



Investigatory Stop Documentation Review

Police Conduct Oversight Commission

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Introduction

The Police Conduct Oversight Commission assures that police services are delivered in a lawful and nondiscriminatory manner and provides the public with meaningful participatory oversight of police policy and procedure. Commission members have a variety of responsibilities including shaping police policy, auditing cases, and engaging the community in discussions of police procedure. The Commission strives to be the citizen advisory group the community relies upon to openly discuss policy and procedures of the Minneapolis Police Department, to voice concerns regarding law enforcement/civilian interactions, and the organization that advances credible and meaningful feedback, without obligation to political influences, for the betterment of the City of Minneapolis. [For more information about the work of the Commission, meeting times and locations, and meeting minutes, please visit the Commission website.](#)

Additionally, in the Police Conduct Oversight Ordinance, the Commission has direction to conduct programs of research and study, "review police department policies and training procedures and make recommendations for change." To facilitate this process, the Commission approved a motion at the February 10, 2015 Commission meeting, "Directing the Policy and Procedure Committee to make recommendations concerning the methodology and procedure for a study on MPD practices in recording and reporting *Terry* stops, frequently referred to as 'stop and frisk' activities, including the grounds for such stops, demographic information of those stopped, and the location of stops."

Methodology for the study was presented and adopted at the February 24, 2014 Policy and Procedure Committee meeting, and the full study was authorized at the March 10, 2014 Commission meeting by motion. It requested: "a program of research and study on MPD practices in recording and reporting suspicious person stops, including, but not limited to, the grounds for such stops, demographic information of those stopped, and the location of stops. OPCR, with guidance from the Policy and Procedure Committee, shall conduct the research and study in accordance with the methodology presented at the March 2015 PCOC meeting."ⁱ

Background

The Police Conduct Oversight Commission receives case summaries on a monthly basis as a way to identify reoccurring issues in police misconduct complaints. Commissioners noted a number of cases¹ wherein the complainant took issue with the reason s/he was stopped. The cases involved investigative detentions, often referred to as *Terry* stops. The issue of investigatory detentions was referred to the Policy and Procedure Committee for further study.

Investigatory Detentions

Investigatory detentions are often referred to as *Terry* stops due to the standards established by the US Supreme Court in *Terry v Ohio*, 392 US 1 (1968). It requires that “an officer [] be able to articulate a reasonable suspicion that a crime is being committed, about to be committed or that the subject is armed.” It consists of a brief investigatory detention so that the officer can resolve suspicions, prevent future crimes, or stop any ongoing criminal activity.

Not all contacts made by police fall into the investigatory detention category, as officers are free to have consensual conversations with those they encounter without any articulable suspicion. A stop becomes a detention when, “under all the circumstances, a reasonable person would have believed that because of the conduct of the police [s/]he was not free to leave.” *Matter of Welfare of E.D.J.*, 502 N.W.2d 779, 783 (Minn. 1993). As an example, in *State v. Day*, 461 N.W.2d 404, 407 (Minn. Ct. App. 1990), the court concluded that “the summoning by the police officer, who was in uniform and armed, requiring appellant to approach the officer’s squad car to provide identification and to respond to questioning, constitutes a restraint and seizure under the fourth amendment” for *Terry* stop purposes.

In order to lawfully conduct an investigatory detention the officer must be able to “articulate . . . that he had a particularized and objective basis for suspecting the particular persons stopped of criminal activity.” *United States v. Cortez*, 449 U.S. 411, 417–18 (1981). “The officer makes his assessment on the basis of all of the circumstances and draws inferences and makes deductions—inferences and deductions that might well elude an untrained person.” *Berge v. Comm’r of Pub. Safety*, 374 N.W.2d 730, 732 (Minn. 1985)

An investigatory stop based on reasonable suspicion is limited in scope to resolving the reasonable concerns of the officer and cannot be expanded without additional justification. “The Minnesota Constitution requires that each incremental intrusion during a [] stop be tied to and justified by one of the following: (1) the original legitimate purpose of the stop, (2)

¹ See Case summaries [14-06-04 \(PDF\)](#), [14-09-05 \(PDF\)](#), [15-01-02 \(PDF\)](#), [14-03-02 \(PDF\)](#), [13-11-03 \(PDF\)](#), [13-10-02 \(PDF\)](#).

independent probable cause, or (3) reasonableness, as defined in *Terry*.” *State v. Askerooth*, 681 N.W.2d 353, 365 (Minn. 2004). The basis for the investigatory stop “must be individualized to the person toward whom the intrusion is directed,” and as such, cannot justify investigatory detentions of additional individuals not suspected of criminal activity. *Id.*

Searches During Investigatory Detentions

Officers may physically search a subject during an investigatory detention under limited circumstances. *Terry* requires the officer have reasonable suspicion “that the individual whose suspicious behavior he is investigating at close range is armed and presently dangerous to the officer or to others.” *Terry* at 24. The search is limited “to that which is necessary for the discovery of weapons which might be used to harm the officer or others nearby.” *Terry* at 26.

This is generally considered a frisk, limited to “searches of the suspect's outer clothing in an attempt to discover weapons.” *Matter of Welfare of G.M.*, 560 N.W.2d 687, 692 (Minn. 1997).

Probable Cause

The reasonable suspicion standard established in *Terry* must be distinguished from the probable cause need to arrest, issue a citation, or justify a more intrusive detention. “The test of probable cause to arrest is whether the objective facts are such that under the circumstances a person of ordinary care and prudence (would) entertain an honest and strong suspicion that a crime has been committed.” *State v. Johnson*, 314 N.W.2d 229, 230 (Minn. 1982) citing *State v. Carlson*, 267 N.W.2d 170, 173 (Minn. 1978). This standard exceeds the reasonable suspicion standard needed for investigatory detentions.

MPD Training Unit Presentation

In order to understand how the MPD applies and documents these standards during investigatory detentions, the Policy and Procedure Committee received a presentation from the MPD Training Unit during the October 28, 2014 meetingⁱⁱ on the subject. The presenters indicated that while MPD does not have a “stop and frisk policy”, officers do stop and frisk suspects. The MPD refers to these contacts as “Suspicious Person Stops” and “Suspicious Vehicle Stops.”ⁱⁱⁱ

The Training Unit stated that MPD officers are trained on the guidelines for conducting these stops using standards established in *Terry v Ohio*, 392 US 1 (1968). An officer must be able to articulate a “reasonable suspicion that a crime is being committed, about to be committed or that the subject is armed . . . These reasons must be articulable.” Reasonable suspicion is “more than a mere hunch” and requires “objective facts . . . that would lead a reasonable officer to believe that criminal activity is afoot.”^{iv}

MPD officers are trained to assess the totality of circumstances, and the Training Unit provided a number of examples^v, any number of which may lead an officer to conclude that the reasonable suspicion standard is met:

- Subjects presence in a high crime area
- Nervousness of subject
- Verbal or physical aggression
- Hands moving into pockets
- Loitering
- Out of place for the time of day
- Casing
- Looking into windows (business, residence, vehicle)
- Flagging down cars
- Dressed inappropriately for the weather
- Concealing face
- Officer experience
- Hand to hand transactions

To supplement training, MPD also maintains the *Search and Seizure Guide and Training Manual*. It distinguishes Voluntary Citizen Contacts from investigatory searches stating that a “voluntary or “consensual” contact with a citizen [is] for the purpose of asking questions and gathering information. Reasonable suspicion and probable cause are not required to initiate a voluntary citizen contact.”^{vi} Further, “the citizen is under no obligation to answer any questions, is not required to produce identification, and is free to leave at any point.” To ensure a voluntary contact does not become an investigatory detention, “officers should safeguard their actions and requests so that a reasonable citizen does not perceive the contact as a restraint on their freedom.”^{vii}

MPD Policy and Procedure Manual

The MPD Policy and Procedure Manual § 9-200(III)(A)(6)(a) echoes the training unit’s presentation, stating that “Terry Stops (Investigative Detentions), Terry Frisks, and searches (to include consent searches) must be justified under the law. Officers *must* be able to provide the justification for any stops and frisk(s) and/or search(es) conducted.”^{viii} [emphasis added] Section 9-200(III)(A)(6)(c), states that “documentation *should* be made via added remarks to the call in CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) or by another method, unless a CAPRS report is necessary.”² [emphasis added]

² MPD Policy and Procedure Manual § 1-202 defines the rules of grammar pertaining to the verbs shall, will, should, and may, stating that the verb “should” denotes the “specified action is advised” but not mandatory. Hence, there are no penalties for not following the advisement.

Methodology

Study Goals:

This study explores the existing conditions in the documentation of investigatory detention stop activities, otherwise known as *Terry* Stops.

Research questions

1. To determine whether reasonable suspicion, identification of parties (including demographic information), and search activities are being recorded using the computer aided dispatch (CAD) system during such stops;
2. to develop a reasonably accurate estimate of the average time and duration of such stops; and
3. to identify trends, if any, of the location and outcome of such stops.

Sample Collection

To explore the research questions, a simple random sample of officer initiated suspicious person stops using records from the CAD database was gathered. The study excluded suspicious person stops that resulted from a 911 call, as documentation of the 911 caller's suspicions already provided justification for the stop, and the study is concerned with officer suspicions and documentation. Calls that result in booking require a CAPRS report, and as such, they were excluded from the study as a different reporting standard already exists.

The study used records of suspicious person stops during 2014. 28,304 suspicious person stops occurred between January 1 and December 30 of that year.^{ix} While the population of 28,304 potential suspicious person stops is the maximum, it can be concluded that the actual population of the type of stops considered in the study is less; some are in response to 911 calls. To ensure a 5% margin of error and a 95% confidence level, 385 records were sampled.^x

To ensure a random sample, suspicious person stops were selected using a random number generator.^{xi} A random date was generated for each instance, and using the number of stops on that day, a random record was selected. The record was checked to ensure it did not originate from a 911 call or result in a mandatory CAPRS report. When it met the criteria, the variables were entered into the research workbook. When it did not meet the criteria, the record closest in time to the original record was selected and the same checks were performed. This continued to occur until a record was selected that fulfilled the criteria.

Variables

Variables to explore the research questions included:

1. Whether any explanation of the stop was documented;
2. Whether reasonable suspicion was documented;
3. If documentation of reasonable suspicion exists, what reasons were used to justify the stop;
4. Whether identification information was recorded;
5. What demographic information (age, sex, race) was recorded;
6. The location of the stop;
7. The time and duration of the stop;
8. Whether outcome information was recorded; and
9. If outcome information was recorded, the results of the stop.

Results

Documentation of Stops

The results of this study demonstrate that in approximately 68.5% of officer initiated Suspicious Person stops that did not lead to booking in 2014, officers did not document any information about the stop other than what was automatically generated or required to close the call. The results indicated that officers do have the potential to document reasonable suspicion and outcomes such as:

- “DK who was otw home and was stopped for attempting to urinate in entryway of closed business. He was id’d/snt.”
- “male matching the description of CSC suspect may have entered unsecured side door of residence.”
- “OBS PARTY DIGGING IN FEMALES PURSE. STOP AND ID FOUND IT TO BE HIS GIRLFRIENDS”
- “Male sitting in a tucked-in stairwell, appeared to be hiding.”

Probable cause was documented in a number of cases:

- “walking in street where sidewalk provided”
- “was observed TRESPASSING at [location]. AP was cited and released.”
- “ADV FOR NO LIGHT ON BIKE AT NIGHTTIME”
- “jaywalking [at the location]. Older one holing [sic.] his left side pant area.”
- “Officers were on duty in a marked squad when we observed two males walking on the public sidewalk drinking/sharing a can of Olde English beer.”

However, even when officers provided some explanation of what transpired, often what was documented was not the reason for the stop or a description of the outcome. Examples of this include:

- “wrong person with a similar name”
- “sitting on wall, not from area”
- “Male told officer he lives at [address 1] but he showed Officer [address 2] ID.”
- “OUT W/2 BEH [business]”
- “Id’d and sent”
- “alley”
- “ADVB BICYCLIST”
- “warrant won’t extradite”
- “WRONG PARTY FOR WARR”
- “Walking to ATM, Seemed Odd”

While these brief descriptions reveal some information about the nature of the stop, they do not provide justification for the stop, why the individual was sent from the area, or what the individual was advised to do.

When officers issued citations, they documented the stop at a much higher rate compared to other outcomes (approximately 86% documented versus 31.5% total). When those stops are removed from results, the documentation rate drops to 26%.³ A citation indicates an officer has probable cause to believe a suspect violated the law. Hence, the stop is no longer an investigatory detention. Further, MPD Policy § 9-106 indicates that a CAPRS report must be completed when a citation is issued for a non-traffic offense.^{xii} Policy § 8-302 requires a CAPRS report be written for juvenile status offenses that end in citation.^{xiii} Of the 34 stops documented, all were covered by one of the two policies. However, there were 5 instances of suspicious person stops that did not have documentation. While the study only excluded stops that led to booking, **the 26% estimate may be a more accurate depiction of voluntary documentation efforts.**⁴

Finally, multiple stops with documentation contained only the word “loitering” or slightly more detailed descriptions of the event such as, “advised the listed [party] to go back to St. paul [sic.] where she lives and stop loitering in MPLS.” Officers are not in a position to geographically restrict a subject from the City of Minneapolis, and simply stating that a subject was loitering does not indicate that a crime is taking place. Furthermore, there are a number of constitutional protections that allow a subject free travel. Hence, this represents a situation where documentation of the reasonable suspicion that led to the party being sent should have occurred. Simple loitering is not a crime.

For example, Minneapolis Ordinance 385.50 - *Loitering* states, “no person shall loiter on the streets or in a public place or in a place open to the public *with intent to solicit for the purposes of prostitution, illegal narcotic sale, distribution, purchase or possession, or any other act prohibited by law.*” [emphasis added]. The ordinance further delineates the different types of loitering, but does not prohibit the simple act of loitering in and of itself. For the ordinance to be violated, a subject must engage in some other act prohibited by law.

Furthermore, the MPD website titled, “Report Loitering” states, “Loitering by itself is not against the law.”^{xiv} The page advises those who wish to report the crime of loitering to “be specific in describing the persons and what they are doing,” in conjunction with activities that may constitute a violation of the law. The Minneapolis Department of Emergency Communications issued an order defining a suspicious person 911 call as, “Someone who does not belong, appears out of place, or whose actions are suspect.” 911 operators are instructed to ask and document specifically what the suspect is doing that is suspicious.^{xv}

³ 95% confidence interval at 21.2%-30.4%.

⁴ 95% confidence interval at 21.2% - 30.4%

Like the stop discussed above, many of the officer initiated stops located in this study involving loitering did not document information using the criteria established on the MPD website, city ordinance, or Emergency Communications order. While this does not indicate that officers did not have reasonable suspicion (or probable cause) to justify their actions, the lack of documentation is notable.

Demographics

Demographic information exists primarily because information was automatically generated when officers checked suspects' information from ID cards using the Computer Aided Dispatch system. Hence, in 237 cases demographic information was gathered, primarily date of birth and sex. Age varied significantly, peaking in the early 20's and another slight rise in the late 40's and early 50's. No obvious pattern exists.

Men were stopped at a much greater rate than women, making up 80% of those stopped. This, however, does not differ significantly from national data on arrests. In 2013, men made up 73.5% of those arrested for the 28 offenses reported in the 2013 Uniform Crime Report.^{xvi}

It should be noted that neither race nor ethnicity are listed on Minnesota ID cards, and as such, only 42 cases (11%) contained this information. If the trend continued, over 3,400 records would have to be sampled to obtain 385 cases with race information. Documentation of race occurred primarily when officers wrote CAPRS reports, 86% of which occurred when officers issued citations triggering a mandatory report. With such a limited and skewed pool of data, little to no analysis of the racial makeup of those stopped can be conducted.

Duration

The duration of the stops varied significantly, with the average stop lasting 12.5 minutes the median stop just over 5 minutes. The utility of these duration estimations, however, is questionable for two reasons. First, the wide variation in results, evident by the significant deviations from the mean and median durations, renders the average and median durations somewhat meaningless.

Second, the accuracy of the recorded duration may be disputed. In some stops lasting well under 2 minutes, officers checked multiple suspect identifications. It seems unlikely that officers could stop suspects, retrieve their identification, return it to the parties, and advise them of the outcome in less than 2 minutes.

Other stops lasted just seconds but resulted in a party being identified and advised or sent from the area. This may indicate that officers are creating the recording of the stop after they retrieve ID cards or after the event concludes. Failing to record a stop before contacting the parties could pose possible safety risks if officers are not notifying dispatch that they are making contact with someone suspected of violating the law. Certainly in some cases where the officer must act immediately this is not feasible, but this practice requires attention.

While a cohesive picture of the duration of stops may be unobtainable, it should be noted that longer stops did not guarantee documentation. Of the 38 stops that lasted over 30 minutes, 47% had no information about what transpired.

Searches

Just 1 stop out of the 385 documented that a search occurred. It did provide reasonable suspicion for the search. It seems unlikely that officers are conducting frisks in .2% of stops. Therefore, any estimation from the data of the frequency of frisks during investigatory detentions or the reasons for the frisks is impossible.

Location

Similarities abound in the heat maps of the locations of investigatory detention stops analyzed in this study, Part I crime, and MPD Enforcements and Arrests. The same is true for OPCR complaints, although the location of 2014 OPCR complaints is more varied. A more detailed depiction of the location, nature, and duration of the stops is achieved by looking at the online interactive maps. However, there are no clear patterns in documentation, the duration of stops, outcomes, and location.

Outcomes

Suspects were “sent” or “advised” in 69% of suspicious person stops studied. “Sent” generally refers to voluntary removal of the person from the incident area, such as, “DK who was [on the way] home and was stopped for attempting to urinate in entryway of closed business. He was id’d/snt.” Advised appears to often be a warning to a suspect, such as “ADV FOR NO LIGHT ON BIKE AT NIGHTTIME.” Alternatively, officers appear to close calls AOK when the suspicion for the stop was resolved, such as “MALE WEARING ALL DARK CLOTHING WAS TAMPERING WITH A NEARBY VAN, MALE SAW POLICE AND QUICKLY LEFT THE VEH, POLICE TURNED AROUND TO STOP MALE AND HE WENT INTO THE LISTED ADDRESS. MALE WAS STOPPED AND ID'D AS THE OWNER OF THE VEH... EVERYTHING AOK...”

Officers provided documentation in cases with the outcome “sent” 23% of the time. Officers provided documentation in cases with the outcome “advised” at a higher rate, approximately 31% of the time. Given that both outcomes imply some justification for the stop and outcome (not simply AOK), documenting the justification should be possible.

Precinct Information

While there was some variation in outcome and documentation rates, it was not so great as to demonstrate any patterns specific to precincts. The map depicting the duration of stops also does not show clear differences in the duration of stops amongst precincts. The 2nd Precinct did conduct suspicious person stops at approximately half the rate of the 1st, 3rd, and 5th precincts. There were no stops conducted in the Linden Hills, Fulton, Diamond Lake, Waite Park, Armatage, Kenny, or Lynnhurst neighborhoods located in the study.

Data Collection

In the MPD's *Initial Data Assessment Crime: Victims, Suspects, and Arrests 2009-2014*^{xvii}, the department notes "weaknesses in MPD records management system pertaining to traffic violations and enforcement." It notes that "data collection is inconsistent throughout" these cases. The report also notes that of the 17,463 citations in 2014, 52% have no demographic data, although this may have been included on the actual citations. As this study has shown that investigatory stops frequently lack documentation, *Initial Data Assessment Crime: Victims, Suspects, and Arrests 2009-2014* reinforces the generalized need for improvements in data collection.

Overview

Number of Stops	385
Stops with Documentation	122
Proportion of stops with documentation	31.7% ⁵
Stops excluding those ending in citations	344
Stops with documentation excluding citations	89
Proportion with documentation excluding citations	26% ⁶
Average/Median Duration	12m 38s, 5m 4s
Most Frequent Outcome	Sent
Most Frequent Reason for Stop	Loitering ⁷
Most common time for stop	11PM-12AM
Cases where ID information was documented	237 (62%)
Cases where race information was documented	43 (11%)
Age most frequently stopped	23

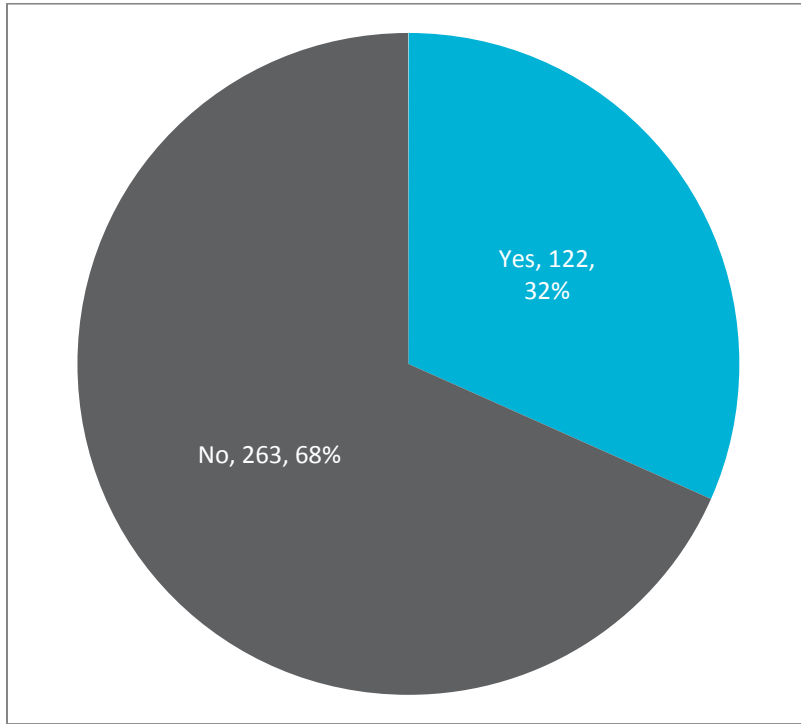
⁵ 95% confidence interval at 27% - 36.3%

⁶ 95% confidence interval at 21.2% - 30.4%, 99% confidence interval at 19.9%-32.1%

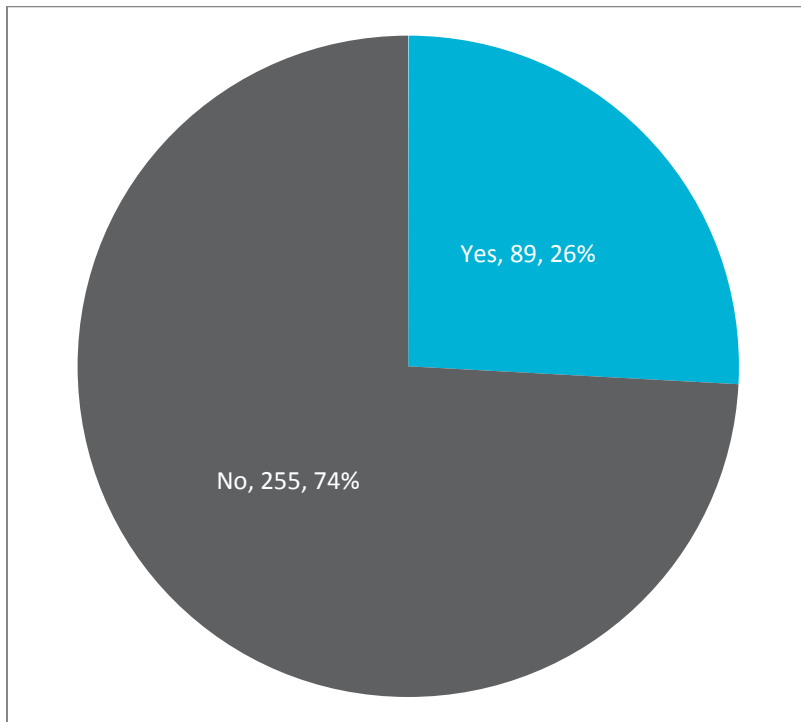
⁷ Given that only 31% of stops had documentation, estimations of the reasons for all suspicious person stops should not be drawn using this data.

Did the officer document any information about the stop?

All

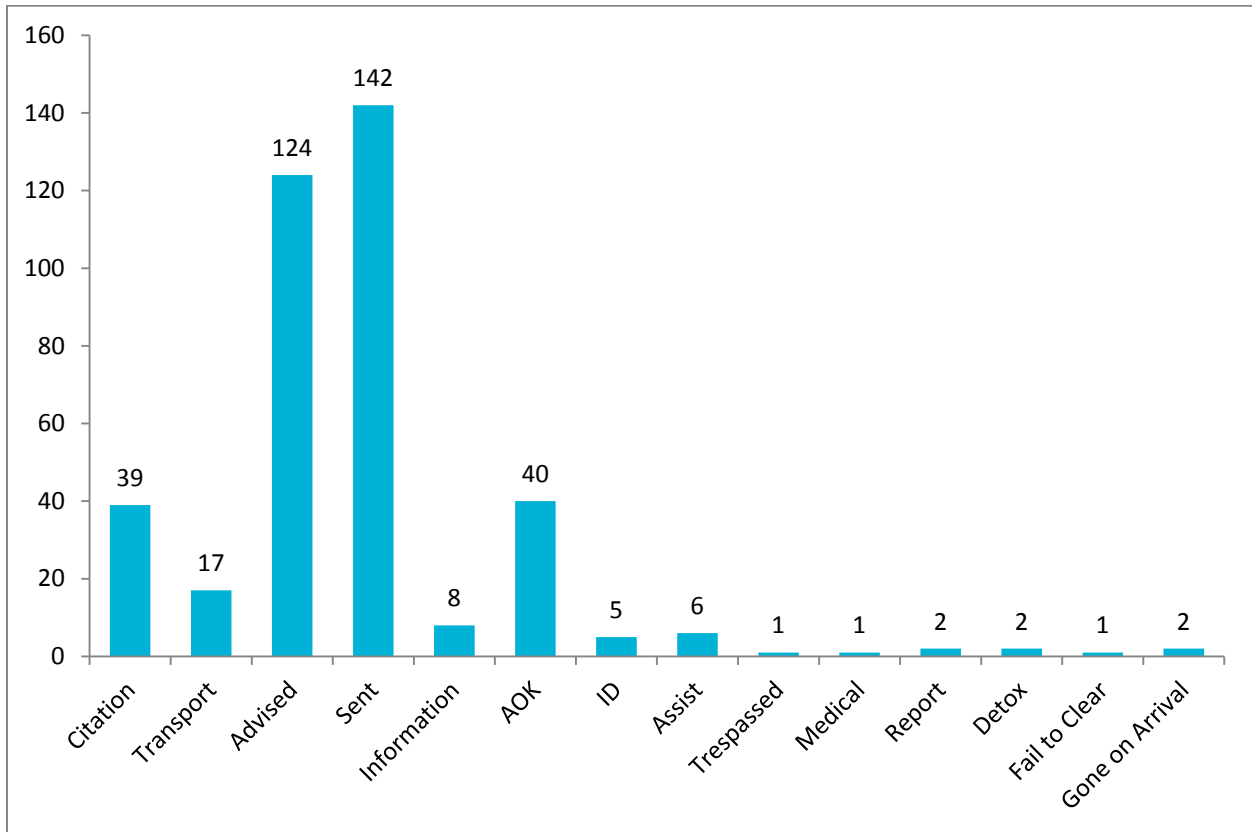


Documentation in Cases Not Ending in Citation⁸

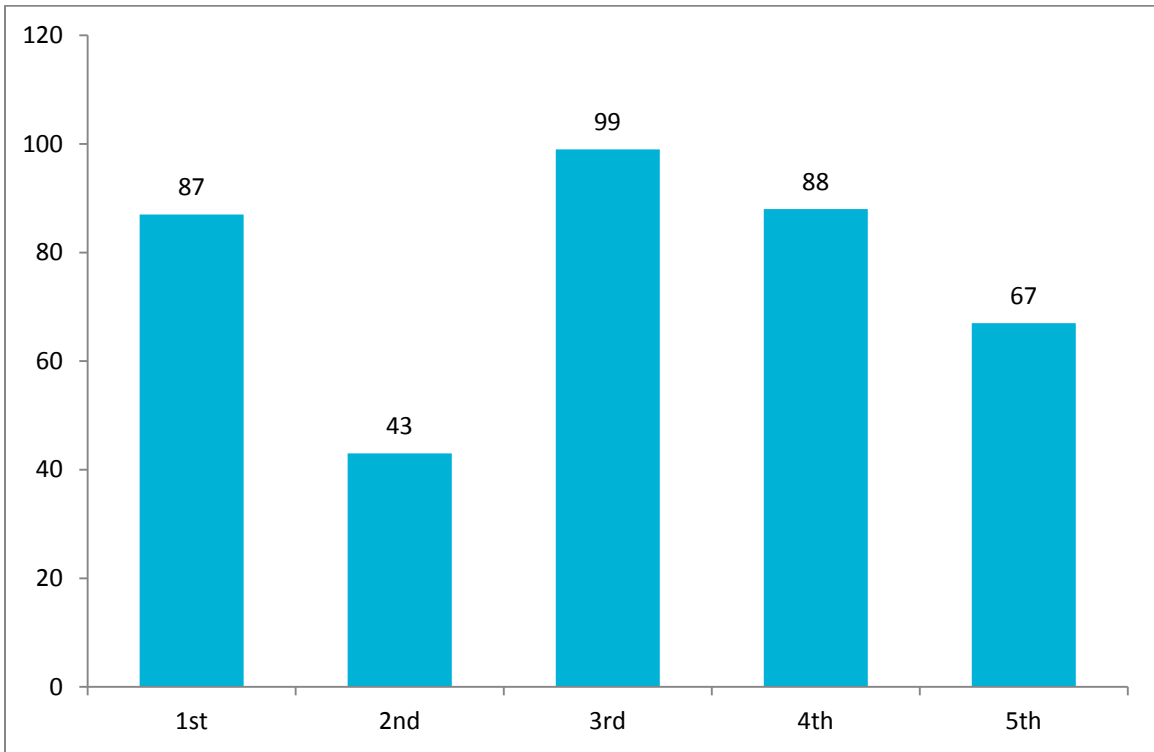


⁸ Some citations necessitate CAPRS reports. As such, removing these instances may give a more accurate depiction of cases with voluntary documentation.

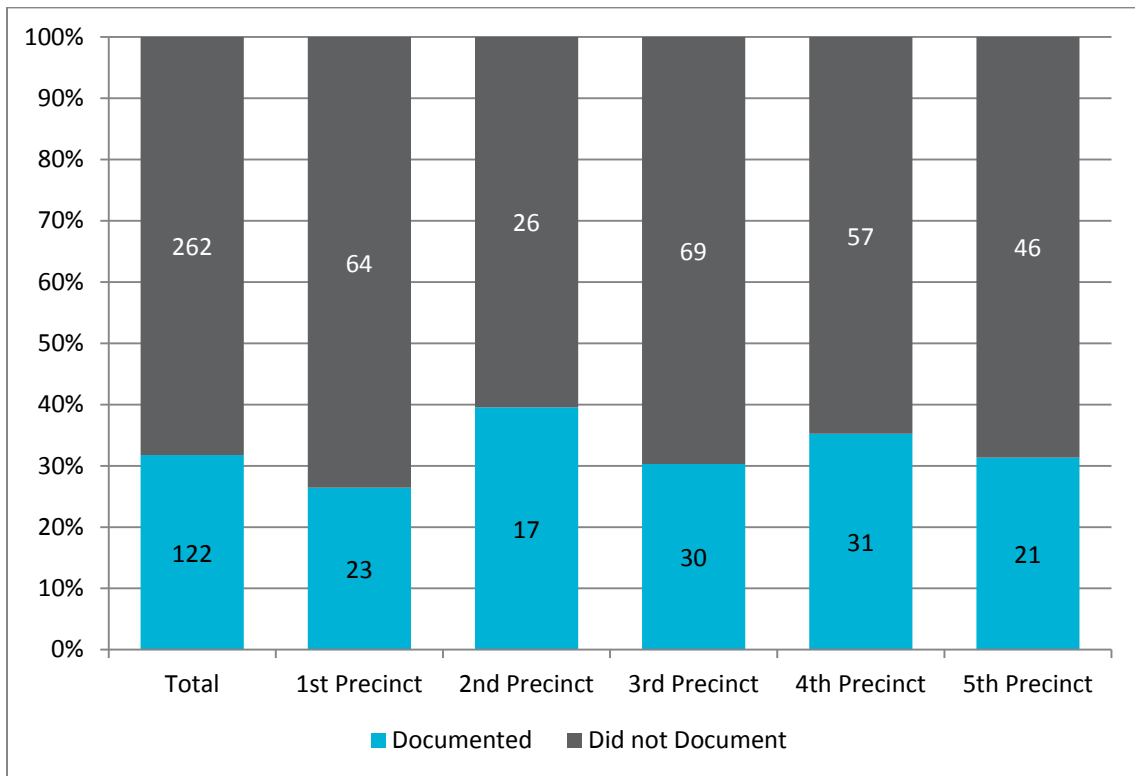
Outcome of Stop



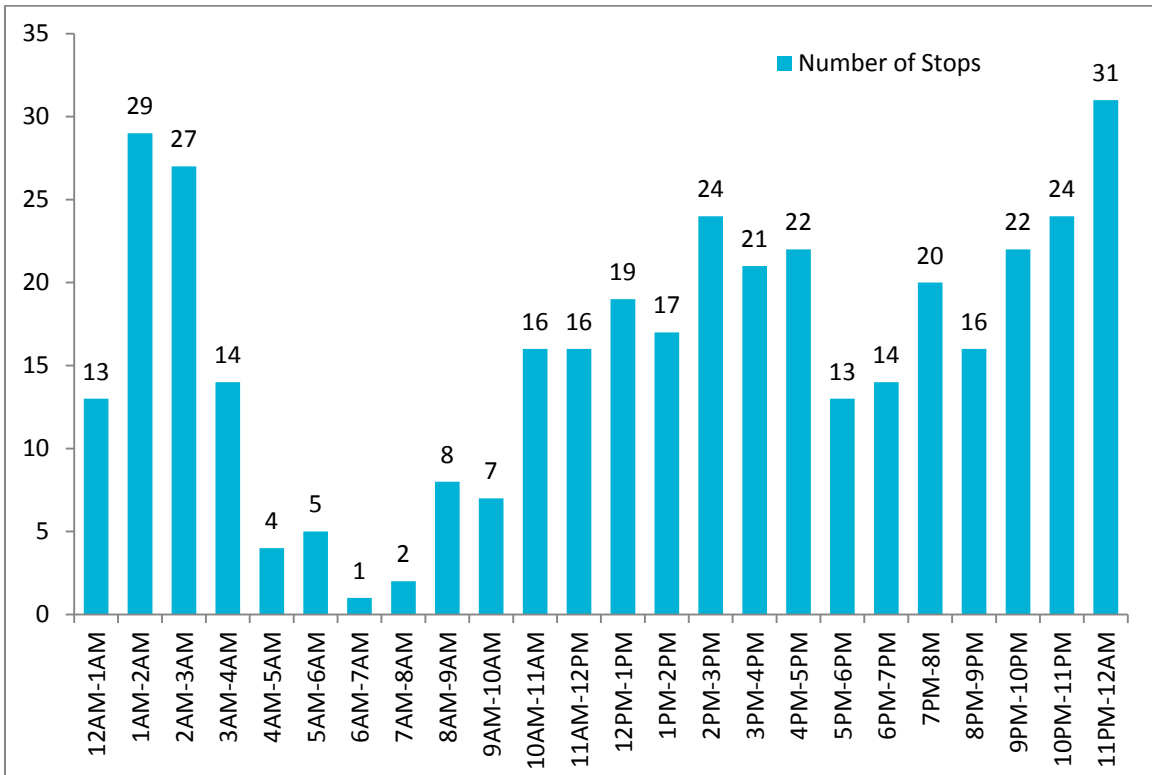
Stops by Precinct



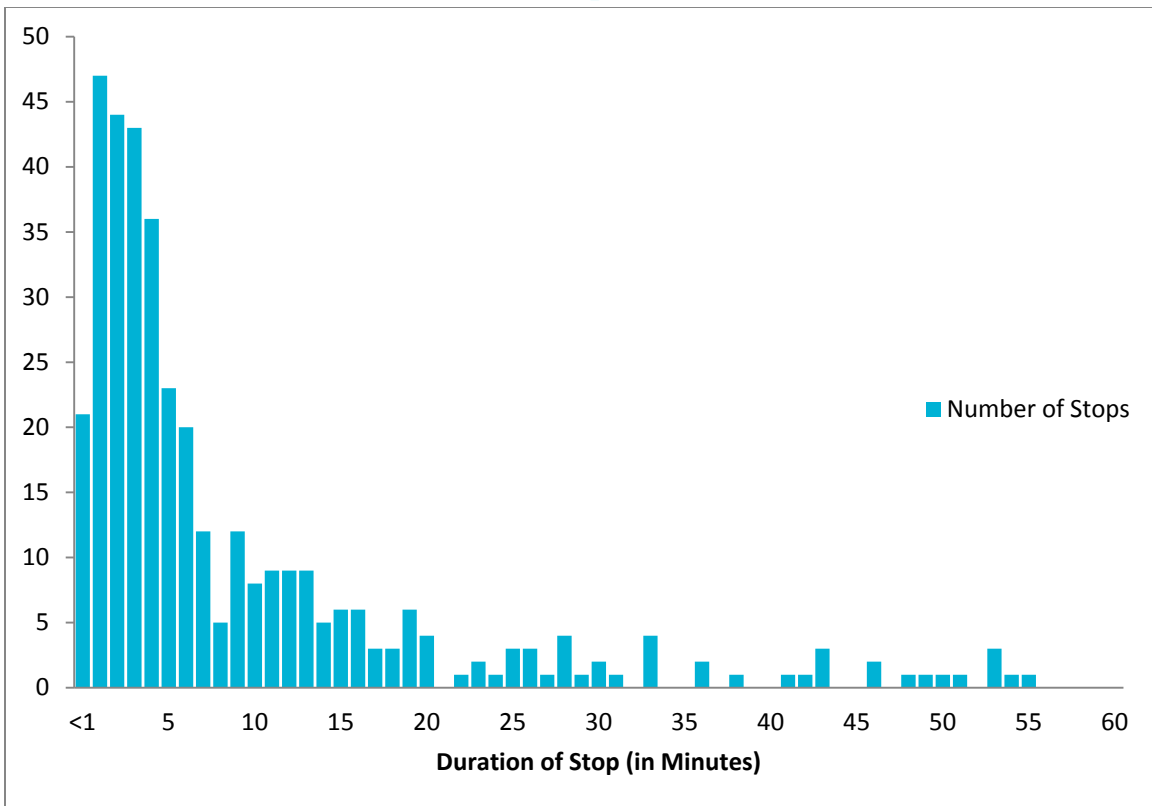
Precinct Documentation Ratios



Start Time

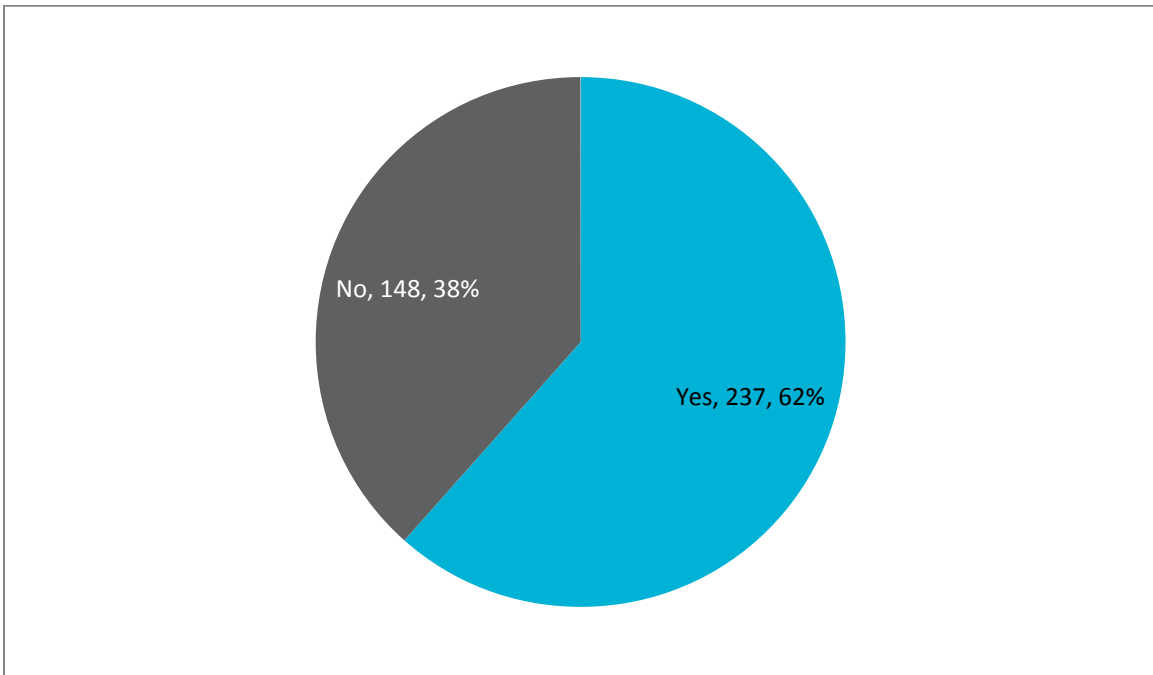


Duration of Stops in Minutes⁹

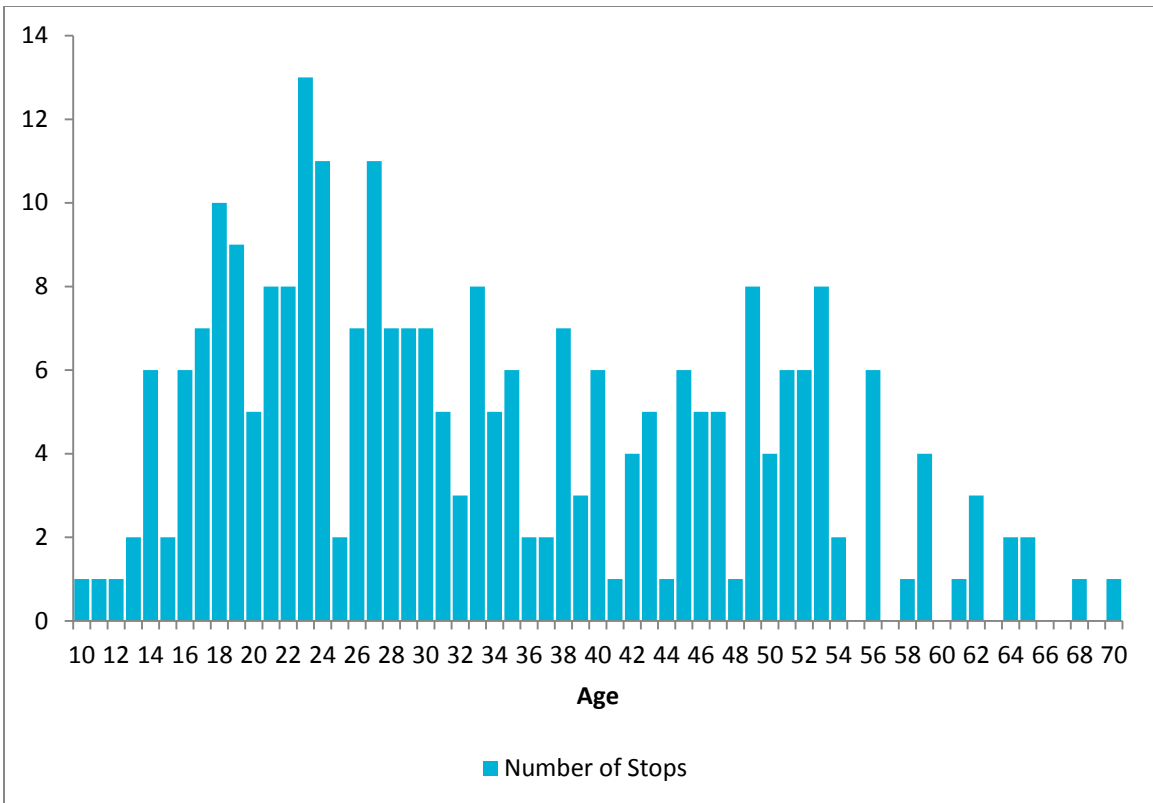


⁹ 12 stops lasted longer than 60 minutes.

Documented Suspect Identifying Information

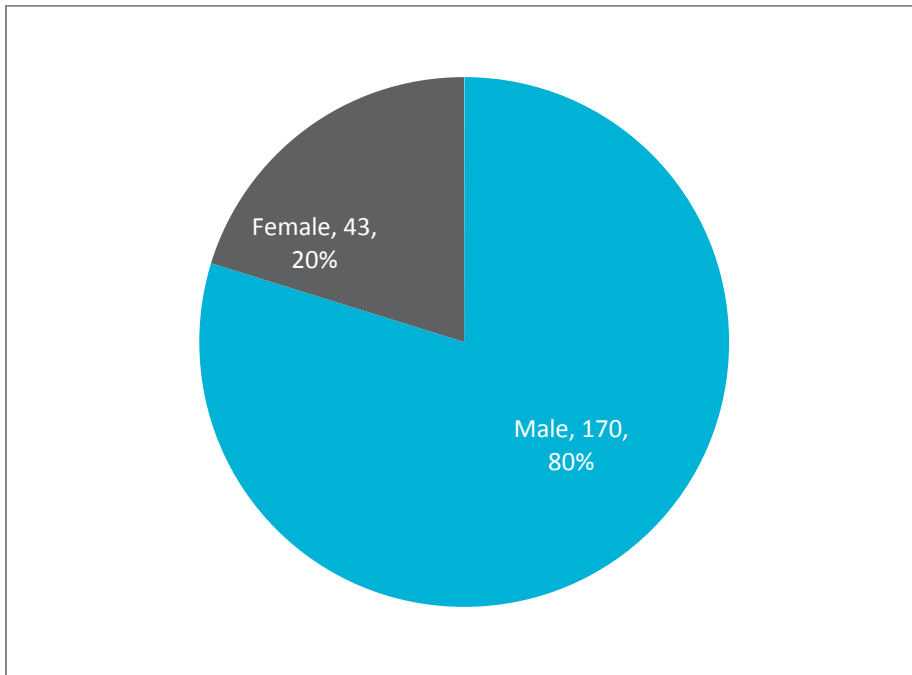


Age¹⁰

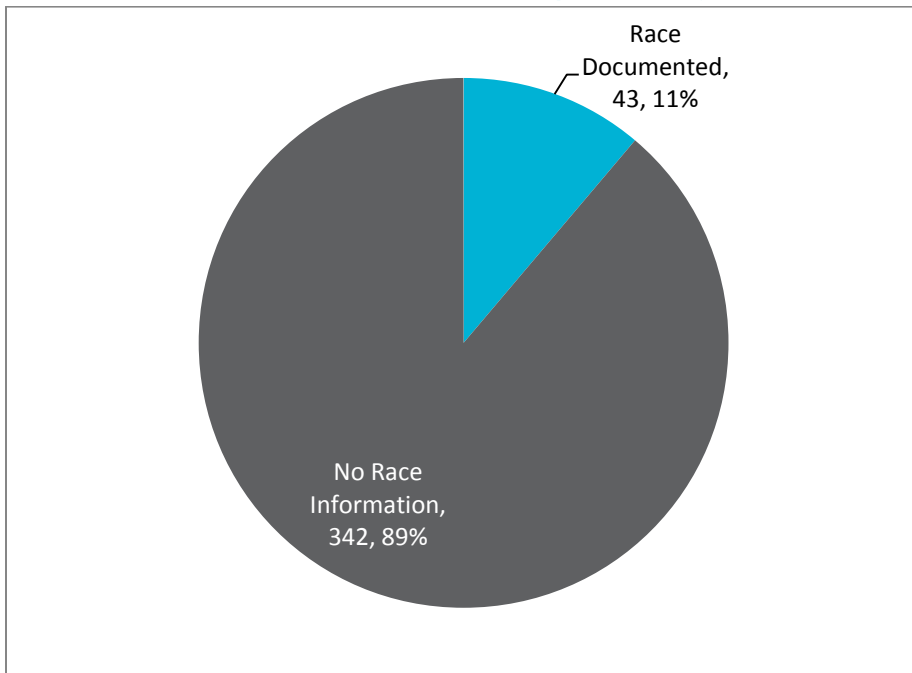


¹⁰ 261 people were identified in the 237 cases where suspect information was documented.

Sex¹¹



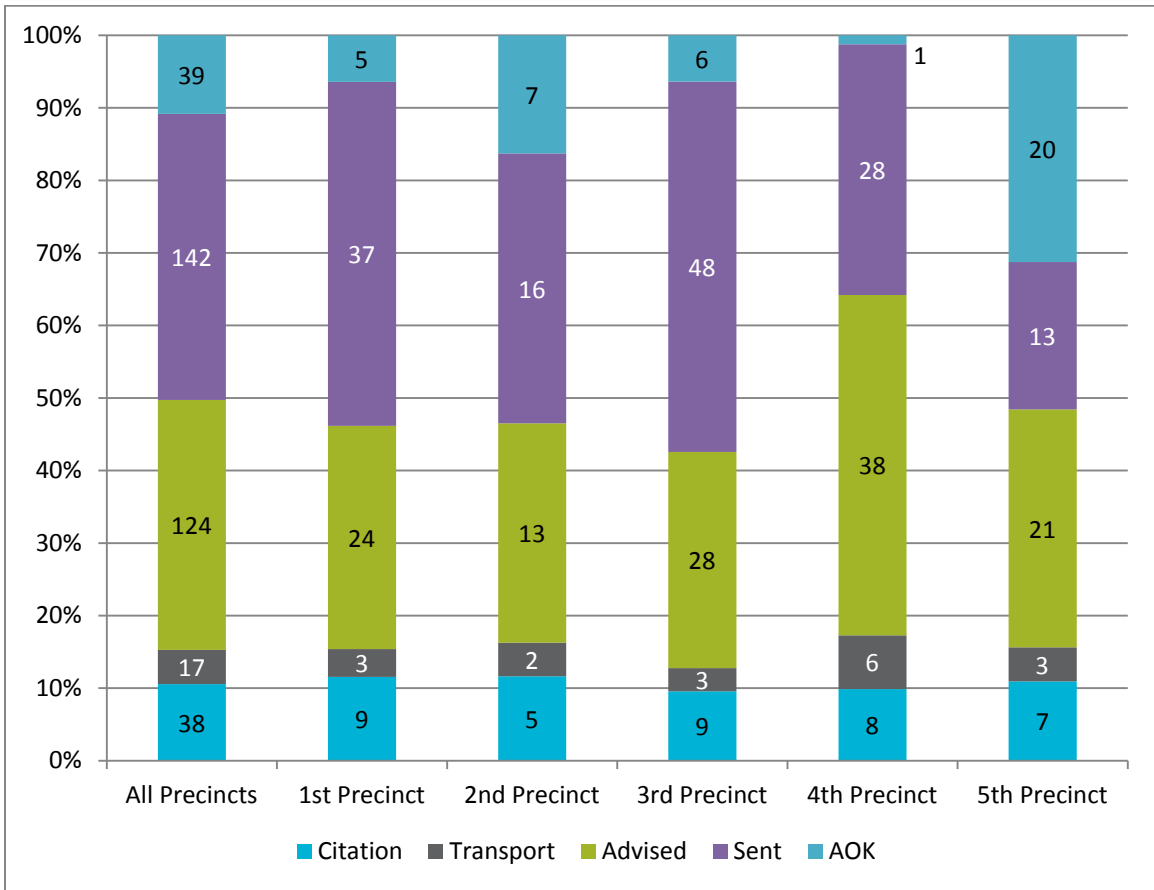
Documentation of Race/Ethnicity¹²



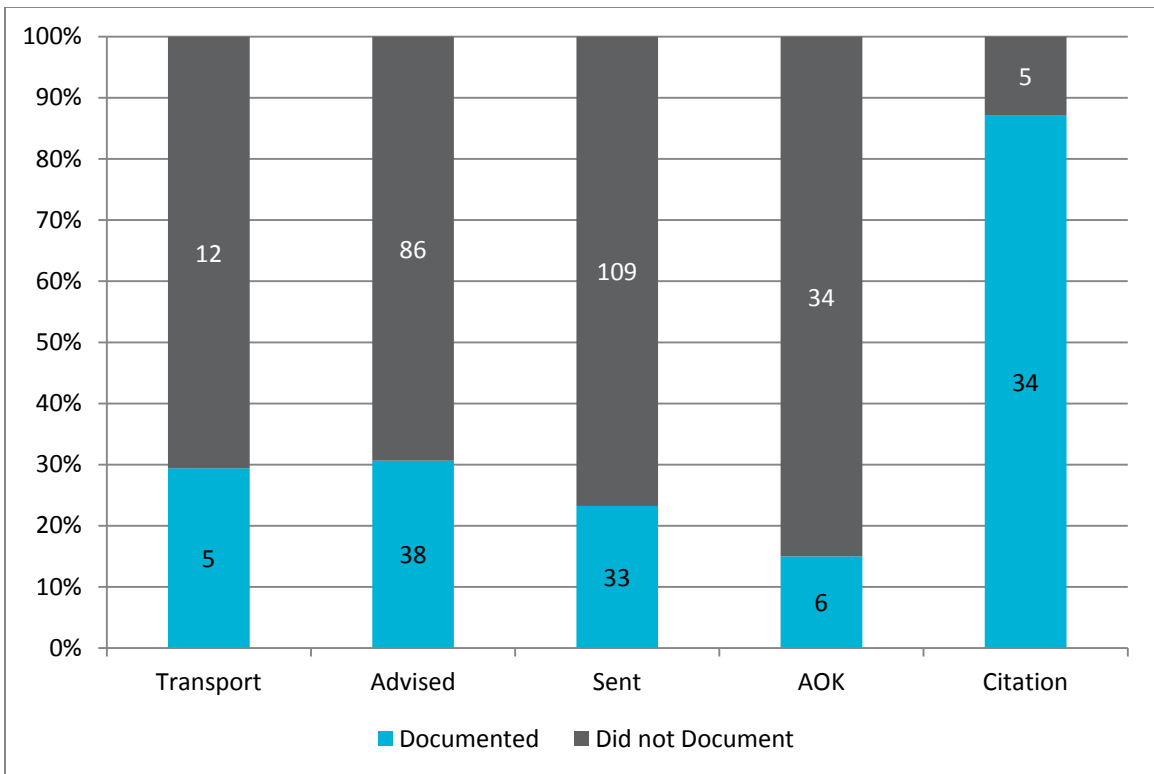
¹¹ The sex of multiple individuals may have been identified in a single case.

¹² With so few instances of documentation of race/ethnicity, no statistically significant inferences can be drawn from the data.

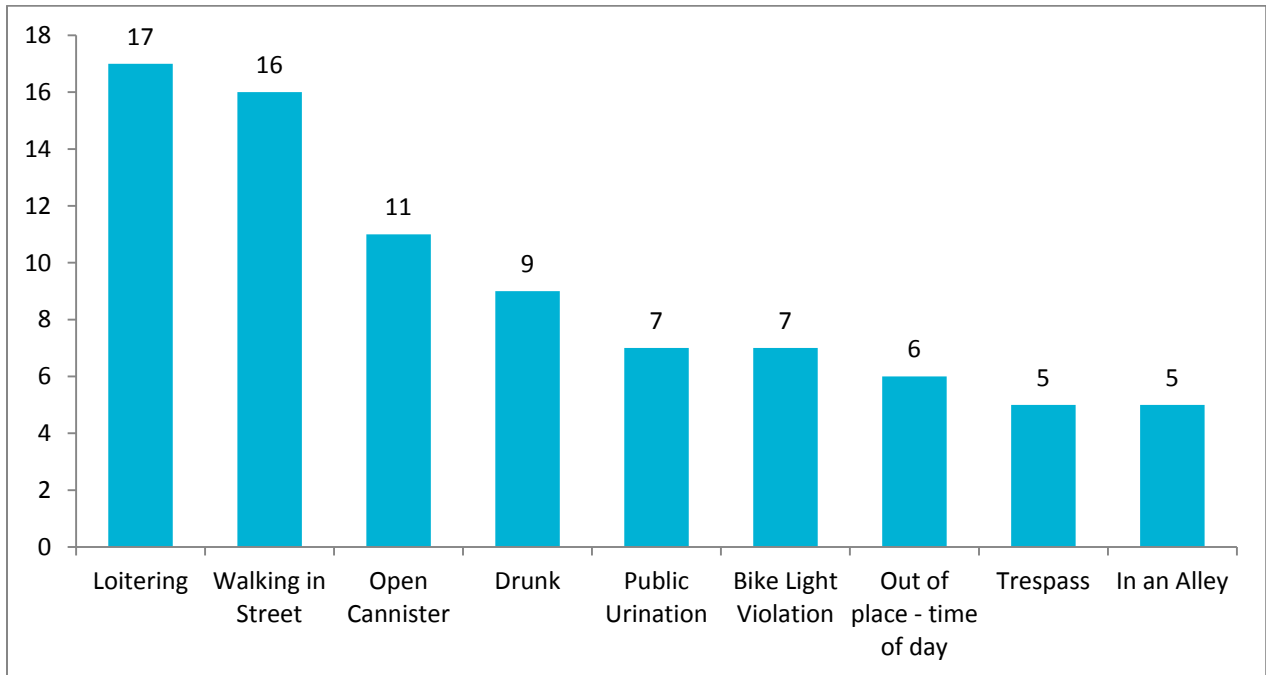
Precinct Outcomes



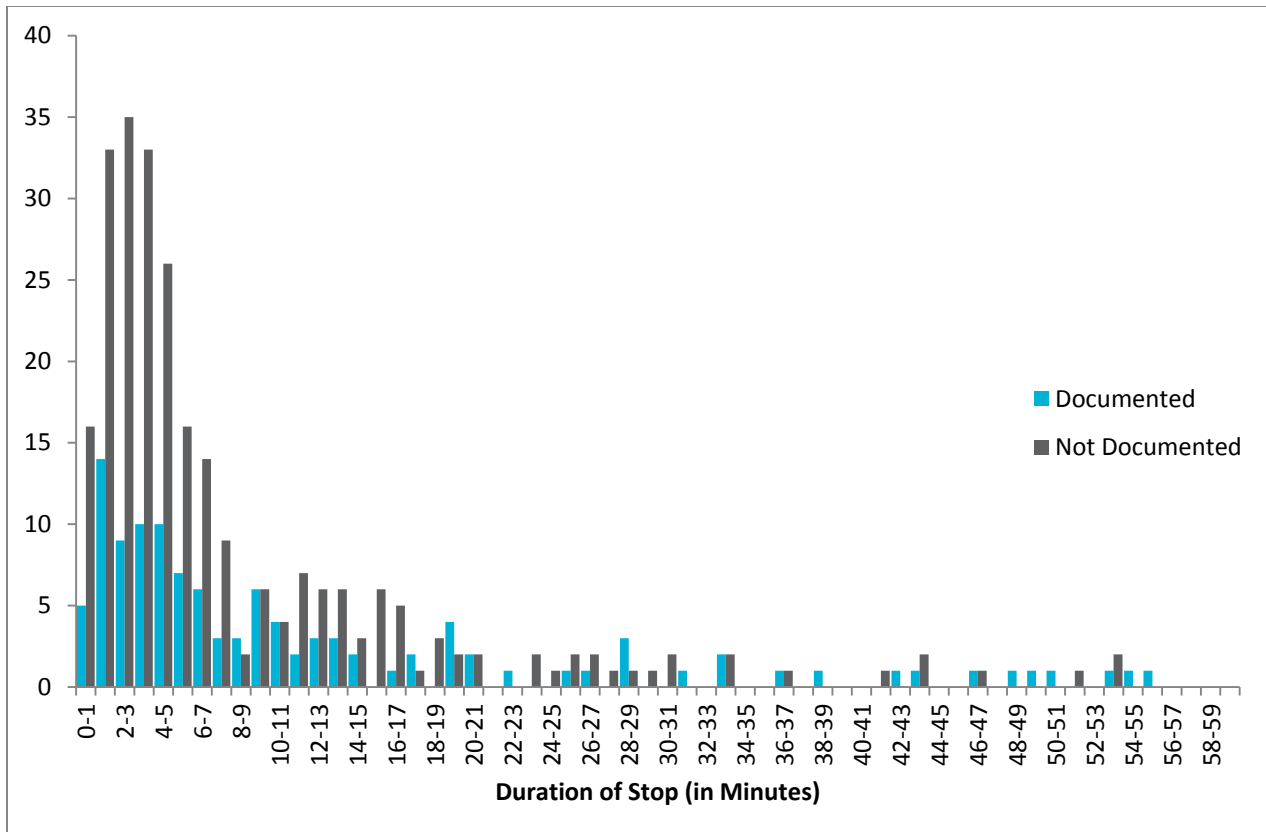
Outcome and Documentation



Most Frequently Documented Reasons for Stops¹³



Duration and Documentation¹⁴



¹³ Given that only 31% of stops had documentation, estimations of the reasons for all suspicious person stops should not be drawn using this data.

¹⁴ Of the 12 cases that lasted longer than 60 minutes, 6 had documentation, 6 did not.

Maps

Maps were developed using Google Fusion tables.^{xviii} Exact incident locations were removed; the locations depicted on the maps are within 1 block of the actual location. Interactive maps are available online, including the outcome map that could not be included in this document. Heatmaps are not externally publishable from Google Fusion.

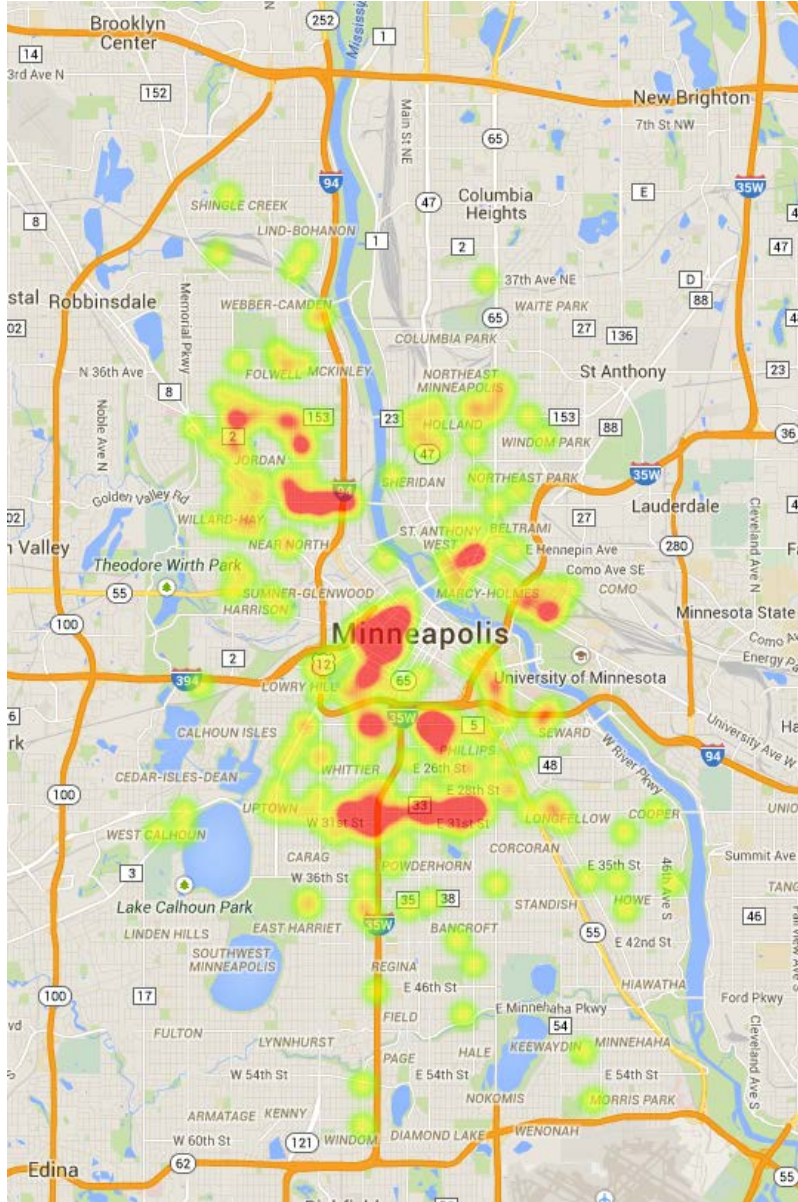
Investigatory Detention Documentation Maps

[Documented and Undocumented Investigatory Detention Stop \(webpage\)](#)

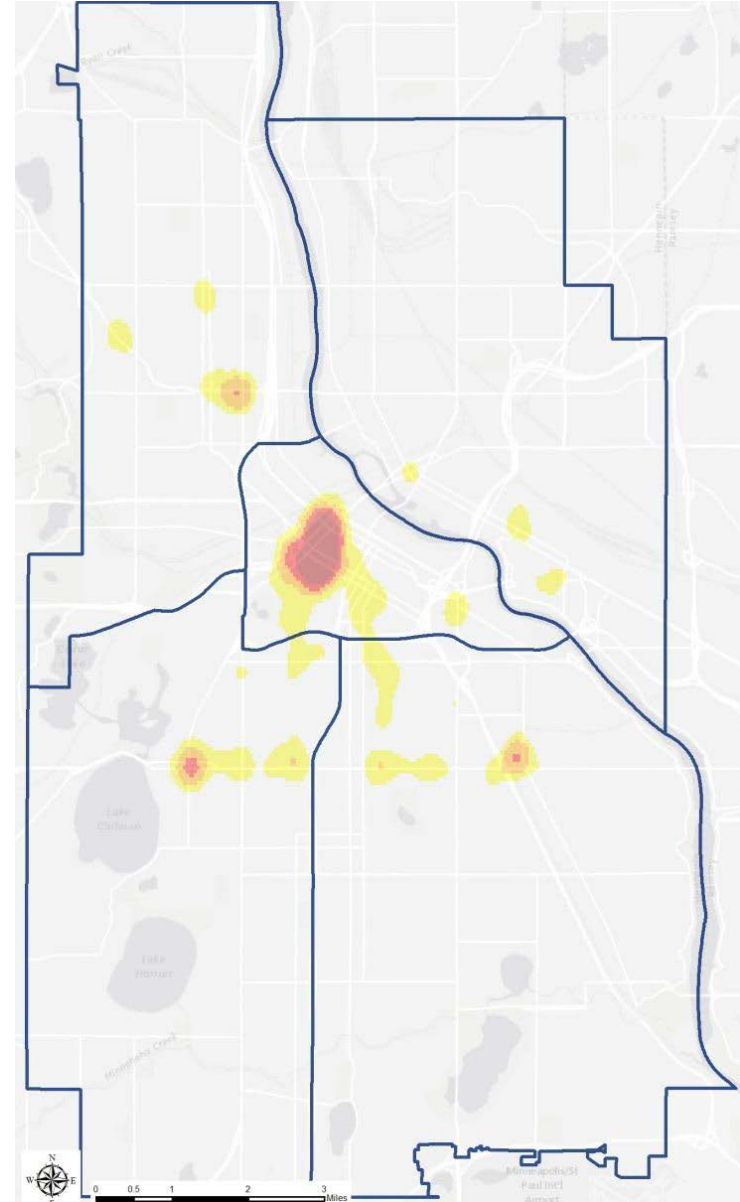
[Outcome of Stops \(webpage\)](#)

[Duration of Stops \(webpage\)](#)

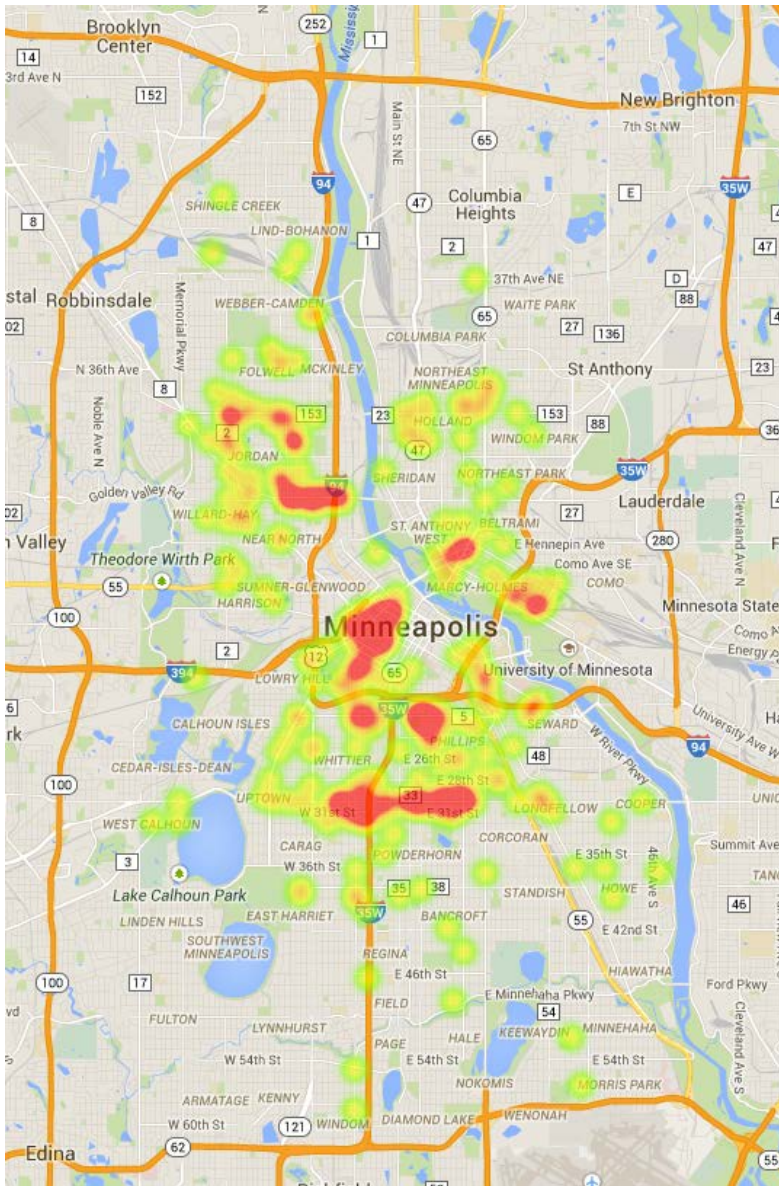
Stop Locations



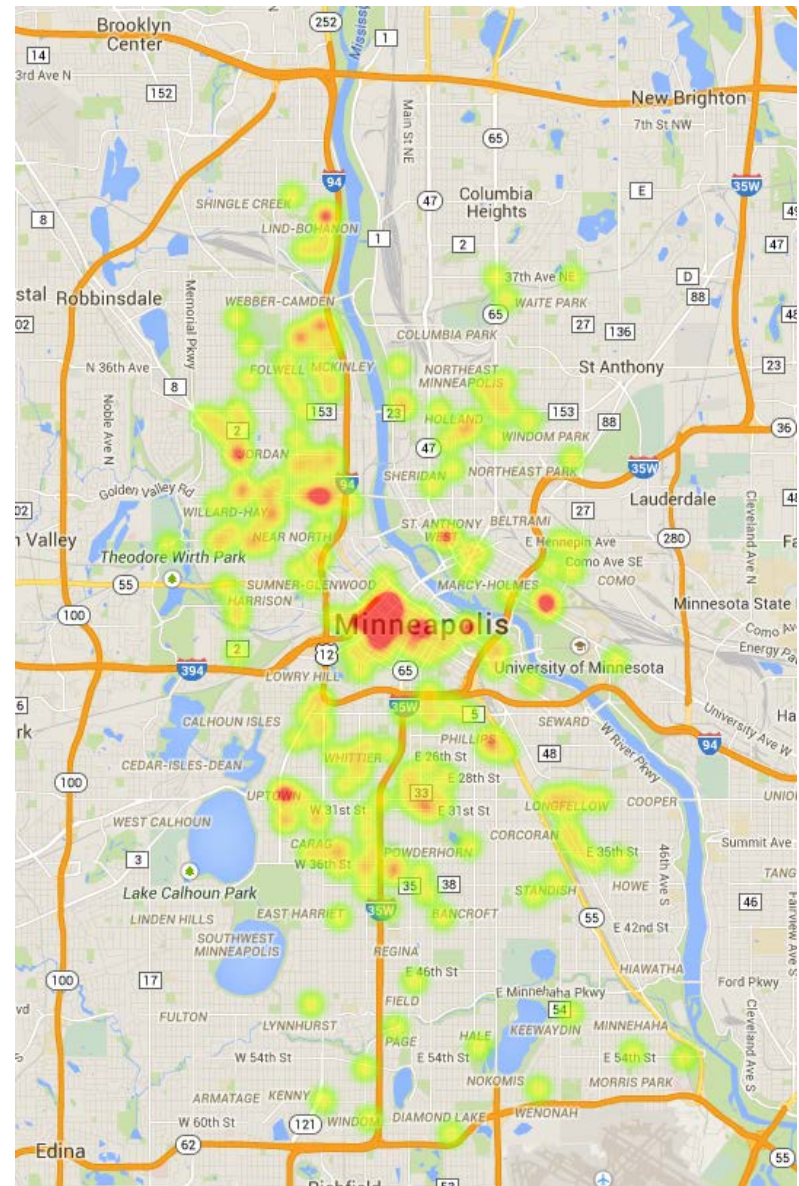
2014 Citywide Part I Crime^{xix}



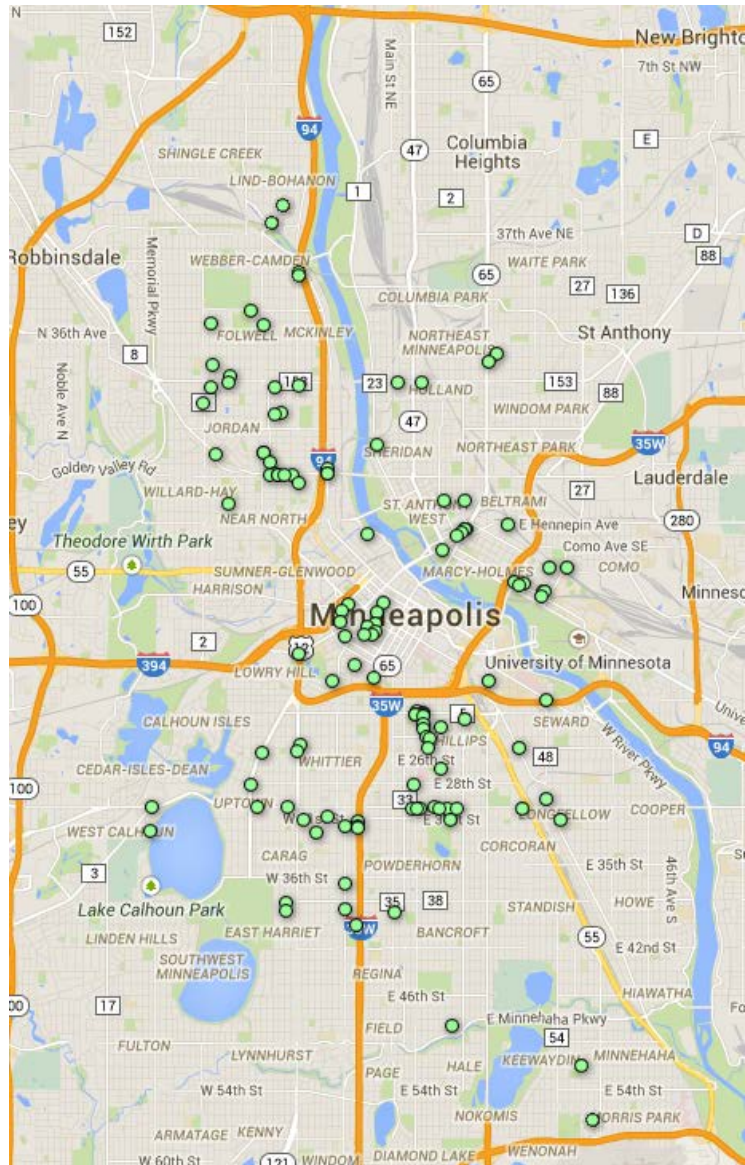
Stop Locations



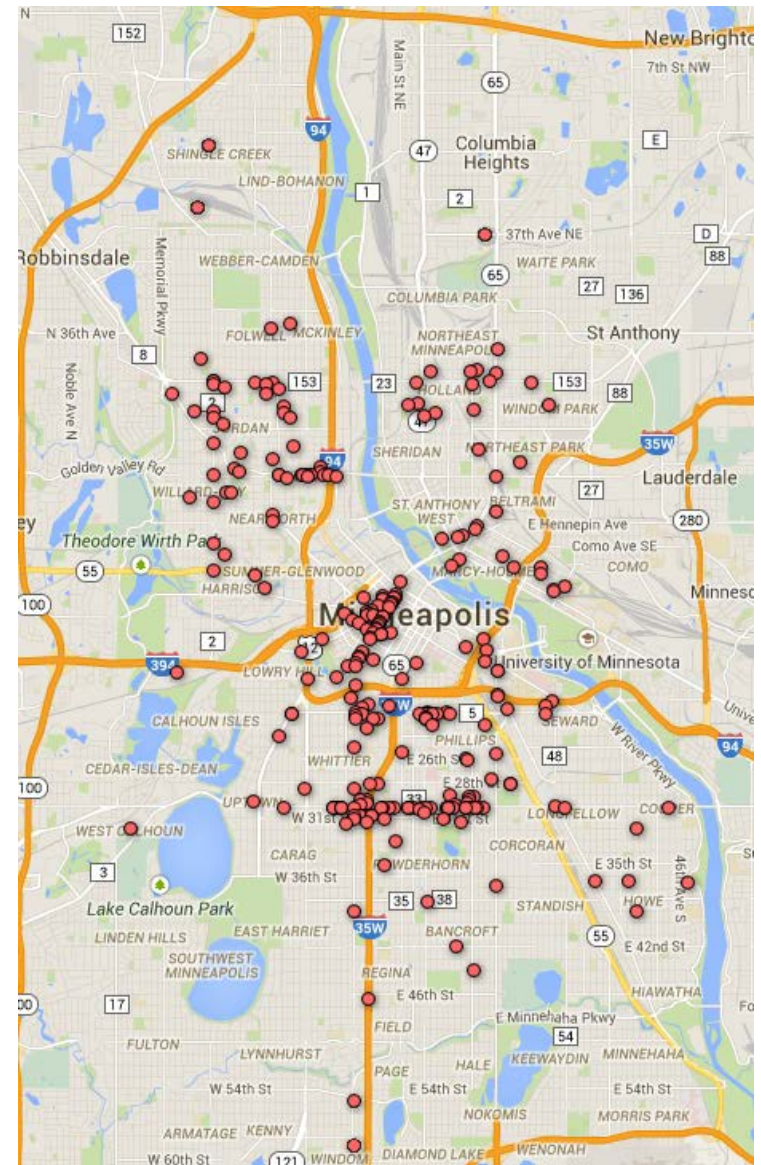
2014 OPCR Complaints



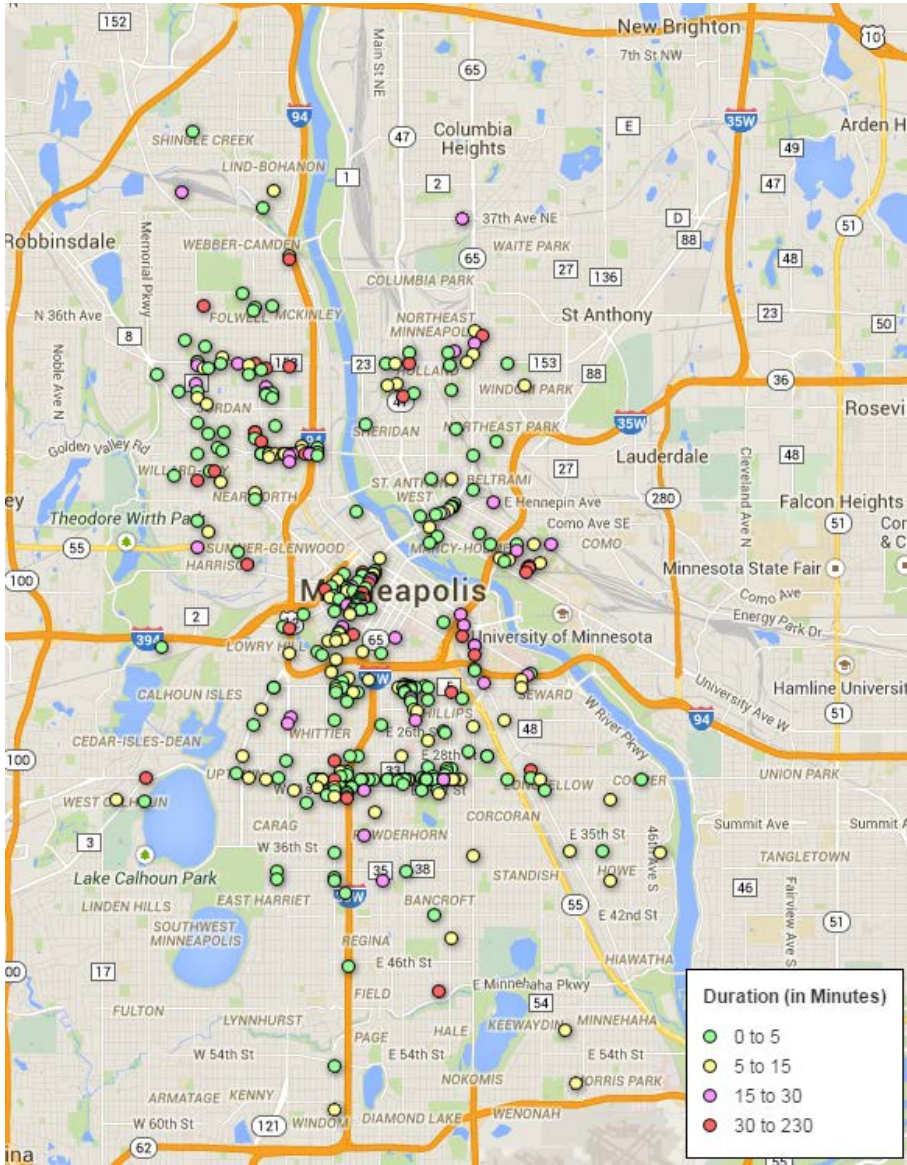
Documented Stop Locations



Did not Document Stop Locations



Duration of Stops



Recommendations

Resolve any existing barriers to documentation

This study examines the current conditions in investigative detention documentation. It does not, however, reveal any existing barriers with the CAD system to documenting stops. The study provides evidence that documentation is possible, as 26% of cases contained such information. If there are technological barriers, they should be resolved.

Strengthen data collection regarding investigatory detentions

To improve transparency in accordance with MPD 2.0 goals, ensure that officers are conducting investigatory detentions in accordance with the law, and improve data collection in an area of public concern, it is recommended that MPD create a policy that officers shall record basic information during investigatory detention stops. This shall include simple recitations of the reasonable suspicion for the stop and a brief description of the outcome.

Clarify the purpose of Suspicious Person stops

Instruction should be provided to officers about the meaning of the “Suspicious Person” coding in CAD. The code shall be used specifically for investigatory detention stops where the officer has reasonable suspicion that a crime has occurred or will occur. This will eliminate the coding of a stop as an investigatory detention that is for a specific reason covered elsewhere, instances where the officer stops to provide assistance to a civilian (not a suspect), and consensual encounter stops.

In this instruction, MPD should emphasize the importance of starting the call before the stop with a description of the reason for the stop and any relevant information when possible. This will provide dispatch and fellow officers’ insight into what to expect if a problem were to occur that required assistance.

Capture demographic information

Current events have highlighted the importance of constitutional, bias-free policing. As such, the collection of demographic information, including race and ethnicity, in investigatory detention stops is necessary. MPD should develop a method that captures this information for further analysis.

Plan a continuing Study

If one or more recommendation is implemented, the study should be repeated in two years to determine the impact of the implementation and adjust policy if necessary.

References

- ⁱ See Police Conduct Oversight Commission March 10 agenda: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/meetings/pcoc/WCMS1P-138292>
- ⁱⁱ See Policy and Procedure Committee meeting agenda: <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/meetings/PCOC-policy/WCMS1P-132962>
- ⁱⁱⁱ See [Search and Seizure Presentation \(PDF\)](#)
- ^{iv} See [Search and Seizure presentation \(PDF\)](#)
- ^v See [Search and Seizure presentation \(PDF\)](#)
- ^{vi} United States. Minneapolis Police Department. *Search and Seizure Guide and Training Manual*. N.p.: n.p., 2011. Print.
- ^{vii} United States. Minneapolis Police Department. *Search and Seizure Guide and Training Manual*. N.p.: n.p., 2011. Print.
- ^{viii} See http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/policy/mpdpolicy_9-200_9-200
- ^{ix} The numbers were derived from the Minneapolis Police Department CODEFOR statistics found at: <http://www.minneapolismn.gov/www/groups/public/@mpd/documents/webcontent/wcms1p-135400.pdf> and <http://www.minneapolismn.gov/www/groups/public/@mpd/documents/webcontent/wcms1p-136221.pdf>
- ^x For a simplified explanation of sample size calculation, please visit the Australian National Statistics Service Sample Size Calculator at: <http://www.nss.gov.au/nss/home.nsf/pages/Sample+size+calculator>
- ^{xi} The random list of dates will be generated using the random number generator located at: <https://www.random.org/>
- ^{xii} See http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/policy/mpdpolicy_9-100_9-100
- ^{xiii} See http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/policy/mpdpolicy_8-300_8-300
- ^{xiv} http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/police/report/police_crime-reporting_loitering
- ^{xv} NATURE CLASSIFICATION COMPUTER CODE SUBJECT: Suspicious Person
- ^{xvi} http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/ucr/crime-in-the-u.s/2013/crime-in-the-u.s.-2013/tables/table-42/table_42_arrests_by_sex_2013.xls
- ^{xvii} Initial Data Assessment Crime: Victims, Suspects, and Arrests 2009-2014. At <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/www/groups/public/@mpd/documents/webcontent/wcms1p-138611.pdf>
- ^{xviii} For more information, visit: <https://support.google.com/fusiontables/answer/2571232?hl=en>
- ^{xix} Initial Data Assessment Crime: Victims, Suspects, and Arrests 2009-2014. At <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/www/groups/public/@mpd/documents/webcontent/wcms1p-138611.pdf>
- ^{xx} Initial Data Assessment Crime: Victims, Suspects, and Arrests 2009-2014. At <http://www.ci.minneapolis.mn.us/www/groups/public/@mpd/documents/webcontent/wcms1p-138611.pdf>