

To: J. Frank Wiley, Chief of Police
From: Aran C. Mull
Date: June 11, 2018
Subject: Arrest, Crime, and Demographics review: 2015-2017

The University Police Department (UPD) arrests Black persons at a rate of 1.65 in comparison to White persons. This is an increase from the 2014-2016 rate of 1.49 and the 2013-2015 rate of 1.57. The rate is considerably below the national rate of 2.25.

		Percent of those arrested	Percent of population	Per capita Arrest Rate	Rate at which Black persons are arrested compared to White persons
Nationally	Total Arrests	United States*			
	All Races	8421481			
	White	5858330	70%	73%	95%
	Black	2263112	27%	13%	213%
					2.25
University Police	Student Arrests	Students**			
	All Races	688			
	White	375	55%	49%	110%
	Black	231	34%	15%	231%
					2.10
University Police	Non-Student Arrests	Non-Students***			
	All Races	987			
	White	479	49%	53%	91%
	Black	451	46%	29%	157%
					1.72
				Aggregate UPD Arrest Rate****	1.65
				National Arrest Rate	2.25
		* FBI Arrest & US Census Data			
		** Admissions data (UAlbany Method)			
		*** DATA USA (https://datausa.io/profile/geo/albany-ny/#demographics)			
		**** Weighted average based on student/non-student status and reason for contact (below)			

Additionally, we looked at arrest rates based on the reason for the contact between the arrestee and our officer. The review broke arrests into those initiated by:

- A Community Call for Service,
- A Vehicle & Traffic Stop (VTL), or;
- An Officer Initiated Contact (Patrol).

Table 2 (below) shows this data and demonstrates that, when officers' have little or no discretion, arrests of Black persons were made at a significantly higher proportion than the population demographics (and much closer to, but still below, the national arrest rates). **Black persons were arrested at a rate far below the population demographic (a rate of 0.42 – lower than last year's rate of 0.52) when the contact was officer initiated.** (V&T stops require an offense to occur prior to making a stop, and officers have no discretion and must respond to all Community Calls for Service. Patrol contacts are made completely at the officers' discretion.)

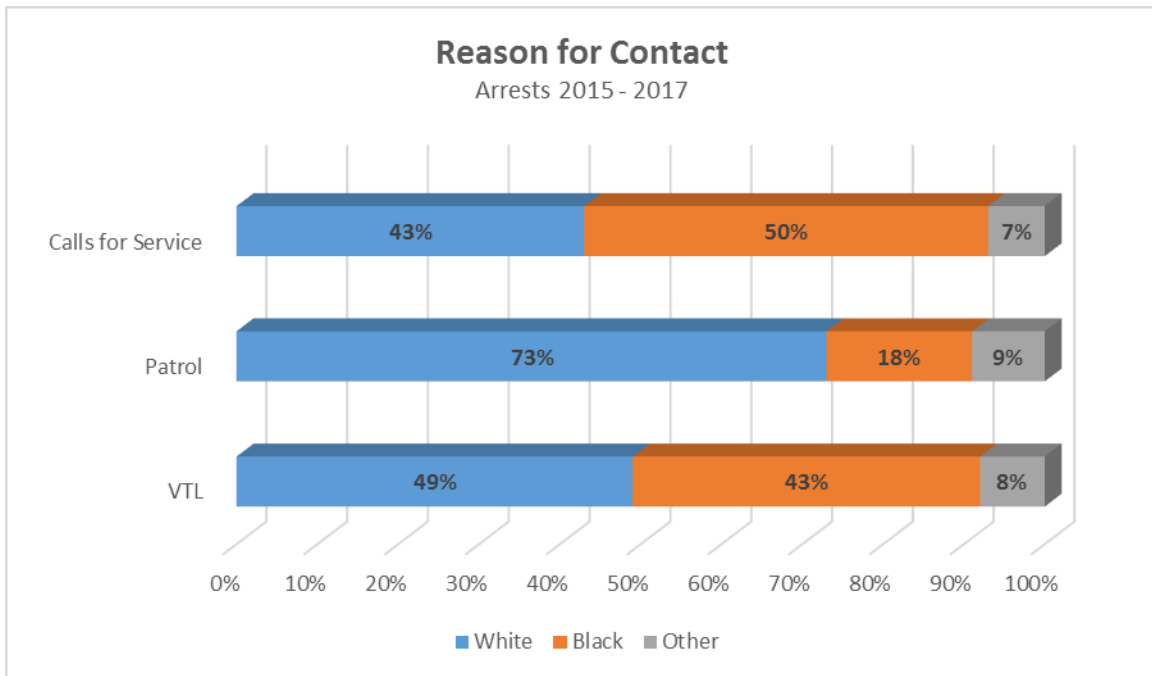
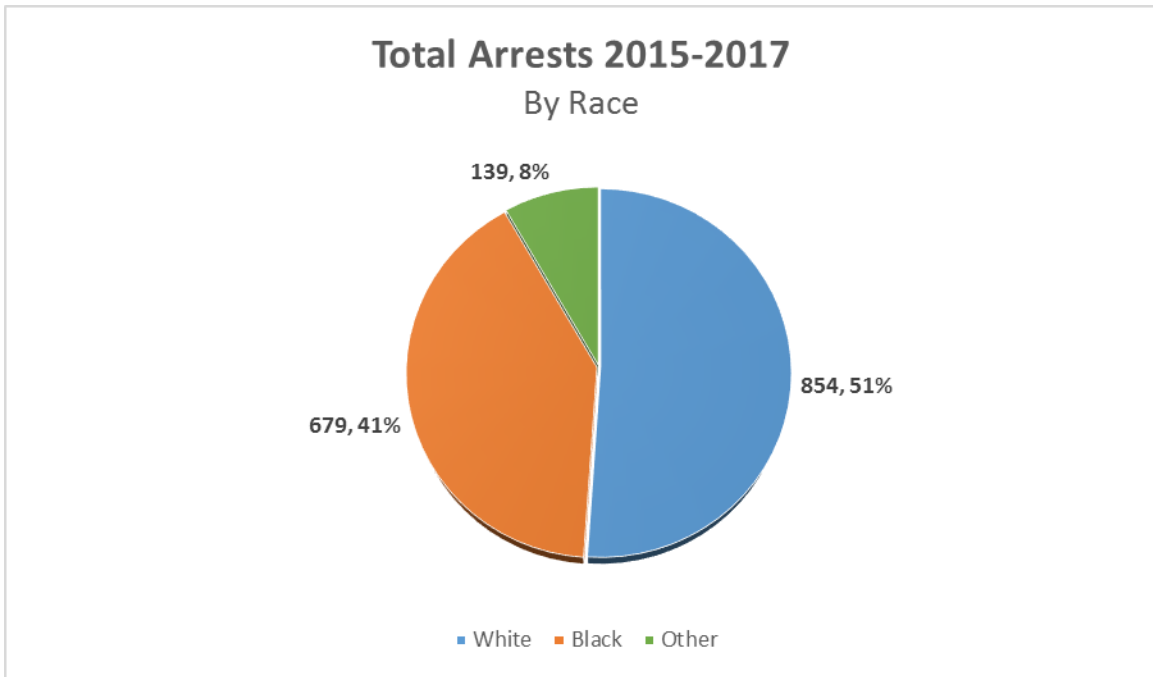


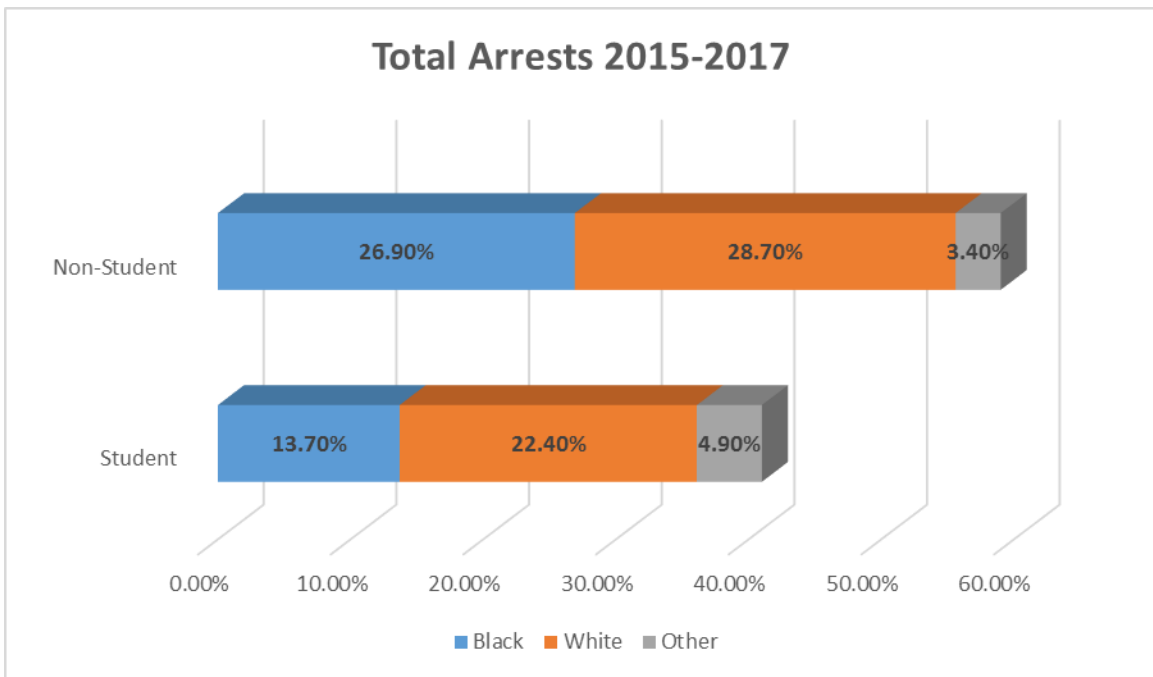
Table 2 - UAlbany Arrest Rates of Black and White Persons based on Reason for Contact: 2015-2017

Reason For Contact	Rate at which Black persons are arrested compared to White persons	Percent of Arrest Activity
Community Calls for Service	2.07	21.8%
Vehicle & Traffic Stop	1.80	63.0%
Officer Initiated Contact	0.42	15.2%
All Contacts	1.65	

The total number of arrests continues to decline from the highest total of 686 in 2015, to 582 in 2016, and 407 in 2017. It remains slightly above the average of 386 annual arrests over the current decade.

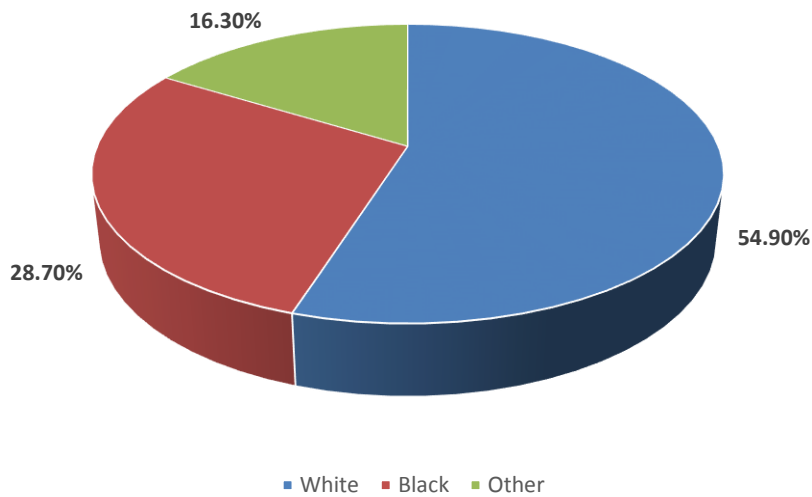


The majority of arrests (59%) were non-students/non-campus affiliated. This is consistent with the trend we have seen over the last three years; prior to which student arrests outnumbered non-student arrests. The increase in vehicle and traffic related arrests has driven this transition.

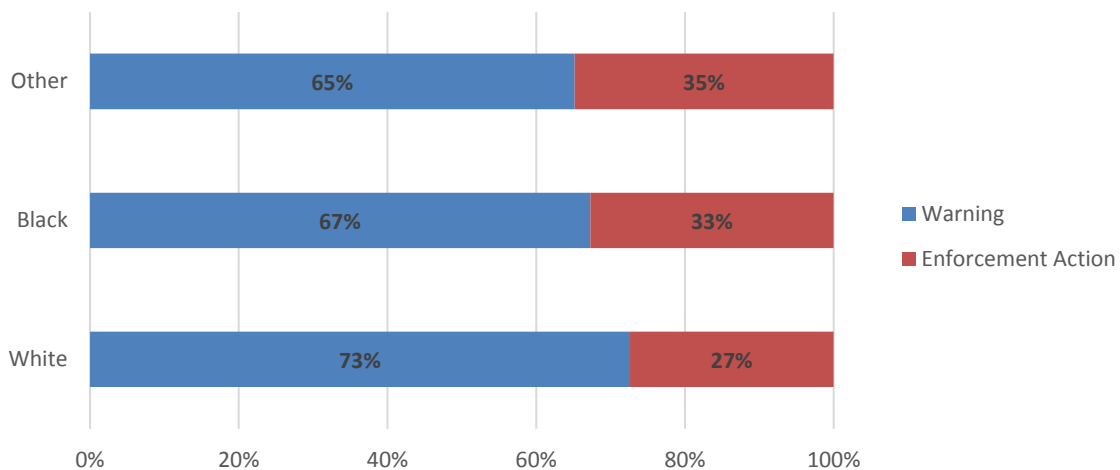


Vehicle stop related arrests continue to drive higher arrest totals. This is also the largest driver in the higher arrest rate of Black persons. (Arrests due to calls from the community show a higher rate of Black arrests than V&T arrests, but both are over the base 1.00 rate and there are three times as many V&T related arrests as there are from community calls for service. See Table 2 above.) These V&T arrests are mandatory/non-discretionary arrests for offenses such as DWI, Unlicensed Operation of a Vehicle, and Unregistered Vehicle. **V&T stop totals are consistent with population demographics.**

Vehicle Stop Totals by Race
2015-2017

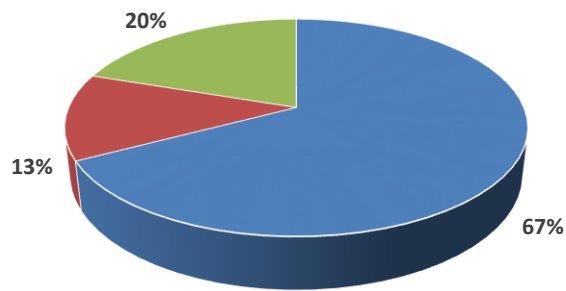


Vehicle & Traffic Stops
2015-2017 with Operator Breakdown



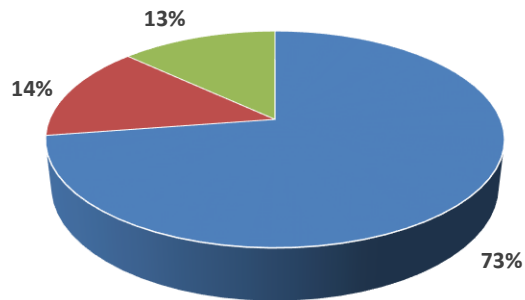
Black operators stopped are more than 50% more likely to be operating a vehicle in a fashion that requires a mandatory arrest when compared to White operators (see charts below). For this reason they are more often subject to an enforcement action (above). This statistic has remained consistent over the last decade. This statistic, the higher percentage of Black persons in our surrounding community, and the very large increase in vehicle and traffic related encounters has driven both the increase in the arrest rate of Black persons and the transition to the majority of arrested persons being non-campus affiliated.

V&T Contact: Black Drivers
2015-2017



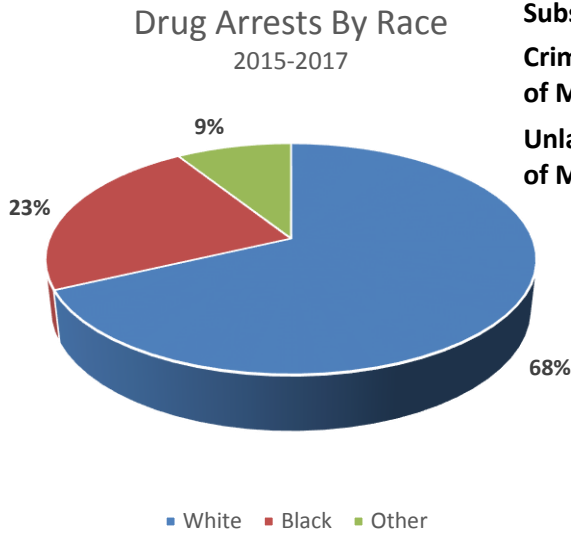
■ Warning ■ Discretionary Summons ■ Non-Disc. Summons

V&T Contact: White Drivers
2015-2017



■ Warning ■ Discretionary Summons ■ Non-Disc. Summons

The severity of drug arrests is up while total drug arrests are down. As shown in the table below, while petty Unlawful Possession of Marihuana arrests are down, arrests for more serious criminal possession of controlled substance offenses have risen. **Drug arrests are significantly above the population demographic for White arrestees, and slightly below the population demographic for Black arrestees.**



Drug Arrests	2016	2017	% Change
Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance	29	37	+27%
Criminal Possession of Marihuana	41	30	-27%
Unlawful Possession of Marihuana	156	89	-43%
Total:	226	156	-31%

Quality of Life offenses have decreased by nearly 10%. Following a slight spike in quality of life offenses in 2016 and a re-focusing to emphasize community police patrols and interaction, we have seen a reduction in crimes that victimize community members.

Quality of Life Crimes	2015	2016	2017	% Change ('16 to '17)
Harassment	18	29	20	-33%
Criminal Mischief	44	41	43	5%
Criminal Tampering	14	9	5	-44%
Graffiti	13	23	14	-39%
Grand Larceny	46	57	55	-3.5%
Petit Larceny	97	74	82	11%
Burglary	9	22	11	-50%
Totals:	241	255	230	-9.8%