



2020 Bias-Based Policing Review Upper Arlington Police Division

Report by:

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Introduction

As part of its accrediting process with the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), the Upper Arlington Police Division (UAPD) is required to undertake an annual review of our race-based statistics. Starting in 2020, UAPD has chosen to exceed the requirements of CALEA by publishing more complete data and analysis on the demographics of individuals who have contact with UAPD in a law enforcement context.

The first section of this report satisfies the requirements of CALEA. This section lays out the UAPD's bias policies and a very high-level review of the data required by CALEA.

The second section of the report provides more detailed data on Upper Arlington and Franklin County demographic data, traffic stops, traffic citations, arrests and field interviews.

The final section is the management analysis of the data and actions that will be taken based upon the data.

There are limitations to this data. Any analysis of 2020 policing data in Upper Arlington has to acknowledge the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Those impacts make it difficult to draw firm conclusions from the data. Additionally, as this is only the second year of reporting on and/or collecting this data, trend analysis should be undertaken carefully. There have been some improvements to the data, particularly in the reduction of the use of the "Other" category for race. The report sets forth some action steps that will be taken to improve the data quality going forward.



Chief's Note

When the Division assigned our crime analyst to complete the 2020 report, our goal was to both analyze data and continue to understand any trends, which may appear from year to year. 2019 was the first year in which we were able to incorporate a more accurate dataset through the Northwest Regional Communications Center (NRECC). By creating the crime analyst position and collecting better data, we are more confident in our analysis. The purpose of this analysis is twofold: identify any issues needing addressed for the year 2020 and add another year of solid data for future tracking.

Unfortunately, as with many organizations, the COVID-19 pandemic created what may ultimately be an outlier year statistically. In 2020, the State of Ohio placed a moratorium on certain traffic-related violations while for safety reasons, we also directed officers to limit contacts with individuals, when practical, through the summer months. Like many others, we had to change how we operated in several ways. During this time, we know that many of our residents were spending less time away from home, which also limited our contacts with that demographic.

One of the most notable statistics is in our overall citizen contacts, which dropped from 3,459 in 2019 to 2,035 in 2020. With a markedly lower number of contacts, some statistics can change significantly. In many instances, the number of interactions may be lower than the previous year, but a group will have increased as an overall percentage of interactions.

We are pleased that in 2020, we saw a reduction in Thefts, Thefts from Vehicles, Burglaries/Breaking and Entering, and Traffic Crashes. For the second year in a row, we achieved our Division Goals in providing a safe environment, while navigating many changes. For the second straight year, we received no complaints regarding biased policing, while continuing to engage various underrepresented groups in order to build relationships and improve understanding in the community. Our goals now are to continue learning from the data and pursue continual improvement.



Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) Analysis

Upper Arlington Division of Police General Order 1.2.9 (CALEA 1.2.9)

1.2.9 Bias Policing

The purpose of this policy is to emphasize the Division's commitment to unbiased, equitable treatment of all persons in enforcing the law and providing police services.

Maintenance of public trust and confidence in the police is critical to effective policing and is achieved largely through fair and equitable treatment of the public. This is a basic requirement of law enforcement and the right of all persons in our society. All persons having contact with members of this Division shall be treated in a nonpartisan, fair, equitable and objective manner in accordance with law and without consideration of their race, color, national origin, or other individual characteristics or distinctions as defined in this policy.

- A. Bias-based policing is prohibited both in enforcement of the law and the delivery of police services.

All public contacts by officers where police authority (such as field contacts, traffic stops, searches, asset seizure and forfeiture, interviews and interrogations) is exercised shall be based on a standard of reasonable suspicion or probable cause as required by the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Ohio Rules of Traffic and Criminal Procedure. Officers must focus on a person's conduct and not consider common traits unless that trait has been associated with a specific suspect of a crime or the suspect is associated with a pattern of incidents in a particular area before police authority is applied.

Officers shall not single out or treat differently any individuals based solely upon a person's race, ethnicity, national origin, religion, age, gender, gender identity/expression, immigration status, disability, housing status, occupation, language fluency, economic status, age, or sexual orientation.

Officers shall take equivalent enforcement actions and provide equivalent services to all persons in the same or similar circumstances.

To prevent the perception of biased profiling when exercising police authority, officers should adhere to the following:

- Be courteous, polite, and professional
- Explain to the individual the reason for the stop, unless this would jeopardize the safety of officers or other persons
- Answer any questions the individual may have
- Provide persons receiving a traffic citation through Mayor's Court with the "Upper Arlington Mayor's Court – Things You Should Know" pamphlet or the "Upper Arlington Juvenile Diversion Program" pamphlet for juveniles
- Keep the stop or detention as brief as possible after taking the necessary action for the violation or offense
- If requested, provide the officer's name and badge number or give them the information on a business card



- B. Upon being hired by the Upper Arlington Police Division, all sworn officers shall receive initial training and then annual training thereafter on issues related to bias-based profiling. Relevant topics can include, but not be limited to: field contacts, traffic stops, arrests, search and seizure issues, cultural diversity, asset seizure and forfeitures, implicit bias, interviews and interrogations, community support, and other related legal issues.
- C. The Staff/Investigative Bureau Lieutenant shall conduct an annual documented review of agency practices including citizen concerns and any corrective measures taken to determine if any bias based profiling conditions may be occurring, based on the previous year's statistical information. The review shall include the evaluation of traffic citations, use of force reports, internal affairs complaint forms, and field interview reports.

2021 Administrative Review (SIB 2021-004, Lt. Greg Patrick)

In accordance with General Order 1.2.9(C), I have conducted an administrative review of Divisional records and citizen concerns in an effort to determine if bias-based profiling is occurring. This review consisted of an analysis of arrest records, traffic citations, field interviews, citizen complaints/concerns and use of force reports for the year 2020. After a careful examination of all relevant records, I have determined that members of the Upper Arlington Police Division have not engaged in bias-based profiling.

A total of 2,035 citizen contacts (arrests, citations and field interviews) were made in 2020. Out of the 2,035 contacts, there were no citizen complaints received from the public that were initiated by a member of a minority race. There was one citizen concern received in 2020 from a black female who failed to file a formal complaint.

There were no incidents in 2020 that met the requirements of a use of force. A statistical summary of adult arrests, citations, and field interviews for the year 2020 is available for your review.

Police Division Training

- Ohio Ethics Training by Ohio Ethics Commission (every 2 years)
- Use of Force Policy Training every year (to include de-escalation of situations)
- De-escalation Training (done multiple times a year during quarterly training)
- De-escalation Training for School Resource Officers
- De-escalation Instructor Training
- Implicit Bias Instructor Training
- Annual Legal Update (to include bias-based profiling)
- Implicit Bias/Bias Base Profiling training is done annually during a quarterly training or during roll call training per G.O. 1.2.9
- School Threat Assessment Training for School Resource Officers



Detailed Data

Upper Arlington and Franklin County Demographic Data

Population data was collected from the United States Census Bureau website. Estimates for 2019 are taken from the American Community Survey (ACS). The website gives population estimates along with margins of error for each race. The race data for Franklin County is not as complete as the data for Upper Arlington. Numbers for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders are not provided for Franklin County nor is the margin of error for Hispanic or Latinos.

City of Upper Arlington

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=upper%20arlington,%20oh&tid=ACSDP5Y2019.DP05&hidePreview=false>

Race (alone or in combination with one or more other races)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Total Population	35,299	±49		
White	32,586	±451	92.3%	±1.3%
Black or African American	252	±120	0.7%	±0.3%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	130	±69	0.4%	±0.2%
Asian	2,998	±470	8.5%	±1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	7	±10	0.0%	±0.1%
Some Other Race	178	±100	0.5%	±0.3%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	901	±282	2.6%	±0.8%

Franklin County

<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=Franklin%20county,%20ohio&tid=ACSDP1Y2019.DP05&hidePreview=true>

Race (alone or in combination with one or more other races)	Estimate	Margin of Error	Percent	Percent Margin of Error
Total Population	1,316,756	*****		
White	900,395	±7,312	68.4%	±0.6%
Black or African American	335,085	±1,859	25.4%	±0.1%
American Indian and Alaskan Native	14,170	±3,491	1.1%	±0.3%
Asian	85,594	±1,956	6.5%	±0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	N	N	N	N
Some Other Race	32,369	±5,493	2.5%	±0.4%
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	76,123	*****	5.8%	*****



Below is a list of race and gender codes used during data collection. Any data that was not recorded or listed as unknown was combined into the category of “Other” for traffic stops, citations, arrests, and field interviews. Data was collected from the Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center’s (NRECC) Computer Aided Dispatching (CAD) records and UAPD’s Records Management System (RMS).

Race Codes
A = Asian
B = Black/African American
H = Hispanic
I = American Indian/Alaskan Native
P = Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian
W = White
O = Other (includes unknown and unmarked)

Gender Codes
M = Male
F = Female
U = Unknown

Traffic Stops

The following is a review of all dispatch-entered traffic stops made by Upper Arlington patrol officers in 2020. The data was taken from the calls for service at NRECC. It was amended to show only the data of the driver listed in the traffic stop. The raw data and amended data is available for review. Of the 4,161 traffic stops listed, 99.28% were self-initiated by officers as opposed to responding to a dispatched call.

Notes on data collection criteria:

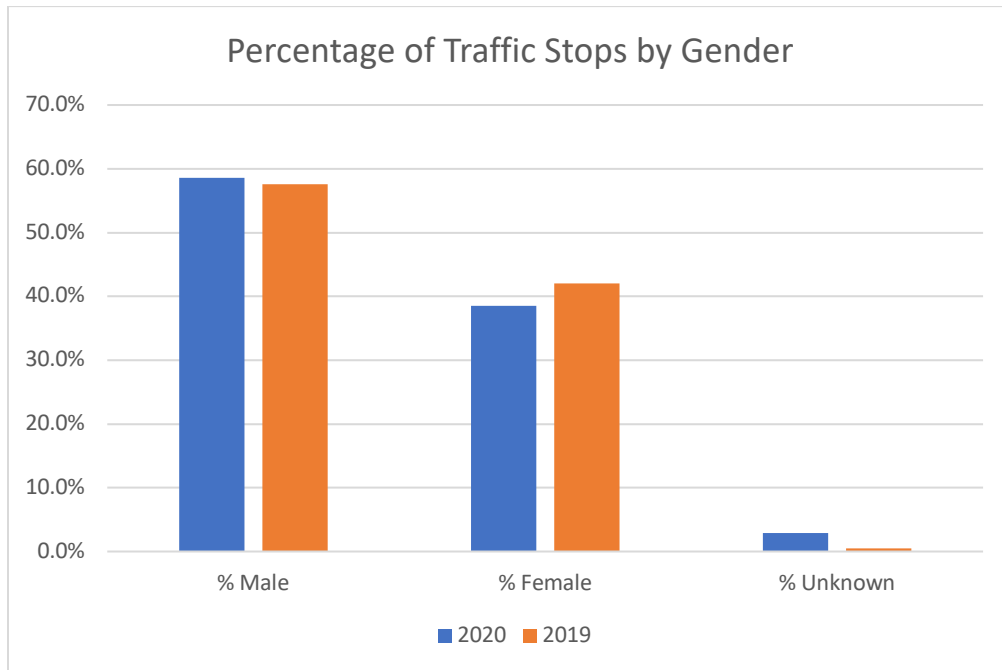
- The traffic stops took place between January 1, 2020 at 0001 hours and December 31, 2020 at 2359 hours.
- The data listed is based on the driver of the vehicle.
- Race codes listed as Other (O), Unknown (U), or not listed at all were included in the Other (O) category.
- Citation data may include those issued for traffic crashes.

Upper Arlington borders Columbus, Hilliard, Perry Township, Grandview Heights and the Ohio State University campus. A large number of commuters travel through the City of Upper Arlington each day as well as stopping in the City for work, school, shopping, dining, health and wellness appointments or other reasons. The traffic flow through the City cannot be measured by its population alone. We listed census data for both Upper Arlington and Franklin County in the introduction of this report, which more accurately reflects our service population. Attached at the end of this report is the Upper Arlington Engineering Division’s Average Daily Traffic Map. The map, updated regularly, shows average traffic numbers for streets in the City, as traffic flow changes. Two commonly used streets in UA for commuting are Fishinger Road and Lane Avenue. Between those two minor arterial roadways alone, UA sees about 31,500 cars per day. With such a large number of vehicles coming and going through the City, traffic stop statistics are more likely to match the population of the surrounding areas within the county.



Traffic Stops by Gender

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Unknown	% Unknown	Total
2020	2,438	58.6%	1,603	38.5%	120	2.9%	4,161
2019	3,189	57.6%	2,326	42.0%	25	0.5%	5,540



There was not a substantial shift in the ratio of male to female traffic stops. However, it should be noted that the number of individuals marked as Unknown for gender grew nearly 5X. This may be a reflection of shifting gender norms in society, and it may correspondingly reflect increased sensitivity by UAPD to gender identity issues. There is insufficient data at this point to draw any conclusions, so UAPD will monitor this data going forward.



Traffic Stops by Race

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Indian	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-28.8%	+13.3%	+24.2%	-31.4%	-77.8%	NA	-53.3%	-24.9%
2020	2,691	756	82	290	2	61	279	4,161
2019	3,778	667	66	423	9	0	597	5,540

The 2019 Bias Based Review of the Upper Arlington Police Division was the baseline review for the division. Data is gathered by the Northwest Regional Emergency Communications Center (NRECC) dispatching and the Division's Records Management System (RMS). Citations, arrests, and field interviews will have race and gender data for the previous three years, but this data is only available for traffic stops for 2019 and 2020. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, traffic flow through the City and self-initiated activity by officers was reduced for approximately six months. Overall numbers for 2020 reflect the reduction in traffic stops and traffic citations.

Overall traffic stops decreased by 24.9% from 2019. This decline was not uniform across racial and ethnic groups. For White persons, traffic stops declined 28.8%, and traffic stops for Asian persons dropped 31.4%. However, traffic stops for Black and Hispanic persons increased, 13.3% and 24.2% respectively.

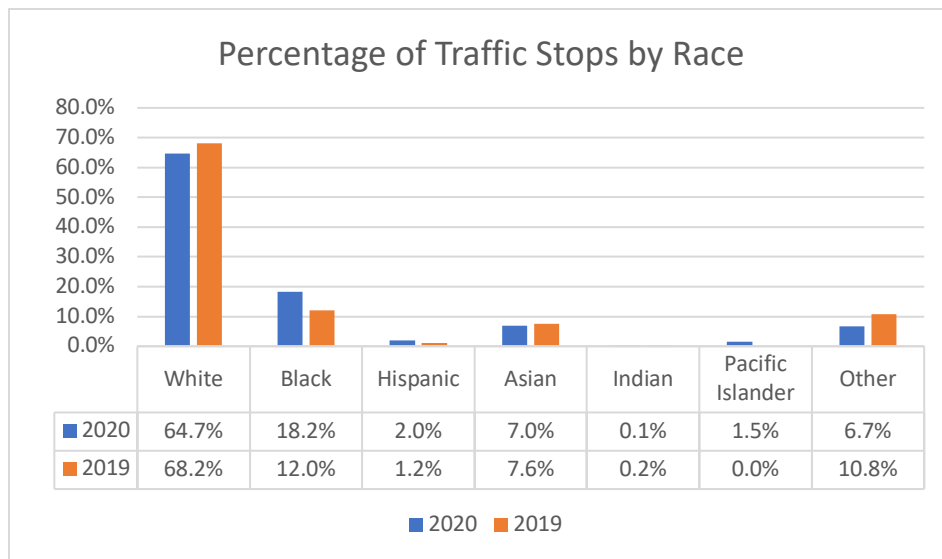
The Other category declined 24.9 percent. Following the 2019 Bias Based Policing Report, we trained officers and dispatchers about the importance of listing race and sex in all traffic stops for future data collection. We have no way of knowing the race of operators previously listed as "Other." The scale of this improvement in the accuracy of the data must be recognized when analyzing the 2020 data.

For example, the decline in the Other category (318 stops) was great enough that it could account for all of the difference between the reported stops for Black and Hispanic persons if those groups had declined by the same percentage as White persons.¹ This is not intended to imply that the difference in the changes for White, Black and Hispanic persons is solely accounted for by changes in the Other category. However, it does reflect the potential influence that this change may have on the data.

¹ A 28.8% decline in stops of Black persons from 2019 would have meant a total number of 475 stops of Black persons. This is 281 fewer stops than actually reported. A 28.8% decline in stops of Hispanic persons from 2019 would have meant a total number of 47 stops of Hispanic persons. This is 35 fewer stops than actually reported. Thus, the difference between the actual number of stops for Black and Hispanic persons in 2020 and what would have been predicted by the decline in the number of White stops was 316. The decline in the number of stops categorized as "Other" was 318.



Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Indian	Pacific Islander	Other
2020	64.7%	18.2%	2.0%	7.0%	0.1%	1.5%	6.7%
2019	68.2%	12.0%	1.2%	7.6%	0.2%	0.0%	10.8%



The share of White persons stopped declined by 3.5 percentage points. The share of Black persons stopped increased by 6.2 percentage points. As noted above, the decline in the Other category was important, decreasing by 4.1 percentage points. Changes in the remaining categories were relatively minor.

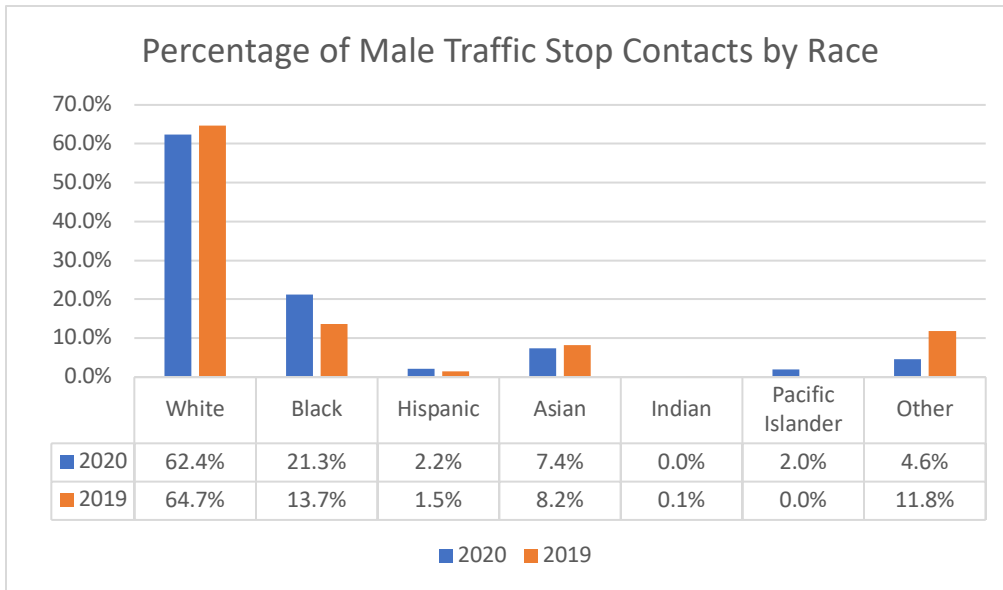
Male Traffic Stop Contacts by Race

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Indian	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-26.3%	+19.0%	+12.5%	-69.2%	-75%	NA	-69.9%	-23.5%
2020	1,521	520	54	180	1	49	113	2,438
2019	2,064	437	48	260	4	0	376	3,189

Stops for White and Asian men dropped 26.3% and 69.2% respectively. As would be expected from the overall statistics, stops for Black (19.0%) and Hispanic (12.5%) men increased. In this case the improvement in our categorizations, as evidenced by a drop in the Other category, was dramatic. Use of the Other category dropped 69.9% (this was within one stop of rounding to 70.0%).



Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Indian	Pacific Islander	Other
2020	62.4%	21.3%	2.2%	7.4%	0.0%	2.0%	4.6%
2019	64.7%	13.7%	1.5%	8.2%	0.1%	0.0%	11.8%



White males are nearly three times more likely to be stopped than Black males (62.4% compared to 21.3%). Asian males are the next likely to be stopped after Black males, then Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Indian/Alaskan Native males. The dramatic decline in the use of the Other category makes valid comparisons to 2019 very difficult.

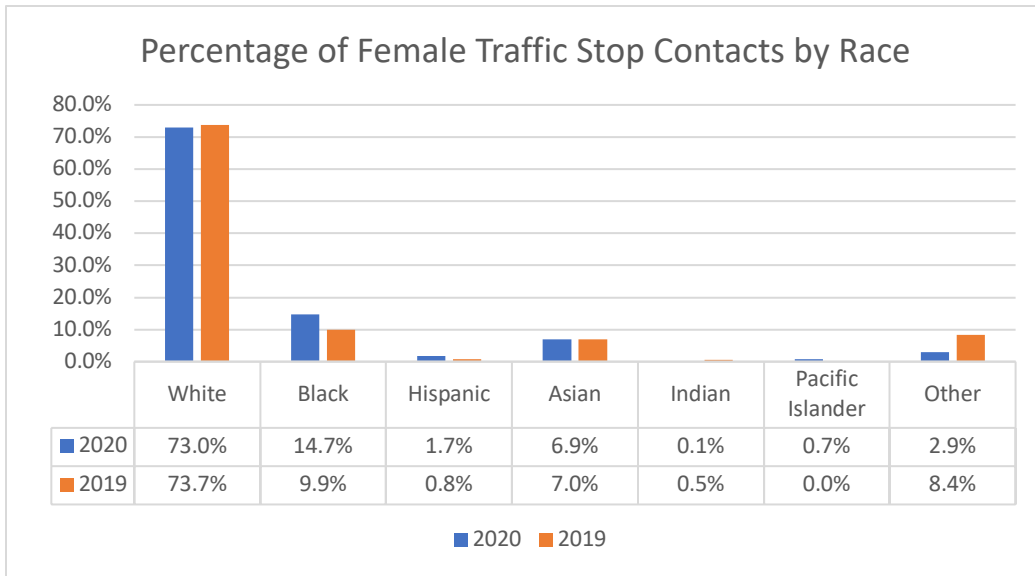
Female Traffic Stop Contacts by Race

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Indian	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-31.7%	2.6%	55.6%	-32.5%	-80.0%	NA	-76.5%	-31.1%
2020	1,170	236	28	110	1	12	46	1,603
2019	1,714	230	18	163	5	0	196	2,326

Stops for women declined more on a percentage basis than for men. Stops for White and Asian women declined by over 30%. Stops for Black women increased slightly. It should be noted that with only 28 traffic stops of Hispanic women in 2020, the percentage shifts may be dramatic despite small changes in the absolute number of stops. The reduction of the use of the Other category was important and could account for the difference between the reduction in stops for White women and the increases in reported stops of Black and Hispanic women.



Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Indian	Pacific Islander	Other
2020	73.0%	14.7%	1.7%	6.9%	0.1%	0.7%	2.9%
2019	73.7%	9.9%	0.8%	7.0%	0.5%	0.0%	8.4%

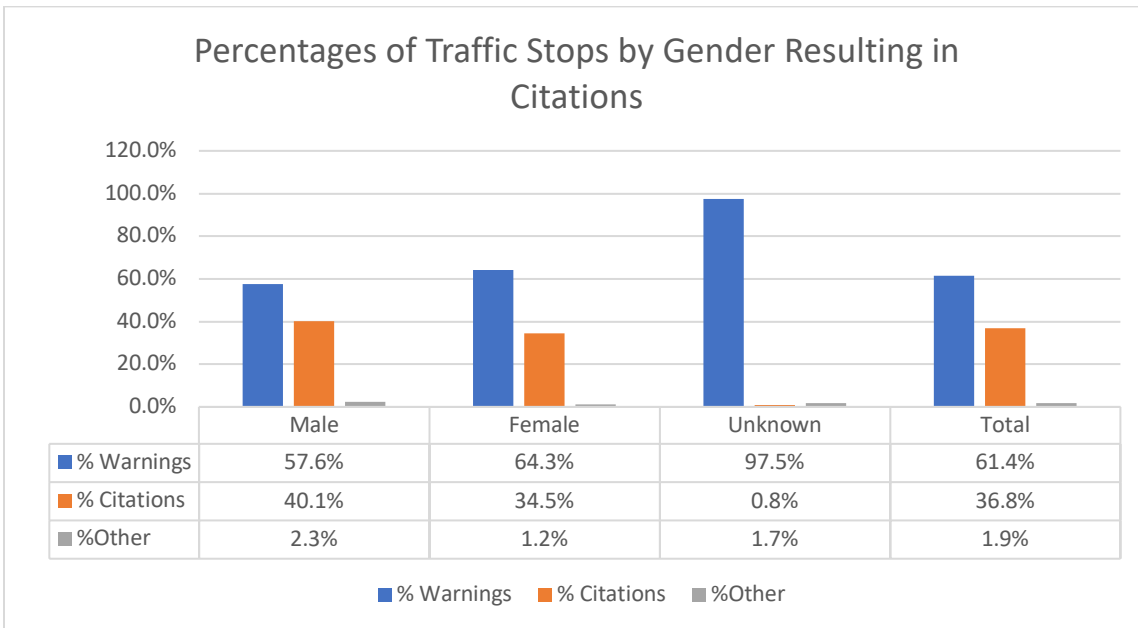
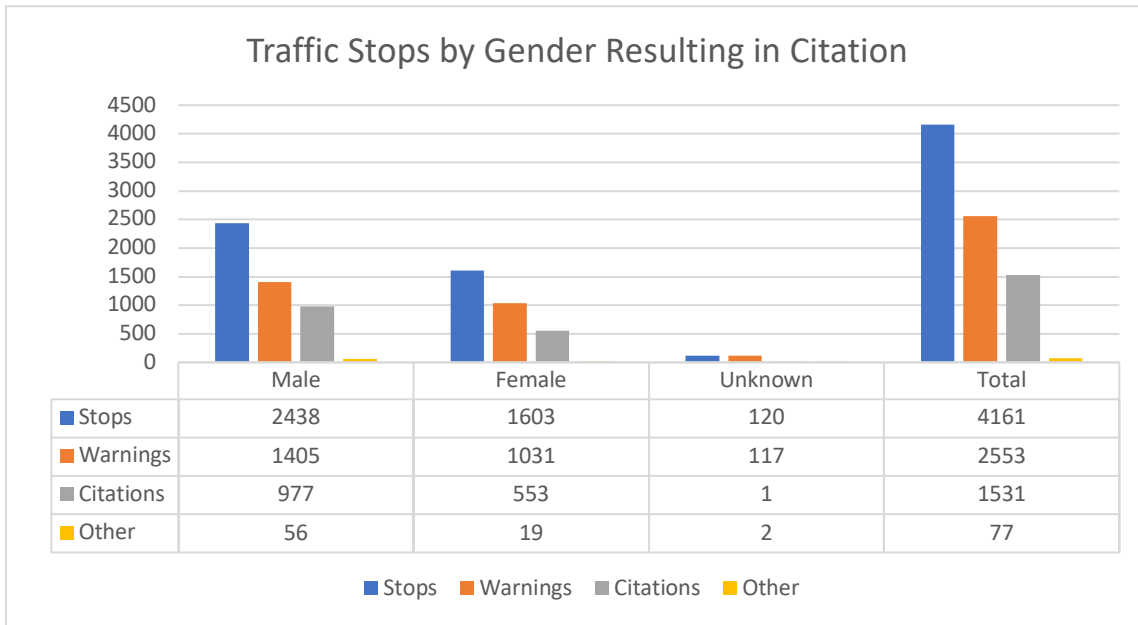


White females are nearly five times more likely to be stopped than Black females (73% compared to 14.7%). Asian females are the next likely followed by Hispanic, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander and Indian/Alaskan Native females. It should be noted that there were 46 female traffic stops in 2020 that were not marked, or “blank,” for race in the CAD data. These were included in the “Other” category. In 2019, Other made up 8.4% of female stops. In 2020, that share fell to only 2.9%.

2020 Traffic Stop Contacts by Gender Resulting in a Citation

Gender	Stops	Warnings	% Warnings	Citations	% Citations	Other	%Other
Male	2,438	1,405	57.6%	977	40.1%	56	2.3%
Female	1,603	1,031	64.3%	553	34.5%	19	1.2%
Unknown	120	117	97.5%	1	0.8%	2	1.7%
Total	4,161	2,553	61.4%	1,531	36.8%	77	1.9%





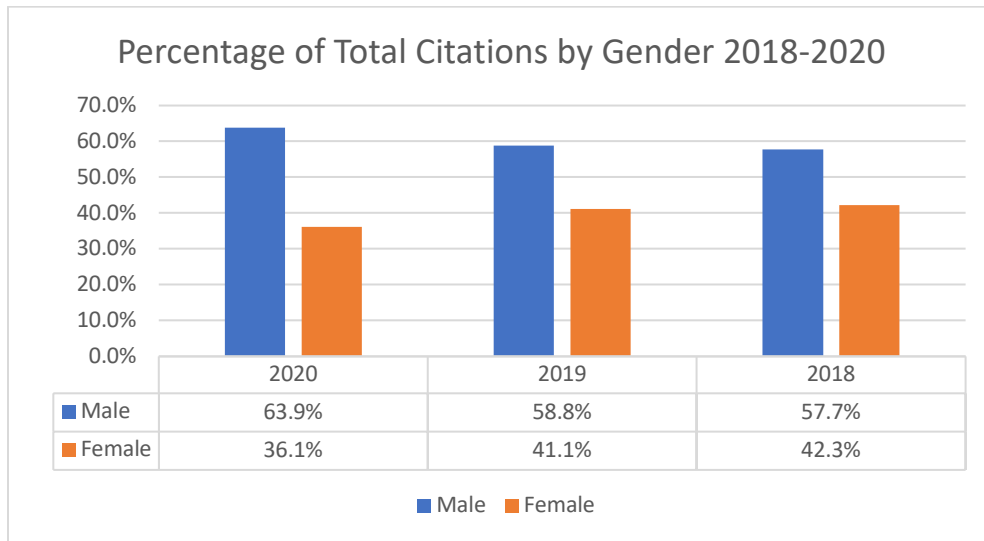
Data Summary: For 2020, females were issued citations at a slightly lower rate than males. Women were given warnings 6.7% more often than men. Men were cited 5.6% more often than women. The “Other” category for citations can include arrests made, reports taken, or other outcomes resulting from the traffic stop that did not include a citation that was counted for purposes of this review.



2018 – 2020 Traffic Citations by Gender

Year	Male	Female	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-43.5%	-54.3%	-48.0%
2020	977	553	1,530
2019	1,730	1,211	2,941
2018	1,686	1,238	2,924

Year	Male	Female
2020	63.9%	36.1%
2019	58.8%	41.1%
2018	57.7%	42.3%

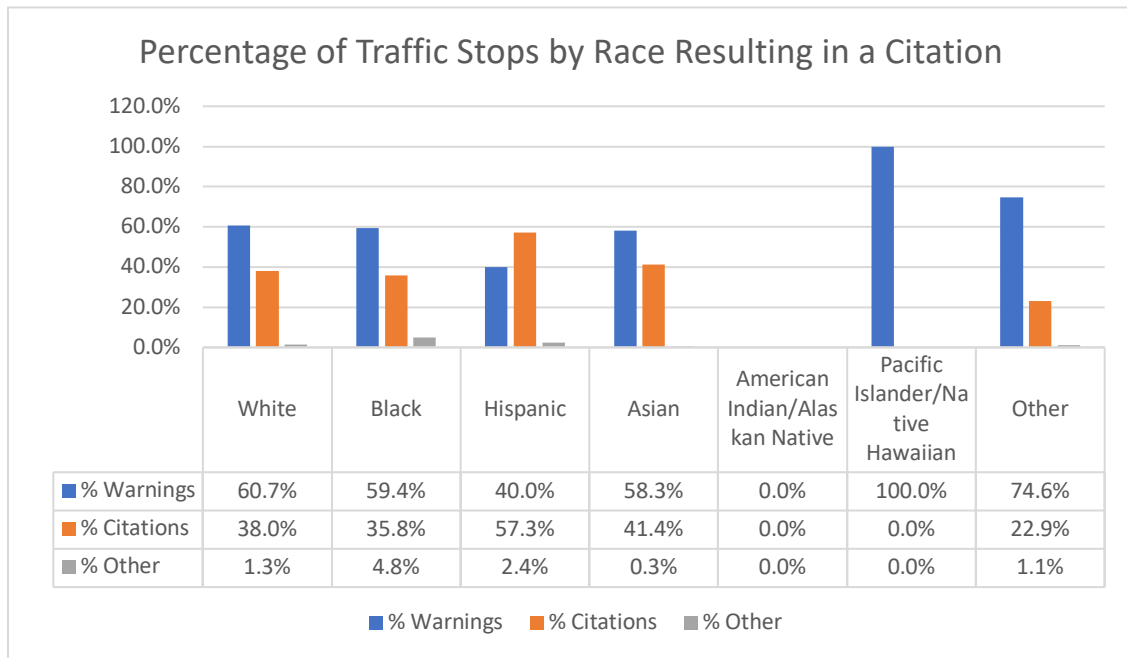


While the number of traffic citations in 2018 and 2019 were very similar, there was a dramatic drop in 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the data. The number of citations issued to male drivers dropped 43.5% while dropping 54.3% for women. This amounted to a 5.1% increase in the share of citations issued to men.



2020 Traffic Stop Contacts by Race Resulting in a Citation

Race	Stops	Warnings	% Warnings	Citations	% Citations	Other	% Other
White	2,691	1,633	60.7%	1023	38.0%	35	1.3%
Black	756	449	59.4%	271	35.8%	36	4.8%
Hispanic	82	33	40.0%	47	57.3%	2	2.4%
Asian	290	169	58.3%	120	41.4%	1	0.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	2	***	0.0%	6	***	0	0.0%
Pacific Islander/Native Hawaiian	61	61	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Other	279	208	74.6%	64	22.9%	3	1.1%
Total	4,161	2,553		1,531		77	



The percentage of stops resulting in citations and warnings for Black and White drivers is very similar. There is significant variability among other groups, but the limited number of observations in these categories makes it difficult to draw any conclusions from the data. Additionally, COVID protocols, changes to traffic patterns and police focus and procedures certainly impacted the data.



Drivers with race listed as “Unknown” or “Other” received warnings 74.6% of the time, the highest of all the categories. The data (see page 10) shows that two traffic stops were made on American Indian/Alaskan Natives, and both were issued citations. However, these CAD numbers do not match the data found in the Records Management System (RMS), as it shows there were six citations written to that same race. This disparity could be from a dispatcher entering the race incorrectly in CAD or an officer entering the race incorrectly in RMS.

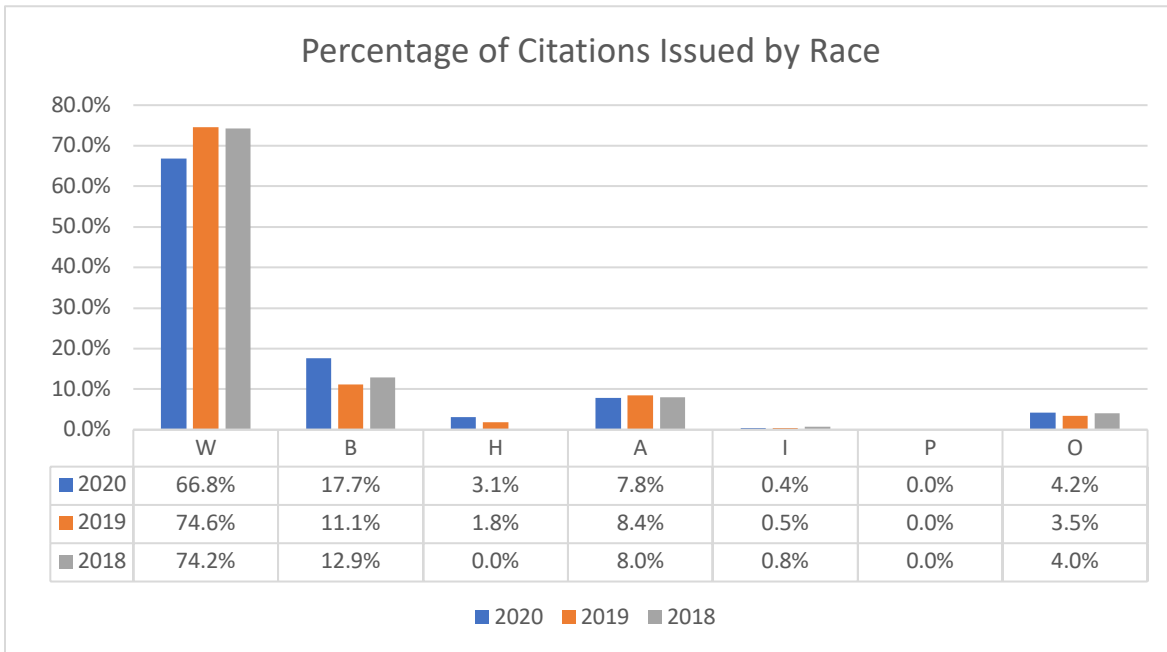
2018 – 2020 Traffic Citations Issued by Race

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O	T
2020-2019 % Change	-53.3%	-16.9%	-13.0%	-51.2%	-60.0%	-100%	-38.5%	-47.9%
2020	1,023	271	47	120	6	0	64	1,531
2019	2,192	326	54	246	15	1	104	2,938
2018	2,170	378	0	234	22	1	119	2,924

While traffic stops declined almost 25%, traffic citations were down 47.9% for all races and ethnicities. This reflects changes in driving patterns and enforcement as a result of the pandemic. Reductions were most significant for White and Asian drivers, but less pronounced for Black and Hispanic drivers. These differences reflect the differences in the numbers of stops reflected in the data presented above. Recall that the percentages of White and Black drivers receiving citations versus warnings were very similar. However, the proportion of stops of Black drivers increased.

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O
2020	66.8%	17.7%	3.1%	7.8%	0.4%	0.0%	4.2%
2019	74.6%	11.1%	1.8%	8.4%	0.5%	0.0%	3.5%
2018	74.2%	12.9%	0.0%	8.0%	0.8%	0.0%	4.0%





Changes in the distribution of citations by race and ethnicity reflect the changes in the distribution of traffic stops.

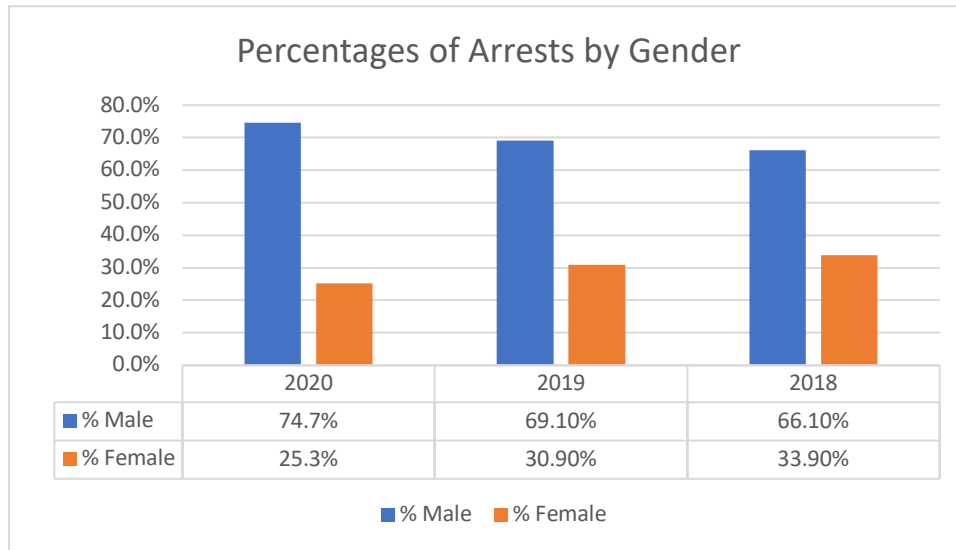
Arrests

The following is a review of adult arrests made by Upper Arlington Police Division Officers in 2020. All data is collected from the UAPD Records Management System. Arrests include those that are considered “on view/in-progress” as well as warrants that may have been filed for new criminal charges or missed court dates. Warrant arrests can include traffic-related minor misdemeanor charges if the subject did not appear in court. For these reasons, UAPD has significantly less leeway when making warrant arrests as compared to the discretion to make a traffic stop or issue a citation.

Arrests by Gender

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-20.6%	5.6%	-39.8%	-5.6%	-26.5%
2020	286	74.7%	97	25.3%	383
2019	360	69.10%	161	30.90%	521
2018	415	66.10%	213	33.90%	628





The total number of arrests in Upper Arlington decreased 26.5% from 2019 to 2020. For men, the number of arrests declined by 20.6%, and it declined 39.8% for women. This led to 5.6% shift in the share of arrests of men.

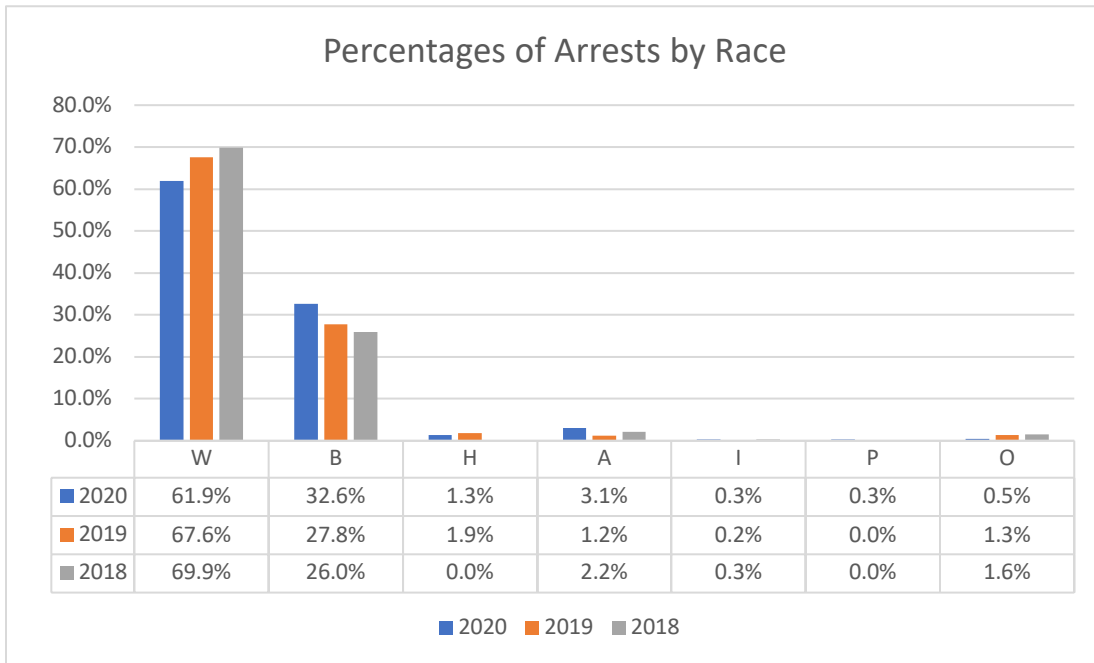
Arrests by Race

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-32.7%	-13.8%	-50.0%	+100%	0%	NA	-71.4%	-26.5%
2020	237	125	5	12	1	1	2	383
2019	352	145	10	6	1	0	7	521
2018	439	163	0	14	2	0	10	628

As noted above, arrests declined by more than a quarter in 2020. Arrests of White persons declined 32.7%, and arrests of Black individuals declined 13.8 percent. In this category, change data has limited usefulness outside of White and Black individuals.

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O
2020	61.9%	32.6%	1.3%	3.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
2019	67.6%	27.8%	1.9%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%
2018	69.9%	26.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.3%	0.0%	1.6%





The percentage of overall arrests of Whites has decreased by 5.7% from 2019. The percentage of overall arrests of blacks has increased by 4.8%. The share of Asian arrests has increased by 1.9%, while Hispanic arrests have decreased by 0.6%. “Other” arrests decreased by 0.8% since 2019.

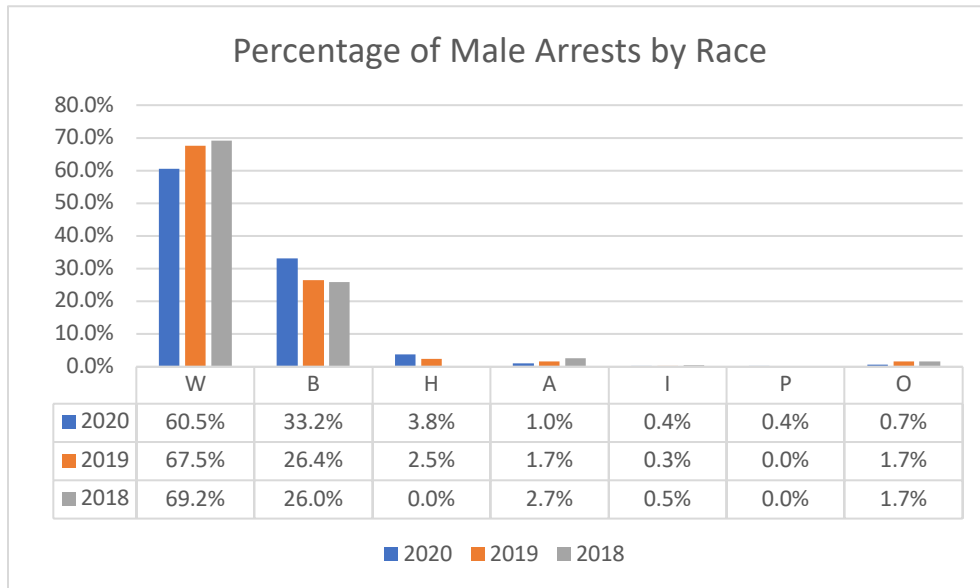
Male Arrests by Race

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-28.8%	0.0%	22.2%	-50.0%	0.0%	NA	-66.7%	-20.6%
2020	173	95	11	3	1	1	2	286
2019	243	95	9	6	1	0	6	360
2018	287	108	0	11	2	0	7	415

Arrests of White men were down 28.8 percent while arrests of Black men were unchanged. Arrests in other categories involve so few incidents as to have limited value.

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O
2020	60.5%	33.2%	3.8%	1.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%
2019	67.5%	26.4%	2.5%	1.7%	0.3%	0.0%	1.7%
2018	69.2%	26.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.5%	0.0%	1.7%





White men accounted for 7% fewer of all male arrests in 2020 as compared to 2019, while the share of Black men increased 6.8%. Other races and ethnicities changed their share by less than 1.5%.

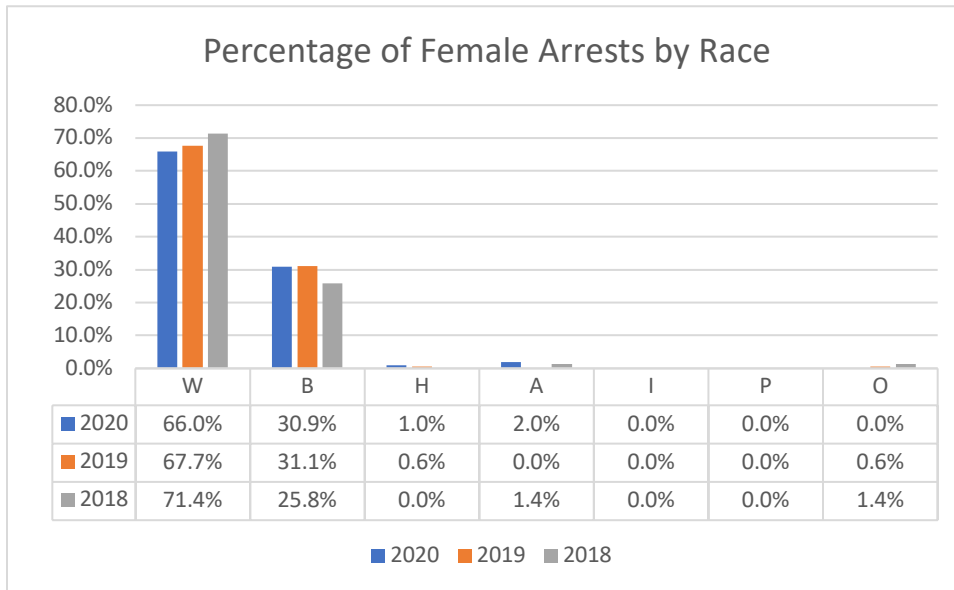
Female Arrests by Race

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O	Total
2020-2019 % Change	-41.3%	-40.0%	0.0%	NA	NA	NA	-100.0%	-39.8%
2020	64	30	1	2	0	0	0	97
2019	109	50	1	0	0	0	1	161
2018	152	55	0	3	0	0	3	213

As noted above, female arrests declined much more than male arrests. Arrests of White women declined 41.3%, and arrests of Black women declined by a similar 40.0%. Since the gross number of arrests in both of these categories is relatively low, care should be taken in interpreting the data. That said, the difference in the decline of arrests of Black women and Black men is noted as well as the consistency of the decline in the number of arrest for Black women and Black men. Arrests for other races and ethnicities is too low to warrant discussion.

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O
2020	66.0%	30.9%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2019	67.7%	31.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
2018	71.4%	25.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%





The percentage distribution between among all races was barely changed.

Field Interviews

The following is a review of field interviews conducted by Upper Arlington Police Division Officers during the course of their patrol duties. Field Interviews may be conducted under many circumstances, but typically they involve persons who are detained and questioned under suspicion of possible criminal activity. These may be self-initiated contacts by an officer on patrol, or more often occur pursuant to a call from a resident/business reporting a situation to the police. In such cases, officers contact the person either through consensual conversation or a detention based upon the legal standard of reasonable suspicion (*Terry Vs Ohio* (n.d.), 2021). Many such contacts do not result in documented field interviews, as officers conclude that no criminal activity is afoot. However, in cases where cause for suspicion persists, yet no probable cause to arrest is substantiated, a field interview often results. These serve the purpose of providing criminal intelligence that could lead to a case resolution, should an offense later be reported that can be tied to an individual who had documented contact with officers. In 2020, 33 of the 41 calls for service that resulted in a field interview(s) began with a call from a resident or business to UAPD.

All field interviews are documented in an incident report, and some reports contain more than one person. Every subject named in the field interview reports has been included in this review.

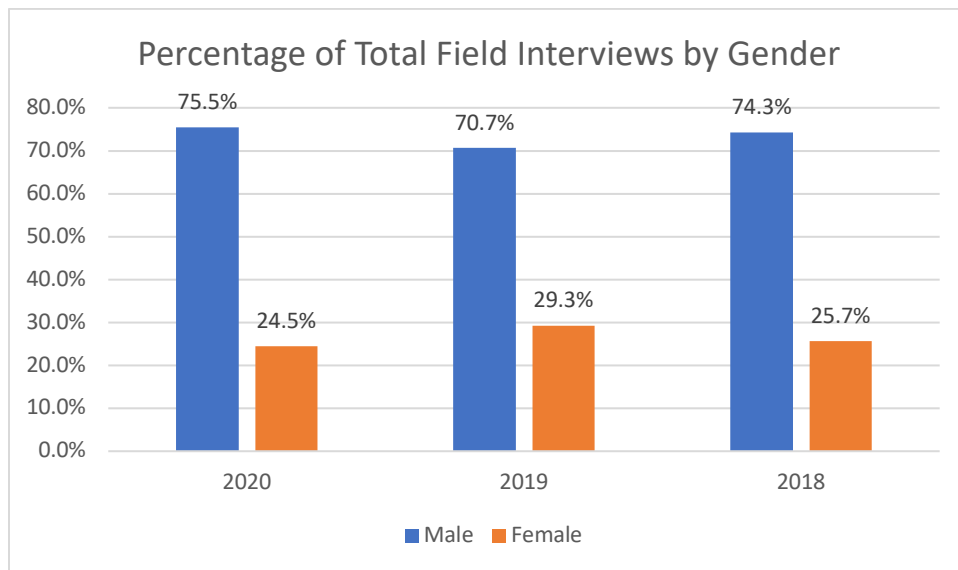


Field Interviews by Gender

Year	Male	Female	Total
2020-2019 % Change	27.6%	0.0%	19.5%
2020	37	12	49
2019	29	12	41
2018	26	9	35

Year	Male	Female
2020-2019 % Change	+4.8%	-4.8%
2020	75.5%	24.5%
2019	70.7%	29.3%
2018	74.3%	25.7%

UAPD conducted eight more field interviews in 2020 than in 2019. All of those additional interviews were with males. This led to a 4.8% shift in the distribution of interviews between men and women.



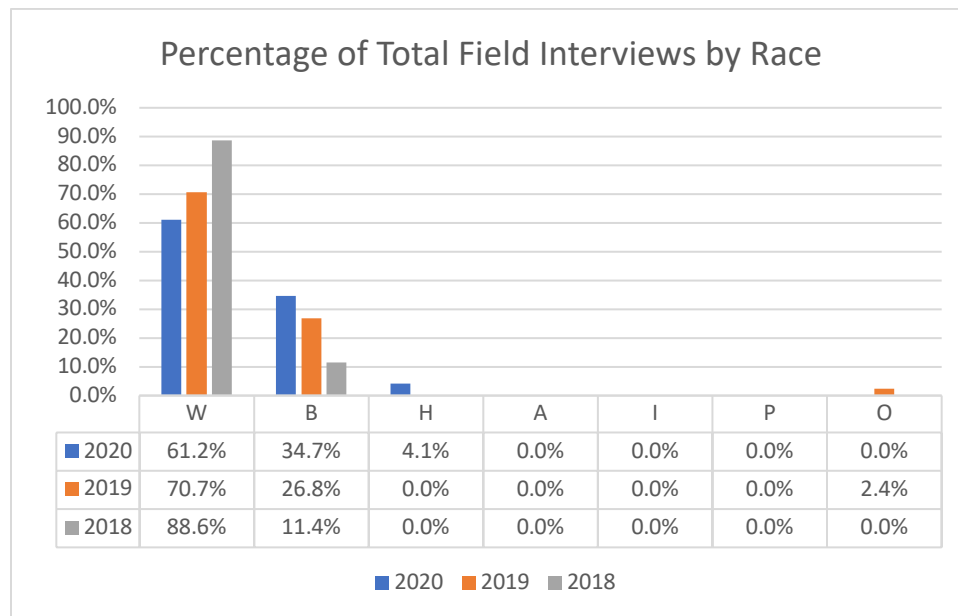
Field Interviews by Race

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O	Total
2020-2019 % Change	3.4%	54.5%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19.5%
2020	30	17	2	0	0	0	0	49
2019	29	11	0	0	0	0	1	41
2018	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	35



UAPD conducted eight more interviews of individuals in 2020 than in 2019. Of those additional interviews, one additional was White, six additional were Black, and two additional were Hispanic. The Other category was eliminated.

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O
2020	61.2%	34.7%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2019	70.7%	26.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
2018	88.6%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

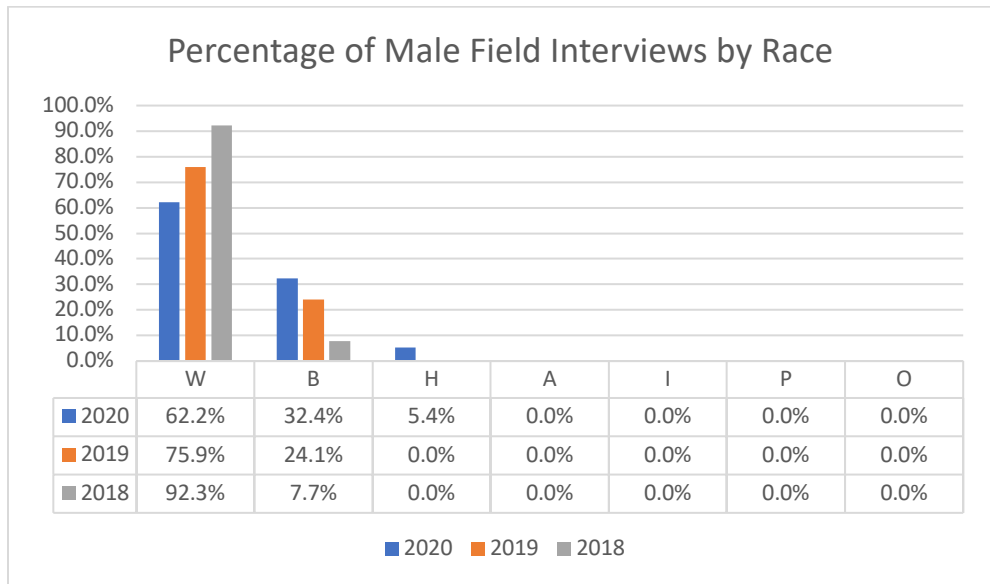


Male Field Interviews by Race

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O	Total
2020-2019 % Change	4.5%	71.4%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27.6%
2020	23	12	2	0	0	0	0	37
2019	22	7	0	0	0	0	0	29
2018	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	26

Changes in male field interview statistics mirror those of the overall field interview statistics. Percentage changes should be used very carefully given the low numbers of field interviews.

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O
2020	62.2%	32.4%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2019	75.9%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2018	92.3%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%



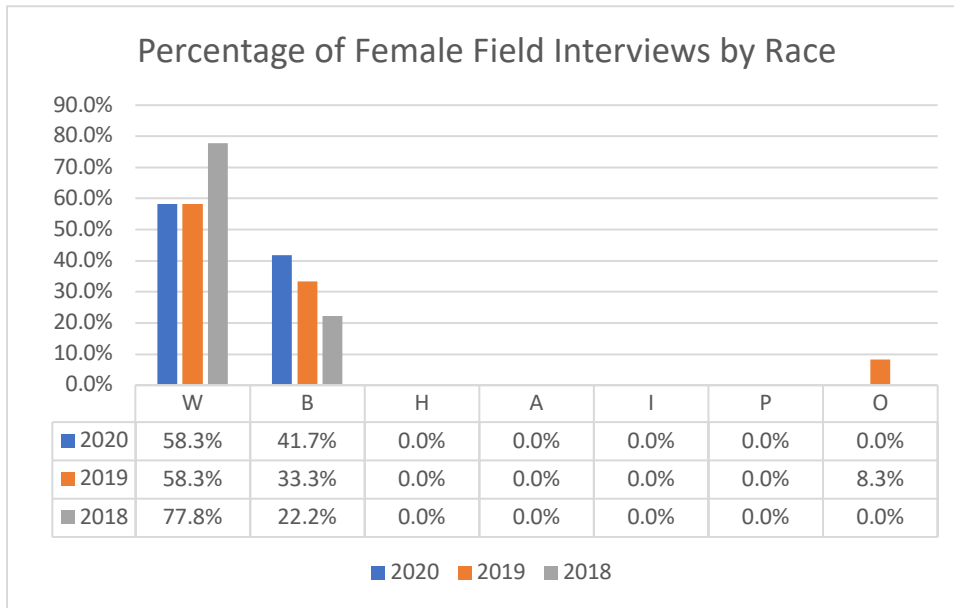
Female Field Interviews by Race

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O	Total
2020-2019 % Change	0.0%	25.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	-100.0%	0.0%
2020	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	12
2019	7	4	0	0	0	0	1	12
2018	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	9

The scale of field interviews for women makes it nearly impossible to draw any conclusions from the data.

Year	W	B	H	A	I	P	O
2020	58.3%	41.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2019	58.3%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
2018	77.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%





Conclusion

This review of traffic stop data, citations, arrests, and field interviews shows variations over the past three years (2018 to 2020) among individuals contacted by the Upper Arlington Police Division. The pandemic has clearly impacted the data for the bulk of 2020, and that impact will continue into 2021. The anomaly of 2020’s statistics will not be fully contextualized for a few years to come, so caution should be exercised when drawing conclusions from 2020 data.

Traffic stops were down significantly, yet a larger percentage were people of color. That notwithstanding, the percentage of 2020 traffic stops of persons of color was a few points lower than their respective demographic representations in Franklin County. Total arrests were down for both Whites and Blacks specifically. Field Interviews were up across the board, and the largest percentage increase was for Black persons, but that obscures the fact that the actual number increases were in the single digits, so no long-term conclusion is readily drawn. Yearly fluctuations are the norm. The population numbers of Franklin County and the data numbers for this report are consistent based on race. From the 2019 report, there has been an increase in the number of unknown or unlisted genders for traffic stop data. For race data, the “Other” category has been reduced by almost half.

While the raw numbers remain consistent compared to 2019, we do note the proportional increase of Black persons and Black men, in particular, in our traffic stops and field interviews, while simultaneously noting that total arrests of these men and women are down. We will be monitoring this data closely to better understand what could be driving these changes.



Analyzing data from 2020 presents unique challenges driven by the pandemic. We know that the impacts of the pandemic were not even across racial and socio-economic groups.

The pandemic influenced not only the numbers of drivers, but who was on the road. We know that people of color were more likely to be in jobs that did not allow for work from home (Rho, Brown, & Fremstad, 2020), increasing their proportion of all drivers on the road and the possibility of committing an officer-observed traffic infraction due to temporary over-representation in the motoring public. It is unlikely that increases in the raw number of these traffic stops stemmed from license-related violations, as the State of Ohio placed a moratorium on enforcement of operator and vehicle license expirations and most OL suspensions. As officers also limited such discretionary stops in order to reduce the potential for COVID exposure, stops and arrests related to outstanding warrants continued without change. All persons found to have warrants were arrested, unless pandemic-related jail or court procedures indicated otherwise. Separate from the pandemic, the reduction in use of the “Other” category when completing a contact could account for changes in the number of stops for each race when calculating percentages. We will continue to monitor this in 2021 and will ensure appropriate enforcement efforts continue, including taking corrective action as needed.

There were no formal citizen complaints filed in 2020 against any member of the Upper Arlington Police Division by any member of a minority race. An administrative bias-based profiling review was conducted by Staff/Investigative Bureau Lt. Greg Patrick in March of 2021 and is included at the end of this report. The administrative review determined there was no bias-based profiling by any member of the Division in 2020. Furthermore, the UAPD had zero Uses of Force in 2020.

Based on the data and analysis contained in this report, the Upper Arlington Police Division will undertake the following actions:

- In order to further reduce the number of unknown, blank, and not-listed data for race and sex, develop in-service training for officers to better understand and utilize the correct gender and race codes during calls for service, traffic stops and Records Management System entries. This recommendation was made in last year’s review and resulted in significant improvements, but there were still a sizable number of blank entries in the CAD and RMS systems for 2020.
- Include NRECC dispatchers in training development to further reduce blank entries in CAD regarding gender and race.
- Closely monitor data throughout the year to see if the elevated proportions of Black individuals in multiple categories remain as pandemic restrictions abate, and traffic and economic patterns stabilize.



- Monitor the impact of the City of Upper Arlington’s new stationary license plate reader system. The system was installed in April 2021 to provide more consistency and accuracy while reducing opportunities for potential bias in the selection of vehicles for traffic stops.

This in-depth review is the second of its kind for the Upper Arlington Police Division. It should be reiterated that some categories of data have small numbers, so their percentages may appear to be disproportionate. Comparison to the 2019 Review is limited due to the extensive impact that COVID- 19 had on traffic flow, officer-initiated activity, and calls for service. With considerably lower numbers in 2020, brief comparisons to 2019 are not as directly relevant to this bias-based evaluation, but require consideration of raw numbers as well as percentage changes to gain the big picture

Works Cited

Rho, H. J., Brown, H., & Fremstad, S. (2020, April y). *A Basis Demographic Profile of Workers in Frontline Industries* . Retrieved from cepr.net: <https://cepr.net/a-basic-demographic-profile-of-workers-in-frontline-industries/>

Terry Vs Ohio (n.d.). (2021, May 11). Retrieved from Oyez: <https://www.oyez.org/cases/1967/67>



Date: March 5, 2021

To: Chief Steve Farmer

From: Lieutenant G.A. Patrick
Staff/Investigative Bureau

RE: Bias-Based Profiling Review

SIB 2021-004

In accordance with General Order 1.2.9(C), I have conducted an administrative review of Divisional records and citizen concerns in an effort to determine if bias-based profiling is occurring. This review consisted of an analysis of arrest records, traffic citations, field interviews, citizen complaints/concerns and use of force reports for the year 2020. After a careful examination of all relevant records, I have determined that members of the Upper Arlington Division of Police have not engaged in bias-based profiling.

2,035 citizen contacts (arrests, citations and field interviews) were made in 2020. Out of the 2,035 contacts, there were no citizen complaints received from the public that were initiated by a member of a minority race. There was one citizen concern received in 2020 from a black female who failed to file a formal complaint.

There were no incidents in 2020 that met the requirements of a use of force.

A statistical summary of adult arrests, citations, and field interviews for the year 2020 is available for your review.

