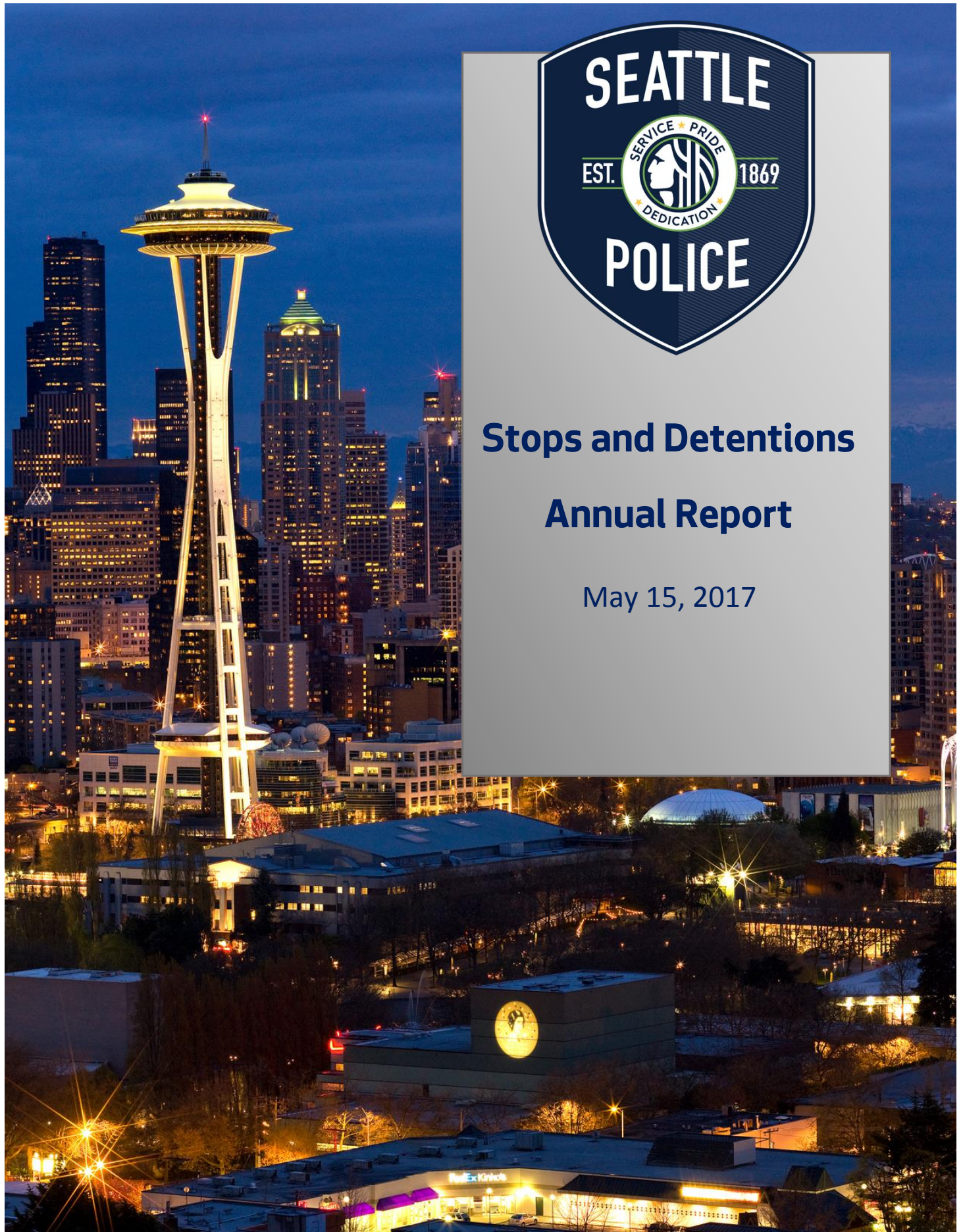




Stops and Detentions Annual Report

May 15, 2017



INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

In February 2017, the Seattle Police Department released its two-year Strategic Plan, outlining its goals for continued momentum across all areas of operations and establishing clear benchmarks to measure its progress towards those goals. Key among the commitments detailed in that plan is the Department's pledge to continue its systemic drive to increase transparency into its operations and processes, both through an annual release of data-driven reports on topics relating to police activities in the field and by proactively releasing the raw data underlying those reports to the City's open data portal for public review and analysis.

In keeping with that commitment, in January 2017, commensurate with releasing all use of force data, including separate data on officer-involved shootings, the Department released its Use of Force Annual Report, presenting its aggregate statistics regarding force events and applications over a two-year time period between July 1, 2014 and August 31, 2016. That report followed the Department's August 2016 release of its second Crisis Intervention Annual Report, which detailed the response to the approximately 9,300 calls for service regarding persons in behavioral health crisis to which officers were dispatched between May 2015 and May 2016. Based on the data aggregation and analytic capacity provided by its recently-implemented Data Analytics Platform, both reports reflect the Department's ability to demonstrate what the federal Monitor separately confirmed: that across the board, but particularly with regard to persons in crisis, officer use of force is an empirically rare event, and that when officers do use force, they do so in a manner that is consistent with Department policy in over 99% of instances.

In this report, the Department turns its focus to data surrounding police-civilian contacts that involve the stop and limited detention of an individual. Known as a *Terry* stop,¹ such contact is authorized under law and policy for purposes of investigating, based on an officer's reasonable suspicion, whether the individual is engaging, has engaged, or is about to engage in criminal activity. During the course of a *Terry* stop, an officer may develop probable cause to effect an arrest, but probable cause is not required to make the initial stop, nor does a stop that is based on probable cause to arrest fall within the category of a *Terry* stop.

In its 2011 Findings Letter, the Department of Justice expressly noted that it did not find a pattern or practice of bias by Seattle police officers with respect to *Terry* stops, but cautioned that gaps in data collection made it difficult to address community concerns in that respect. Through

¹ In *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968), the United States Supreme Court held that such brief detentions are authorized under the Fourth Amendment when, under the totality of circumstances, an officer has reasonable suspicion to believe that criminal activity is afoot.

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subsequent policy revisions, SPD affirmatively sought to remedy this gap by requiring officers to record, at a minimum, (1) the original and subsequent objective facts for the stop or detention; (2) the reason for and disposition of the stop (including whether an arrest resulted); (3) whether a frisk or search was conducted and the results of the frisk or search; (4) demographic information pertaining to the subject, including perceived race, perceived age, and perceived gender; and (5) any complications or delays that contributed to an inability to provide this information.

In 2015, in conjunction with developing the Data Analytics Platform, SPD introduced a new computerized template that allows it to capture, as part of its Records Management System, these and additional fielded and narrative data around *Terry* stops, including further metrics that capture the officer's status (on duty or off duty, CIT-certified, years of service), the date, time, and location of the stop, and the duration of the stop. This report discusses data collected, and trends observed, concerning 13,114 *Terry* stops recorded over the period July 1, 2015 to January 31, 2017.

One important note regarding these data bears emphasis upfront. In an upcoming assessment, as required under the Consent Decree, the Federal Monitor will be examining these same data as part of a review of any disparities in the demographics of stops and frisks. In this report, the Department describes its raw data surrounding the perceived demographics of *Terry* stops, but, with the Monitor's assessment soon to be released, this report is *not* intended to be a study on racial, ethnic, or gender disparity, either of stops, arrests, or victimization rates in Seattle. Nor is this report intended to supplant or mirror a more rigorous academic study that may attempt to parse from a seeming disparity root causes thereof; while it is well recognized that factors related to economic and social stress contribute significantly to both offender and victimization rates within communities, thus bringing some communities to interact with police at a higher frequency than others, that greater analysis is expressly beyond the scope of this present discussion.

That said, the Department remains committed to participating in efforts nationwide to advance the state of knowledge across a spectrum of study within the social science of policing, both through active collaboration with researchers around the country and by facilitating broader access to its data. In conjunction with the release of its Use of Force Annual Report, the Department released to the City's open data portal, *data.seattle.gov*, the data described in that report (thereby fulfilling and building upon its commitment, as part of the Task Force on 21st Century Policing now managed by the Police Foundation in Washington, D.C., to publish such data in order to help communities gain greater visibility into key information on police/civilian interactions). *Extending that commitment further, in conjunction with issuing this report the Department is likewise proactively releasing the raw data underlying this report to data.seattle.gov for public review and analysis.*

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Building on the pledge outlined in the Department's Strategic Plan to increase transparency into its operations and processes, this dataset, as well as other datasets currently online or that will soon be released, will be supplemented regularly as data is input over time. As the Department continues to enhance public visibility into and exploration of its data, the Department looks forward to continuing engagement and partnership with the communities it serves.

A. Policies and Overview

The Seattle Police Department's policies regarding arrests, search, and seizure are published, collectively, as Title 6 of the SPD Manual. Policy requirements for conducting and documenting Terry Stops specifically are prescribed in Section 6.220.

Section 6.220 distinguishes between police-civilian contacts depending on the nature of the encounter and whether the stop constitutes a seizure under law; as articulated in Section 6.220,

A **seizure** occurs any time an officer, by means of physical force or show of authority, has in some way restrained the liberty of a citizen. A seizure may also occur if an officer uses words, actions, or demeanor that would make a reasonable person believe that he or she is not free to go.

Voluntary Contacts falls within two categories. A **social contact** is a voluntary, consensual encounter between the police and a subject with the intent of engaging in casual and/or non-investigative conversation. The subject is free to leave and/or decline any of the officer's requests at any point. A **non-custodial interview** is a voluntary and consensual investigatory interview that an officer conducts with a subject during which the subject is free to leave and/or decline any of the officer's requests. Neither a social contact nor a non-custodial interview is a seizure, and during contacts of these types, officers may not use words, action, demeanor, or other show of authority that would indicate that a person is not free to leave.

A **Terry stop** is a seizure under both state and federal law. A *Terry stop* is defined in policy as

A brief, minimally intrusive seizure of a subject based upon articulable reasonable suspicion in order to investigate possible criminal activity. The stop can apply to people as well as to vehicles. The subject of a *Terry stop* is not free to leave.

Reasonable suspicion requires

Specific, objective, articulable facts which, taken together with rational inferences, would create a well-founded suspicion that there is a substantial possibility that a subject has engaged, is engaging or is about to engage in criminal conduct.

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The reasonableness of the *Terry* stop is considered in view of the totality of the circumstances, the officer's training and experience, and what the officer knew before the stop. Information learned during a stop can lead to additional reasonable suspicion or probable cause that a crime has occurred, but cannot provide the justification for the original stop.

An officer may *frisk*, or pat-down, the subject of a *Terry* stop when, under the totality of the circumstances and reasonable conclusions drawn from the officer's training and experience, the officer has reasonable suspicion that the subject may be armed and presently dangerous. A frisk is strictly limited to a search (generally a pat-down of outer clothing) necessary to the discovery of weapons that may be used to harm the officer or others nearby.

This report examines *Terry* stops by Seattle police officers over an 18-month period, between July 1, 2015, and January 31, 2017. This study period was selected to control for the learning curve associated with the *Terry* template and reporting protocol under policy. All data utilized in this Section was sourced from the Department's recently-implemented Data Analytics Platform (DAP).²

B. General Statistics

Between July 1, 2015 and January 31, 2017, a total of 13,114 *Terry* Stops were reported by 777 officers, involving 9,563 members of the community.³ Of these 777 officers, 88.5% were assigned to the Operations Bureau; slightly over 10% were assigned to the Professional Standards Bureau. This latter finding can be attributed to the fact that the Professional Standards Bureau

² The DAP is a comprehensive enterprise-wide platform that consolidates data from multiple unique source systems, enabling SPD to manage and analyze up-to-date data relating to police calls and incidents, civilian interactions, use-of-force incidents, administrative processes, and officer training, replacing a long extensive process that existed prior to DAP's integration. The DAP includes an ad-hoc reporting tool and advanced analytic capabilities that allow for the creation of reports and dashboards for one-time reporting or continuous, real-time monitoring of subject areas viewable by precinct, organizational unit, assignment, and chain of command. The DAP allows supervisors, commanders, and Command Staff to utilize these reports and dashboards to make data-driven decisions based on analytic insights and to highlight issues of concern that may warrant deeper review.

³ Data for this report were accessed on various dates between March and May, 2017. Counts will vary within a narrow margin as records process through the *transcription queue*, a manual processing and review function of RMS administration. For that reason, each figure contains the date on which the underlying data were last accessed.

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oversees Field Training, which is where student officers on patrol are administratively assigned. Officers from all bureaus may be assigned to crowd management and special events.

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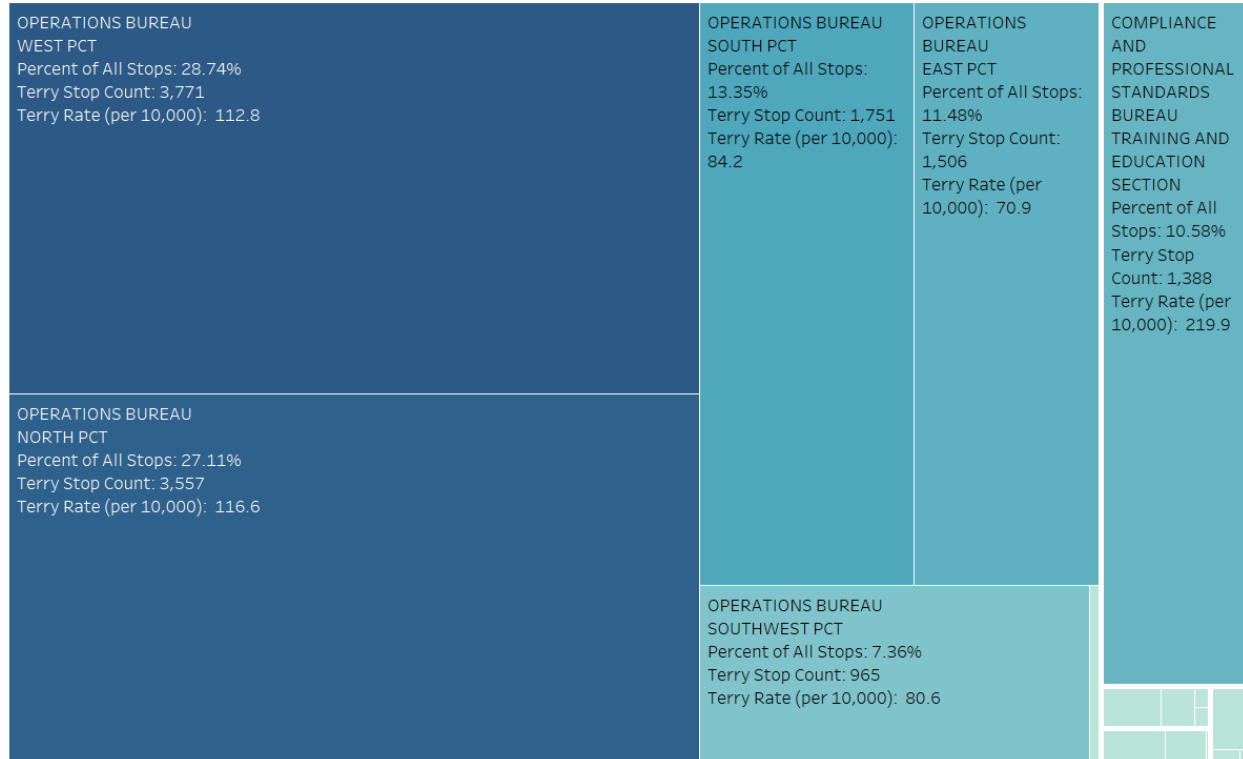
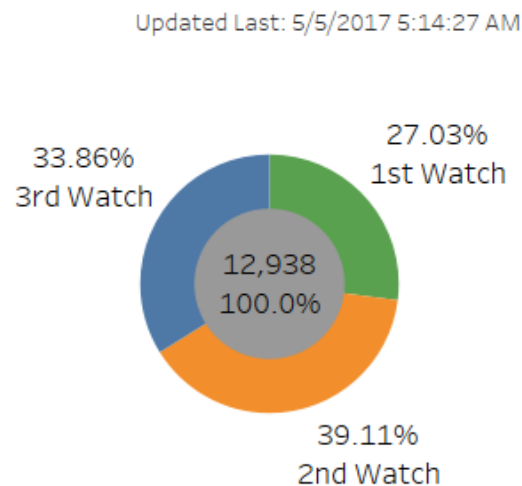


Figure 1: Stops by Administrative Assignment

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the 99% of *Terry* stops conducted by officers administratively assigned to either the Operations or Professional Standards Bureaus, broken down by Precinct, as well as the rate of *Terry* Stops (number of stops per 10,000 dispatches). By number, approximately 60% of all *Terry* Stops were reported by officers in the West (28.74%) and North (27.11%) precincts. An additional 13.35% of stops were reported in the South Precinct; East and Southwest Precincts accounted for the fewest numbers of stops (11.48% and 7.36% respectively). Within the Operations Bureau, West and North Precincts also accounted for the highest *Terry* Stop rates (112.8 and 116.5, respectively); South, Southwest, and East were lower (84.2, 80.6, and 70.9, respectively). The highest rate of *Terry* Stops was observed among officers assigned to the Professional Standards Bureau, at nearly 220 per 10,000 dispatches; again, as this cohort comprises officers in field training, a higher rate of *Terry* Stop rate among these officers would not be unexpected.

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Figures 2 and 3 show a breakdown of the 12,933 *Terry* Stops reported during this study period by the Operations and Professional Standards Bureaus, broken down by watch (Fig. 2) and by



watch by precinct (Fig. 3). Overall, stops were distributed relatively uniformly across watches, with only a slightly higher proportion of stops occurring during Second Watch. When observed at the precinct level, stops reported in the Southwest Precinct were observed to be the least uniform, with 50.57% of all stops occurring on 2nd Watch; this finding is likely, however, an artifact of the relatively small proportion of stops (7.36%) in the Southwest Precinct relative to the total observed during the study period. Stops by officers in the Professional Standards Bureau (Training and Education Section) were the most uniformly distributed across watch.

Figure 2: Stops by Watch

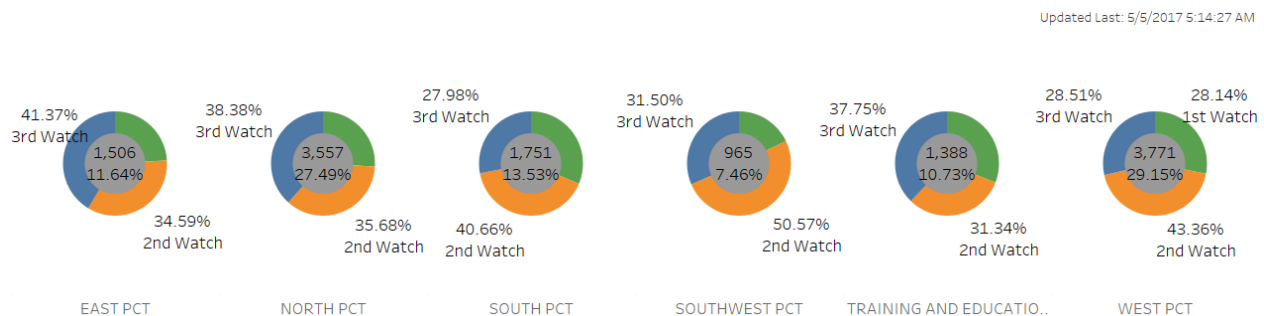


Figure 3: Stops by Watch and Precinct/Assignment

C. Stops by Functional Assignment

Table 1 shows a breakdown of *Terry* stops, frisk rates, and arrest rates by functional assignment, categorized for purposes of this analysis as either 911 Response, Beats, or Anti-Crime Team or other proactive activity (ACT/Proact). 911 Response officers are those assigned to regular district vehicles with primary responsibility to respond to calls for service and a secondary responsibility to patrol their assigned sectors for criminal activity or traffic violations and participate in dedicated anti-crime and community engagement duties. Beats comprises those officers assigned to bicycle and foot patrols. ACT/Proact officers are assigned to target specific criminal

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activity, as directed by precinct commanders depending on the needs of that precinct (e.g., narcotics enforcement, warrant service, etc.), with the secondary responsibility to respond to high priority calls for service, such as in-progress and violent crimes.

Table 1: Stops by Functional Assignment

	% of all Terry Stops	Officer Terry Avg	Frisk Rate	Arrest Rate
911 Response	75.11%	16.35	22.62%	21.60%
Beats	9.74%	20.85	8.81%	20.20%
ACT / Proact	2.77%	9.05	32.32%	24.86%
Other	12.38%	6.91	21.65%	19.54%

At the aggregate level, controlling for function, the majority of *Terry* stops (75.11%) were made by officers in a 911 response role. Beat

officers reported the next largest proportion (9.74%) of *Terry* stops, followed by ACT or other proactive squads (2.77%). At the officer level, Beat officers reported the most *Terry* stops per officer (20.85) during the 18 months of data discussed here, but tended to arrest the subjects of their stops less frequently (20.2%) than officers assigned to 911 Response (16.35 stops per officer, 21.6% arrest rate) or ACT/Proact (9.05 stops per officer, 24.84% arrest rate). ACT/Proact officers reported the highest frisk rate (32.32%); Beats officers reported the lowest rate of frisks (8.81%).

Figure 4: Stops by Precinct, Functional Assignment, and Watch

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		WEST PCT	NORTH PCT	SOUTH PCT	EAST PCT	SOUTHWEST PCT	TRAINING AND EDUC..
Beats	2nd Watch	14.49	29.00	1.00	3.71	1.00	
	1st Watch	4.00	1.00				
	3rd Watch	8.89	22.00		1.60		
911 Response	2nd Watch	13.59	8.05	9.17	7.44	8.43	
	1st Watch	14.10	9.22	9.87	6.84	4.71	
	3rd Watch	9.54	9.73	5.78	7.63	4.65	
ACT / Proact	2nd Watch	4.00	3.17	6.09	1.50	3.33	
	1st Watch	4.83	1.00	1.20	2.33	1.50	
	3rd Watch	9.00	1.00	9.27	4.86	1.00	
Other	2nd Watch	2.43	5.17	2.50	1.00	7.33	3.60
	1st Watch	1.00	7.00		3.00	2.50	4.17
	3rd Watch	1.00		1.00	1.00	1.00	4.44

Figure 4 shows a breakdown of average officer stops by precinct/administrative assignment, function, and watch. Across watches, officers reported on average between 8.4 and 9.5 stops

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during the study period. Officers assigned to the North Precinct, 2nd Watch, Beats reported the highest average number of *Terry* stops per officer (29); several assignments/watches across precincts reported an average of only one *Terry* stop per officer. Again, the representation of the Education and Training Section (within the Professional Standards Bureau) in this table reflects the administrative assignment of officers in the Field Training Program.

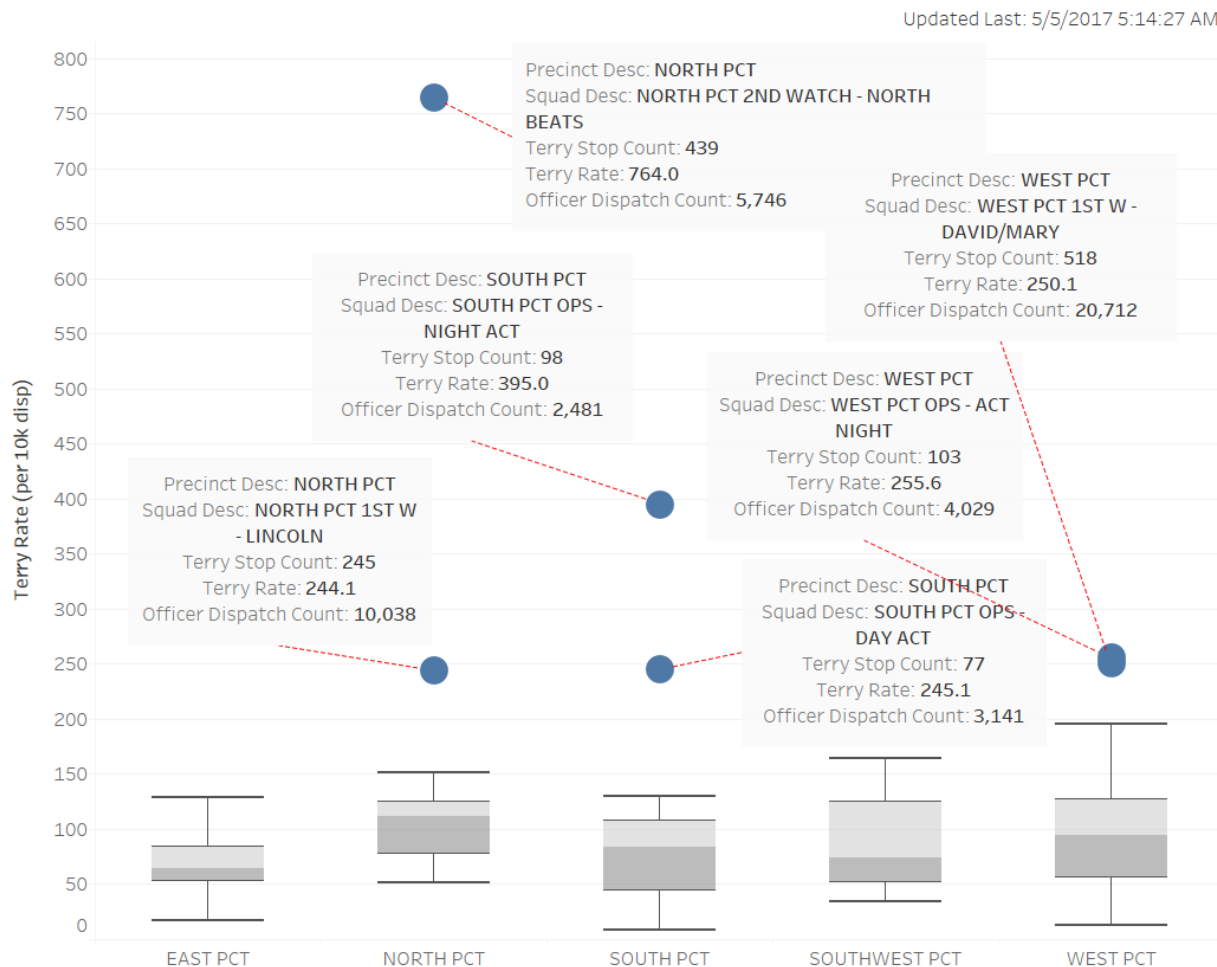


Figure 5: Outlier Squads

Comparing squad activity within precincts, as measured by *Terry* stop rate by precinct dispatch, six squads recorded significantly higher rates of *Terry* stops than their peers (as determined by functional assignment). For descriptive purposes only, using the median rate of *Terry* stops per precinct as a measure of central tendency, Figure 5 shows those squads identified as recording *Terry* stops at a rate outside the interquartile range. (Note: the “box” represents the rates of

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Terry stops that fall within 25% quartiles above and below the median; the “whiskers” of the plot represent 1.5 standard deviations above and below the median). Median rates ranged from 64.8 stops per 10,000 dispatches in the East Precinct to 112.1 stops per 10,000 dispatches in the North Precinct. (City-wide, the median *Terry* stop rate was 87.3 per 10,000 dispatches per squad.) Outliers were observed in each precinct but East.

One note regarding these data is important to mention in the context of outliers. Unlike many jurisdictions,⁴ the Seattle Police Department does not use “stop and frisk” as a deployment tactic. While some may look at officer stops as a proxy for proactivity, the Department does not view the number of stops as indicative of a goal by which to measure proactive policing. Without question, investigative stops, when supported by reasonable suspicion, are a useful tool to address potential criminal activity encountered by police officers, but increasing or even maintaining the level of stops year to year is not a goal for the department. Other tactics, such as premise checks, persistent offender arrests, and simply maintaining a uniformed police presence in heightened emphasis areas, may be considered to be as effective, if not more so, than stop and frisk models that have been of questionable value, even where supported by reasonable suspicion, elsewhere.

D. Stops by Dispatch Type

Officers are logged to calls either by a dispatcher (*e.g.*, in response to a 911 call or complaint from a member of the community) or by on-viewing an incident (*e.g.*, observing or being alerted to behaviors that may indicate criminal activity while on patrol). Events are initially categorized by response priority and type based on the initial information provided to a dispatcher by a 911 caller or, in the case of on-viewed incidents, the officer (initial call type); based on updated or more complete information obtained during the call, the event may be reclassified upon closing (final call type).

⁴ <http://www.newsweek.com/2016/06/10/stop-and-frisk-philadelphia-crisis-reform-police-460951.html>;
https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/the-fix/wp/2016/09/21/it-looks-like-rudy-giuliani-convinced-donald-trump-that-stop-and-frisk-actually-works/?utm_term=.d499ab3537bf.

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Figure 6: Stops by Initial and Final Call Types (Dispatched)

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Case Type Initial Desc	Case Type Final Desc									Grand Total
	--SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON	--PROWLER - TRESPASS	--DISTURBANCE - OTHER	--ASSAULTS, OTHER	--DV - ARGUMENTS, DISTURBANCE (NO ARREST)	--DV - DOMESTIC VIOL/ASLT (ARREST MANDATORY)	--WARRANT SERVICES - MISDEMEANOR	--WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY		
SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE OR INCIDENT	16.70%	1.95%	1.24%	0.09%	0.22%	0.40%	1.02%	1.51%		23.13%
ASLT - IP/JO - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)	0.71%	0.31%	3.64%	11.32%	2.31%	2.80%	0.18%	0.27%		21.54%
DISTURBANCE, MISCELLANEOUS/OTHER	1.60%	3.55%	10.61%	1.69%	1.42%	0.53%	0.53%	0.44%		20.38%
TRESPASS	1.29%	13.59%	1.20%	0.09%			0.71%	0.44%		17.32%
FIGHT - IP - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)	0.09%	0.58%	2.49%	3.51%	2.22%	0.89%	0.71%	0.18%		10.66%
THEFT (DOES NOT INCLUDE SHOPLIFT OR SVCS)	3.11%	0.22%	0.62%				0.75%	0.22%		4.93%
SHOPLIFT - THEFT	0.18%	0.62%	0.44%	0.22%			0.18%	0.40%		2.04%
Grand Total	23.67%	20.83%	20.25%	16.92%	6.17%	4.62%	4.09%	3.46%		100.00%

Over 180 distinct initial call types, and nearly 190 final call types, were represented within the 18 months of *Terry* stop data reported here. Figures 6 and 7 show the distribution of *Terry* stops associated with the top 10 most frequently observed dispatched (Fig. 6) and on-viewed (Fig. 7) call types across a subset population of 3,987 associated *Terry* stops. Of these, the largest proportion of calls (23.13%) were initiated as a “Suspicious Person, Vehicle or Incident; commensurately, the most frequent resolution (23.67%) to a dispatched call involving a *Terry* stop was the “Suspicious Circumstance – Suspicious Person”. Trespass, assault, and disturbance calls had similarly complementary representation between initial and final calls types (around 14%, 12%, and 11%, respectively). Within the subset of on-viewed calls, officers most frequently (35.54%) initiated, and closed, call types as a “Premise Check.”

Figure 7: Stops by Initial and Final Call Types (On-Viewed)

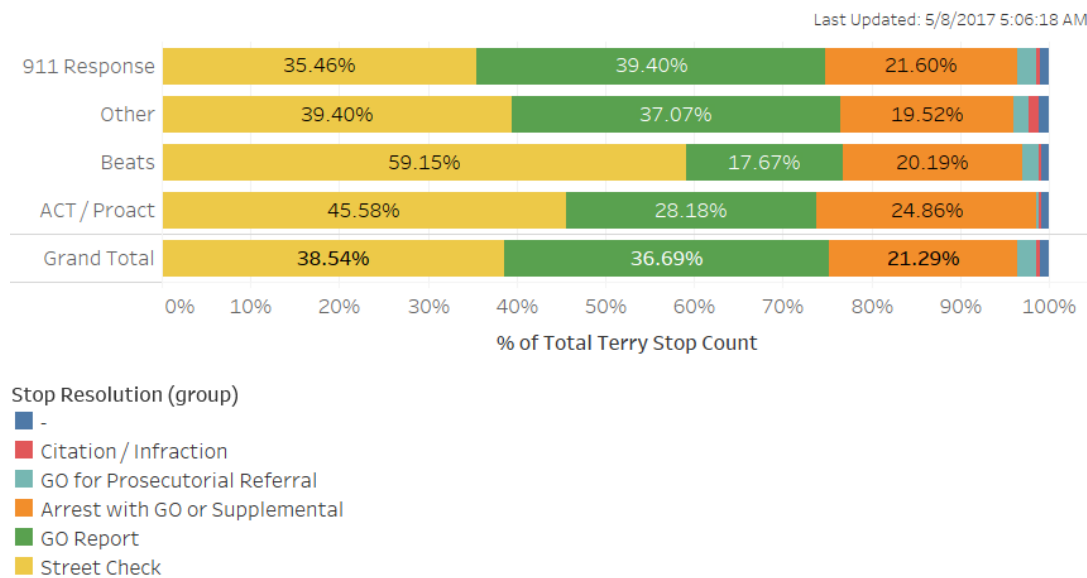
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Case Type Initial Desc	Case Type Final Desc									Grand Total
	--PREMISE CHECKS - CRIME PREVENTION	--SUSPICIOUS CIRCUM. - SUSPICIOUS PERSON	--WARRANT SERVICES - FELONY	--PROWLER - TRESPASS	--DISTURBANCE - OTHER	--WARRANT SERVICES - MISDEMEANOR	--DV - ARGUMENTS, DISTURBANCE (NO ARREST)	--ASSAULTS, OTHER	--DV - DOMESTIC VIOL/ASLT (ARREST MANDATORY)	
PREMISE CHECK, OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW ONLY	32.10%	1.03%	1.63%	0.34%	0.17%	0.17%		0.09%		35.54%
SUSPICIOUS STOP - OFFICER INITIATED ONVIEW	0.09%	11.16%	9.36%	3.18%	1.46%	6.09%		0.43%	0.17%	31.93%
SUSPICIOUS PERSON, VEHICLE OR INCIDENT	0.17%	7.30%	2.15%	0.26%	0.43%	0.52%	0.17%	0.09%		11.07%
DISTURBANCE, MISCELLANEOUS/OTHER		0.52%	0.34%	0.60%	4.98%	0.34%	2.75%	1.03%	0.43%	10.99%
TRESPASS		0.09%	0.60%	4.89%	0.26%	0.34%				6.18%
THEFT (DOES NOT INCLUDE SHOPLIFT OR SVCS)		0.69%		0.43%	0.09%	0.34%				1.55%
FIGHT - IP - PHYSICAL (NO WEAPONS)					0.60%		0.17%	0.34%		1.12%
ASLT - IP/JO - WITH OR W/O WPNS (NO SHOOTINGS)					0.09%			0.77%	0.17%	1.03%
SHOPLIFT - THEFT				0.43%	0.09%	0.09%				0.60%
Grand Total	32.36%	20.77%	14.08%	10.13%	8.15%	7.90%	3.09%	2.75%	0.77%	100.00%

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Figure 8 shows the resolution of *Terry* stops, as associated with either a “Street Check,” a “GO (General Offense) Report.” that may be associated with either an arrest or a referral for prosecutorial action, or a citation or infraction notification. Street Checks are templates within the Department’s Record Management System that are used to document contact with a community member that does not necessarily involve a violation of law or the identification of a crime. A GO report is the Department’s form for documenting information relating to a reported or potential crime or criminal investigation that may form the basis for either an arrest or a referral for prosecution without arrest. *Terry* stops most frequently resolved with a Street Check (38.55%); controlling for function, that rate ranged between 35.47% for 911 Responders and 59.20% for officers assigned to Beats. Slightly fewer (36.69%) were associated with a GO Report without arrest; approximately 21% resolved with an arrest (with GO or other supplemental report).

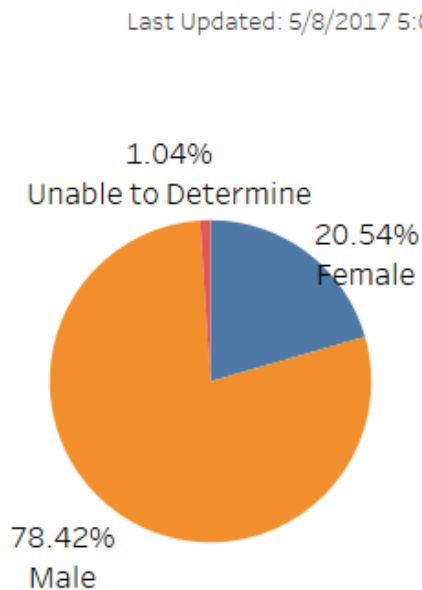
Figure 8: Stops by Resolution



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E. Stops by Subject Demographics⁵

Figure 9: Perceived Subject Gender



Absent probable cause to arrest or a statutory exception,⁶ subjects of *Terry* stops are generally not required to answer questions or identify themselves. Information relating to the gender, age, and race of subjects of *Terry* stops – requisite data under policy (Manual Section 6.220) – is accordingly limited to the perception of the officer on the scene. Figures 9 and 10 show a breakdown of *Terry* stops by the perceived gender and race of subjects. Subjects of *Terry* stops were overwhelmingly perceived to be male, comprising approximately 78% of the subject population.

Approximately 48% of subjects were perceived to be White; approximately 32% of subjects were perceived to be Black. Officers perceived subjects to be Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, Multi-Racial, Asian, and Other in less than 5% instances each. See Figure 10.

⁵ The Department provides these statistics solely as descriptive and for the purpose of transparency. Because of the low population size of *Terry* stops overall (n), and the particularly low n when further categorized by perceived race and age, the Department does not assert any statistical significance to these findings, and urges the reader not to extrapolate from these findings conclusions that could only be validated by a more refined statistical analysis.

⁶ Subjects who are stopped for traffic infractions (RCW 46.61.021), attempting to purchase liquor (RCW 66.20.180), or who are carrying a concealed pistol (RCW 9.41.050) are required to produce identification upon request. When an officer has probable cause to issue a notice of infraction for a violation of a city ordinance, an officer may detain subjects long enough to identify them.

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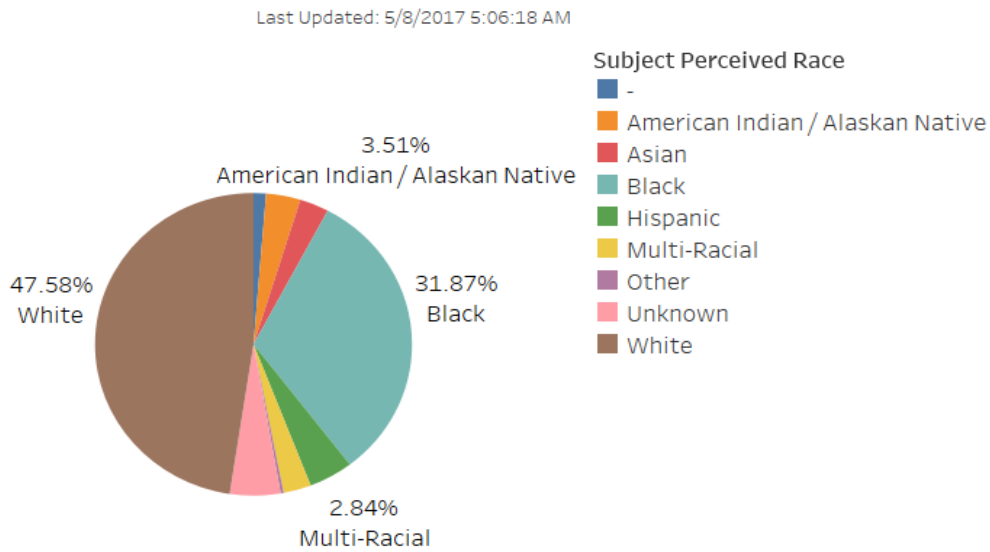


Figure 10: Perceived Subject Race - Aggregate

Figure 11 shows a comparison of proportions of perceived subject race between dispatched and on-view calls. Although a slight decrease in the proportion of subjects perceived to be Black was observed in on-viewed incidents, in general, there was little variation between dispatched and more discretionary on-viewed incidents.

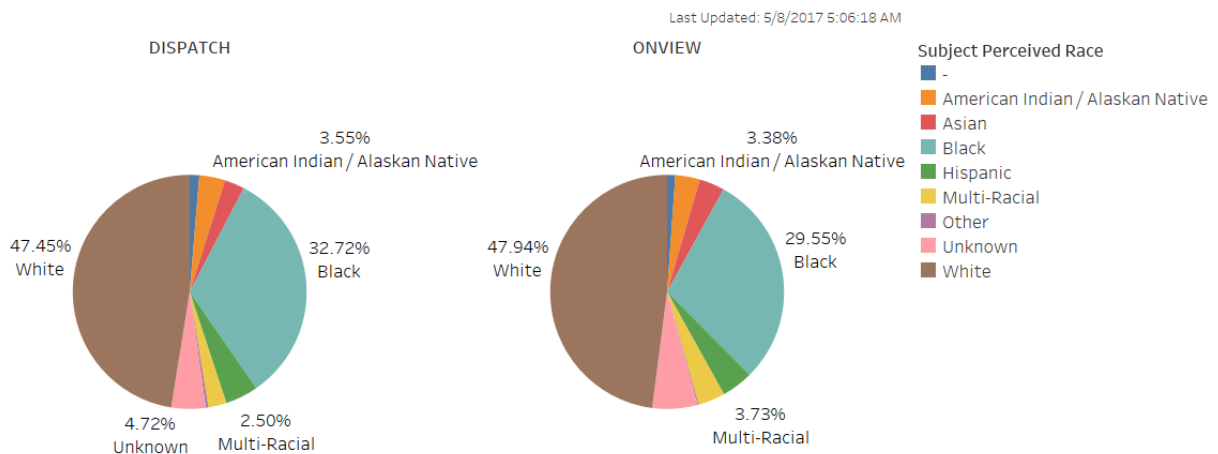
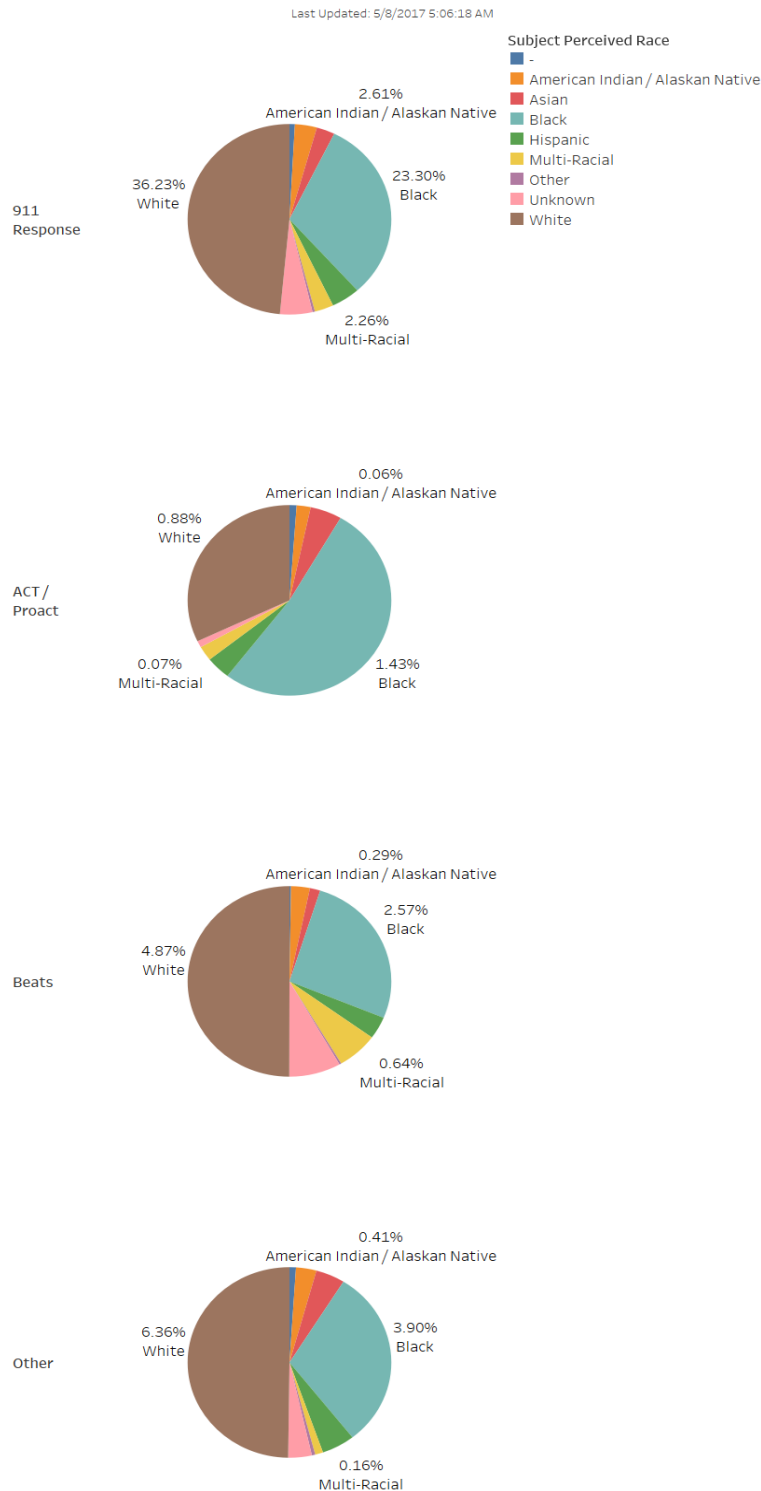


Figure 11: Perceived Subject Race – Dispatched v. On-Viewed Calls

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Similarly, as shown in Figure 12, when considered across operational functions, the distribution of perceived subject race remained generally stable, with the exception of stops conducted by ACT/Proact squads. Within this subset of stops, the largest proportion of subjects comprised those perceived to be Black; however, considering the substantially lower proportion of stops conducted by ACT/Proact officers (comprising less than 3% of the total dataset, *see* Table 1), it is unlikely that this difference would be statistically significant (an inquiry that would require analysis of additional controls, given the nature of ACT assignment, and is beyond the scope of this present report).

Figure 12: Perceived Subject Race by Functional Assignment

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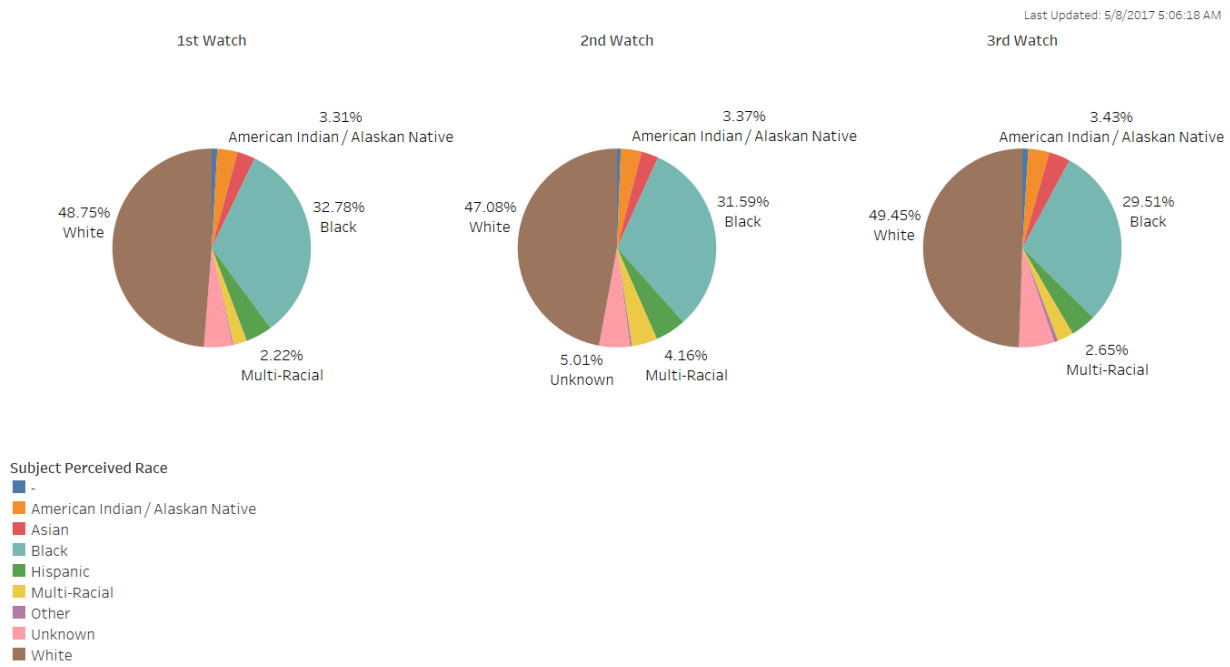


Figure 13: Perceived Subject Race by Watch

Similarly, there was little variance in perceived subject race observed across Watches. See Figure 13.

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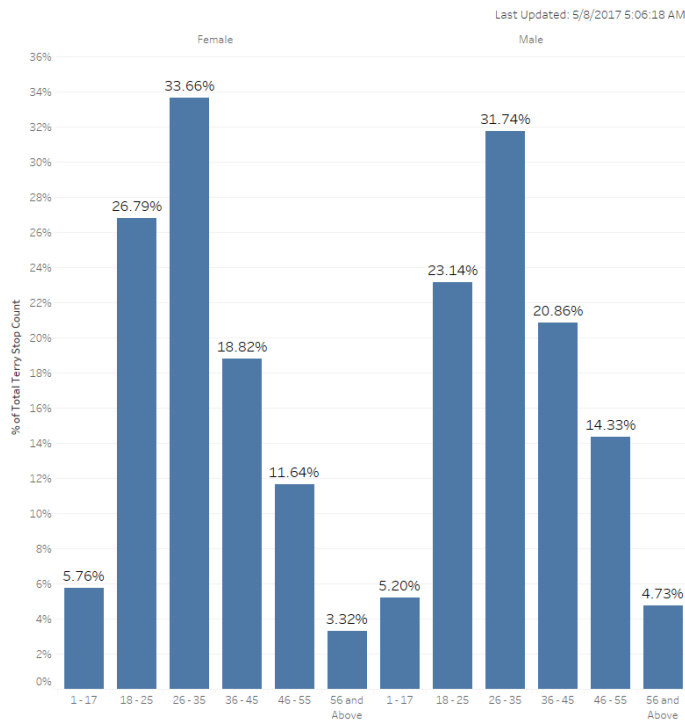


Figure 14 shows a breakdown of perceived subject age by perceived subject gender. Perceived subject age was fairly consistent across data subsets; for both male and female subjects, the largest proportion of subjects comprised subjects perceived to be between 26 and 35 years of age, followed by those in the 18-25 and 36-45 age brackets. This distribution across perceived age brackets held generally consistent across Watches. See Figure 15.

Figure 14: Perceived Subject Age by Gender

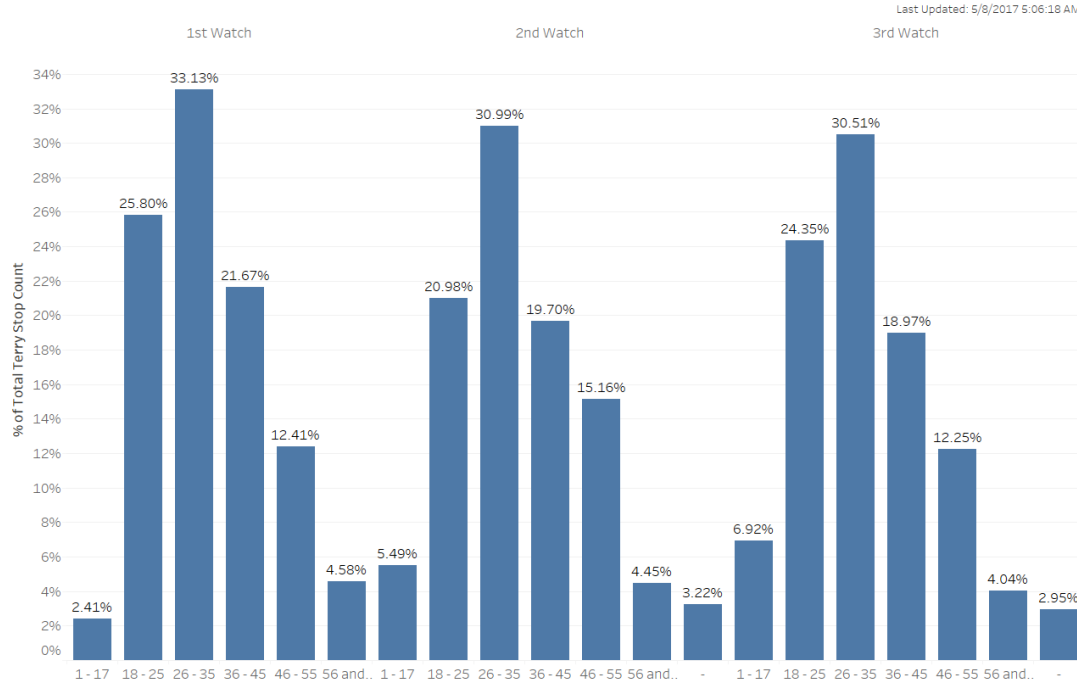
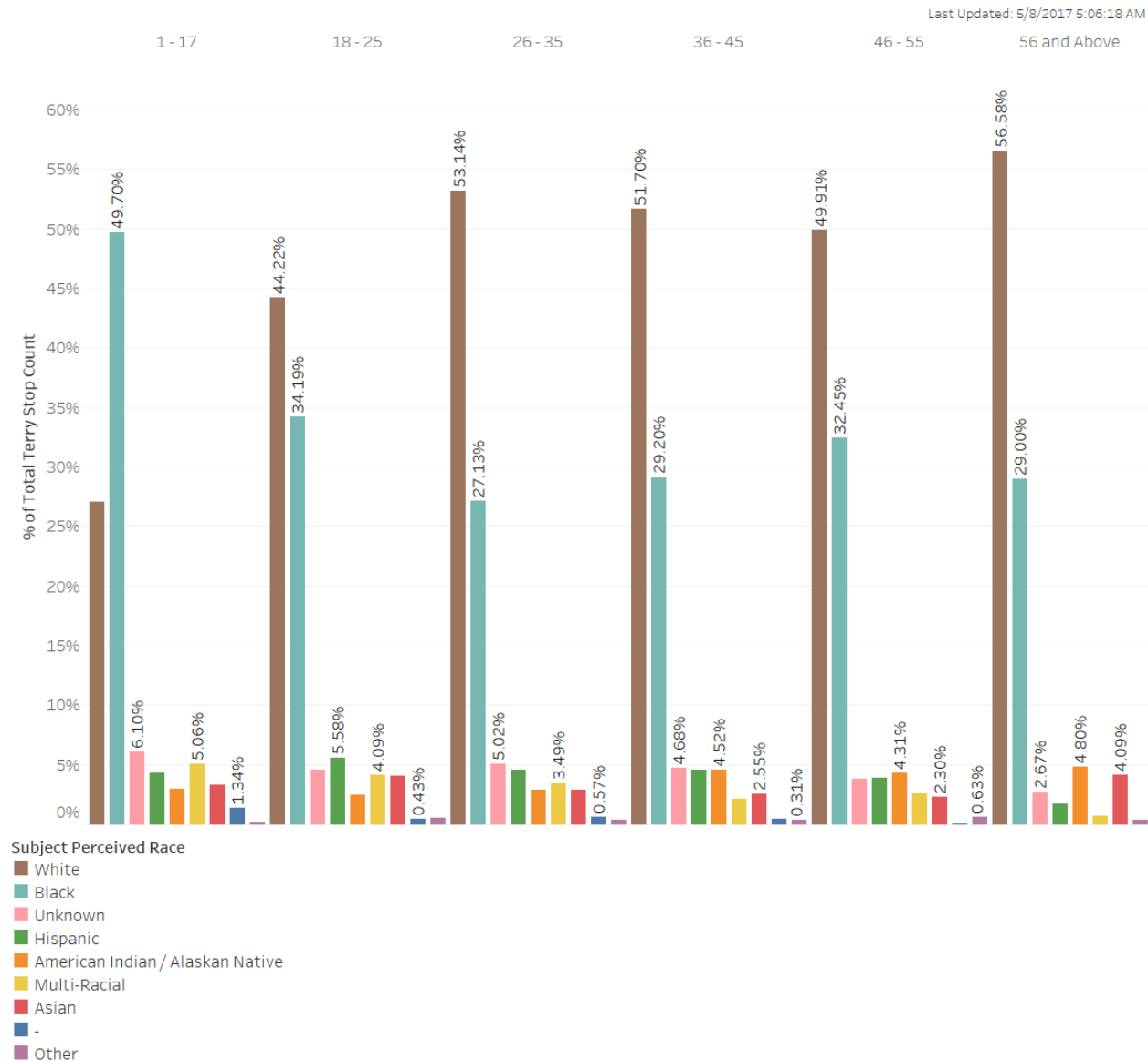


Figure 15: Perceived Subject Age by Watch

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Figure 16 shows the distribution of perceived race by perceived age of *Terry* stop subjects. Within the under-18 age bracket, a higher proportion of stops involved subjects perceived to be Black (49.7%). In all other age brackets, across the data set in its entirety, the higher proportions of stop comprised subjects perceived to be White.

Figure 16: Perceived Subject Age by Race



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F. Frisks

An officer may **frisk**, or pat-down, the subject of a *Terry* stop when, under the totality of the circumstances and reasonable conclusions drawn from the officer's training and experience, the officer has reasonable suspicion that the subject may be armed and presently dangerous.

Across the 18 months of data here, 21.5% of *Terry* stops involved a subject frisk. Separated out by unit function, ACT/Proact squads (likely as a function of their primary roles) reported the highest frequency of both frisks (33.43%) and arrests (24.86%). Beat squads reported the lowest rate of frisks, at approximately 9%. See Figure 17.

Figure 17: Subject Frisks by Functional Assignment

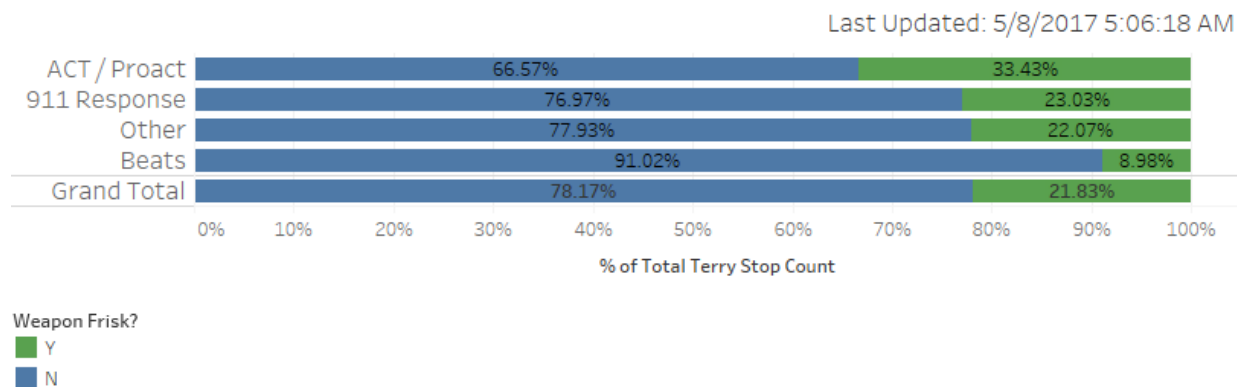
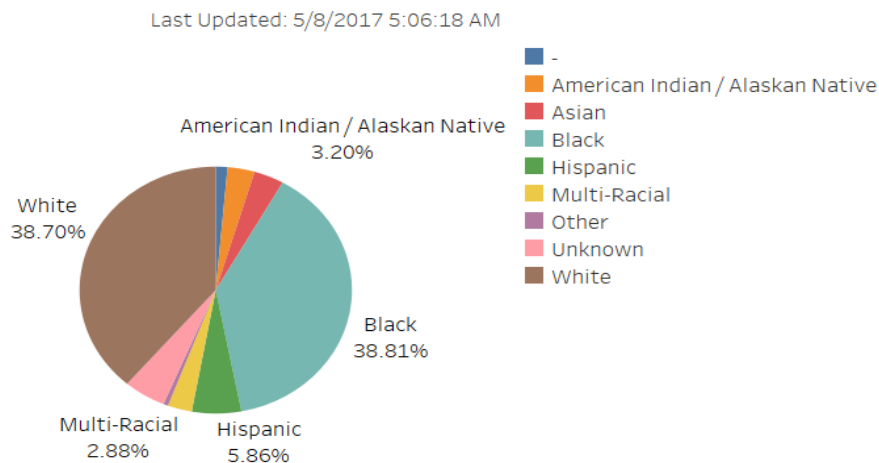


Figure 18: Subject Frisks by Perceived Race



Among subjects frisked, subjects perceived to be Black or White were represented equally, collectively composing approximately 78% of reported frisks.

Approximately 6% of all frisks were of subject perceived to be Hispanic. See Figure 18.

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Figure 19 shows a breakdown of subject frisk by perceived race and age. American Indian/Alaska Native subjects of undetermined age were frisked most frequently, followed by subjects perceived to be Hispanic, between the 36 and 45 years of age (~34%), and subjects perceived to be Black, between the ages of 18 and 25 (~32%).

Figure 19: Subject Frisks by Perceived Race and Age

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		Subject Perceived Race						
		Hispanic	Black	Asian	Unknown	America..	Multi-Ra..	White
1 - 17		24.14%	29.94%	27.27%	31.71%	20.00%	29.41%	16.48%
18 - 25		31.18%	32.05%	21.31%	19.71%	21.62%	26.61%	16.27%
26 - 35		24.86%	25.18%	27.35%	19.61%	17.09%	12.68%	18.15%
36 - 45		33.90%	25.70%	28.79%	22.31%	23.08%	20.37%	18.55%
46 - 55		22.06%	21.91%	25.00%	18.18%	16.00%	20.00%	15.65%
56 and Above		20.00%	19.63%	30.43%	13.33%	18.52%	0.00%	13.48%
-		13.33%	28.83%	11.11%	22.22%	60.00%	0.00%	23.16%

Overall, officers recovered weapons from approximately 20% of subjects frisked. Figure 20 shows a breakdown of rates of weapon recovery examined both by race and unit function.

Figure 20: Weapon Recovery by Perceived Race and Functional Assignment

Last Updated: 5/8/2017 5:06:18 AM

		Subject Perceived Race							
		Black	White	Hispanic	Unknown	Asian	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Multi-Racial	Grand Total
911 Response	None	84.4%	75.9%	73.1%	77.5%	82.2%	78.3%	78.7%	79.5%
	Weapon	15.6%	24.1%	26.9%	22.5%	17.8%	21.7%	21.3%	20.5%
Other	None	82.5%	75.5%	82.6%	90.0%	86.7%	61.5%	80.0%	79.2%
	Weapon	17.5%	24.5%	17.4%	10.0%	13.3%	38.5%	20.0%	20.8%
ACT/Proact	None	92.1%	78.6%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	75.0%	88.8%
	Weapon	7.9%	21.4%				25.0%	25.0%	11.2%
Beats	None	85.7%	64.3%	100.0%	76.5%	100.0%	100.0%	81.8%	77.7%
	Weapon	14.3%	35.7%	0.0%	23.5%		0.0%	18.2%	22.3%

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Weapons were most frequently recovered from individuals perceived to be American Indian (between 21.7% and 38.5% depending on unit function) and White (between 21.4% and 35.7%). Weapons were least frequently recovered from subjects perceived to be Black (between 7.9% and 17.5%). Overall, although they account for the lowest frequency of total frisks, officers assigned to Beats reported the highest frequency of weapon recovery (22.3%).

By age, subjects perceived to be Hispanic and under 18 years of age were most likely to be found with a weapon (~57%); of those demographic groups from which weapons were recovered, subjects perceived to be American Indian/Native Alaskan and between the ages of 46 and 55 were least likely to be found with a weapon (~8%). See Figure 21.

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		Subject Perceived Race							Grand Total
		White	Black	Hispanic	Unknown	Asian	American Indian / Alaskan Native	Multi-Racial	
1 - 17	None	90.0%	88.0%	42.9%	100.0%	100.0%	75.0%	90.0%	87.6%
	Weapon	10.0%	12.0%	57.1%	0.0%		25.0%	10.0%	12.4%
18 - 25	None	76.0%	90.4%	75.5%	74.1%	88.5%	68.8%	75.8%	83.0%
	Weapon	24.0%	9.6%	24.5%	25.9%	11.5%	31.3%	24.2%	17.0%
26 - 35	None	72.9%	83.5%	84.4%	85.0%	87.5%	80.0%	83.3%	78.6%
	Weapon	27.1%	16.5%	15.6%	15.0%	12.5%	20.0%	16.7%	21.4%
36 - 45	None	75.4%	80.9%	77.5%	66.7%	84.2%	70.4%	81.8%	77.2%
	Weapon	24.6%	19.1%	22.5%	33.3%	15.8%	29.6%	18.2%	22.8%
46 - 55	None	75.0%	78.9%	66.7%	100.0%	90.0%	91.7%	66.7%	77.9%
	Weapon	25.0%	21.1%	33.3%		10.0%	8.3%	33.3%	22.1%
56 and Above	None	81.4%	68.8%	100.0%	50.0%	57.1%	60.0%		73.6%
	Weapon	18.6%	31.3%		50.0%	42.9%	40.0%		26.4%

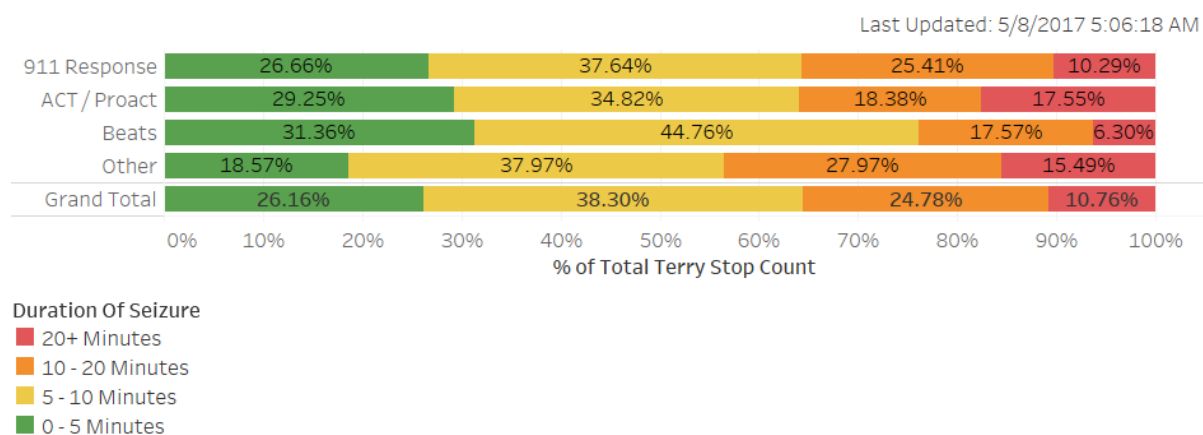
Figure 21: Weapon Recovery by Perceived Subject Race and Age

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G. Duration of Stops

The subject of a *Terry* stop may only be detained for a period of time necessary to effect the purpose of the stop. Overall, separated out by 5- to 10-minute time brackets, the majority (approximately 65%) lasted ten minutes or less; approximately 11% were reported to last greater than 20 minutes. When considered as a function of perceived race and age, no noticeable variance is seen; some variance can be seen when considered in terms of an officer's functional assignment (see Fig. 22).

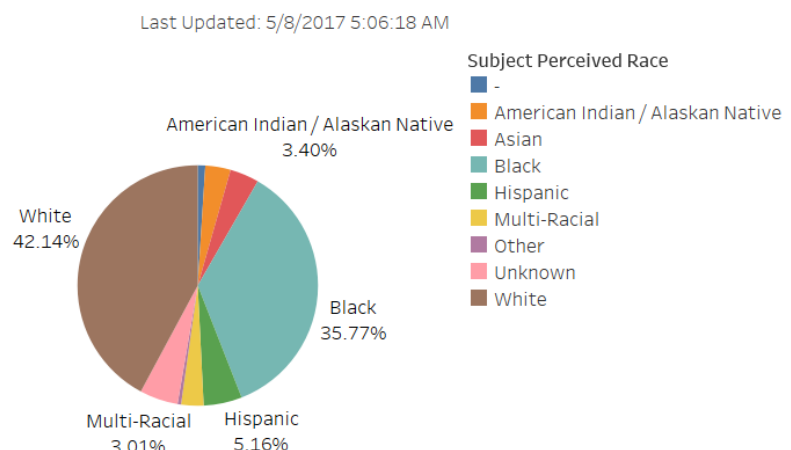
Figure 22: Stops by Duration and Functional Assignment



H. Arrests

Officers may arrest subjects of a *Terry* stop only when, during the course of the stop, the officer develops probable cause to believe that the subject has committed a criminal act. Figure 23 shows a breakdown of arrests perceived subject race. Overall, as shown above in Figure 8, approximately 21% of all *Terry* stops ended with

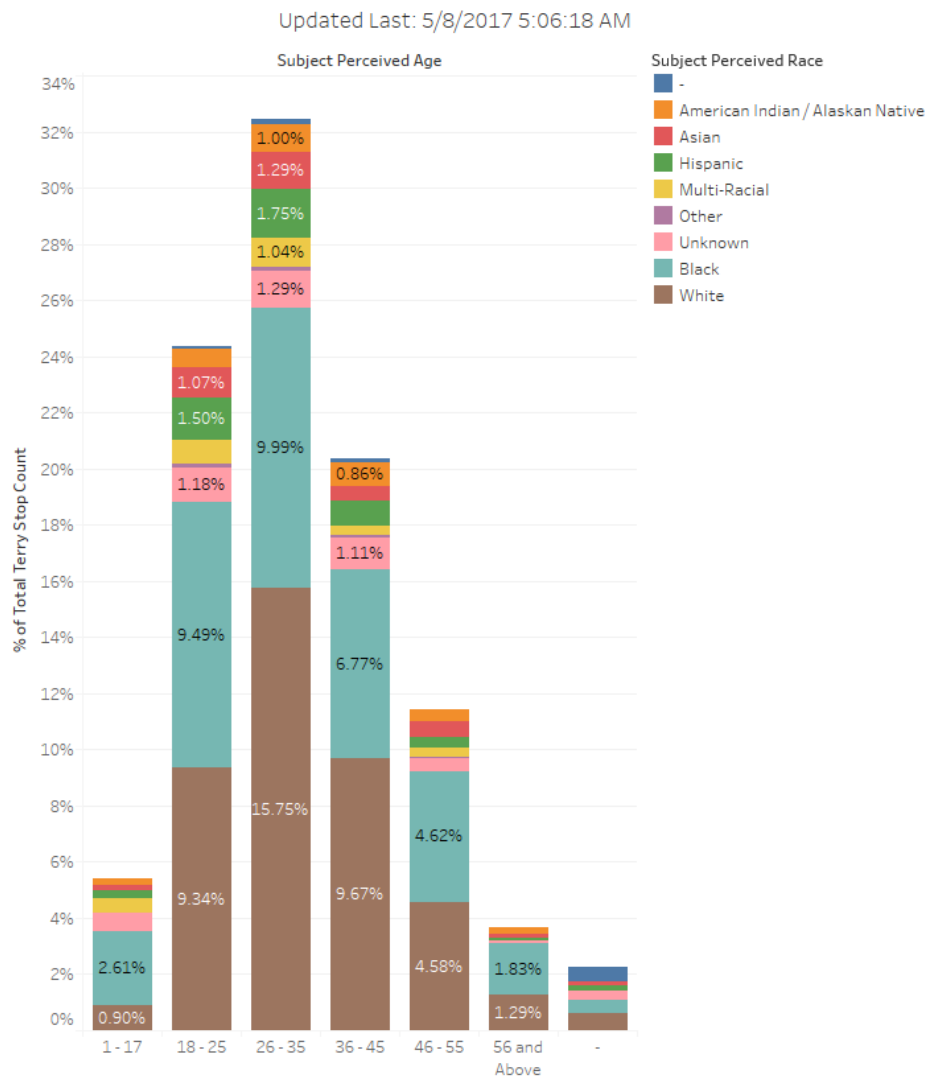
Figure 23: Arrest Rate by Perceived Subject Race



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an arrest. Within this population, subjects perceived to be White were arrested at the greatest frequency (approximately 42%); where perceived race was noted other than as multi-racial, subjects perceived to be American Indian or Native Alaskan were arrested least frequently.

Figure 24: Arrest Rate by Perceived Subject Race



Factoring in perceived age, the largest proportion of arrested comprised those perceived to be White and between the ages of 26 and 35. See Figure 24.

CONCLUSION

In June 2017, the federal Monitor is expected to release the final systemic assessment required under the Consent Decree, concerning the Department's ability to document and review data associated with *Terry* stops. Again, although the Department of Justice did not find a pattern or practice of bias with respect to stops, it is expected that the Monitor will provide a detailed assessment with respect to any disparity identified. As the Department separately continues to update and synthesize data systems and sources, including a new Records Management System that the Department expects will be implemented next year, the Department will likewise be positioned to undertake a more sophisticated and rigorous review of its data, informed by additional metrics and datasets. In the meantime, the Department encourages public exploration of the underlying dataset that, commensurate with this report, has been posted online at data.seattle.gov.