



COMMUNITY INFORMATION REPORT

2019 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.

Content

Executive Summary.....	3
Introduction	3
Department Overview	3
Mental Health	3
Police Use of Force.....	3
Locations of Service	4
Enforcement	4
Conclusion.....	4
Introduction	5
Purpose of Report	5
Disclaimer.....	6
Mental Health	7
Use of Force	8
Locations of 9-1-1 Calls	12
Arrests	14
Discretionary versus Non-discretionary.....	15
Nondiscretionary Adult Arrest	17
Discretionary Adult Arrest	18
Juvenile Arrest.....	18
Traffic Stops	19
Moving Violation	19
Vehicle Violation.....	19
Investigative Stop	20
9-1-1 Call / Citizen Reported.....	20
Traffic Stops by Gender.....	20
Traffic Stops by Race	21
Race and Gender and Reason for Stop	21
Conclusion.....	24

Executive Summary

Introduction

As in 2017 and 2018, the Maplewood Police Department again studied enforcement action for 2019. The agency wanted to continue to understand how enforcement was broken 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.

Department Overview

The Maplewood Police Department is led by Chief Scott Nadeau and has a current authorized strength of 54 sworn law enforcement officers, 5 full-time non-sworn support staff, and 5 casual part-time Community Service Officers that serve the diverse policing needs of the City. The police department is a full-service agency made up of three separate divisions, each with their own responsibilities. The Patrol Division is led by Commander Shortreed and consists of two commanders, one lieutenant, six sergeants, and 32 officers. The Investigation Division is led by Lieutenant Busack and consists of four detectives, a school resource officer, and a violent crime enforcement task force detective. The Support Services Division is led by Lieutenant Crotty and encompasses records, property and evidence management, crime analysis, and community policing outreach. In 2019, the Maplewood Police Department handled 35,466 incidents, ranging from minor crimes and citizen assists in federal narcotics trafficking cases and homicide investigations. All of this is done in support of the department's mission statement; "The Maplewood Police Department, in partnership with its citizens, will work to solve problems relating to crime and the fear of crime, with an emphasis on meeting community needs."

Mental Health

In 2019, the Maplewood Police Department responded to 6,834 9-1-1 calls with a total of 35,466 incidents. Officers responded to 461 calls for a person in crisis and 86 calls for suicides in progress in 2019. These calls represented 8% of all 9-1-1 calls to which officers responded. In addition, Maplewood officers handled 698 calls where the primary cause for law enforcement presence was mental illness.

Police Use of Force

In 2019 the Maplewood Police Department had 35,466 total case numbers. Throughout those incidents, 1,519 people were arrested by Maplewood officers. Officers used force on incidents a total of 22 times in 2019, which means Maplewood officers used force on 0.06% of overall incidents. Force was used on males 18 times and on females 4 times. The average age for males who had force used against them was 33 years old and the average age for females was 24 years old.

In 2019 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. In addition, no force was used on a juvenile. Officers were dispatched to the scene where force was used 17 out of 22 incidents. Lastly, 54% of the use of force incidents involved a White subject/offender.

Locations of Service

Businesses and rental properties were the largest users of police services by 911 calls for service. Out of all 911 calls, businesses accounted for 26%, rental housing 24%, community spaces (roads, parks, government facilities) 23%, private residences 22%, and medical facilities accounted for 5%. This gives important context on where officers are responding as private residences represent the vast majority of properties in the City while using a disproportionately low percentage of 9-1-1 responses. Contrarily, rental housing represents a relatively small number of properties while using disproportionately more emergency response resources.

Enforcement

The agency found large differences in the racial makeup of discretionary and nondiscretionary arrests in adults. However, when arrests were discretionary, officers' arrests closely mirror the community makeup indicating officers are being equitable in their enforcement and keenly aware of biases.

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

Based on available information and the detailed analysis provided herein, the Maplewood Police Department feels the enforcement is equitable regarding adult arrests and overall traffic enforcement. The Maplewood police department did find a disturbing trend regarding Black Juveniles and their rates of arrests compared to other juvenile demographics. Black juveniles were over-represented in both discretionary and non-discretionary arrests. Black juveniles are also subject to a disproportionate amount of requests for police services. These incidents include fights, disorderly conducts, theft, and robbery. Many of these calls are centered around the Maplewood Mall and the transit center which are common areas for Black youths to hang out at unsupervised. The City of Maplewood does not possess the resources or expertise to examine the social, economic, family, and educational factors leading to the disproportionate representation of Black juveniles in both discretionary and non-discretionary enforcement.

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 an increasingly 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.

In 2019, the Maplewood Police Department conducted an analysis of enforcement actions for 2018. Portions of the 2018 report focused on suspects and victims of violent crime. The report looked 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.

Additionally, the 2018 study found large differences in the racial makeup of discretionary and nondiscretionary arrests. Blacks were disproportionately arrested in nondiscretionary arrests. Traffic enforcement was found to be very consistent across driver demographics. Regardless of the driver's gender or race, all drivers were stopped at a consistent rate based on reasons for the stop². The full Analysis of the 2018 Enforcement Action report can be found on the department's home page at <https://maplewoodmn.gov/DocumentCenter/View/23136/2018-Enforcement-Action-Report-PDF?bidId=>, and the 2017 report can be found at <https://maplewoodmn.gov/DocumentCenter/View/22266/2017-Enforcement-Action-Report-PDF>.

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% White³, 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 school principals 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.

¹ Ananalysis of 2017 Enforcement Action

² 2018 Community Information Report

³ United States Census 2000, United States Census Bureau. Retrieved January 1, 2020, from <https://www.census.gov//census2000/states/mn.html>

The City of Maplewood's commitment to transparency goes far beyond this report. The City of Maplewood also has had a Police Advisory Commission which was made up of community members who review, advise, and collaborate with the police department for the betterment of the agency. The Police Advisory Commission is in the process of transitioning into the Multicultural Advisory Committee. Lastly, the City of Maplewood publishes the Maplewood Police Department Policy Manual on the Police Department's website for anyone to review along with the department's annually reviewed strategic goals.

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 on their perceptions and actions and are expected to undertake their best efforts to mitigate the impact of implicit bias on their work.⁴

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.⁵

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 Safety⁶. 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 on 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

⁴ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Prologue

⁵ Maplewood Police Department Manual, Policy 401.2

⁶ 21st Century Policing Final Report Retrieved January 1, 2020, from https://cops.usdoj.gov/pdf/taskforce/taskforce_finalreport.pdf

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.

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 issues/problems. This tracking serves multiple purposes; first, it allows the agency to further understand the extent of mental illness present in the community. Second, it allows the 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 unique program.

In 2019, the Maplewood Police Department responded to 6,834 9-1-1 calls with a total of 35,466 incidents. Officers responded to 461 calls for a person in crisis and 86 calls for suicides in progress in 2019⁷. These calls represented 8% of all 9-1-1 calls officers responded on.

Throughout 2019 officers also tracked the incidents that were caused primarily by mental health. 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. In 2019 Maplewood Officers handled 698 calls where the primary cause for law enforcement presence was caused by mental illness.

The Maplewood Police Department continues to educate officers and give them skills to use to de-escalate tense and often hostile situations involving those with mental illness. At the beginning of 2020 over 75% of sworn officers were certified in 40 hours of Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) and the remaining officers are scheduled to attend throughout 2020. CIT training is a department and community priority and is included in the department's strategic plan. The strategic plan can be located at <https://maplewoodmn.gov/DocumentCenter/View/26679/2020-Maplewood-Police-Strategic-Plan-PDF>.

In addition, the Maplewood Police Department provides all officers with de-escalation training annually and has officers train in structured scenario-based training. This dedication to serving the entire community ensures the Maplewood Police Department upholds the community's high standards for its officers.

⁷ Information accessed 1/20/2020 from Zuercher Suites (inhouse records system) using incidnet codes PIC and SIP with date ranges of 1/1/2019-12/31/2019

Use of Force

The Maplewood Police Department is dedicated to providing the highest level of service to the community and being transparent in all aspects of enforcement activity, including the use of force. The City of Maplewood has invested significant resources into training officers on the proper ways to use force and how to avoid using unnecessary force. The department has mandated all officers successfully complete Crisis Intervention Training (CIT), and trains officers in de-escalation and conflict management strategies. These pieces of training, along with strict policies, proper supervision, and complete transparency has resulted in low instances of force being used. Use of force topics are covered throughout the department's policy manual, however, the majority of it is in policy 300. The complete policy manual can be accessed on the department's home page or accessed at <https://maplewoodmn.gov/DocumentCenter/View/17958/2019-Maplewood-Police-Policy-Manual-PDF?bidId=>.

Broadly speaking, the use of force by law enforcement officers becomes necessary and is permitted under specific circumstances, such as in self-defense or in the defense of another. There is no single, universally agreed-upon definition of the use of force. The International Association of Chiefs of Police has described the use of force as the “amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject”.⁸

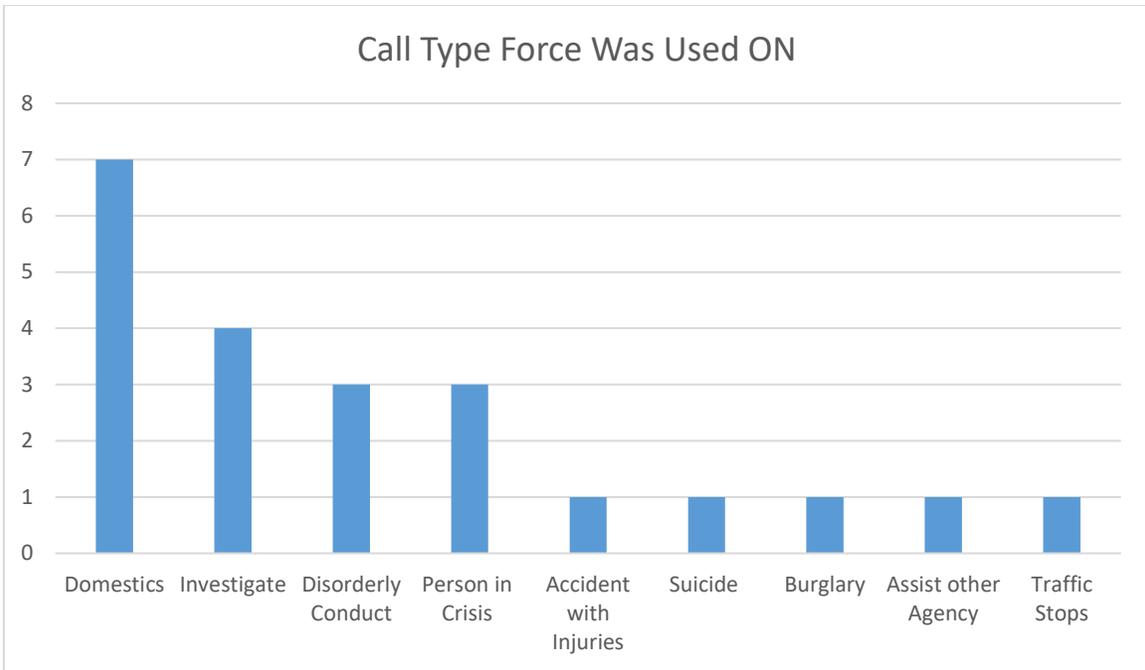
In 2019 the Maplewood Police Department had 35,466 total case numbers⁹. Throughout those incidents, 1,519 people were arrested by Maplewood officers. Officers used force on incidents a total of 22 times in 2019, which means Maplewood officers used force on 0.06% of overall incidents.

Force was used on males 18 times and on females 4 times. The average age for males who had force used against them was 33 years old and the average age for females was 24 years old.

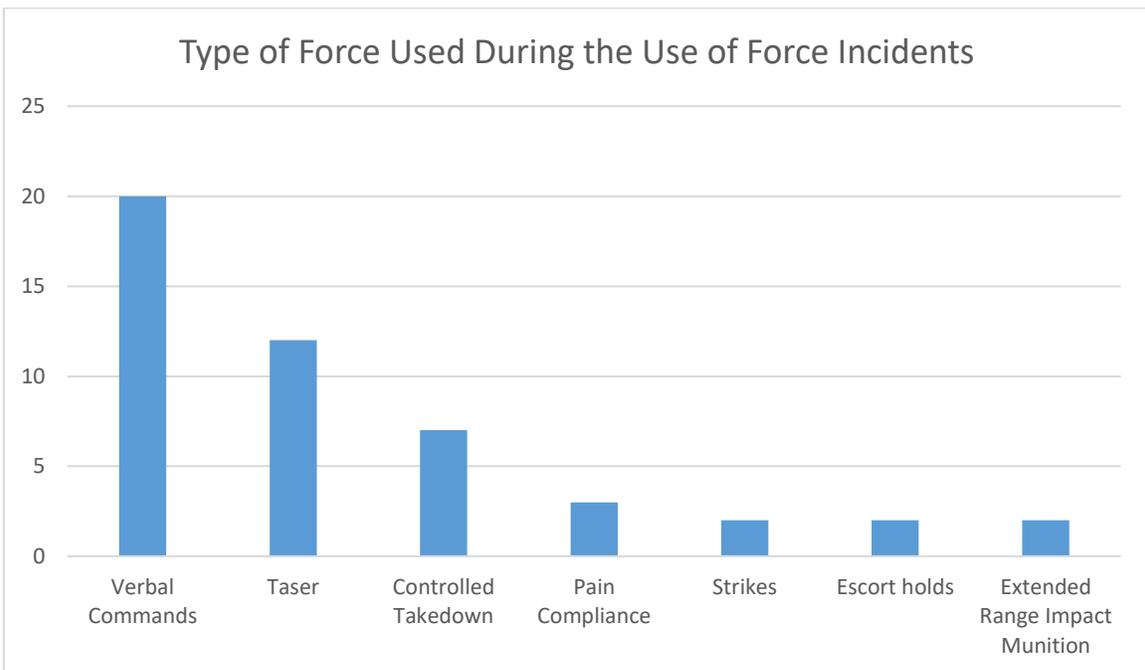
Officers had to use force on a number of different call types, ranging from suicides in progress to domestics. Below is a chart of the calls related to officers using force.

⁸ Overview of Police Use of Force. (2019, May 21). Retrieved January 1, 2020, from <https://nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/overview-police-use-force>.

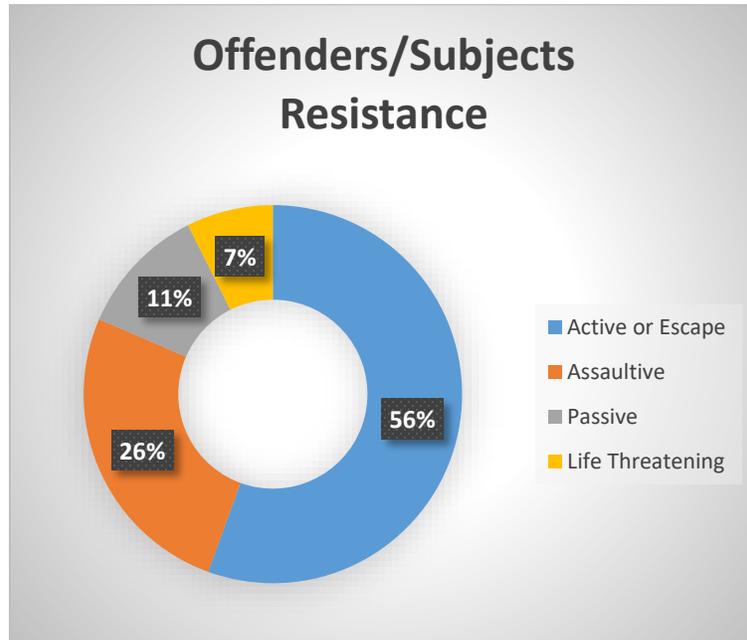
⁹ In-house records accessed via Zuercher Suite. Retrieved January 15, 2020



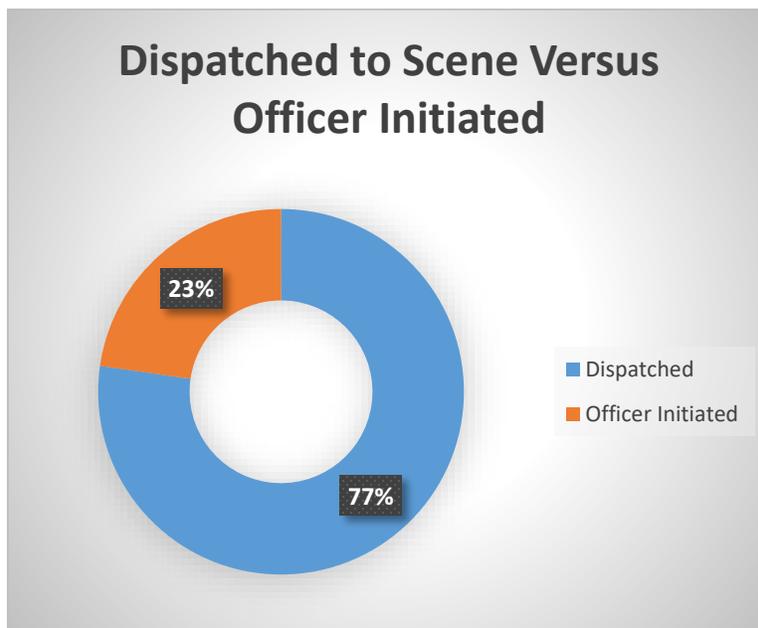
Maplewood police officers have a broad spectrum of less than lethal force options available including chemical irritants, taser, extended range impact munitions, impact devices, police K9, in addition to being skilled in physical subject control. The subject control techniques include options like verbal commands, escort holds, use of pain compliance (pressure points), controlled takedowns, and strikes. Below is a detailed list of each technique that was used during the use of force encounters. It is important to remember more than one technique may be used on a single incident.



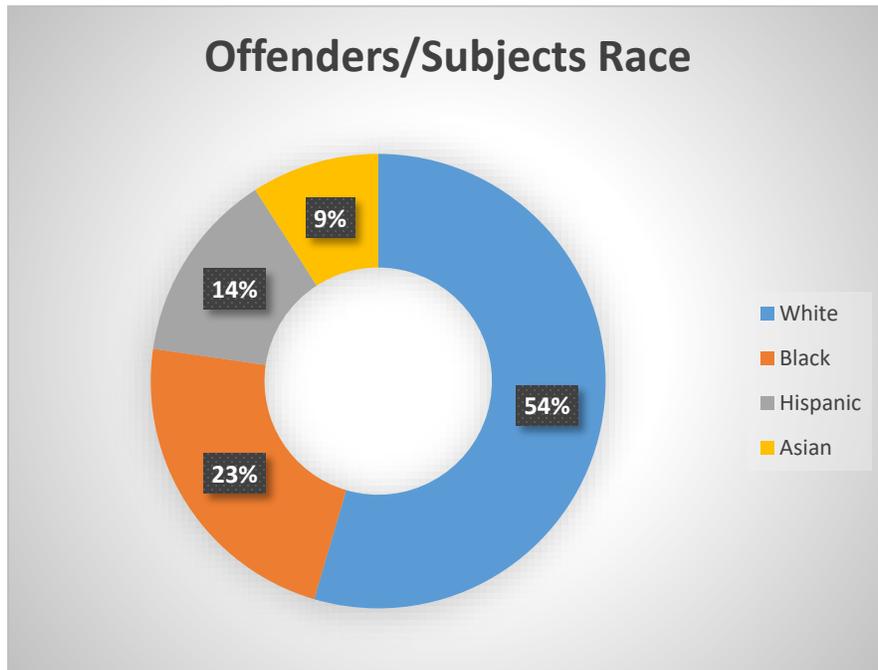
The behaviors and actions taken by the offenders/subjects where force was used varied. It ranged from passive resistance to life-threatening. Below is the type of resistance shown by suspects. Remember in each incident the offender/subject may exhibit more than one type of resistance.



In 2019 Maplewood police officers did not use or attempt to use lethal force. In addition, no force was used on a juvenile. Furthermore, of the 22 incidents where force was used, officers were dispatched to 17 of them. The other five incidents were officer initiated contacts.



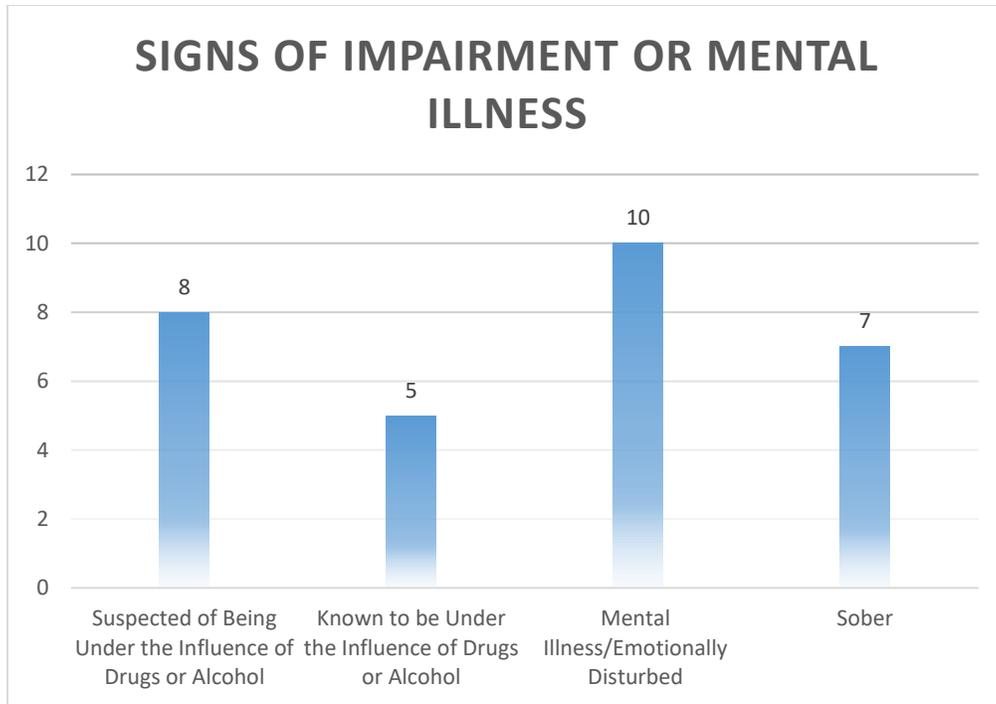
To ensure transparency and that the department is policing equitably, the race and gender of each incident where force is used are tracked. Below is a breakdown by race of who force was used on.



Injuries as a result of the use of force incidents were overall low for both the offenders/subjects and officers. Of the 22 incidents, offenders/subjects had no injuries in 10 incidents and minor injuries (cut, scrape, abrasion) 12 times. None of the incidents resulted in significant injuries or loss of life for either the offender/subject or officer. Officers sustained no injuries in 19 of the incidents and had minor injuries as a result of three of the encounters.

Offenders/subjects were suspected of or known to be using alcohol or drugs in the majority (13) of incidents. Mental illness or a person experiencing a crisis was also present in many (10) of the incidents. The chart below summarizes the information. Remember it is possible to have more than one condition going on at a time and many suffering from mental illness or who are emotionally disturbed self-medicate with drugs or alcohol¹⁰.

¹⁰ Staff, (2020, January 2). Are You Self-Medicating & Masking Symptoms of Mental Illness? Retrieved January 22, 2020, from <https://americanaddictioncenters.org/adult-addiction-treatment-programs/self-medicating>



Overall the Maplewood Police Department uses force very infrequently relative to the level of incidents responded to, the number of enforcement actions, and the number of people in crisis officers comes into contact with. Currently, there is no national reporting mechanism or mandate for agencies to report the use of force incidents, making comparing our trends to others not possible. However, in each use of force incident, supervisors are called to the scene and investigate it. In addition, the incident goes through a comprehensive review process from (in addition to the on-duty supervisor) the use of force coordinator who is a subject matter expert, the patrol command staff, and the chief of police. Each step is analyzed regarding the totality of the circumstances and all the known information including the review of body-worn camera footage. These facts are then reviewed for compliance with statutes governing force and the more restrictive department policy.

Locations of 9-1-1 Calls

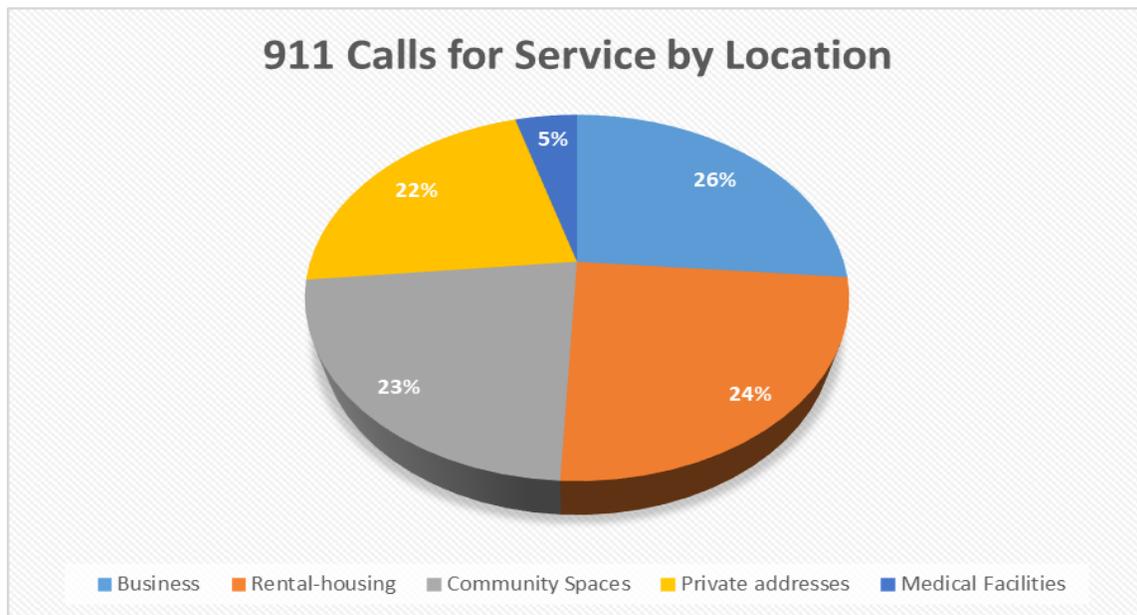
In the 2017 report, the agency looked at our community makeup and how our community is in transition. In the 2018 report, the agency looked at suspects and victims and their relationships as well as their demographics. With the community living situations changing within the city, the agency chooses to look at where officers are being called to via 9-1-1 requests.

In 2019 Maplewood police officers responded to 6,834 emergency (9-1-1) calls for service. Of those calls, the agency analyzed the first 3,417. The calls were categorized into six separate categories. The calls were sorted on where the request for service was taking place. It is important to note that the city is aware there is a large rental market for private homes. There is not a valid tracking mechanism in place to determine how many single-family homes or privately owned townhomes/condominiums are being rented by the owner(s).

The areas were broke out as private addresses, rental housing, medical facilities, community spaces/locations, and businesses.

- Private addresses – 757 calls for service
 - Houses, duplexes, owned condominiums
- Rental-housing – 835 calls for service
 - Apartments
 - Rental townhouse communities
 - Premanufactured mobile home communities
 - Harriet Tubman Center
 - Catholic Charities
- Medical – 152 calls for service
 - Hospital
 - Clinics
 - Care facilities
 - South Metro Human Services
- Group homes (if known)
- Community spaces – 772 calls for service
 - Roadways, intersections, or an area check
 - Parks (City and County-Owned)
 - Governmental owned facilities
 - Schools both private and public
 - Churches, cemeteries, funeral home
- Business – 901 calls for service
 - Retail both goods and services
 - Restaurants
 - Offices
 - Malls

Overall businesses and rental properties were the largest users of police services. Hotels/motels accounted for 27 of the total business calls for service in the sampled period. Below is a chart outlining 9-1-1 related calls for service based on percentages.

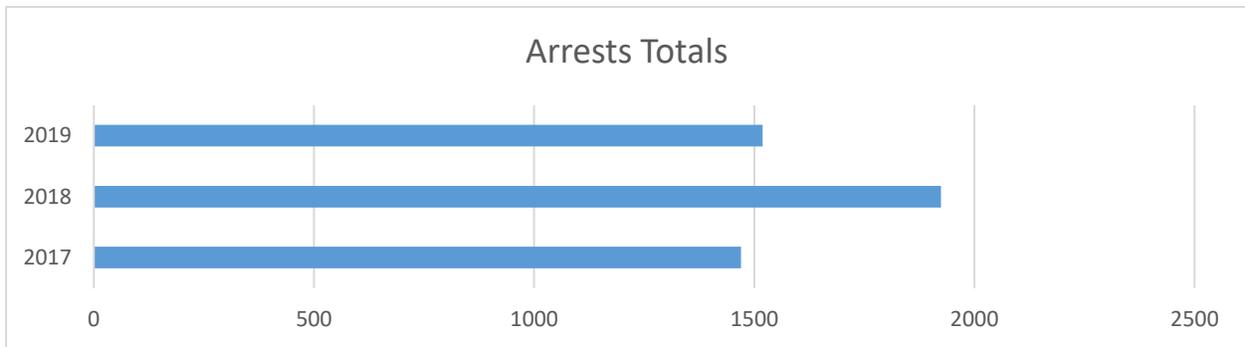


Arrests

Overall in 2019, the Maplewood police department arrested 1,519 people. These arrests are broken down into two separate categories; Summoned/Cited and On-view arrest/taken into custody.

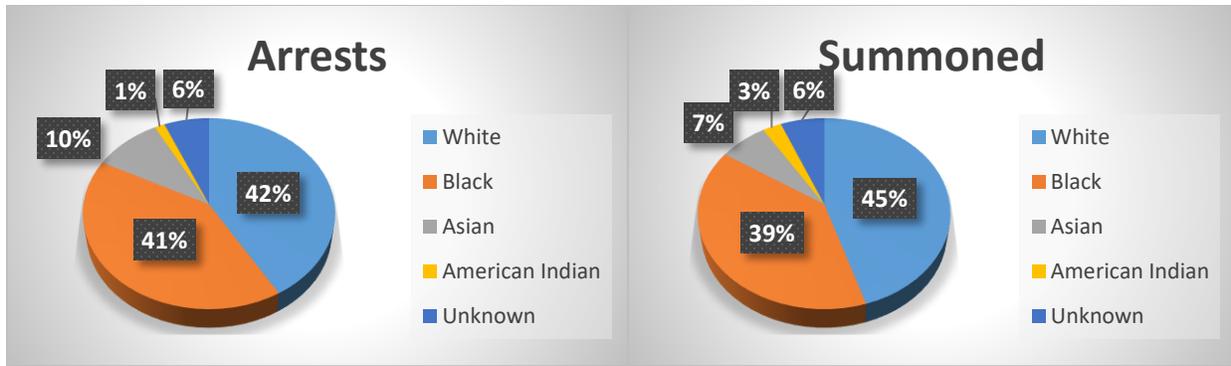
Summoned/cited means the suspect was issued a citation for the offense and will need to appear in court at a later time. Taken into custody/on-view arrests means the suspect was normally booked into jail or a juvenile detention center. The number of summoned/cited suspects was 603 and the number taken into custody was 916.

2019 saw an overall reduction in the number of arrests by 21.2% from 2018 however, it was still above the 2017 arrest. The majority of arrestees continue not to reside in the City of Maplewood. 162 of the 224 juveniles arrested are known to live outside the city and five did not have permanent addresses or were unknown. For adults the trend continues, 451 of the 692 adults arrested lived outside the city or have unknown addresses. Out of the 916 custodial arrests, 68% did not live in the city.



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 652 times and Blacks were arrested 614 times. Together they represent 83% of arrests in the City of Maplewood.

Arrest Type	Race	Total
Arrest	American Indian or Alaska Native	13
	Asian	88
	Black or African American	377
	Unknown	58
	White	380
Arrest Total		916
Summoned	American Indian or Alaska Native	16
	Asian	41
	Black or African American	237
	Unknown	37
	White	272
Summoned/Total		603
Grand Total		1519



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 a 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	59
	Not Hispanic or Latino	683
	Unknown	174
On-View Arrest Total		916
Summoned/Cited	Hispanic or Latino	41
	Not Hispanic or Latino	452
	Unknown	110
Summoned/Cited Total		603
Grand Total		1519

Throughout the report and data, ethnicity is not broken down into specific races. Of the 1519 arrests represented by the report, 100 people were classified or identified as Hispanic or Latino. Hispanic or Latino ethnicity is present in 6.6% of department enforcement actions overall.

Discretionary versus Non-discretionary

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:

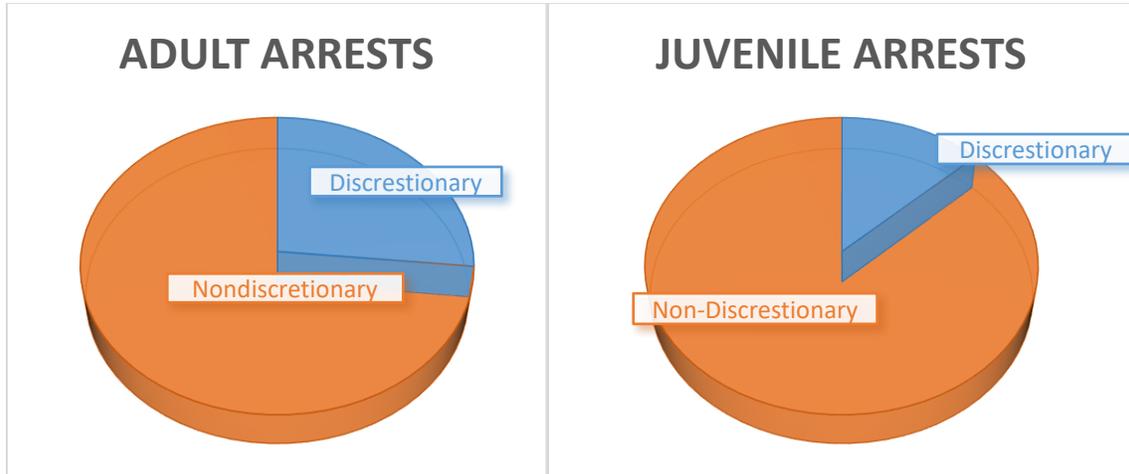
Nondiscretionary:

- 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
- Weapon offenses
- Warrant arrest
- 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:

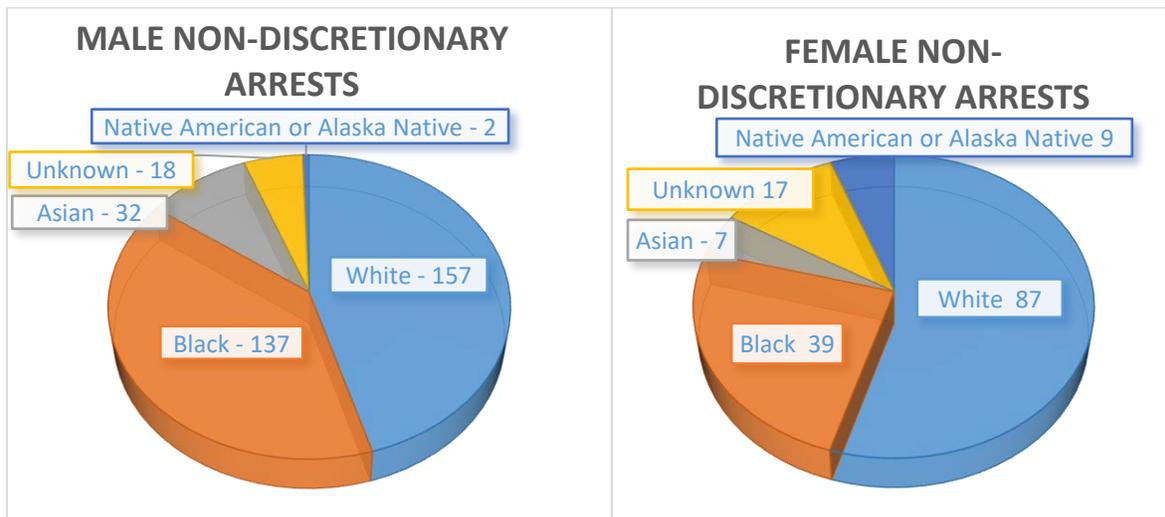
- Falsely reporting a crime
- Obstruction of justice
- Code violations
- Narcotics – including all drug offenses and related offenses including marijuana and paraphernalia
- Disorderly conduct – officer initiated
- Possession of burglary tools
- Sale of tobacco and alcohol to underage persons
- Tampering with a motor vehicle
- DWI, traffic
- Driving after cancellation-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 number of custodial arrests was 688. Of that, only 183 were discretionary meaning that almost 75% of the time the arrests were nondiscretionary. When broken out to juvenile and adult the percentages were even more skewed. Almost 87% of all juvenile arrests were nondiscretionary.



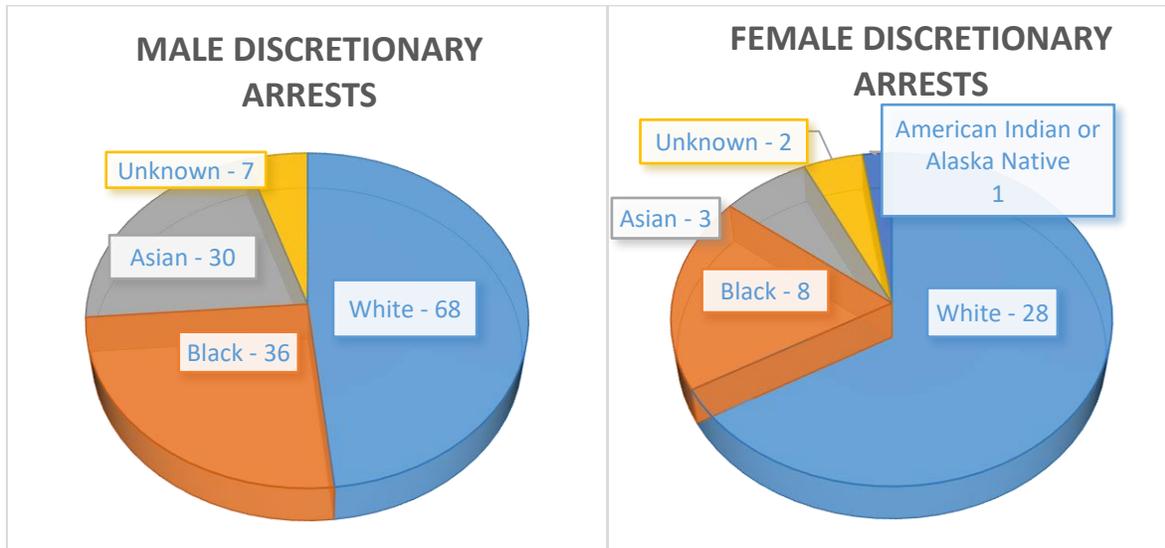
Nondiscretionary Adult Arrest

Males represented the majority of adult nondiscretionary arrests with 346 of the 505. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of nondiscretionary arrest.



Discretionary Adult Arrest

Males also represented the majority of adult discretionary arrest with 141 of the 183. Below is a racial breakdown by sex of discretionary arrest

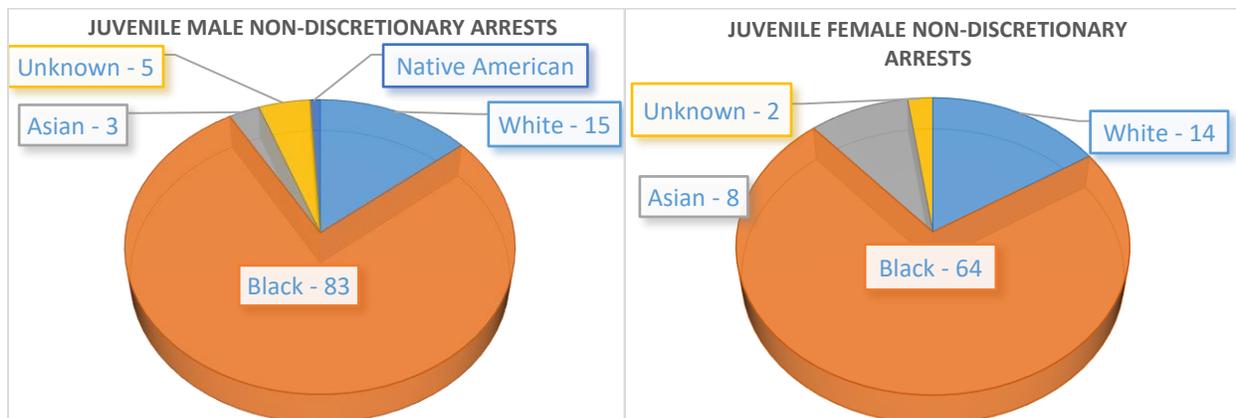


Juvenile Arrest

Juvenile nondiscretionary arrests represent the vast majority of all juvenile arrests at almost 87% (195 of the 224 total). Like adults, juvenile arrests consist of more males than females. Juvenile males accounted for 127 of the 224 total juvenile arrests.

Because the discretionary juvenile arrests represent such a small size (29), it is not large enough to draw any patterns from. Discretionary juvenile females consisted of three Asian females, one black female, one unknown female, and four white females. Discretionary juvenile males consisted of eight Black males, six unknown males, and six white males. With 30% 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 racial makeup of each sex.



Traffic Stops

Traffic enforcement is an important community safety concern. The Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety reported statewide in 2018, 381 people were killed on Minnesota roadways. Statewide in 2018, there were 79,215 traffic crashes with 27,877 injuries. The estimated cost of traffic crashes to Minnesotans was \$1,875,540,500. The City of Maplewood is not immune to these tragedies and experienced both motorist and pedestrian deaths in 2019. In 2018, Maplewood recorded 499 total crashes with four fatal and 184 injury crashes¹¹. Official numbers for 2019 will not be available until mid-2020.

As with most cities, the City of Maplewood has vehicles used as a part of many crimes. The City of Maplewood has one of the highest rates of auto theft in the metro area. The Maplewood Police Department has received a grant from the State of Minnesota Commerce Department funding an auto theft detective. Detective McCarty began working as an auto theft detective in the fourth quarter of 2019. It is important for the community to know, the Maplewood Police Department does not use automated license plate readers as part of our investigative or enforcement activity.

In 2019, 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 the 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 vehicles 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

¹¹ Minnesota Traffic Crashes in 2018. (n.d.). Retrieved January 21, 2020, from <https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/ots/reports-statistics/Documents/2018-crash-facts.pdf>

- Obstructed view

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
- The vehicle stopped for reasonable suspicion of a crime

9-1-1 Call / Citizen Reported

Any call where a citizen complaints or calls for service

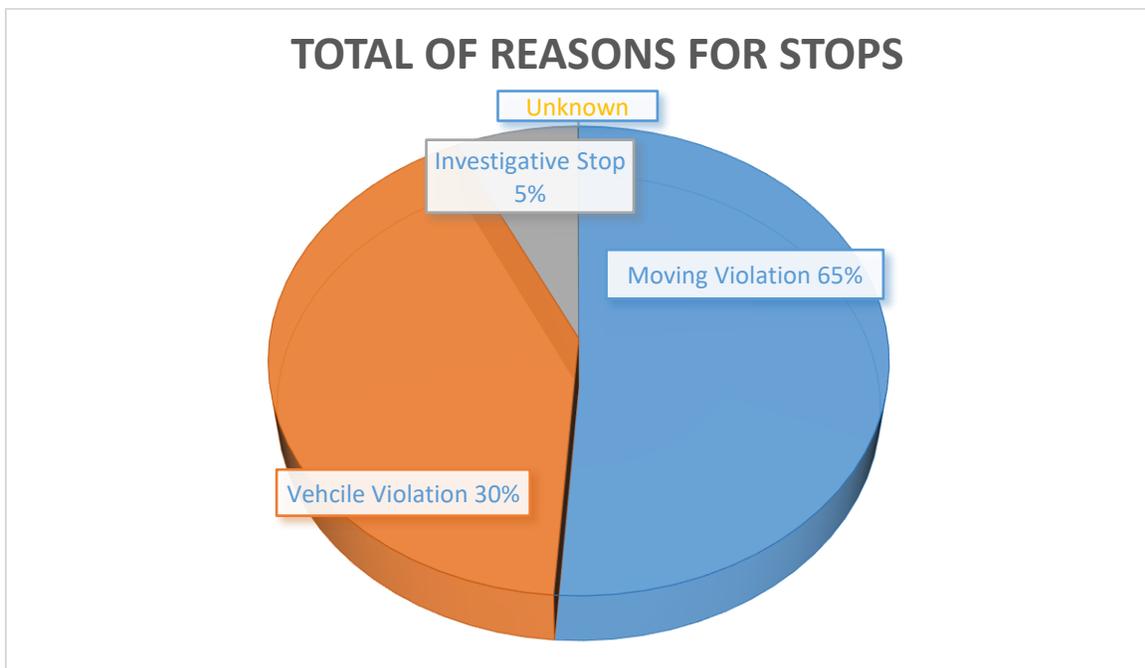
- Citizen complaints or citizen calls
- 9-1-1 caller calling on a reckless driver in the area

Clearing codes for officers after conducting a traffic stop are; citation issued, issued a warning, a 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.

In 2019, the Maplewood Police Department conducted 3,995 traffic stops recorded in the computer-aided dispatch system. This is a 25% increase over traffic stops made in 2018. In 2018 officers made 2,986 stops compared to 3,995 in 2019. Other traffic stops, secondary to calls, may not appear in this data and would be reflected in the arrested data.

Traffic Stops by Gender

A total of 2,404 males were stopped and 1,591 females were stopped. Meaning men were stopped at a significantly higher rate overall, representing 60% of the stops. Men were stopped for moving violations 1201 times compared to women who were stopped 843 times. Men were stopped for vehicle violations 1026 times compared to women who were stopped 641 times. Men were stopped for investigations 176 times compared to women who were stopped 106 times.



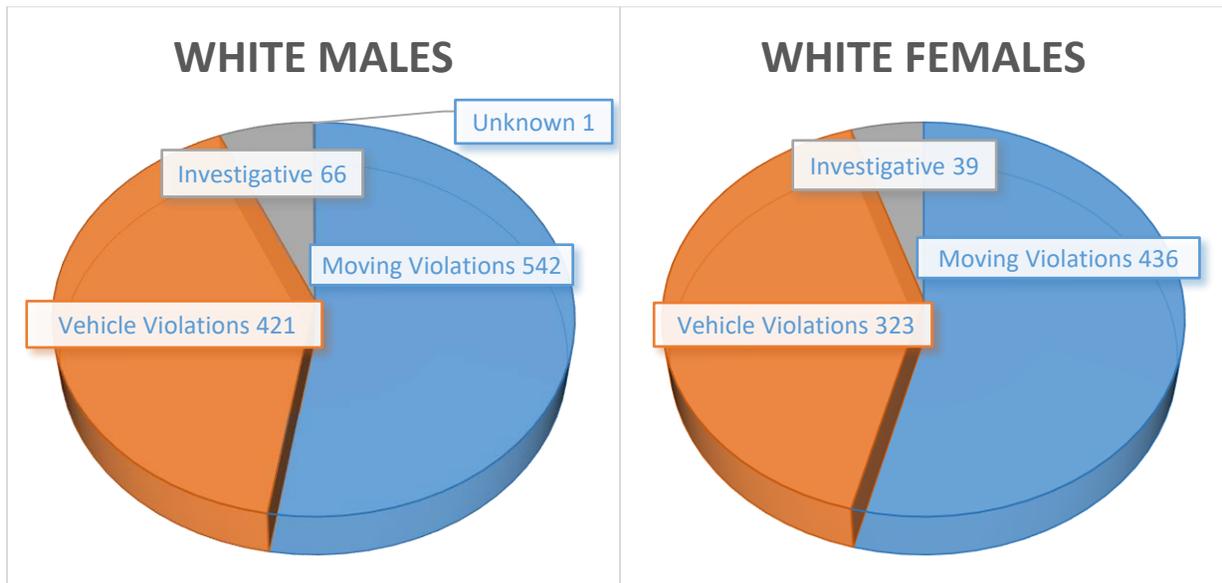
Traffic Stops by Race

Whites represented the highest number of stops at 1828, Blacks were second with 1095 stops, Asians were the third most stopped accounting for 661, Latinos were stopped 327 times, others were stopped 68 times, and Native Americans/Alaskan Natives were stopped 16 times.

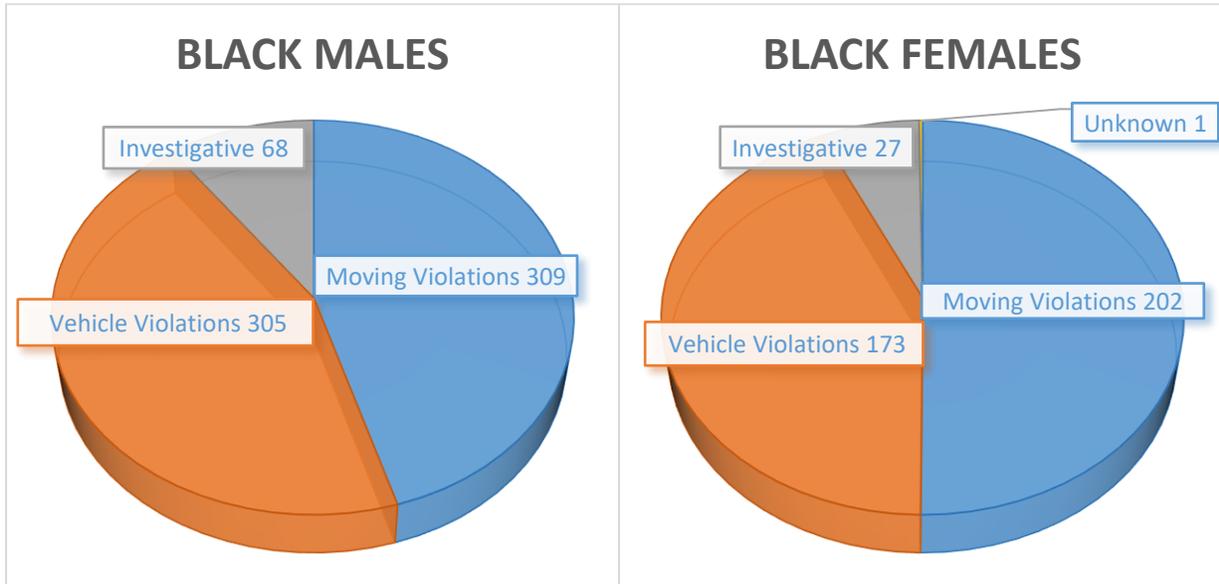


Race and Gender and Reason for Stop

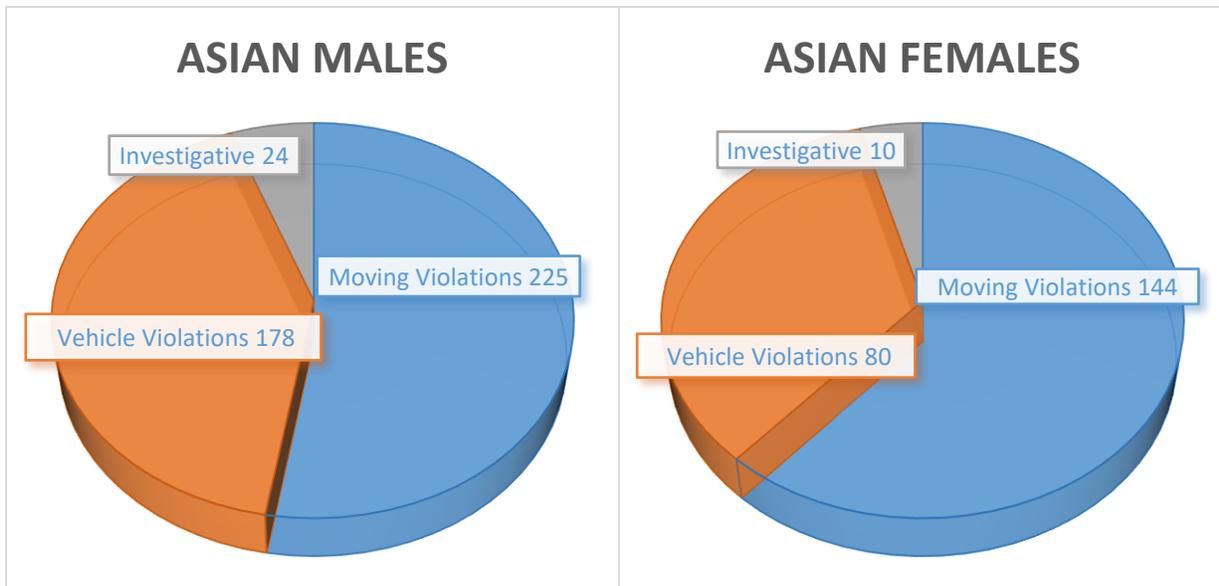
Whites were stopped 1,828 times by Maplewood officers in 2019. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall, 1030 White males were stopped, and 798 White females were stopped.



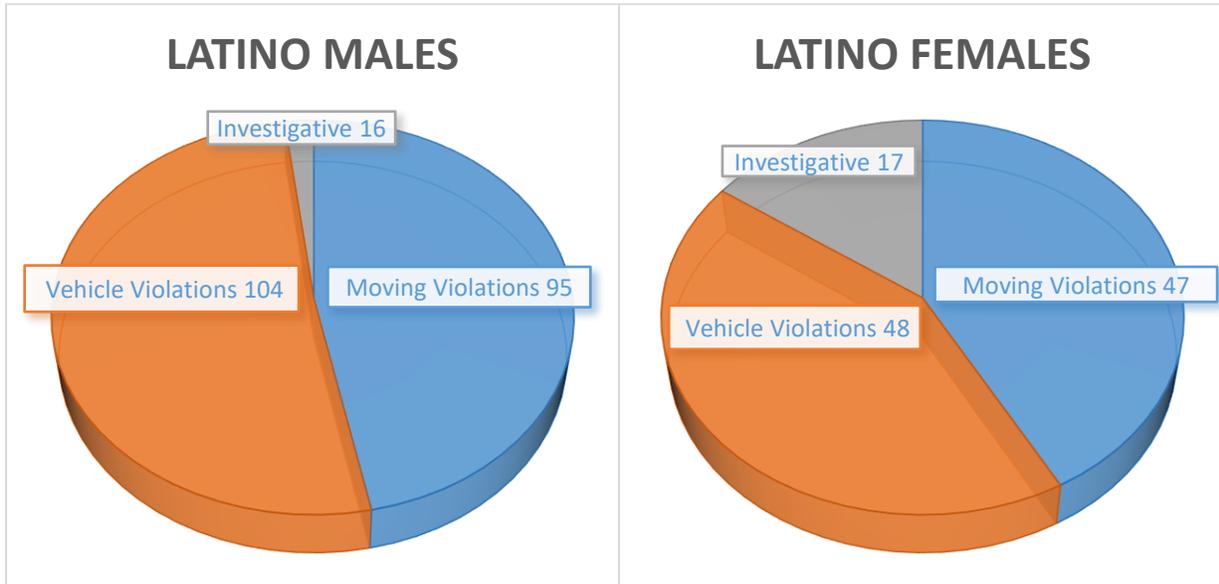
Blacks were stopped 1095 times by Maplewood officers in 2019. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 682 Black males were stopped, and 413 Black females were stopped.



Asians were stopped 661 times by Maplewood officers in 2019. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 427 Asian males were stopped, and 234 Asian females were stopped.



Latinos were stopped 327 times by Maplewood officers in 2019. Below is a breakdown by gender and reason for the stop. Overall 215 Latino males were stopped, and 112 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 shows some clear and some concerning information. The vast majority of arrests made by officers are non-discretionary in nature. Non-discretionary arrests accounted for 75% of adult arrests and 87% of juvenile arrests. Additionally, as most of those arrested do not reside in the City of Maplewood, we can not use the population's demographics for comparison.

In this year's report, the locations of 9-1-1 calls for police services were studied. It was found that business and rental properties consume a disproportionate amount of emergency services. We continue to see mental health as a significant public health and safety concern with calls for service and the underlining cause of police interaction.

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