



HEWITT POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Racial Profiling Report 2024



Table of Contents

Letter to Mayor and Council Members	3
Racial Profiling and the Code of Criminal Procedure	4
Hewitt Police Dept. Policy – Biased Based Policing	7
Racial Profiling Complaints	14
Traffic Stop Data	15
Data Comparison Tables	20
Contraband Hit Rate	22
Summary/Conclusion	23

Dear Mayor and Members of the City Council,

Senate Bill 1074 by the 77th Texas Legislature in 2001 established a prohibition against racial profiling by a peace officer. It also established that each law enforcement agency must adopt a written policy on racial profiling that includes defined acts that constitute racial profiling along with a process for receiving and investigating complaints of racial profiling. The legislature also established requirements related to data collection and annual reporting of racial profiling information. These laws are codified in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure, Articles 2.131 through 2.1385, some of which are further described in this report.

Texas Racial Profiling law requires the agency administrator to submit an annual racial profiling report to the governing body of the municipality served by the agency. This report serves that purpose.

The previous page provides a table of contents listing the included sections to this report: a definition of racial profiling and criminal profiling; Texas Racial Profiling Law as established by the legislature and codified in the Texas Code of Criminal Procedure; Hewitt Police Department policy applicable to the Texas Racial Profiling Law; racial profiling complaints on Hewitt Police Department officers; tables used to report and analyze data as required by law; and additional data not required by law but important to the discussion of racial profiling.

Racial Profiling

Racial Profiling refers to the discriminatory targeting of individuals for a suspicion of crime based upon the individual's ethnicity, race, religion or national origin and other such identifying characteristics. It is unconstitutional policing and it destroys community trust and police legitimacy.

Racial Profiling should be distinguished from Criminal Profiling. Criminal Profiling is based upon evidence gathered from previous crimes, victim or witness testimony that uses knowledge, training, and experience to narrow a field of suspects during a criminal investigation. Factual information, patterns of activity, and motives are some of the aspects considered during criminal profiling, which is a legitimate law enforcement technique.

Code of Criminal Procedure

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) prohibits racial profiling by a Peace Officer, defines a "law enforcement agency", a "motor vehicle stop", and the categories contained in "race and ethnicity."

CCP Article 2.131. RACIAL PROFILING PROHIBITED. A Peace Officer may NOT engage in racial profiling.

CCP Article 2.132. LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY ON RACIAL PROFILING. This article requires each law enforcement agency adopt a written policy on racial profiling, and the policy must:

1. Define acts constituting racial profiling;
2. Prohibit peace officers from engaging in racial profiling;

3. Implement a complaint process for allegations of racial profiling;
4. Provide public education relating to a compliment and complaint process;
5. Require corrective action against a peace officer engaged in racial profiling;
6. Require data collection on traffic stops relating to (referred to as Tier 1):
 - a. Race or ethnicity;
 - b. Whether a search was conducted and, if so, whether it was by consent;
 - c. Whether the officer knew the race of the individual before the stop;
 - d. Whether the officer used physical force that resulted in injury;
 - e. Location of the stop;
 - f. Reason for the stop;
7. Require the agency administrator to submit an annual report to:
 - a. Texas Commission on Law Enforcement;
 - b. The governing body of the municipality served by the agency.
8. Examine the feasibility of installing cameras in each agency law enforcement vehicle used to make traffic stops. Examine the feasibility of equipping each officer with a body worn camera.
9. On the commencement of an investigation involving a complaint of racial profiling on an officer as the result of a traffic stop where video and audio were recorded, the agency will promptly provide the officer a copy of the recordings upon written request of the officer.

CCP Article 2.133. REPORTS REQUIRED FOR MOTOR VEHICLE STOPS. This article provides a list of the data that an officer must report to the law enforcement agency for each motor vehicle stop, which must include (referred to as Tier 2 Data):

1. Operator's gender;
2. Operator's race or ethnicity;
3. Reason for the stop;
4. Whether a search was conducted and if so, if the search was by consent;
5. If contraband was found during the search and if so, a description of the contraband;
6. Reason for the search;
 - a. Contraband in plain view;
 - b. Probable cause or reasonable suspicion;

- c. Result of towing or arrest of any person in the vehicle;
- 7. Arrest as a result of the search;
 - a. Based on violation of the Penal Code;
 - b. Based on violation of a traffic law or ordinance;
 - c. Based on an outstanding warrant;
- 8. Approximate location of the stop;
- 9. Result of the stop (verbal warning, written warning, citation);
- 10. Whether the officer used physical force that resulted in injury.

CCP Article 2.134. COMPILATION AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION COLLECTED. This article requires a law enforcement agency to compile and analyze the information collected under Article 2.132 and 2.133 to determine the prevalence of racial profiling by peace officers employed by the agency. The report must be submitted to TCOLE and the governing body of the municipality no later than March 1 of each year, and must contain:

- 1. A comparative analysis to:
 - a. Compare the number of stops within the jurisdiction of persons who are recognized as racial or ethnic minorities and persons who are not recognized as racial or ethnic minorities;
 - b. Examine the disposition of the stops categorized according to the race or ethnicity of the persons, including any searches resulting from the stops;
 - c. Evaluate and compare the number of searches resulting from the stops and whether contraband was discovered;
- 2. Information relating to each complaint filed with the agency alleging that a peace officer has engaged in racial profiling.

Hewitt Police Department Policy Manual

Policy 2.2 - Biased Based Policing

The Hewitt Police Department has adopted a Biased-Based Policing policy. This policy (updated 11/2024) along with Hewitt Police Department Policies 2.4 and 2.4.1 meet the requirements of CCP article 2.132; Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling.

I. POLICY

We are committed to a respect for constitutional rights in the performance of our duties. Our success is based on the respect we give to our communities, and the respect members of the community observe toward law enforcement. To this end, we shall exercise our sworn duties, responsibilities, and obligations in a manner that does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, ethnicity, age, or religion. Respect for diversity and equitable enforcement of the law are essential to our mission.

All enforcement actions shall be based on the standards of reasonable suspicion or probable cause as required by the Fourth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution and by statutory authority. In all enforcement decisions, officers shall be able to articulate specific facts, circumstances, and conclusions that support probable cause or reasonable suspicion for arrests, searches, seizures, and stops of individuals. Officers shall not stop, detain, arrest, search, or attempt to search anyone based solely upon the person's race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group.

All departmental orders are informed and guided by this directive. Nothing in this order limits non-enforcement contacts between officers and the public.

II. PURPOSE

The purpose of this order is to provide general guidance on reducing the presence of bias in law enforcement actions, to identify key contexts in which bias may influence these actions, and emphasize the importance of the constitutional guidelines within which we operate.

III. DEFINITIONS

Most of the following terms appear in this policy statement. In any case, these terms appear in the larger public discourse about alleged biased enforcement behavior and in other orders. These definitions are intended to facilitate on-going discussion and analysis of our enforcement practices.

- A. Bias: Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.
- B. Biased-based policing: Stopping, detaining, searching, or attempting to search, or using force against a person based upon his or her race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group.
- C. Ethnicity: A cluster of characteristics that may include race but also cultural characteristics or traits that are shared by a group with a common experience or history.
- D. Gender: Unlike sex, a psychological classification based on cultural characteristics or traits.
- E. Probable cause: Specific facts and circumstances within an officer's knowledge that would lead a reasonable officer to believe that a specific offense has been or is being committed, and that the suspect has committed it. Probable cause will be determined by the courts reviewing the totality of the circumstances surrounding the arrest or search from an objective point of view.
- F. Race: A category of people of a particular descent, including Caucasian,

African, Hispanic, Asian, Middle Eastern, or Native American descent. As distinct from ethnicity, race refers only to physical characteristics sufficiently distinctive to group people under a classification.

- G. Racial profiling: A law-enforcement initiated action based on an individual's race, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on the individual's behavior or on information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity.
- H. Reasonable suspicion: Specific facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable officer to believe criminal activity is afoot and the person to be detained is somehow involved. Reasonable suspicion will be determined by the courts reviewing the totality of the circumstances surrounding the detention from an objective point of view.
- I. Sex: A biological classification, male or female, based on physical and genetic characteristics.
- J. Stop: An investigative detention. The detention of a subject for a brief period of time, based on reasonable suspicion.

IV. PROCEDURES

A. General Responsibilities

1. Officers are prohibited from engaging in bias-based profiling or stopping, detaining, searching, arresting, or taking any enforcement action including seizure or forfeiture activities, against any person based solely on the person's race, ethnic background, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, cultural group, or any other identifiable group. These characteristics, however, may form part of reasonable suspicion or probable cause when officers are seeking a suspect with one or more of these attributes.

(TBP: 2.01)

2. Investigative detentions, traffic stops, arrests, searches, and property seizures by officers will be based on a standard of reasonable suspicion or probable cause in accordance with the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Officers must be able to articulate specific facts and circumstances that support reasonable suspicion or probable cause for investigative detentions, traffic stops, subject stops, arrests, nonconsensual searches, and property seizures. Except as provided in number 3 below, officers shall not consider race/ethnicity in establishing either reasonable suspicion or probable cause. Similarly, except as provided below, officers shall not consider race/ethnicity in deciding to initiate even those nonconsensual encounters that do not amount to legal detentions or to request consent to search.
3. Officers may take into account the reported race or ethnicity of a specific suspect or suspects based on trustworthy, locally relevant information that links a person or persons of a specific race/ethnicity to a particular unlawful incident(s). Race/ethnicity can never be used as the sole basis for probable cause or reasonable suspicion. Except as provided above, reasonable suspicion or probable cause shall form the basis for any enforcement actions or decisions. Individuals shall be subjected to stops, seizures, or detentions only upon reasonable suspicion that they have committed, are committing, or are about to commit an offense. Officers shall document the elements of reasonable suspicion and probable cause in appropriate reports.
4. Officers shall observe all constitutional safeguards and shall respect the constitutional rights of all persons.
 - a. As traffic stops furnish a primary source of bias-related complaints, officers shall have a firm understanding of the warrantless searches allowed by law, particularly the use of consent. How the officer disengages from a traffic stop may be crucial to a person's perception of fairness or discrimination.
 - b. Officers shall not use the refusal or lack of cooperation to

justify a search of the person or vehicle or a prolonged detention once reasonable suspicion has been dispelled.

5. All personnel shall treat everyone with the same courtesy and respect that they would have others observe to department personnel. To this end, personnel are reminded that the exercise of courtesy and respect engenders a future willingness to cooperate with law enforcement.
 - a. Personnel shall facilitate an individual's access to other governmental services whenever possible, and shall actively provide referrals to other appropriate agencies.
 - b. All personnel shall courteously accept, document, and forward to the Chief of Police any complaints made by an individual against the department. Further, officers shall provide information on the complaint process and shall give copies of "How to Make a Complaint" or "Compliment" when appropriate.
 6. When feasible, personnel shall offer explanations of the reasons for enforcement actions or other decisions that bear on the individual's well-being unless the explanation would undermine an investigation or jeopardize an officer's safety.
 7. When feasible, all personnel shall identify themselves by name. When a person requests the information, personnel shall give their departmental identification number, name of the immediate supervisor, or any other reasonable information.
- B. Supervisory Responsibilities
1. Supervisors shall be held accountable for the observance of constitutional safeguards during the performance of their duties. Supervisors shall identify and correct instances of bias in the work of their subordinates.

2. Supervisors shall use the disciplinary mechanisms of the department to ensure compliance with this order and the constitutional requirements of law enforcement.
3. Supervisors shall be mindful that in accounting for the actions and performance of subordinates, supervisors are key to maintaining community trust in law enforcement. Supervisors shall continually reinforce the ethic of impartial enforcement of the laws, and shall ensure that personnel, by their actions, maintain the community's trust in law enforcement.
4. Supervisors are reminded that biased enforcement of the laws engenders not only mistrust of law enforcement, but increases safety risks to personnel as well as exposing the employee(s) and department to liability.
5. Supervisors shall be held accountable for repeated instances of biased enforcement of their subordinates.
6. Supervisors shall ensure that all enforcement actions are duly documented per departmental policy. Supervisors shall ensure that all reports show adequate documentation of reasonable suspicion and probable cause, if applicable.
7. Supervisors shall facilitate the filing of any complaints/compliments about law-enforcement service.
8. Supervisors will randomly review one video tape per officer (either body camera and/or in-car camera video) per month. Supervisors are not required to watch each incident of an entire shift; however, reviewing the footage in a manner intended to gain an understanding of that officer's performance and adherence to policy and law is required. Supervisors will document the random

review of the video in the police department's CAD system and note of violations or no violations observed. If any violations of policy or law have been observed they will be addressed through the use of existing internal affairs policy. (TBP: 2.01)

9. Section 8 above applies only to first-line uniformed officers and their immediate supervisors. In the absence of a first-line supervisor this responsibility will move to the Lieutenant.

C. Disciplinary consequences

Actions prohibited by this order shall be cause for disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal.

D. Training (TBP: 2.01)

Officers shall complete all training required by state law regarding bias-based profiling.

V. COMPLAINTS

- A. The department shall publish "How to Make a Complaint" folders and make them available at all city facilities and other public locations throughout the city. The department's complaint process and its bias-based profiling policy will be posted on the department's website. Whenever possible, the media will be used to inform the public of the department's policy and complaint process.
- B. Complaints alleging incidents of bias-based profiling will be fully investigated as described under Policy 2.4.
- C. Complainants will be notified of the results of the investigations when the investigation is completed.

VI. RECORD KEEPING

- A. The department will maintain all required records on traffic stops pursuant to state law.
- B. The information collected above will be reported to the city council annually.
- C. The information will also be reported to TCOLE in the required format.

RACIAL PROFILING COMPLAINTS

During the time period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 the Hewitt Police Department received 1 allegation of racial profiling against peace officers employed by the City of Hewitt Police Department.

This allegation was addressed per Hewitt Police Department policy under Incident # 2024-01 IA. The allegation was determined to be “Unfounded”. A finding of “Unfounded” is defined as: The evidence indicates that the conduct did not occur.

HEWITT POLICE DEPARTMENT

TRAFFIC STOP DATA YEAR 2024

Total Traffic Stops: 5175

Race/Ethnicity known prior to stop

Yes	270	5.22%
No	4905	94.78%

Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan native/American Indian	41	0.79%
Asian/Pacific Islander	117	2.26%
Black	940	18.16%
White	3033	58.61%
Hispanic/Latino	1044	20.17%

Gender

	Male	%	Female	%
Alaskan native/American Indian	31	0.60%	10	0.19%
Asian/Pacific Islander	77	1.49%	40	0.77%
Black	573	11.07%	367	7.09%
White	1792	34.63%	1241	23.98%
Hispanic/Latino	717	14.3%	327	6.32%
Total	3190		1985	

Reason for the Stop

Violation of the Law Total: 30

Alaskan native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	7
White	21
Hispanic/Latino	1

Pre-existing Knowledge Total: 50

Alaskan native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	8
White	30
Hispanic/Latino	11

Moving Traff Violation Total: 2429

Alaskan native/American Indian	24
Asian/Pacific Islander	79
Black	420
White	1431
Hispanic/Latino	475

Vehicle Traff Violation Total: 2666

Alaskan native/American Indian	17
Asian/Pacific Islander	36
Black	505
White	1551
Hispanic/Latino	557

Search Conducted

	Yes	No	% Searched
Alaskan native/American Indian	1	40	2.4%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4	113	3.4%
Black	98	842	10.4%
White	168	2865	5.5%
Hispanic/Latino	59	985	5.7%
Total	330	4845	6.3%

Reason for Search

Consent Total 55 / % of Searches per group (SPG):

Alaskan native/American Indian	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	2	50.0%
Black	5	5.1%%
White	42	25.0%
Hispanic/Latino	6	10.2%

Contraband in Plain View Total: 6

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	3
Hispanic/Latino	3

Prob Cause Total 224/% of SPG

Alaskan/American Indian	1	100%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	25%
Black	74	75.5%
White	103	61.3%
Hispanic/Latino	45	76.3%

Inventory Total 15 / % of SPG

Alaskan/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black	6	6.1%
White	7	4.2%
Hispanic/Latino	2	3.4%

Incident to Arrest Total 30/ % of SPG

Alaskan/American Indian	0	0%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0%
Black	13	13.3%
White	15	8.9%
Hispanic/Latino	2	3.4%

Was Contraband Discovered

	Yes	No	Hit Rate%
Alaskan/American Indian	1	0	100%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	3	25%
Black	54	44	55%
White	89	79	53%
Hispanic/Latino	38	21	64%
Total (HIT RATE)	183	147	55.5%

Did Finding Contraband Result in Arrest

	Yes	No	%
Alaskan/American Indian	0	1	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	1	0
Black	4	50	7.4%
White	13	76	14.6%
Hispanic/Latino	3	35	8.6%
Total	20	163	7.9%

Description of Contraband (one stop may result in more than one contraband type being seized)

Drugs Total 144 / % of Contraband for Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	100%
Black	44	81.5 %
White	72	80.9%
Hispanic/Latino	27	71.1%

Currency Total: 0

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic/Latino	0

Weapons Total 6 / % of
Contraband for Race/Ethnicity

Alaskan/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black	2	3.7%
White	4	4.5%
Hispanic/Latino	0	0

Alcohol Total 23 / % of
Contraband

Alaskan/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	0
Black	9	16.7%
White	6	6.7%
Hispanic/Latino	8	21.1%

Stolen Property Total: 2

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	2
Hispanic/Latino	0

Other Total: 22

Alaskan native/American Indian	1
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	3
White	11
Hispanic/Latino	7

Result of the Stop

Verbal Warning Total: 3552

Alaskan native/American Indian	27
Asian/Pacific Islander	90
Black	611
White	2153
Hispanic/Latino	671

Written Warning Total: 283

Alaskan native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	6
Black	65
White	167
Hispanic/Latino	43

Citation Total: 1216

Alaskan native/American Indian	12
Asian/Pacific Islander	19
Black	238
White	633
Hispanic/Latino	314

Written Warning and Arrest Total: 4

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	2
Hispanic/Latino	2

Citation and Arrest Total: 8

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	2
White	4
Hispanic/Latino	2

Arrest Total: 112

Alaskan native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	2
Black	29
White	51
Hispanic/Latino	28

ARREST FOR (more than one may apply per arrest)

Penal Code Violation Total: 73

Alaskan native/American Indian	2
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	16
White	33
Hispanic/Latino	21

Traffic Law Violation Total: 16

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	6
White	6
Hispanic/Latino	4

City Ordinance Violation Total: 0

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	0
Black	0
White	0
Hispanic/Latino	0

Existing Warrant Total: 35

Alaskan native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	1
Black	9
White	18
Hispanic/Latino	7

Physical Force Resulting in Bodily Injury During the Stop

	Yes	No
Alaskan native/American Indian	0	41
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	117
Black	0	938
White	0	3029
Hispanic/Latino	0	1042
Total	0	5167

COMPARISON TABLES

Table 1. Total Traffic Stops

Race/Ethnicity	Total	Percentage
Alaska Native or American Indian	41	0.79%
Asian or Pacific Islander	117	2.26%
Black	940	18.16%
White	3033	58.61%
Hispanic or Latino	1044	20.17%
TOTAL	5175	100% (Rounded)

In 94.78% of all traffic stops, officers reported that they did not know the race/ethnicity of the driver prior to the stop.

Table 2. Results of Stops

Race/Ethnicity	Traffic Stops	Citation	Citation %	Verbal Warning	Verbal %	Written Warning	Written %	Arrest	Arrest %
Alaska Native/ American Indian	41	12	1.0	27	0.8	2	0.7	2	1.8
Asian/ Pacific Islander	117	19	1.6	90	2.5	6	2.1	2	1.8
Black	940	238	19.6	611	17.2	65	23.0	29	25.9
White	3033	633	52.1	2153	60.6	167	59.0	51	45.5
Hispanic/ Latino	1044	314	25.8	671	18.9	43	15.2	28	25.0
TOTAL	5175	1216	100	3552	100	283	100	112	100

Table 3. Consent Search

Race/Ethnicity	Searches	Consent Searches	Consent %
Alaska Native or American Indian	1	0	0
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	2	3.6
Black	98	5	9.1
White	168	42	76.4
Hispanic or Latino	59	6	10.9
TOTAL	330	55	100

6.4% of all traffic stops resulted in a search

Table 4. Detailed Search Data

Race and Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Finding Result in Arrest	Finding Result in Arrest %	Percent Searches	Percent Contraband Found
Alaska Native or American Indian	1	1	0	0%	0.3%	0.5%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	0	0%	1.2%	0.5%
Black	98	54	4	7.4%	29.7%	29.5%
White	168	89	13	14.6%	50.9%	48.6%
Hispanic or Latino	59	38	3	7.9%	17.9%	20.8%
TOTAL	330	183	20	10.9	100%	100%

CONTRABAND HIT RATE

“Hit rate” is the common term used in law enforcement to determine the percentage of searches by peace officers that result in contraband being found. Hit rates by race/ethnicity groups may be examined to help determine the prevalence of racial profiling occurring within a law enforcement agency. Nationally, an effective hit rate is generally considered to be approximately twenty to thirty percent. If racial groups have low hit rates, or there is substantial difference in hit rates among the groups, it may imply that racial groups are being subjected to different standards. As can be observed in the chart below, the three groups with the most searches conducted reflect a hit rate of fifty-three (53) percent or more, well above the average nationally, indicating officers are conducting searches on the appropriate persons. Additionally, there is not great disparity among the hit rates associated with those groups.

Race and Ethnicity	Searches	Contraband Found Yes	Contraband Hit Rate
Alaska Native or American Indian	1	1	100%
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	1	25%
Black	98	54	55%
White	168	89	53%
Hispanic or Latino	59	38	64%

SUMMARY

A review of traffic stop data by Hewitt Police Department peace officers during the 2024 calendar year reveals that over 58% of vehicle operators stopped by officers were white. However, one must look further than just the number of individuals in a group that were stopped to determine if racial profiling may be occurring within a law enforcement agency.

Important factors to be considered are the percentage of stops when the officer did not know the race/ethnicity of the operator; is there a demonstrated difference in the outcome for groups once the race/ethnicity has been determined; is there a demonstrated low hit rate for a group; and is there a demonstrated significant difference in outcome for groups after contraband was found.

- The included data indicates in a vast majority (94.78%) of the traffic stops conducted by Hewitt officers, the officers did not know the race/ethnicity of the driver prior to initiating the traffic stop. This is a 2% increase over last year and consistent with national averages.
- There was not a significant difference in the result of the stop when compared to the number of stops for each group (only groups with relevant number of stops included).

	T-stops %	Verbal Warning %	Written Warning %	Citation %	Arrest %
Black	18.2	17.2	23.0	19.6	25.9
White	58.6	60.6	59.0	52.1	45.5
Hispanic/Latino	20.2	18.9	15.2	25.8	25.0

- The hit rate for each group was well above 20-30%, which is considered an acceptable hit rate. The rate of arrest after finding contraband during a search was lower for Black and Hispanic/Latino than White (only groups with relevant numbers of contraband found included).

	Hit Rate	Finding Resulted in Arrest
Black	55%	7.4%
White	53%	14.6%
Hispanic/Latino	64%	7.9%

CONCLUSION

The 2024 Racial Profiling Report concludes that Hewitt Police Officers are finding contraband when expected based upon sound law enforcement practices and not due to a focus on a person's race, ethnicity, or biased-based factors. Furthermore, the report validates that HPD is in full compliance with the state racial profiling statutes regarding prevention policies, data collection, vehicle search analysis, and reporting.