

CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
April—June, 2018



Message from Chief Blue

Thank you for your continued interest in our efforts to serve you as the Guardians of the Hill! We've added some information to this quarter's report so please take a look and let us know what you think and what questions you have for us. We heard that readers wanted more information on use of force, for example. You'll see a brief summary of those on page 3. On page 4, you'll find a map depicting the locations of force-involved incidents. Throughout the report, we've added content to illustrate our thinking and to highlight the great work of our officers. We hope you like the additions.

Professional Standards

The department investigates both complaints and contacts, although the review process is more rigorous for complaints. All citizen complaints are investigated by the employee's direct supervisor or the Office of Professional Standards, depending on the seriousness and complexity of the alleged violation. Similarly, all Citizen Contacts are referred to the employee's direct supervisor for review.

These reviews are broken down into 4 categories. Demeanor, use of force, improper conduct, and pursuits. Demeanor reviews deal with allegations that an officer was rude or treated a citizen unprofessionally. Anytime an officer uses force, it must be documented and reviewed. Improper conduct reviews are conducted when it has been alleged that an officer has violated a policy or law. Finally, all vehicle pursuits are carefully documented then reviewed to ensure compliance with department policy and state law and to identify any training opportunities.

Types of Reviews

	Demeanor	Use of Force	Improper Conduct	Pursuit
4th Quarter FY2018	0	14	7	0
4th Quarter FY2017	2	15	3	0

Use of Force

Officers are required to document all use (or implied) use of force. This includes the use of the Taser, pepper spray, firearms, or physical control methods.

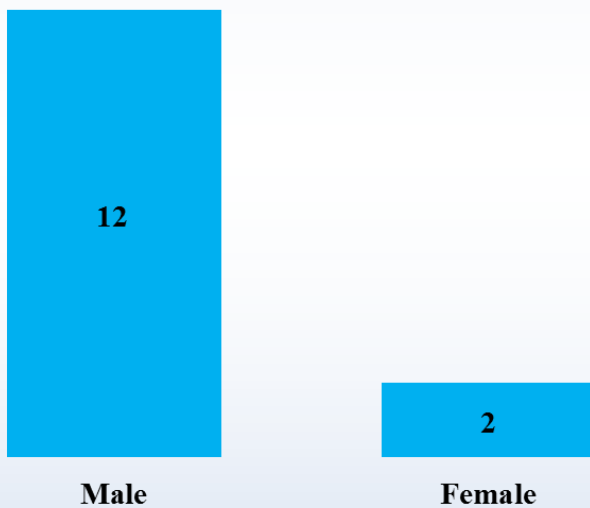
All uses of force are reviewed by the officer's immediate supervisor and forwarded through the chain of command for review.

Number of use-of-force incidents: 14

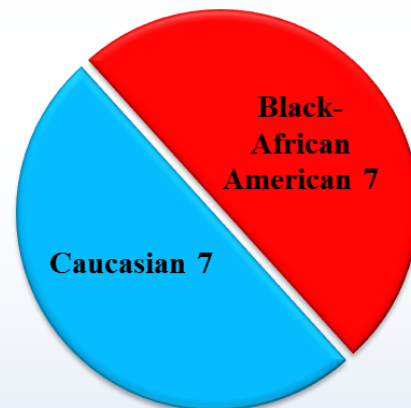
Number of citizens involved: 14

Number of Officers involved: 25

Use of Force by Gender



Use of Force by Race & Ethnicity of Suspect



Synopsis of Use of Force Incidents

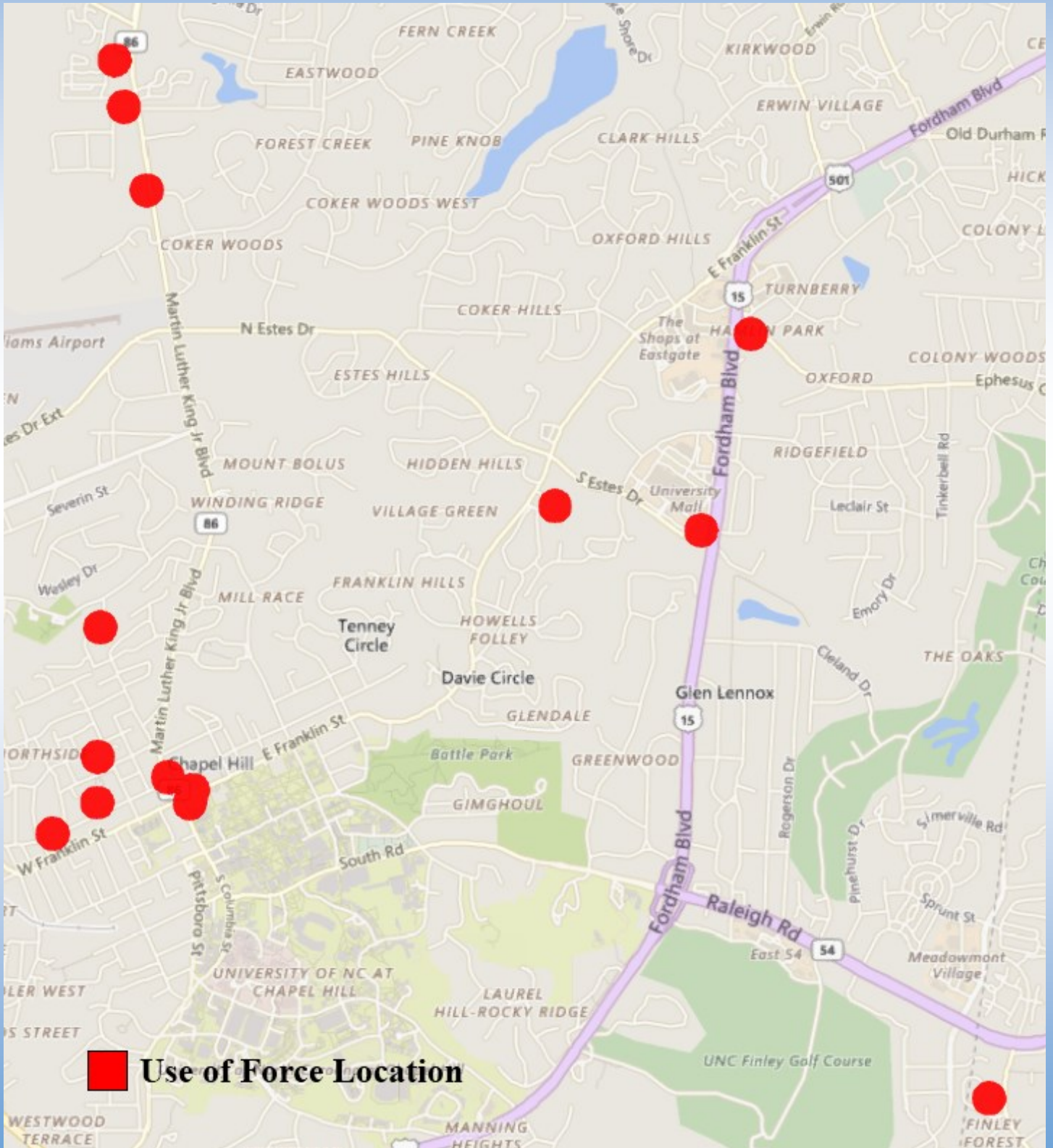
In response to feedback, we have provided a short synopsis of each of the 14 incidents where an officer used force this quarter. Please let us know if there are additional details you feel would be beneficial to include with this information.

Synopsis of Use of Force Incidents

Incident	Situation
1803066	Subjects actively assaulting a subject who was lying on the ground were taken to the ground and handcuffed.
1803387	Subject with outstanding warrant had stolen handgun. Officer pointed handgun at subject and gave verbal commands until subject was handcuffed.
1804051	Suspect involved in a bank robbery was taken into custody at gunpoint.
1804244	Subject involved in multiple disturbances was throwing items into traffic. He ran from officers and was running in and out of traffic. Officers took him to the ground to effect the arrest.
1804350	Subject with felony warrant ran from officer and was taken to the ground during the arrest.
1804495	Subject resisted arrest for domestic assault. Officers threatened the use of a Taser to effect arrest.
1804821	Subject that was under arrest for a larceny ran from officers and was taken to the ground during the arrest.
1804865	Impaired subject who had broken into a car was arrested and became combative during processing at the police station. He was put in restraints.
1804914	Officers pointed their handguns at a subject who was under arrest for a domestic assault. The subject was armed with a handgun at the time of the arrest.
1804977	Subject who had just broken into a home was running from officers and was taken to the ground and handcuffed.
1804364	Subject driving a stolen car was stopped and ordered out of the car at gunpoint.
1805628	Subject was arrested for outstanding warrants. The subject had a knife nearby and did not follow officers commands. Officer pointed handgun at the subject and gave him verbal commands to effect the arrest.
1805970	An intoxicated subject who was causing a disturbance and not complying with officers was taken to the ground and handcuffed.
1806157	Subject who was wanted for outstanding warrants tried to pull away from officers who were effecting the arrest. The subject was pushed against a wall in order to complete the handcuffing.

Use of Force Locations

This map depicts the location of all use of force incidents from this quarter. The area with the largest number of force incidents is the Central Business District. This is also the area where most of our disturbance calls and on-view arrests occur.



Use of Force by Type

Baton	0
Knee Strike	0
K-9 Deployment	0
Hard Hands	15
Hand Strikes	0
Strike Object	0
Taser Warning	0
(PIT)	0
Taser Deployment	1
Feet/Legs	0
OC Spray	0
*Other	0
Pointing Weapon	13

* This chart reflects the total number of officers that used force and the type used and may be higher than the number of incidents, due to multiple officers using force during one incident.

Force Types

Baton—Use or implied use of expandable baton.

Knee Strike—Officer strikes a subject with their knee.

K-9 Deployment—Use or implied use of a K-9 to apprehend a subject.

Hard Hands—Officer uses their hands to physically control subject. Such as restraining a limb or taking the subject to the ground.

Hand Strikes—Officer strikes a subject with their hand.

Strike Object—Officer utilizes an object to strike the subject, such as a flashlight.

Taser Warning—Officer implies the use of a Taser verbally or by pointing.

PIT—Precision Immobilization Technique is a technique used to disable a fleeing vehicle.

Taser Deployment—Taser discharged to apprehend a subject.

Feet/Legs—Officer utilizes their feet or legs to restrain a subject.

OC Spray—Officer utilizes Oleoresin Capsicum (Pepper) spray.

Other—The use or implied use of any force type not covered by another category.

Pointing Weapon—The officer pointed their weapon at a subject.

Misdemeanor Diversion Program (MDP)

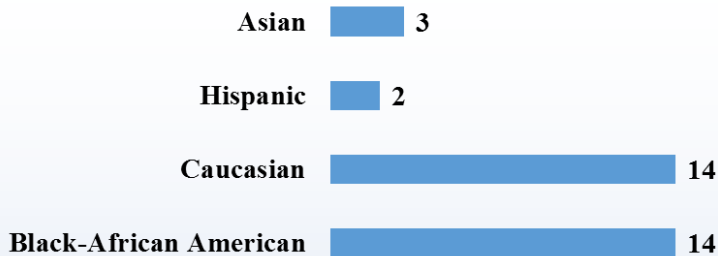
The goal of the MDP is to divert eligible 16-17 year old first-time misdemeanor offenders from adult criminal court and to provide an educational and needs-based service as an alternative to the criminal justice system.

Officers made 1 MDP referral this quarter. It was for trespassing and disorderly conduct. A total of four 16-17 year olds were charged with misdemeanors during this quarter but were not eligible for the MDP program due to the nature of their charges. Two were domestic assault charges, one was charged with a related felony, and the fourth was charged with unauthorized use of a vehicle and resisting arrest.

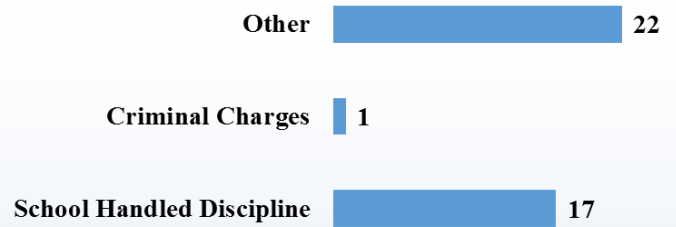
School Resource Officers

The mission of the SRO program is to improve school safety and the educational climate at school. This quarter, there was 1 student diverted to the Misdemeanor Diversion Program in lieu of criminal charges. This was a 16 year old Hispanic male that was a student from another school that came onto school grounds and was attempting to start a fight with a student and refused to leave school property.

SRO Interactions By Race & Ethnicity of Student

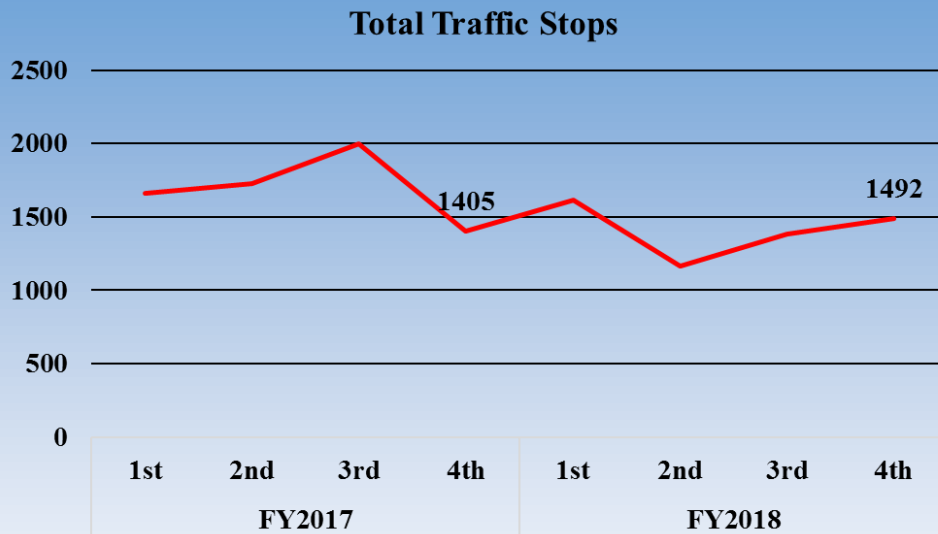


SRO Interactions By Race & Ethnicity of Student



“Other” interactions are those that do not have a direct law-enforcement related outcome. Examples from this quarter include:

- Speaking with students about bullying,
- Speaking with parents.
- Mentoring students.
- Speaking to classes about risky behavior such as the use of drugs and alcohol.

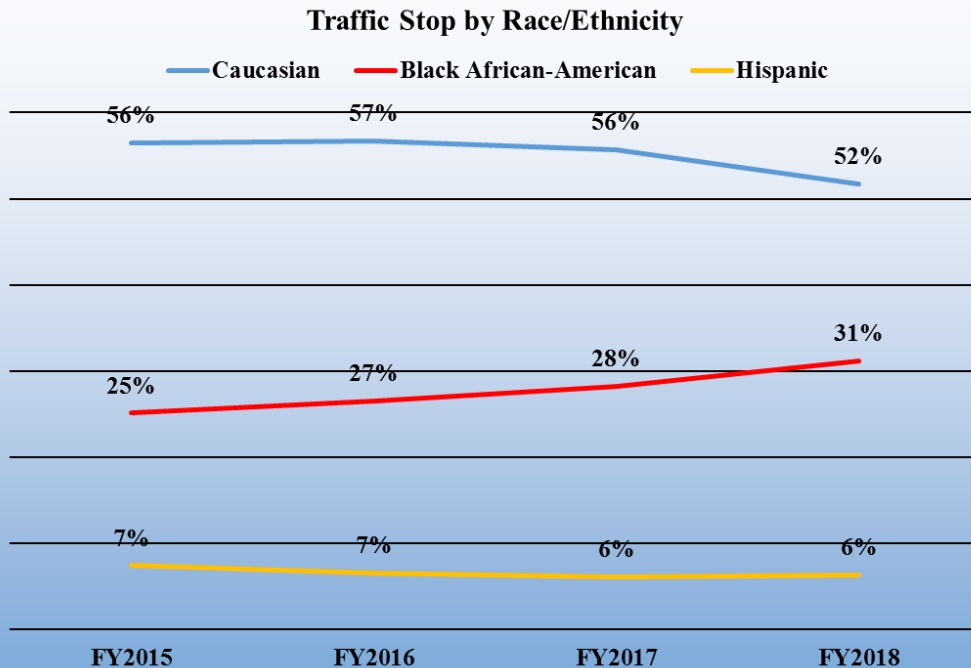


Traffic Stop Data

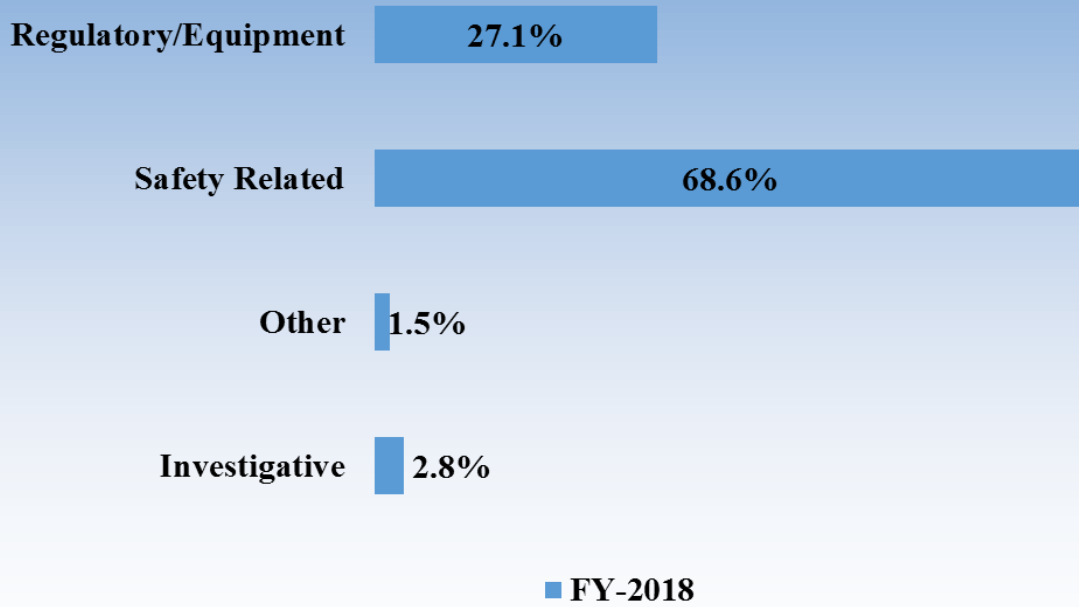
Officers are required to document all traffic stops. This data is reviewed each quarter to identify patterns and/or disparities and to consider where appropriate interventions may be applied.

The overall number of traffic stops remained nearly identical when compared to the 4th Quarter of FY2017. The demographic ratios of drivers stopped in FY2018 were 52% Caucasian, 31% Black-African American, and 6% Hispanic.

The percentage of Black African-American motorists stopped has trended up from 25% in FY2015, to 31% in FY2018.



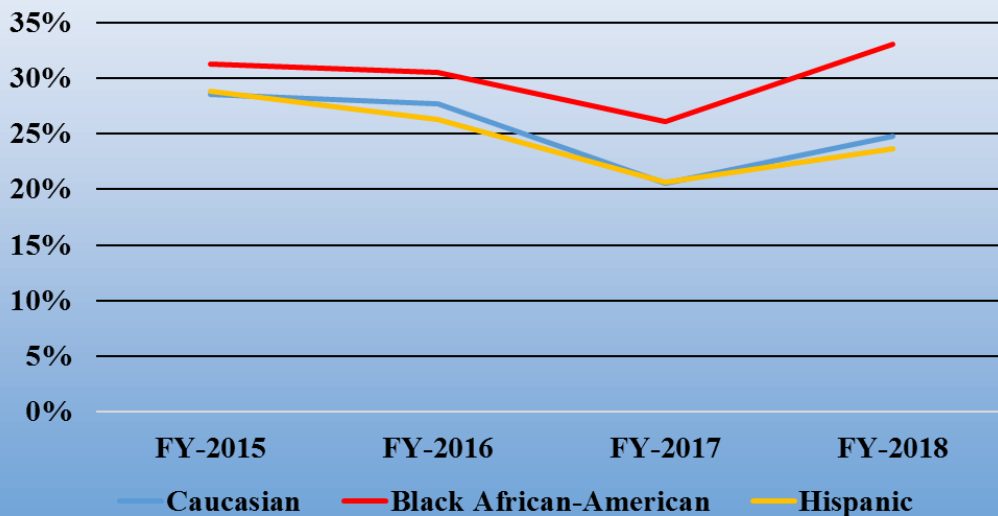
Initial Reason for Traffic Stop FY-2018



Reasons for Traffic Stops

We continue to emphasize safety concerns as the reason for traffic stops. We have decreased the overall number of regulatory/equipment stops from 2,239 in FY2015 to 1,549 in FY2018. This is a reduction of 45%. While our overall stops for regulatory & equipment violations have decreased, the rate that Black African-Americans were stopped for these violations increased during FY2018. We will continue to monitor this disparity.

Traffic Stops for Regulatory / Equipment Violations by Race/Ethnicity

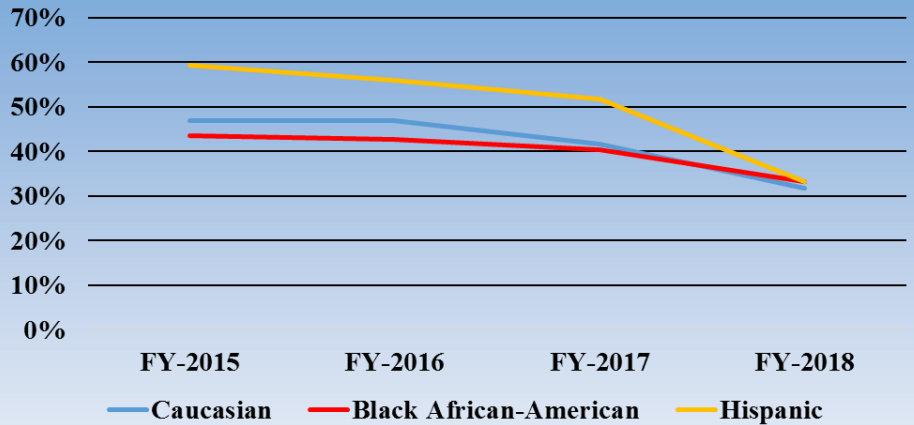


Citations issued as the result of a regulatory or equipment violation have decreased steadily since FY2015.

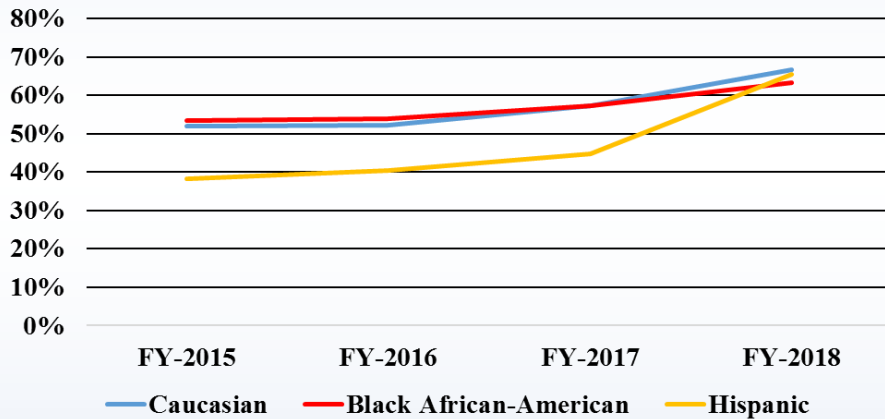
In FY2015 59% of Hispanic motorists who were stopped for equipment or regulatory violations received a citation. That decreased to 33% in FY2018.

Caucasian motorists decreased from 47% to 32% and Black African-American motorist decreased from 44% to 33%.

Citations as a Result of Regulatory / Equipment Violation Traffic Stops by Race/Ethnicity



Warning or No Action as a Result of Regulatory / Equipment Violation Traffic Stops by Race/Ethnicity



Officers electing to take no enforcement action as the result of regulatory or equipment violation stops increased in FY2018 compared to FY2015.

In FY2015 Caucasian motorists were warned 52% of the time with Black African-American motorist receiving a warning 53% of the time and Hispanic motorists received a warning 38% of the time.

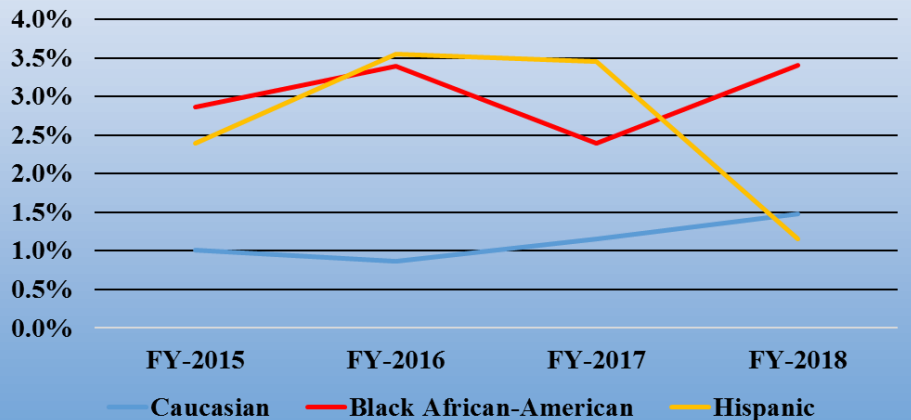
In FY2018 the number of Hispanic motorists that received a warning increased to 66%

Arrests made after a traffic stop for regulatory or equipment violations decreased sharply for Hispanic motorists. From 3.5% in FY2017 to 1% in FY2018.

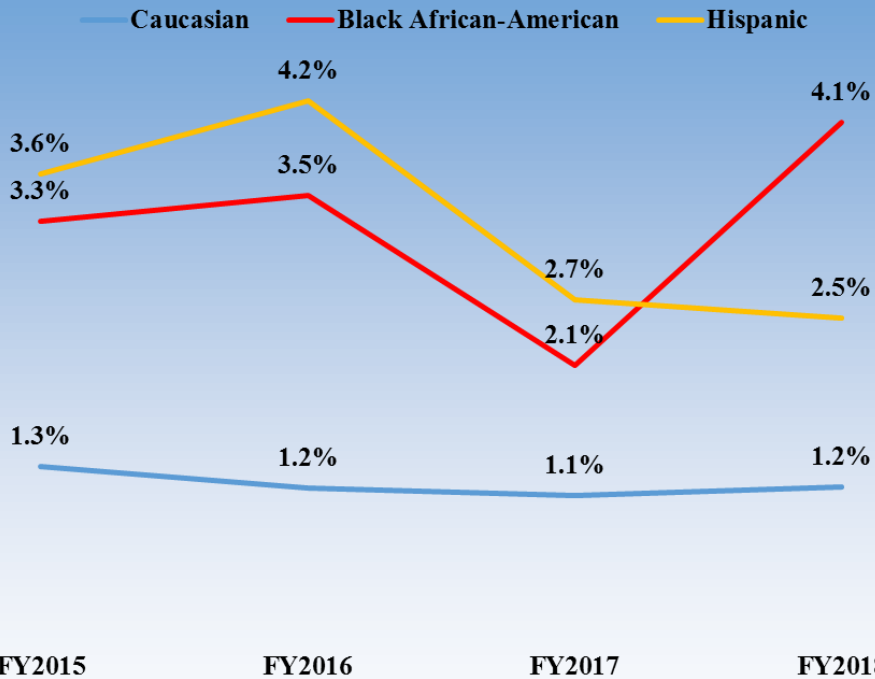
Only 87 Hispanic motorists were stopped for equipment or regulatory violations as the initial reason for the stop in FY2018.

We have examined the increase reported in Black-African-American motorist arrests and address this later in this report.

Arrest as a Result of Regulatory / Equipment Violation Traffic Stops by Race/Ethnicity



Traffic Stop Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

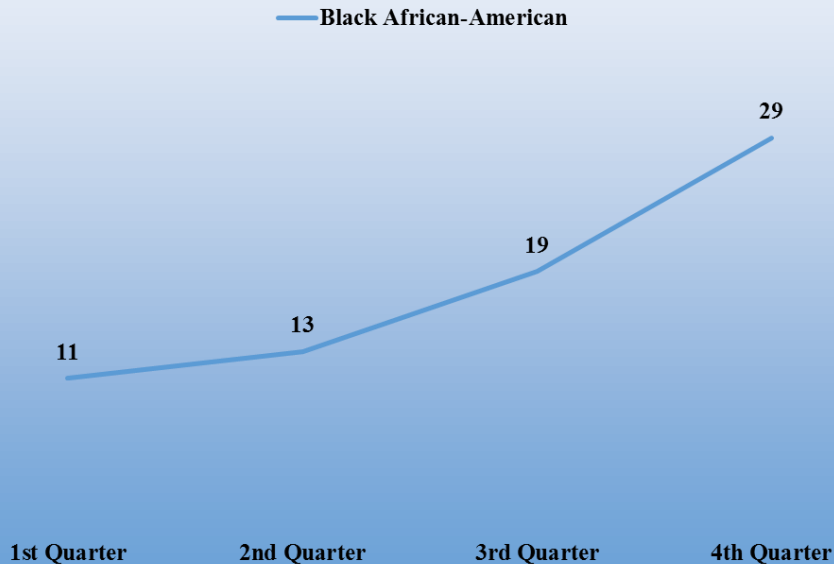


We experienced an increase in the arrest rate during traffic stops for Black-African Americans during FY2018.

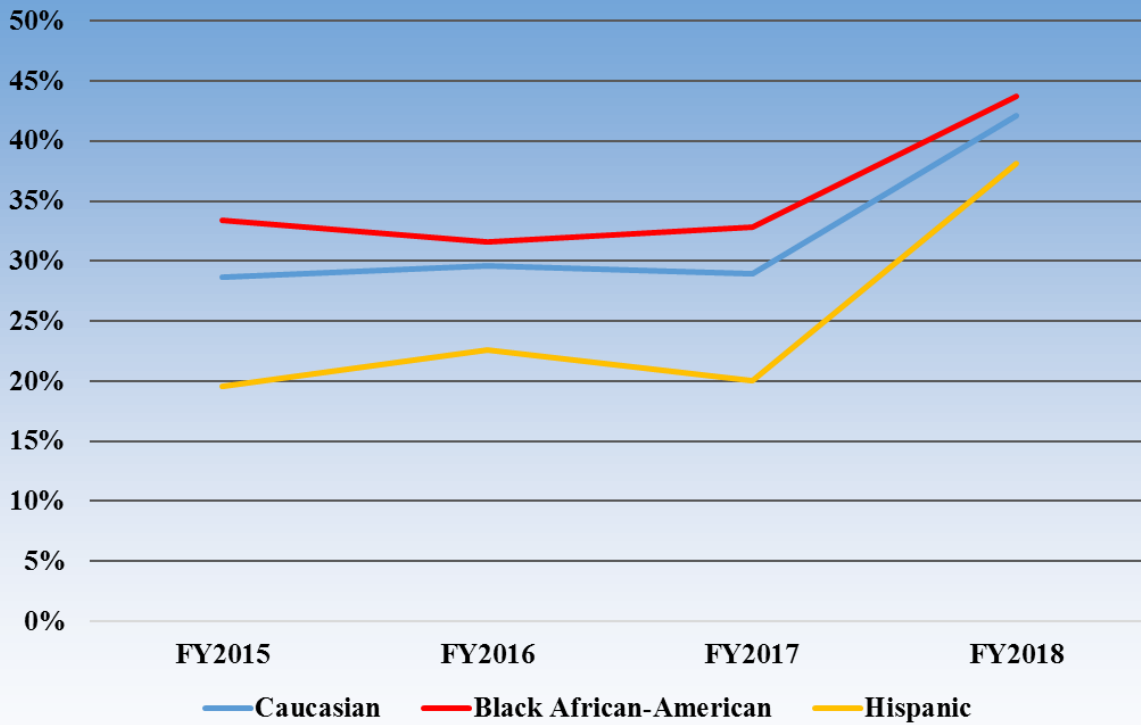
In the 4th quarter, 29 Black African-Americans were arrested during traffic stops. 59% (17) of the arrests were for driving while impaired, 24% (7) were for outstanding warrants for arrest, 14% (4) were for felony offenses, and 3% (1) were for misdemeanor drug offenses.

All of but one of these arrests were for serious offenses or warrants and offered limited (or no) discretion in the decision to arrest.

Traffic Stop Arrests Black African-Americans FY2018

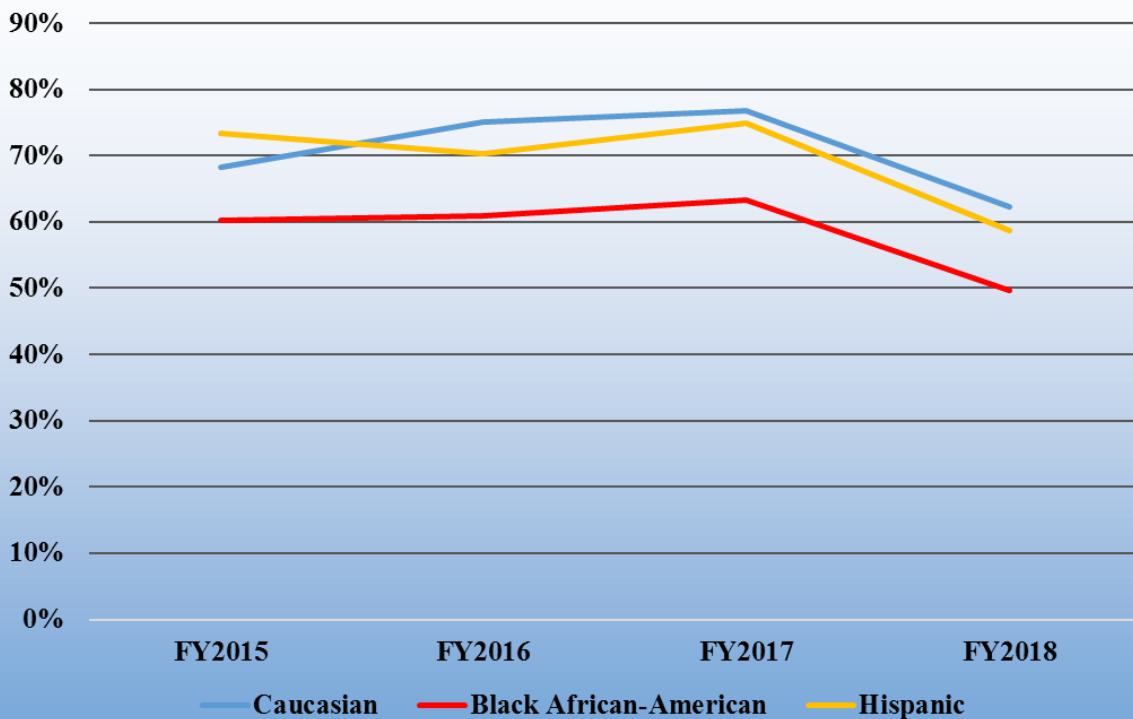


Traffic Stop Warnings by Race/Ethnicity

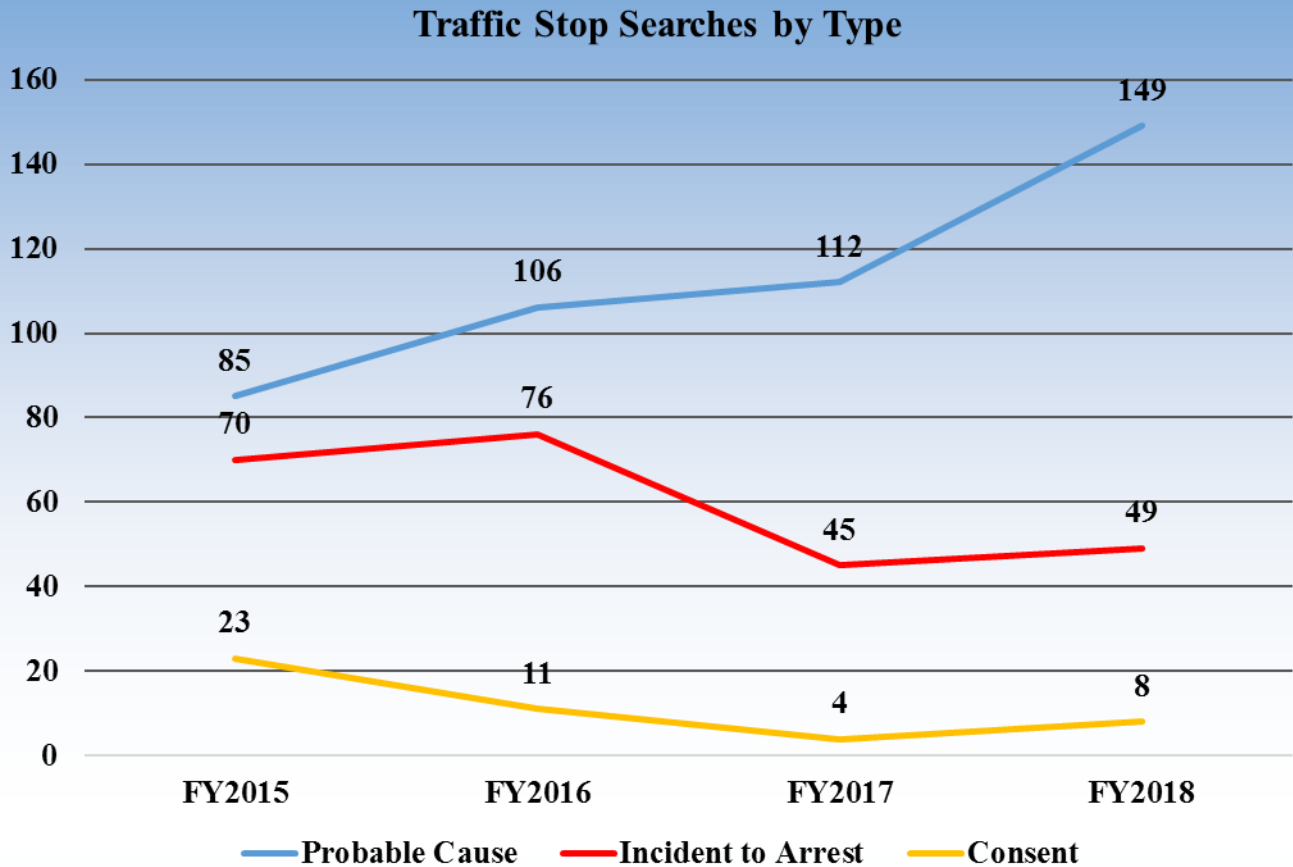


The number of motorists receiving warnings has increased dramatically across all demographics. This has resulted in the number of citations being issued to decline as well.

Traffic Stop Citations by Race/Ethnicity



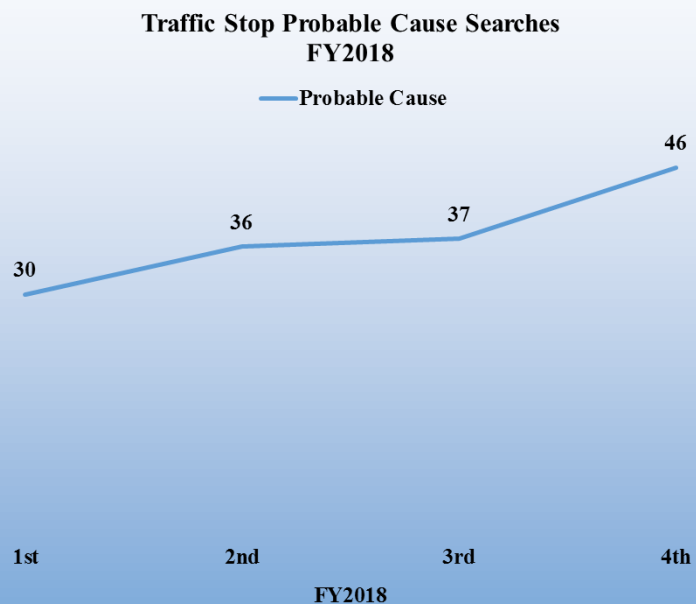
Searches Conducted During Traffic Stops

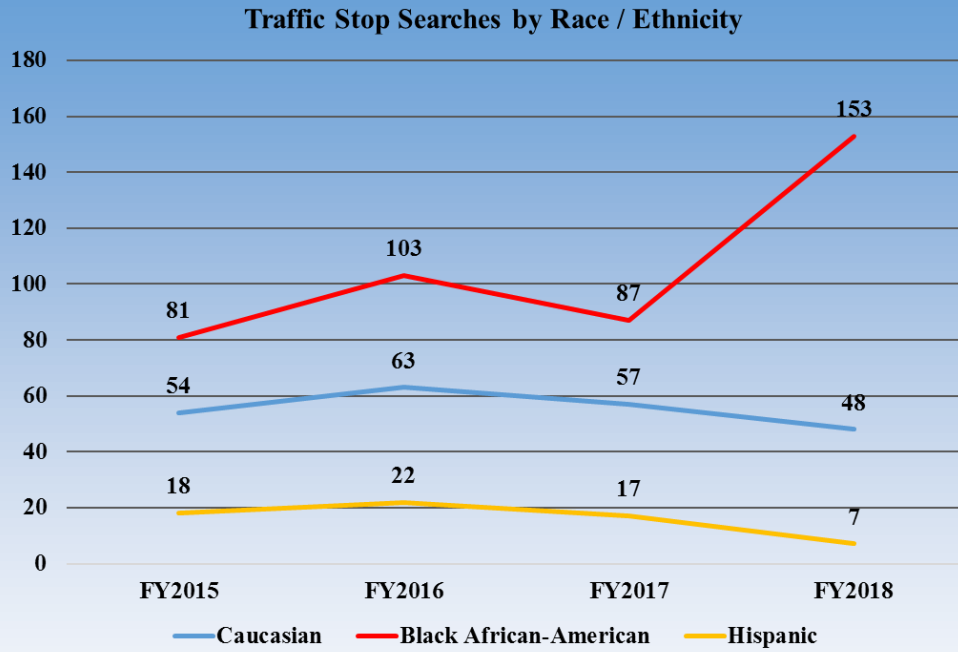


Probable cause searches of vehicles during traffic stops increased during FY2018, particularly during the 4th quarter of FY2018.

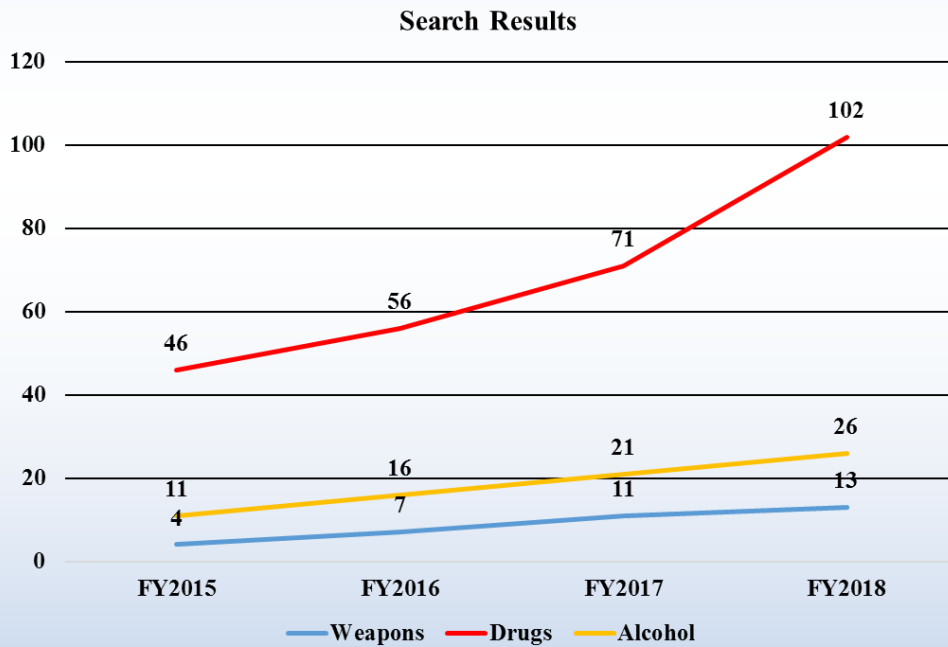
Officers have increasingly encountered the odor of marijuana during traffic stops, which has resulted in the increase of searches.

We will continue to monitor this to see if the trend continues.





Searches conducted involving Black African-American motorist increased dramatically in FY2018. We will monitor this to see if the trend continues.

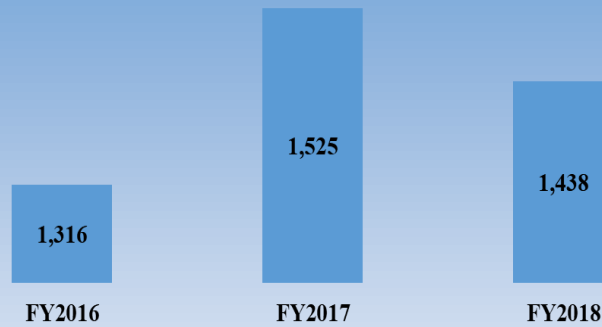


The instance of officers finding drugs during a traffic stop search in FY2018 has increased 143% from FY2015 levels. The amount of weapons and alcohol has also increased.

In FY2018, 29% of the searches conducted during a traffic stop yielded either no contraband or only trace amounts of drugs.

Crashes

**FY2016-FY2018
Total Crashes**



While the total number of crashes increased 8% between FY2016 and FY2018, the percentage of crashes with reported injuries remained at approximately 5% of all reported crashes.

**FY2016-FY2018
Crashes with Reported Injuries**

The majority of crashes with reported injuries (77%-83%) involved no visible injuries but did result in the motorist complaining of pain or soreness.



**FY2016-FY2018
Crashes with Disabling or Evident Injuries**



Crashes with disabling or evident injuries decreased when compared to all injury classes.

In FY2016, crashes resulting in disabling or evident injuries represented 20% of all injury crashes. That increased to 23% in FY2017 and decreased to 17% in FY2018.

Crash Fatalities

FY2016-FY2018 Crashes with Fatalities

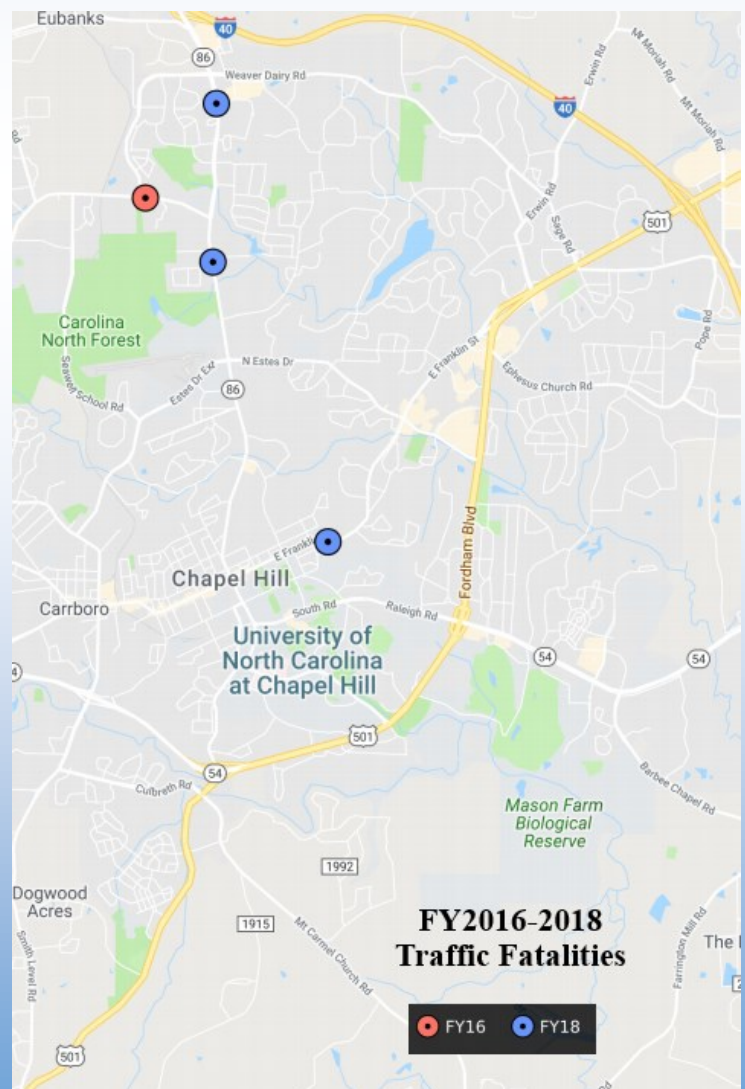


The Town had 3 traffic crash fatalities in FY2018. 2 were involving pedestrians in low light conditions that were either not in a crosswalk or crossing against the do not walk sign. Both of these crashes occurred on Martin Luther King Jr Blvd. The 3rd was a motor vehicle crash on E. Franklin St near Park Pl. where an impaired driver crossed the center line and struck another car. The impaired driver was killed and the two occupants of the car he struck were transported to the hospital with minor injuries. There were no fatalities in the Town during FY2017 and there was 1 in FY2016.

In FY2016 a pedestrian was struck and killed on Homestead Rd. near Weaver Dairy Ext. The pedestrian was crossing the street at a location that is not a marked crosswalk. The driver fled the scene and to date has not been found.

We continue to work closely with NCDOT and Town departments to improve road and highway safety for motorists, pedestrians, and cyclist.

Our Crash Investigation & Traffic Enforcement Unit (CITE) regularly conduct speed saturation patrols, crosswalk enforcement patrols, and other enforcement initiatives to reduce crashes. CITE Officers also regularly speak at drivers education classes and other safety oriented events throughout the community.



Policy & Procedures Updates

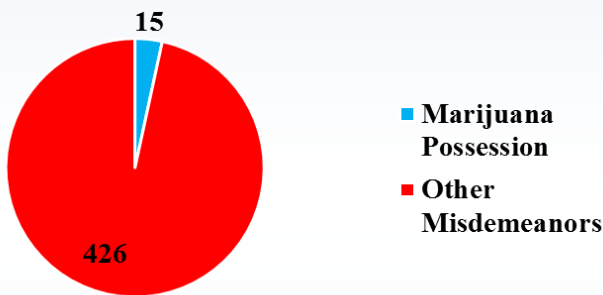
- No policies or procedures were updated during this quarter
- All CHPD policies are available for review at <http://www.townofchapelhill.org/town-hall/departments-services/police/office-of-professional-standards/policy-manual>

Charges for Misdemeanor Marijuana Possession & No Operators License (NOL)

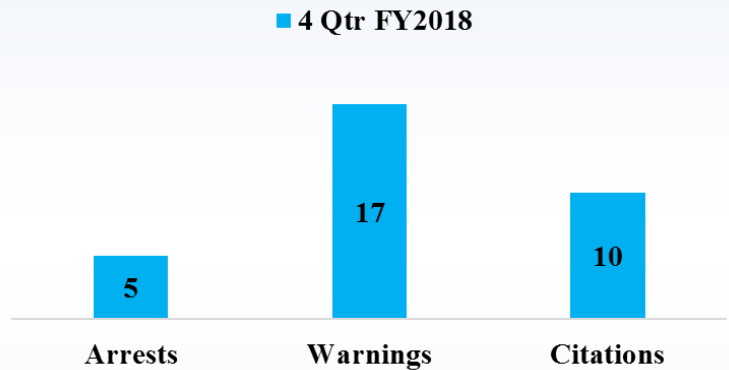
The department filed 426 misdemeanor charges during this quarter with approximately 4% of those being for misdemeanor possession of marijuana. We continue to monitor and improve our ability to track the issuance of warnings for misdemeanor possession of marijuana. During this quarter, our officers encountered 32 people who possessed misdemeanor amounts of marijuana and 53% (17) of them received a warning, 31% (10) were cited, and 16% (5) were arrested.

We examined the individual incidents and determined that 53% (8) of the 15 charges occurred in an incident with other aggravating factors present including other more-serious charges, weapons, DWI, etc.

FY2018 4th Quarter Misdemeanor Charges



Misdemeanor Marijuana Charges

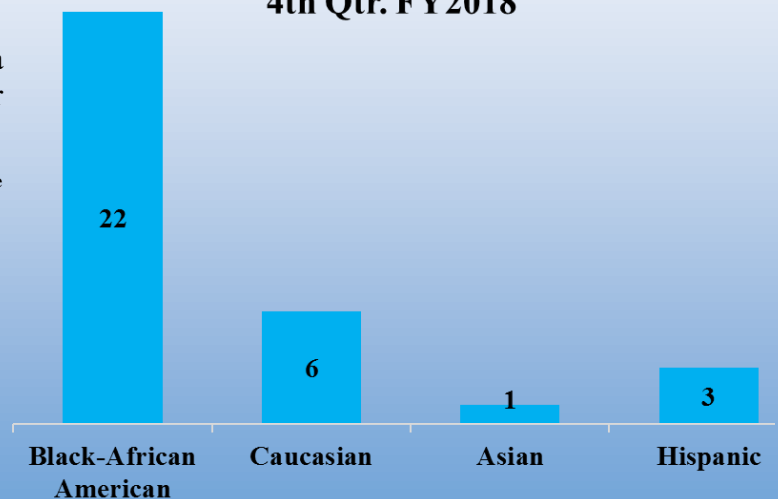


There were 28 incidents where officers encountered misdemeanor amounts of marijuana during the 4th Quarter of FY2018.

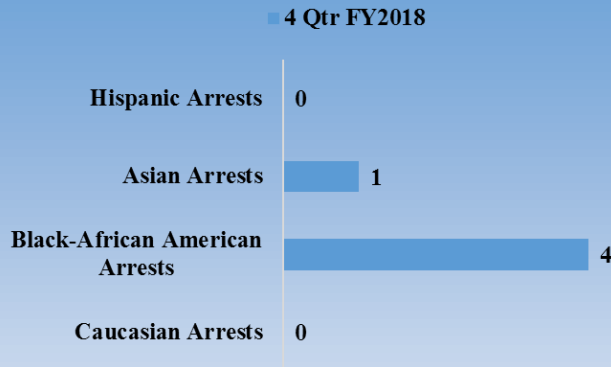
86% (24) of these encounters were during a traffic stop and were the result of the officer detecting the odor of marijuana.

*Because some of the incidents involved multiple individuals, the number of incidents is lower than the total number of people involved.

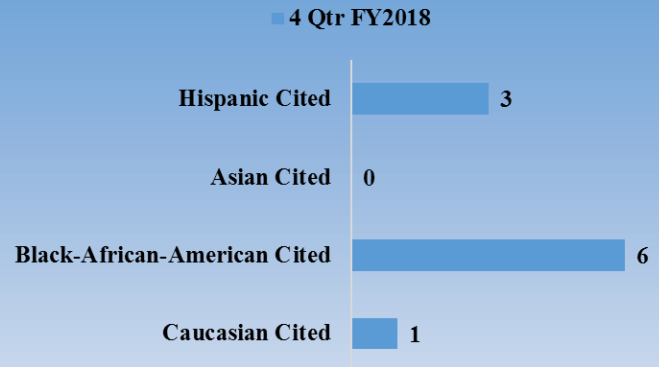
Misd. Marijuana Encounters By Race & Ethnicity 4th Qtr. FY2018



Misdemeanor Marijuana Arrests



Misdemeanor Marijuana Citations

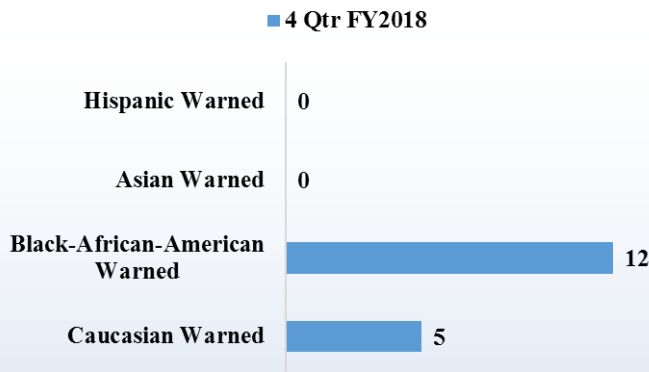


Understanding that research indicates that Caucasians use marijuana at similar rates as Black-African Americans, we examined the higher instance of encounters with Black African-Americans.

10 of the 15 people charged with misdemeanor marijuana possession were Black-African Americans. 50% (5) of these charges involved other factors, such as more serious accompanying charges that were related to the marijuana possession charge.

90% (9) of the Black African-Americans that were charged with misdemeanor possession of marijuana were encountered during a traffic stop. In 88% (8) of these encounters, officers discovered the marijuana after detecting the odor of marijuana coming from the vehicle.

Misdemeanor Marijuana Warnings

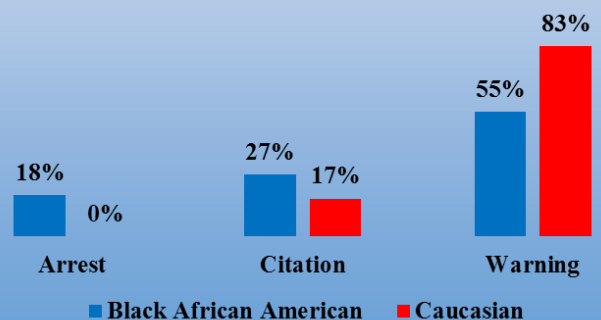


Our traffic stop data does not indicate that Black African-Americans are stopped at a higher rate than Caucasians.

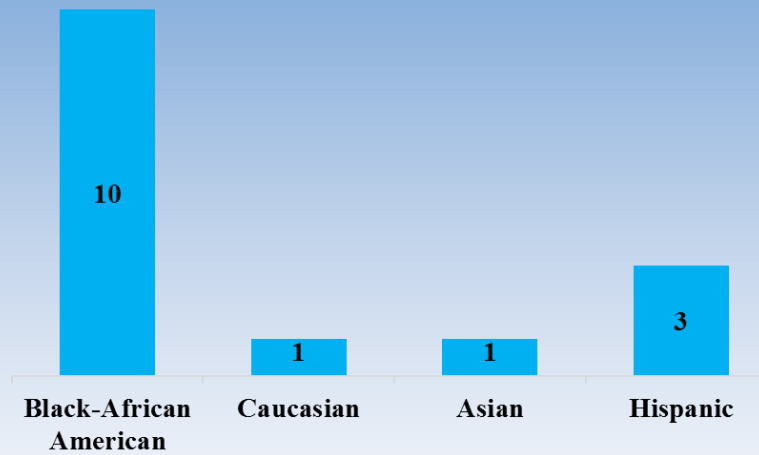
This is the first quarter for which we have access to warning data.

Out of the 17 warnings issued by officers for misdemeanor marijuana possession, 71% (12) of them were issued to Black African-Americans.

Misdemeanor Marijuana Encounter Outcomes
4 Qtr FY2018



Misdemeanor Marijuana Charges By Race & Ethnicity 4th Qtr. FY2018

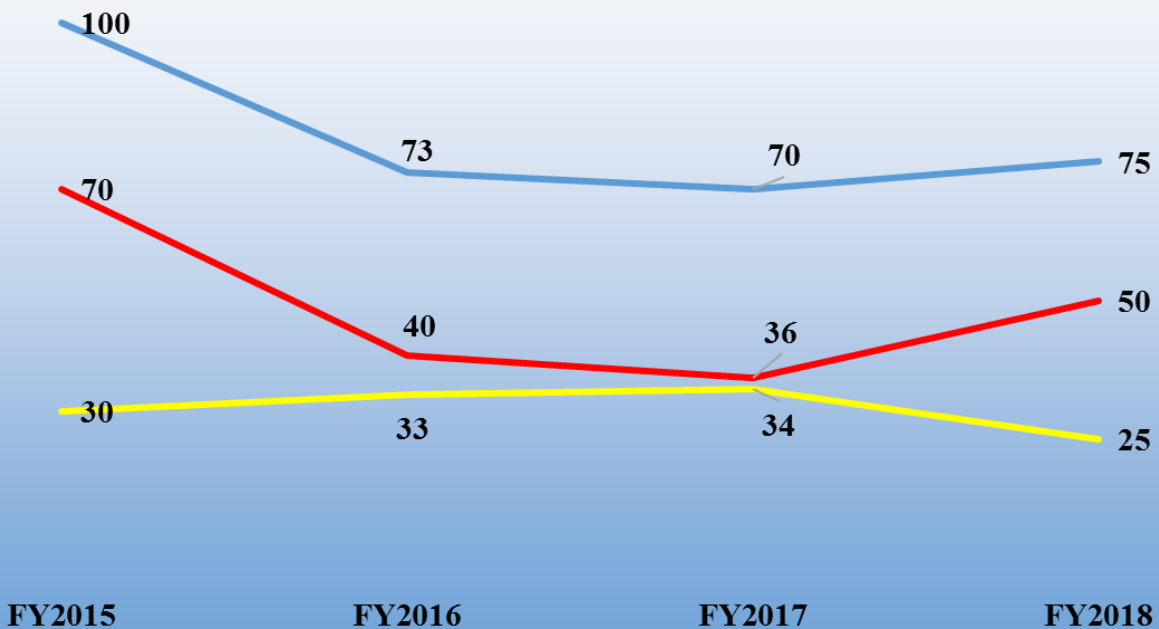


Charges for Misdemeanor Marijuana Possession

Since FY2015, we have reduced the number of misdemeanor marijuana charges by 25%. Where charges have occurred, officers are increasingly choosing to issue a citation rather than make a physical arrest. This is consistent with our organizational philosophy and we are pleased with this trend.

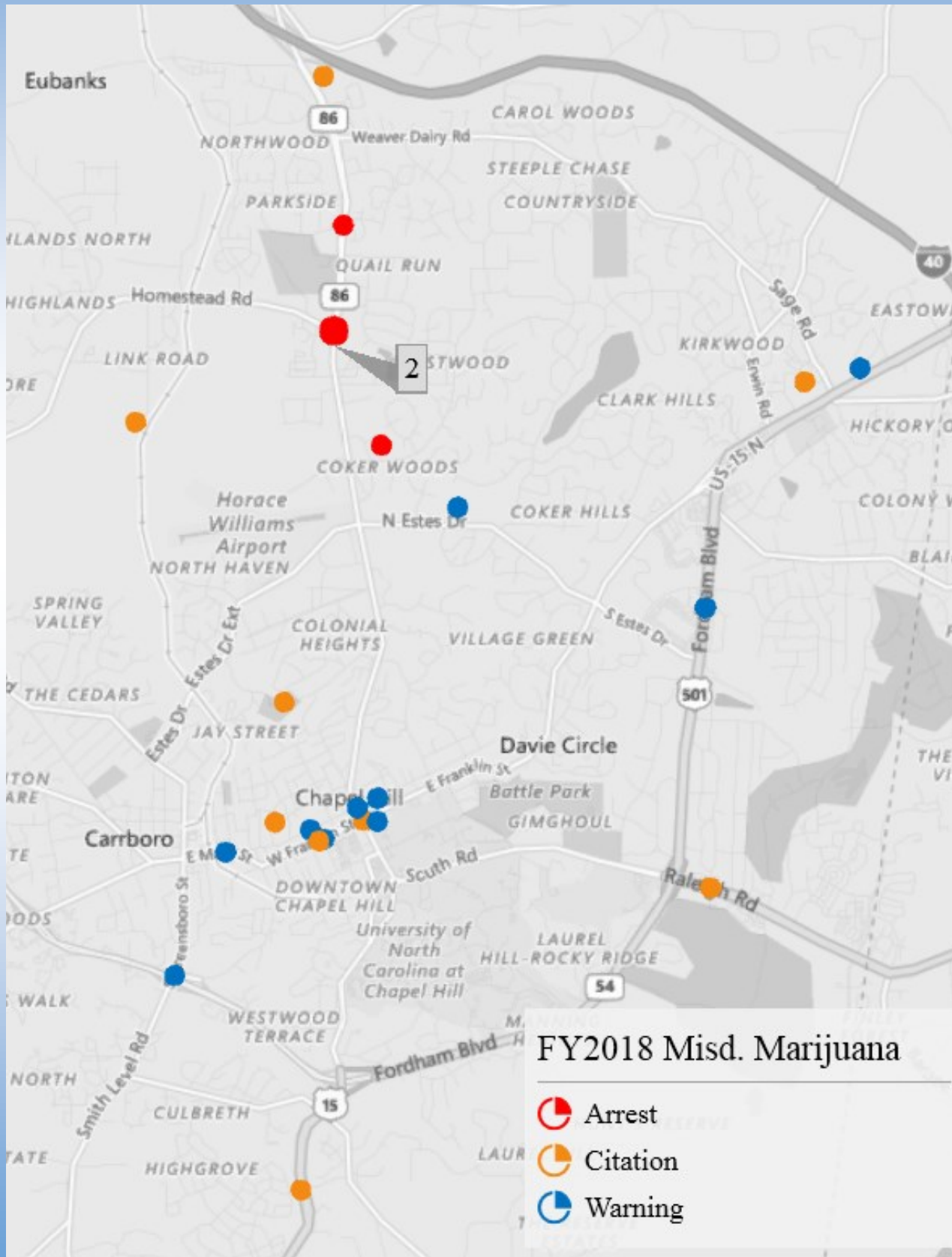
Misdemeanor Marijuana Charges

— Charges — Arrests — Citations

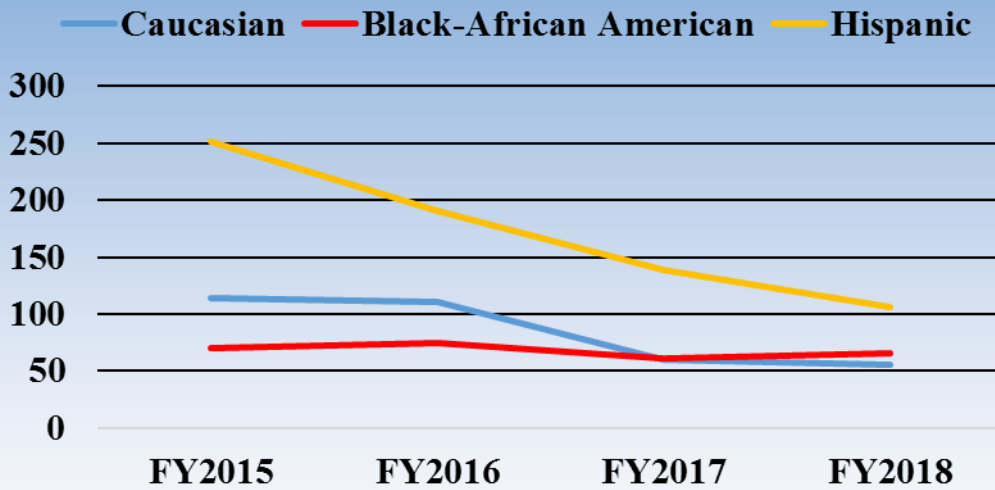


Charges for Misdemeanor Marijuana Possession by Location

Misdemeanor marijuana encounters during the 4th quarter of FY2018 primarily occurred on the main traffic corridors of Town with the largest number in the Central Business District.



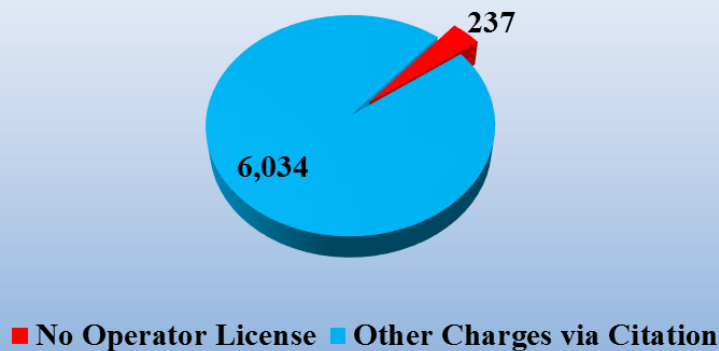
No Operators License Charges by Race/Ethnicity



Charges for driving without a license (NOL) have steadily decreased across all demographics. From FY2015 to the end of FY2018, the number of Hispanic drivers cited decreased by 58%, Caucasian drivers cited decreased by 51%, and Black African American drivers cited decreased by 6%.

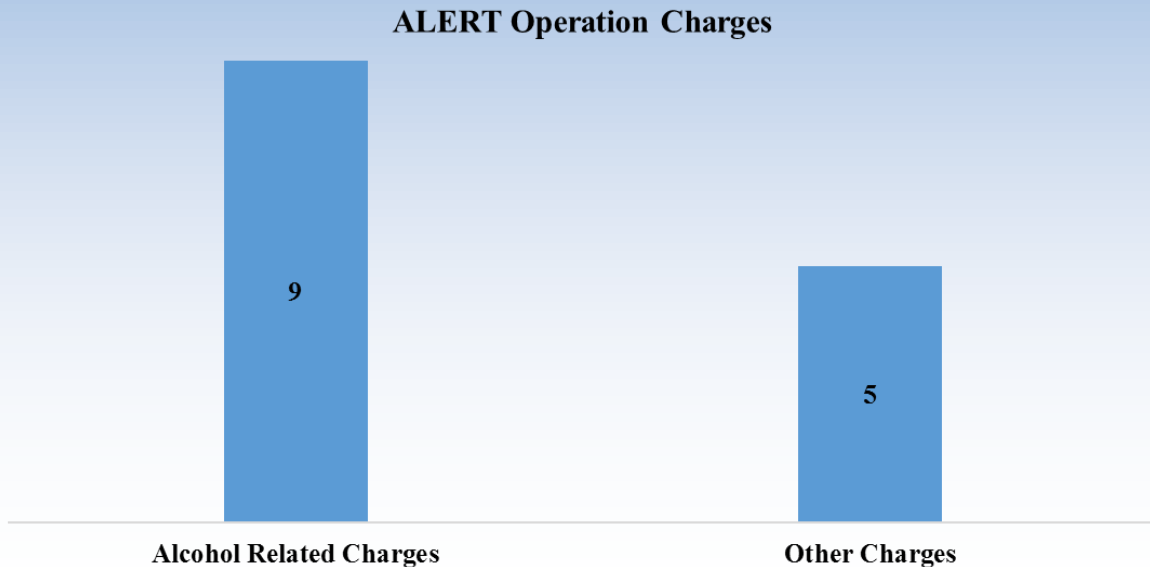
Officers filed a total of 6,034 charges via citation in FY2018, 237 (4%) of which were for NOL.

FY2018 NOL Charges via Citation



Alcohol Law Enforcement Response Team (ALERT)

The Alcohol Law Enforcement Response Team (ALERT) is a multi-jurisdictional law enforcement partnership between the Chapel Hill and Carrboro police departments, UNC-PD, along with support from NC Alcohol Law Enforcement, designed to enforce state and local alcohol laws utilizing teams of officers conducting, high visibility enforcement operations. 4 operations were conducted this quarter.



Alcohol Compliance Operations

The department did not conduct any Underage Compliance Operations during this quarter.

The goal of the Underage Compliance Operation is to insure employees at ABC permitted establishments are effectively checking identifications and that the person is over 21 and legally allowed to purchase/possess/consume alcohol. It also allows us to identify businesses that are not properly checking identifications so that we can educate them and prevent further violations.

We work closely with the University, student organizations, local businesses, the Chapel Hill/Carrboro City Schools, and local substance abuse organizations to approach this problem from many angles. A key initiative is our participation in the Chapel Hill Campus & Community Coalition to Reduce the Negative Impacts of High Risk Drinking. Most of our educational and enforcement-oriented operations are intended to support the overall efforts of the Coalition.

Body Worn Cameras

During the last quarter we recorded a total of 11,148 videos, totaling 2,905 hours or 5,426 GB of video. This is an average of 123 videos, equaling 32 hours being recorded and stored everyday.



Community Events

The department participated in 51 community events this quarter totaling approximately 101 hours. These included:

- **Bike Rodeo**– Bike Officers put on a bike rodeo that taught bicycle safety to children.
- **Scout Visits** – Officers conducted tours and answered questions about police work for Scouts.
- **Pre-School Visits** – Officers met with various groups of children at multiple pre-schools throughout town.
- **Active Shooter Awareness**– Officers worked with local churches and businesses to provide training to better prepare for mass casualty events.
- **Coffee with a Cop** – Officers met with citizens over coffee to discuss community issues.
- **Community Meetings**– Officers met with several neighborhood associations and watch groups to discuss issues in their community.
- **Child ID** – Officers went to multiple events and provided photo identification cards for childrens parents to use in case of emergency.
- **Public Housing Community Pop-Up Events** – Officers went to street fairs in public housing communities and played games with children.
- **Misdemeanor Diversion Program** - Officers attended the MDP court sessions and showed support for the program.
- **Northside Festival**—Officers attended the festival, socialized, and played games with the children.
- **Shred a Thon**—Officers worked the event helping citizens dispose of documents that could be used to commit identity theft.



- **UNC Orientation**—Officers attended orientation for UNC students to answer questions and give the new students the opportunity to interact with the officers.
- **Touch a Truck**—Officers displayed their patrol vehicles at this event and answered questions from children about public safety.
- **Assisted Living Visit**—Officers visited an assisted living facility and socialized with the residents.
- **Safe Kids Day**—Officers interacted with children and provided ID cards to parents at this event that focused on safety for children.
- **World Refugee Day**—Officers attended this event, interacted with attendees and participated in activities.



Education & Training

This quarter, 44 employees attended 23 training events for a total of 1,176 hours of training.

Course Classification	Courses	Students	Total Hours
Applied Practical Skills	15	88	708
Community Policing & Prevention	1	1	16
Getting Around: Pedestrian/Bicycle/Vehicle Safety	13	34	952
Leadership, Management and Planning	17	36	568
Technology Investigations	0	0	0

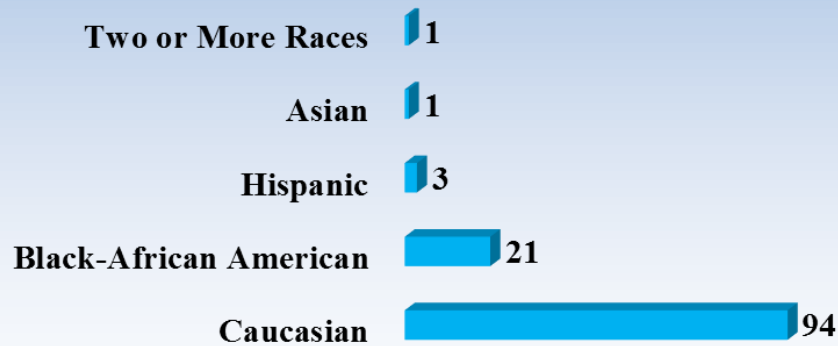
Training is broken down into 5 different course classifications:

- Applied Practical Skills: Training related to the use of research-based best practices to safely manage active incidents.
- Community Policing and Prevention: Focuses on the use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to address public safety issues.
- Getting Around: Pedestrian/Bicycle/Vehicle Safety: Training related to the development and implementation of effective safety and education programs to support drivers, bicyclists and pedestrians of all ages and abilities.
- Leadership, Management and Planning: Training to develop effective law enforcement leaders for the future.
- Technology Investigations: Training devoted to the prevention, investigation, and prosecution of technology-related crimes.

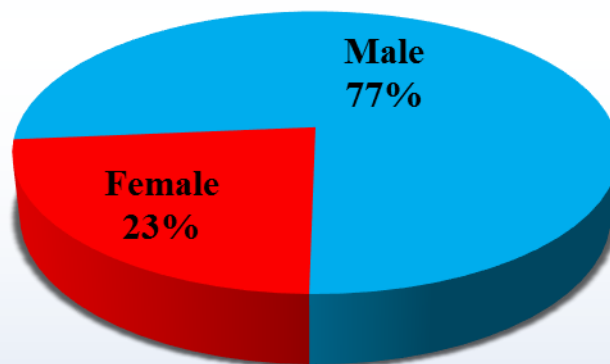
Employee Demographics & Residency

The Police Department had a total of 120 non-sworn and sworn employees during the 4th Quarter of 2018.

Police Employees By Race & Ethnicity



Police Employees By Gender



Closing Remarks

Thanks, as always, for taking the time to read this report and to consider the information we are sharing. Is it helpful? Would you like to see something here that we've missed? We know that you have an interest in how we do our work and, more importantly, the thinking behind the things we measure and report. Please keep the feedback coming!

To offer your feedback, please send comments to policeinfo@townofchapelhill.org. Or, call us at 919-968-2760. We look forward to hearing from you.

Chris Blue, Chief of Police and Executive Director for Community Safety