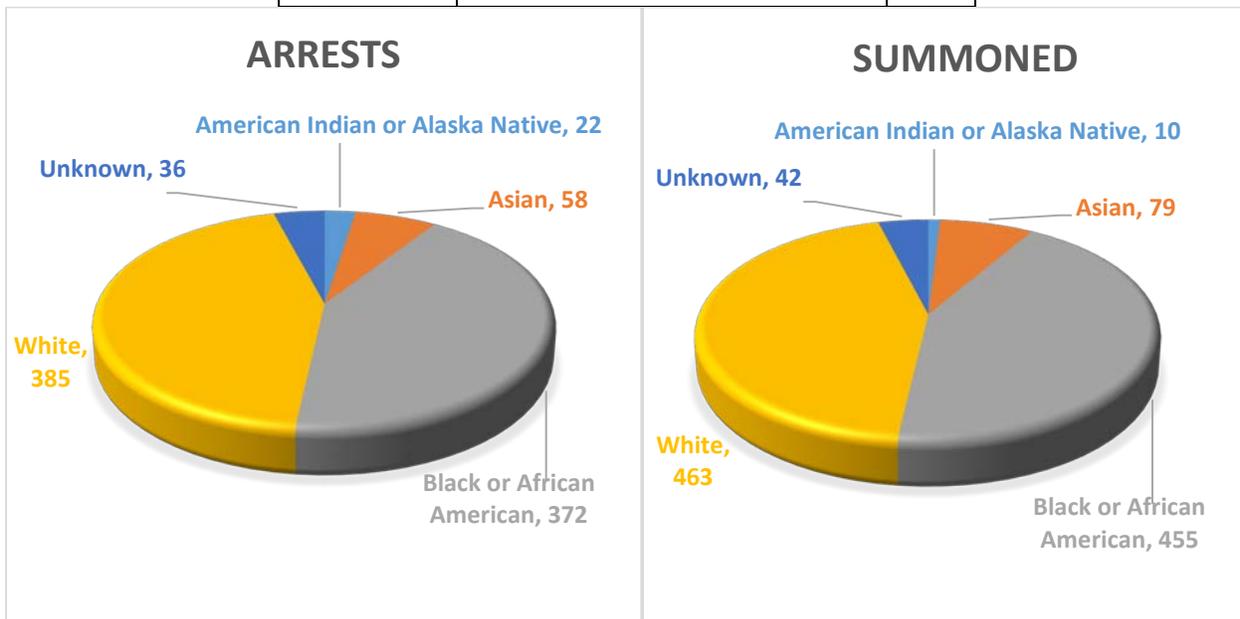


Arrests

Overall in 2018, the Maplewood police department arrested 1924 people. In two cases, the required information such as age, race, and sex was not reported because they were business entities leaving 1922 arrests included. These arrests are broken down into two separate categories; Summoned/Cited and On-view arrest/taken into custody. Summoned/cited means the suspect was issued a citation for the offense and will need to appear in court at a later time. Taken into custody/on-view arrests means the suspect was normally booked into jail or a juvenile detention center. The number of summoned/cited suspects were 1051 and the number taken into custody was 873.

Below is an overall representation of arrests related to race and the type of arrest that was made. Overall Whites and Blacks had the most action taken against them. When including all types of arrests (both custodial and summoned), Whites were arrested 848 times and Blacks were arrested 827 times. Together they represent 87% of arrests in the City of Maplewood.

Arrest Type	Race	Total
Arrest	American Indian or Alaska Native	22
	Asian	58
	Black or African American	372
	Unknown	36
	White	385
	Arrest Total	
Summoned	American Indian or Alaska Native	10
	Asian	79
	Black or African American	455
	Unknown	42
	White	463
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Summoned/Total		1049
Grand Total		1922



As you can see, the above chart does not show Hispanics. In the Maplewood Police Department’s internal records system, Hispanic or Latino is not identified as a race but rather as an ethnicity. This is done to have a more inclusive process that allows for more accurate categorization of people who have contact with law enforcement. Below is a chart specifically identifying those with Hispanic/Latino heritage who were the subject of police enforcement activity.

Arrest Type	Ethnicity	Total
On-View Arrest	Hispanic or Latino	57
	Not Hispanic or Latino	687
	Not Specified	2
	Unknown	127
On-View Arrest Total		873
Summoned/Cited	Hispanic or Latino	97
	Not Hispanic or Latino	840
	Not Specified	1
	Unknown	111
	(blank)	
Summoned/Cited Total		1049
Grand Total		1922

Throughout the report and data, ethnicity is not broken down into specific races. Of the 1922 arrests represented by the report, 154 people were classified or identified as Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity is present in 8% of department enforcement actions overall.

Discretionary versus Non-discretionary

For this analysis, the City of Maplewood has chosen to break down the enforcement activity of the overall arrests. This includes all misdemeanor, gross misdemeanor, and felony arrests.

The traffic offenses not included in arrest (booking) data are; misdemeanor insurance violations, careless driving, federal commercial vehicle rules violations, driving after cancellation/revocation/suspension, no driver’s license in possession, crosswalk violation, reckless driving, display as valid any canceled/revoked/or suspended driver’s license, expired driver’s license, expired registration, failure to change the address on driver’s license, driving without valid license endorsement, handicapped parking zone violation, instruction permit violation, limited driver’s license violation, littering, loud exhaust, noise nuisances, no Minnesota driver’s license, parking on an unimproved area, passing a parked emergency vehicle, improper passing, speed, duty to drive with due care, stop light and stop sign, failure to drive in a single lane, lights to be displayed, unreasonable acceleration, unsafe equipment, use of headphones while driving, seat belt and passenger/child restraint violations, inattentive driving, equipment violations, window tint, crossing the center line, self-initiated DWIs, and all other offenses related parking and moving violations. All of these traffic-related offenses will be included in traffic stop data.

A police supervisor then reviewed the arrests to determine what was categorized as discretionary and nondiscretionary enforcement activity. As a whole, if officers were called to a crime where a victim

wanted to pursue charges, there was a policy or statutorily required action, or court order, it was considered nondiscretionary. If the action was officer-initiated and did not meet the above-noted requirements, it was generally determined to be a discretionary enforcement action.

Below is a general outline of what was included in each category:

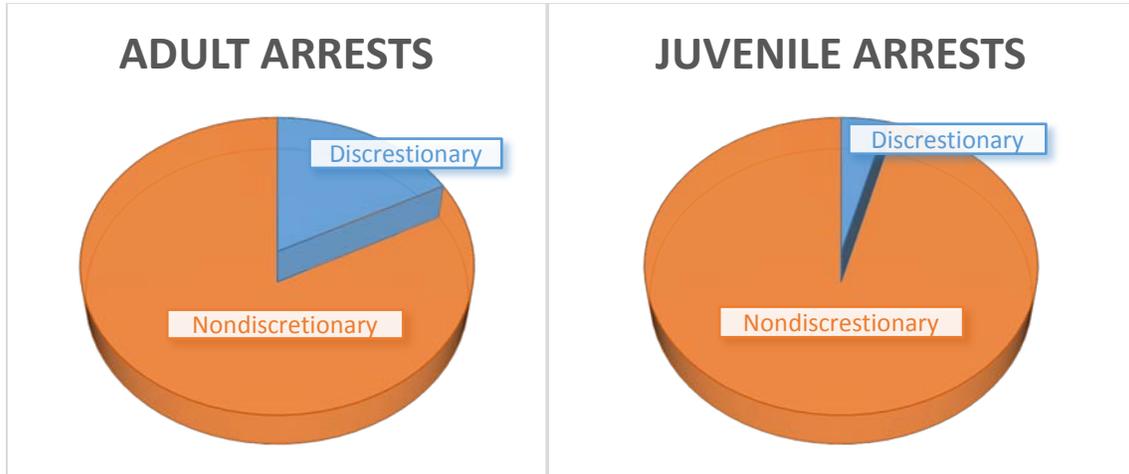
Nondiscretionary:

- Hit and run crash enforcement
- DWI arrest – secondary to a crash or a suspicious incident report (not including traffic complaints)
- Assaults
- Domestic violence
- Interfering with an emergency call
- Terroristic Threats
- Order for protection violations
- Driving after cancellation-inimical to public safety – secondary to a crash
- Criminal vehicular operation
- Burglary
- Trespassing – initiated by a complainant
- Malicious punishment of a child
- Criminal damage to property
- Criminal sexual conduct
- Disorderly conduct – initiated by a complainant
- Fraud/Forgery/Counterfeit bills
- Harassment/Stalking
- Predatory offender violations
- Crimes on school grounds where the school is requesting enforcement action
- Auto theft
- Robbery
- Shootings/Discharge of a firearm
- Theft/Shoplifting
- Tampering with a motor vehicle – initiated by a complainant
- Assisting other agencies with apprehending a party wanted by them

Discretionary:

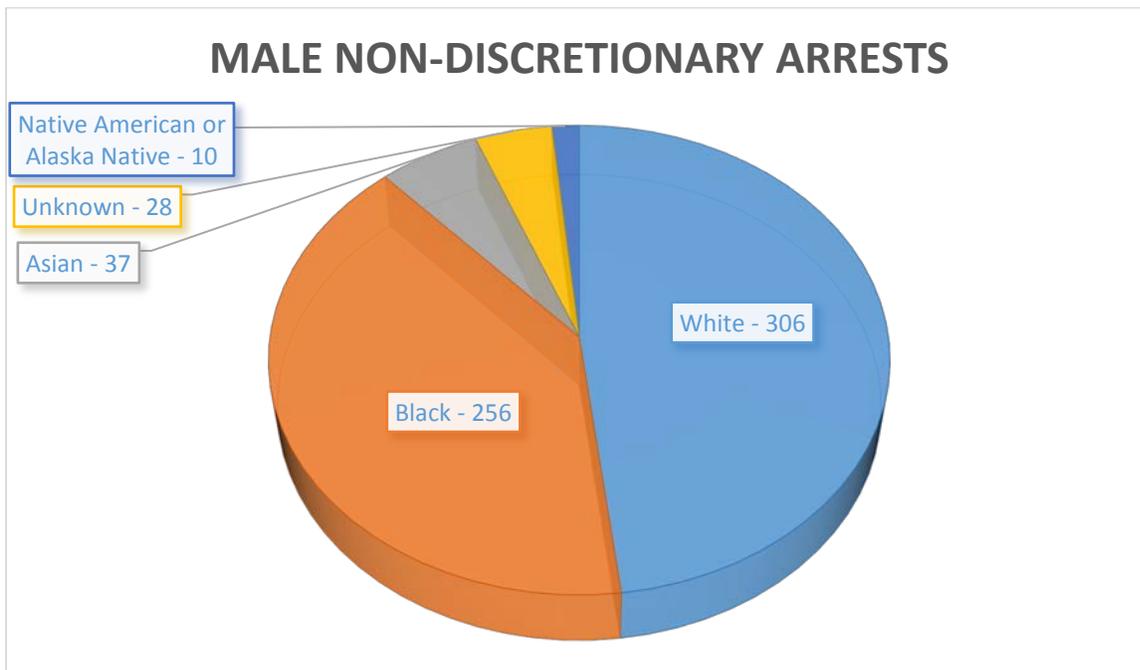
- Falsely reporting a crime
- Obstruction of justice
- Code violations
- Narcotics – including all drug offenses and related offenses including marijuana and paraphernalia
- Disorderly conduct – officer initiated
- Possession of burglary tools
- Sale of tobacco and alcohol to underage persons
- Tampering with a motor vehicle
- DWI, traffic
- Driving after cancelation-inimical to public safety – officer initiated
- All officer initiated traffic and code violations
- Disorderly conduct – officer initiated
- Trespassing – officer initiated

After removing the traffic crimes mentioned above, the total arrested was 1466. Of that, only 225 were discretionary meaning that almost 85% of the time the arrests were nondiscretionary. When broken out to juvenile and adult the percentages were even more startling. Almost 96% of all juvenile arrests were nondiscretionary.

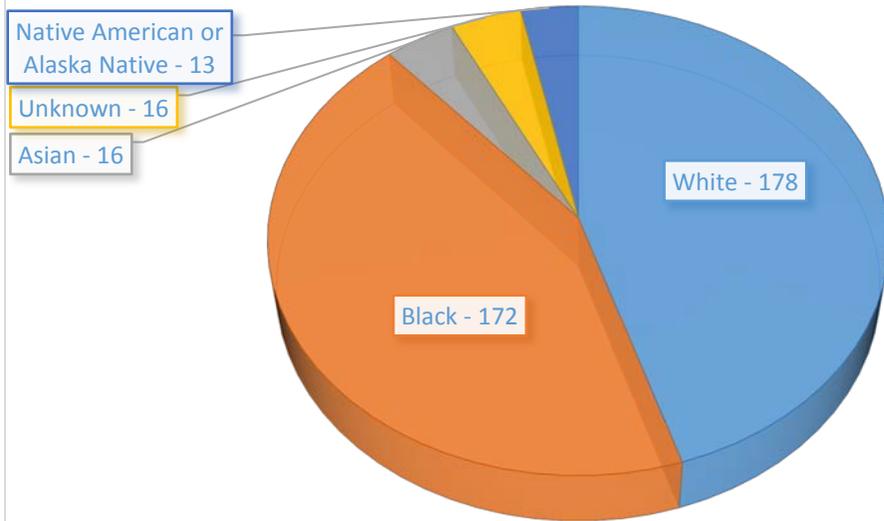


Nondiscretionary Adult Arrest

Males represented the majority of adult nondiscretionary arrest with 637 of the 1032. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of nondiscretionary arrest.

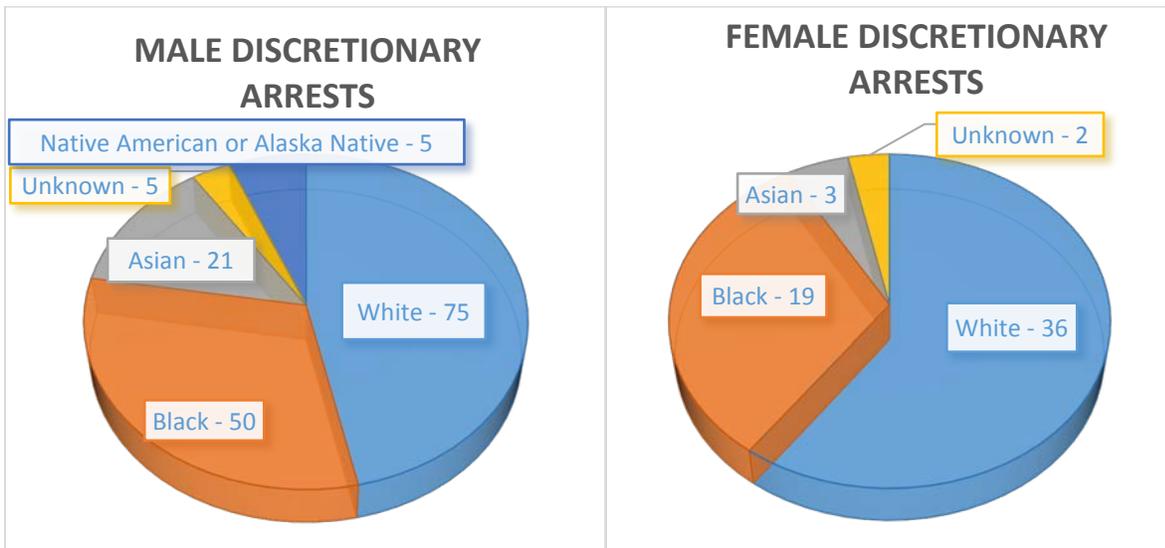


FEMALE NON-DISCRETIONARY ARRESTS



Discretionary Adult Arrest

Males also represented the majority of adult discretionary arrest with 156 of the 216. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of discretionary arrest

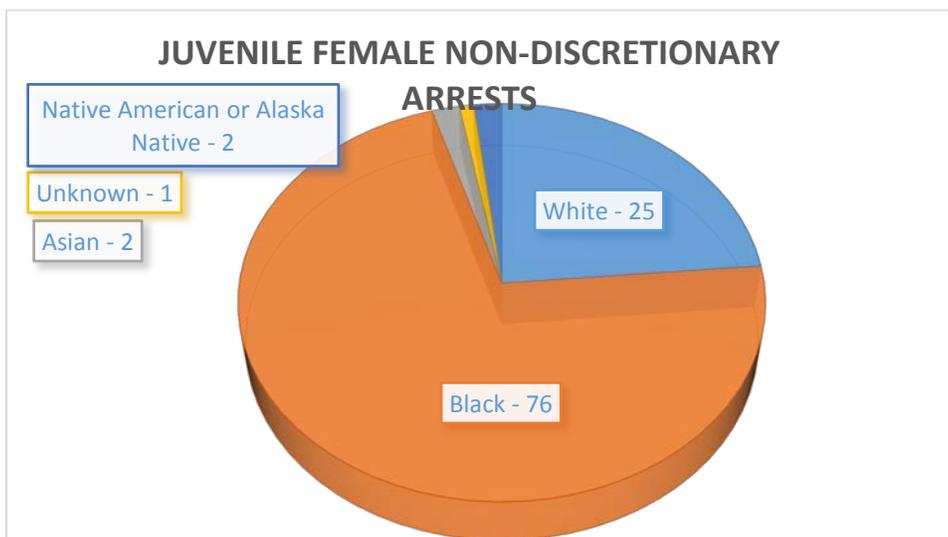
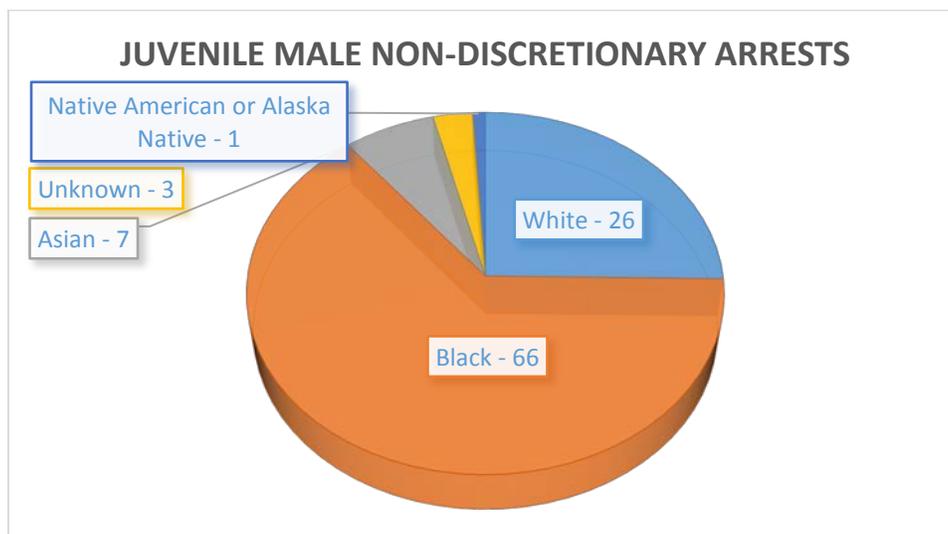


Juvenile Arrest

Juvenile nondiscretionary arrests represent the vast majority of all juvenile arrests at almost 96% (209 of the 218 total). Unlike adults, juvenile arrests are split between males and females almost evenly, with females having a slight edge at 106 arrests versus males at 103 arrests. This is a significant difference from adult arrests where men represent 72% of discretionary arrests and 61% of nondiscretionary arrests.

Because the discretionary juvenile arrests represent such a small size (9), it is not large enough to draw any patterns from. Of the discretionary juvenile arrests, only one was female, and she was white. Of the eight juvenile males arrested, four were black, two were white, and two were unknown. With 25% having an unknown race for males, and such a small sample size for juvenile discretionary arrests, it would be inappropriate to draw any conclusions.

For nondiscretionary arrests, the sample size is sufficient enough to show trends in race and sex. Below are charts showing the race makeup of each sex.



Traffic Stops

Traffic enforcement is an important community safety concern. Preliminary numbers from the Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety state that in 2018, 381 people were killed on Minnesota roadways⁶. The City of Maplewood is not immune to these tragedies and experienced both motorist and pedestrian deaths in 2018. Ramsey County, in which Maplewood is located, was the second deadliest county in the State of Minnesota in 2017. Official numbers for 2018 will not be available until mid-2019.

As with most cities, the City of Maplewood has vehicles used as a part of many crimes. The City of Maplewood also has one of the highest rates of auto theft in the metro area. The Maplewood Police Department did not use any automated license plate readers in 2018. Automated license plate readers are devices that scan license plates on vehicles near the police vehicle and alert the officer if there is an issue, such as the vehicle is stolen, the registered owner has a warrant or has a revoked, suspended, or canceled driver's license status.

In 2018, officers continued the practice of logging specific traffic stop data in the computer-aided dispatch program that is not normally obtained on other citizen contacts. The information gathered by each officer on each stop is; the perceived sex (male or female) of the driver contacted, the perceived race of the driver, the primary reason for the stop, if the driver was searched, if the vehicle was searched, and how they cleared the call. Unlike the City of Maplewood records, the CAD information lists Hispanic/Latino as a separate race, not an ethnicity. For race, officers can choose from White, Black, Latino, Asian, Native American, or other.

Officers are instructed to use the first reason they observed for the stop as the reason for the stop. Many times officers have multiple reasons for a stop. If an officer sees a speeding, with illegal window, and runs the plate and finds the registered owner has a warrant, the officer has three articulable reasons to conduct a lawful stop but has to select moving violation for the reason as only one entry can be made per stop. This is important as many of the first observations are for a moving violation or an equipment violation, yet additional reasons for the stop are the true reason for the stop to occur like the example above.

Below are the identified criteria for each stop reason:

Moving Violation

A violation committed by a driver/passenger while a vehicle is on the road.

- Speeding, swerving over the line, signaling turns, blocking traffic
- Littering, disobeying traffic signs or signals, incomplete stop, loud music

Vehicle Violation

Equipment affixed to vehicle or equipment is not operable.

- Registration issues to include expired tabs, revoked plates, no license plates, no temporary plate documentation
- Broken or burned out lights, no license plate light, cracked windshield, illegal lights on the vehicle
- Loud muffler
- Obstructed view

⁶ State of Minnesota Department of Public Safety Office of Traffic Safety
<https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ots/Pages/default.aspx>

Investigative Stop

Officer articulates reasonable suspicion for conducting a traffic stop

- A vehicle or a person has been identified or is wanted for a crime
- BOLO vehicle or person(s), KOPS alerts, attempt to locate
- Vehicles or persons matching the description of suspect vehicles or persons
- Suspicious vehicle
- Vehicle stopped for reasonable suspicion of a crime

911 Call / Citizen Reported

Any call where a citizen complaints or calls for service

- Citizen complaints or citizen calls
- 911 caller calling on a reckless driver in the area

Clearing codes for officers after conducting a traffic stop are; citation issued, issued a warning, report filed, and advised. Issued warning and advised have been placed together for this analysis as they are regularly used interchangeably by officers on the street.

Overall, the Maplewood Police Department conducted 2,986 traffic stops recorded in the computer-aided dispatch system. Other traffic stops, secondary to calls, may not appear in this data and would be reflected in the arrested data.

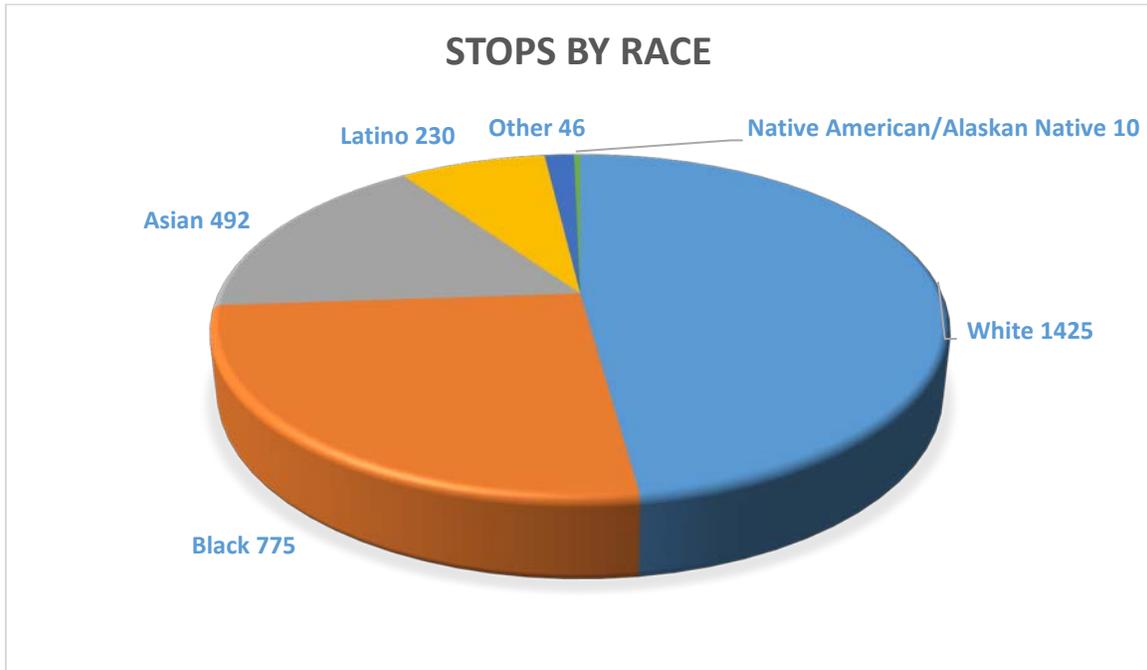
Traffic Stops by Gender

Of the 2,986 stops, gender was reported in 2,978 cases. A total of 1,724 males were stopped and 1,254 females were stopped. Meaning men were stopped at a significantly higher rate overall, representing 58% of the stops. Men and women were stopped the statistically same amount of the time for the same reasons. Both genders were stopped for moving violations about 65% of the time, vehicle violations 30% of the time, and investigative reasons about 5% of the time.



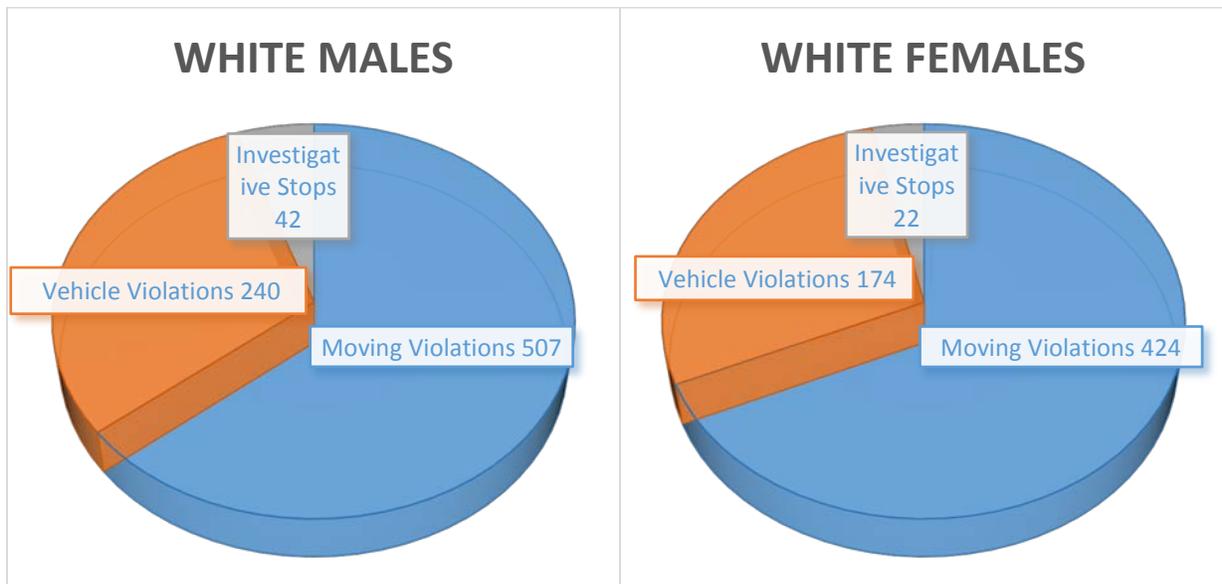
Traffic Stops by Race

The race of the driver was documented in 2,978 of the 2,986 stops. Whites represented the highest number of stops at 1,425, Blacks were second with 775 stops, Asians were the third most stopped accounting for 492, Latinos were stopped 230 times, other were stopped 46 times, and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives were stopped ten times.

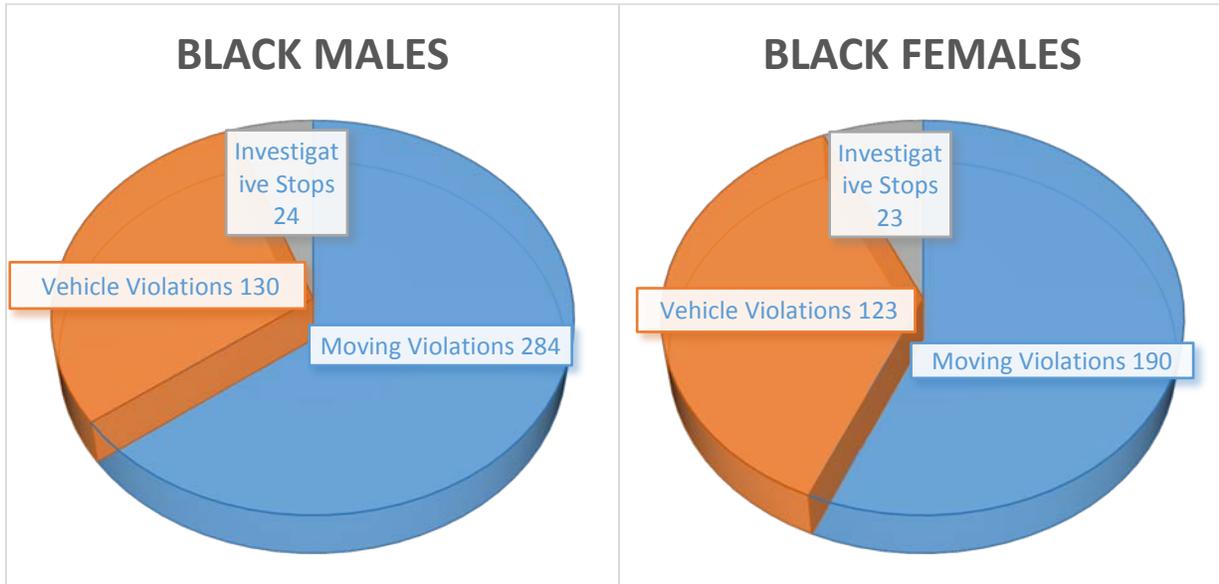


Race by Gender and Reason for Stop

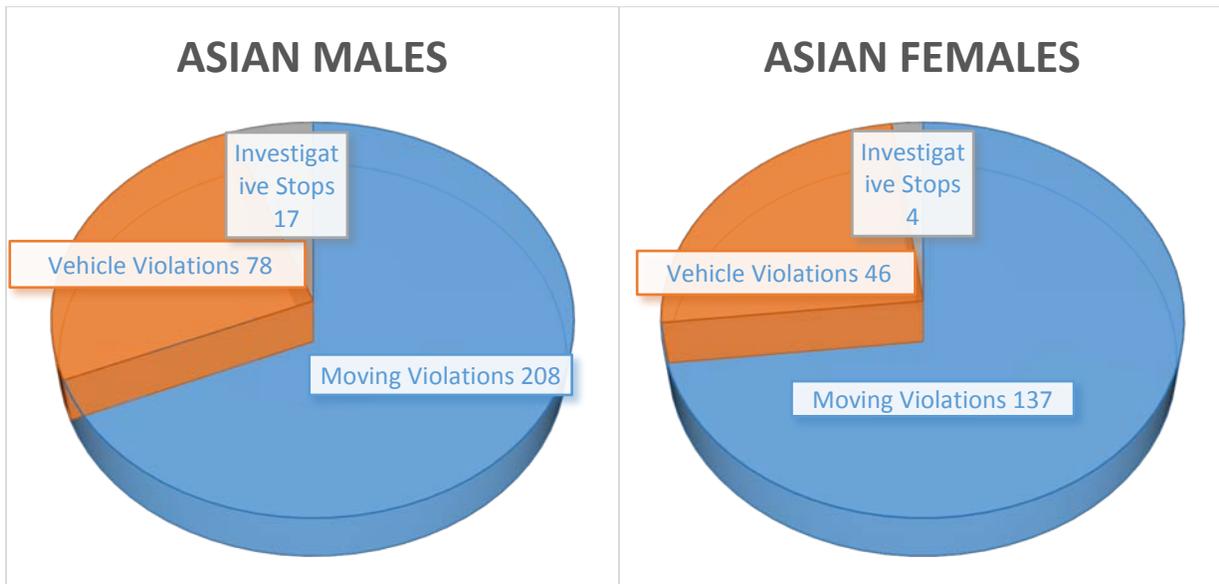
Whites were stopped 1,425 times by Maplewood officers in 2018. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 796 White males were stopped, and 629 White females were stopped.



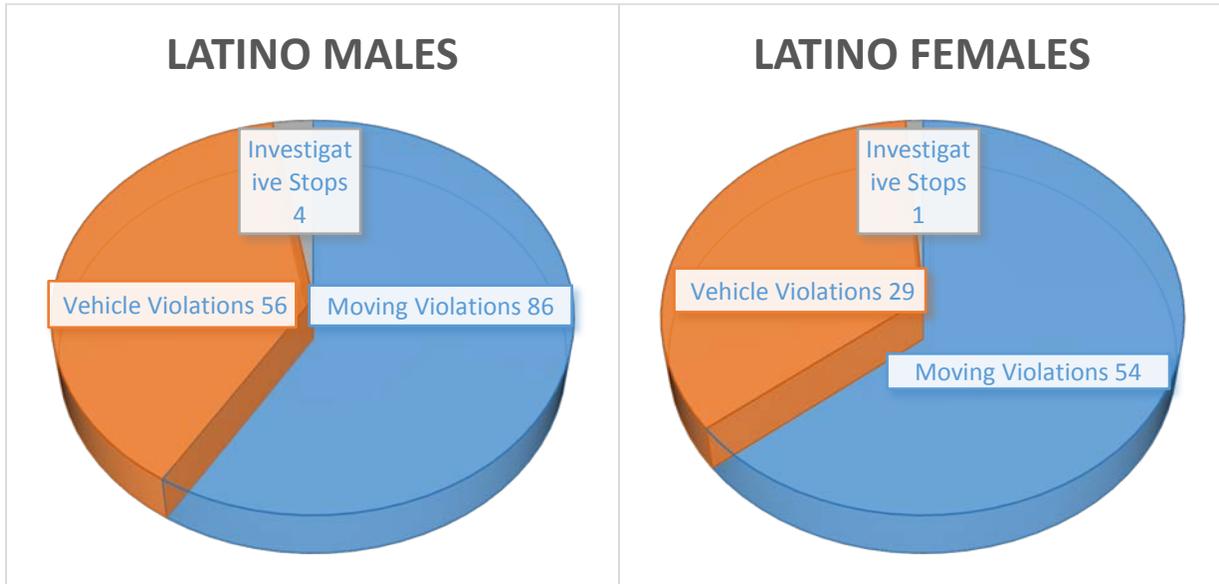
Blacks were stopped 775 times by Maplewood officers in 2018. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 439 Black males were stopped, and 336 Black females were stopped.



Asians were stopped 492 times by Maplewood officers in 2018. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 305 Asian males were stopped, and 187 Asian females were stopped.



Latinos were stopped 230 times by Maplewood officers in 2018. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 146 Latino males were stopped, and 84 Latino females were stopped.



When looking at others and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives, the sample size is too small to draw any real conclusions. As seen from the nine charts above, regardless of race or gender, officers are stopping people based on actions statistically similarly, indicating the Maplewood Police Department is impartial with its traffic enforcement regardless of who they are stopping.

Conclusion

An overview of the information provided show some clear and some concerning information. The vast majority of arrests made by officers are non-discretionary in nature. Non-discretionary arrests accounted for 85% of adult arrests and 96% of juvenile arrests.

Concerns exist over the disproportional rate of certain groups committing crimes and certain racial groups being reported disproportionally to police for criminal offenses. However, this agency does not have the resources or expertise to study all the family, societal, economic, and educational variables needed to fully understand the cause of this.

In this year's report, the racial relationship between reported offenders and victims was studied. It was found that the majority of assaults occurred between persons of the same race. The number of reported assaults was disproportional across groups.

We continue to see when officers have discretion, their arrest trends tend to more closely mirror the populations they are encountering versus a more disproportional trend associated with non-discretionary arrest.

Lastly, when looking at traffic stops, data shows that officers stop people for the same reasons regardless of gender or race. The lack of statistical abnormalities indicates equitable enforcement by officers.

If you have any additional questions regarding the information contained in this report, please contact the Maplewood Police Department through our social media or website. Everyone at the Maplewood Police Department hopes this information gives you a better understanding of what officers are encountering and the actions they are taking.