



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 4, FY2020

(April--June ,2020)



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
January-March 2020

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CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
April-June, 2020



Message from Chief Blue

Thank you for your continued interest in our efforts to serve you as the Guardians of the Hill! This quarter, we continue our commitment to share information with you about our activities and to offer our thoughts about noteworthy statistics, trends, or policy interventions.

Professional Standards

The department investigates both complaints and contacts, however, 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.

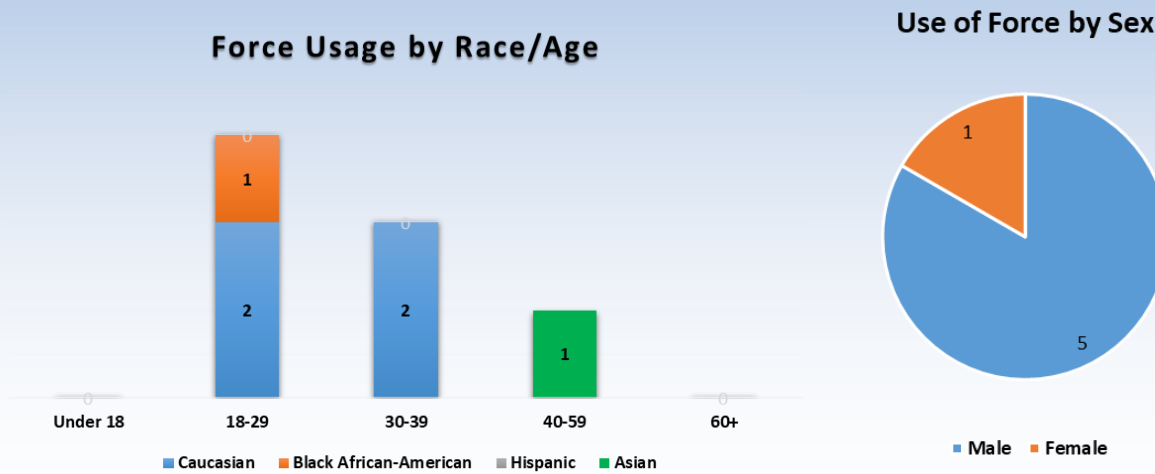
Internal Reviews

| | Demeanor | Use of Force | Personal Conduct | Pursuit |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|------------------|---------|
| 4th Quarter 2020 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 |

Use of Force

CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer’s immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process is to ensure that proper protocol is being observed by officers using force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 13 officers and 6 people involved in 6 use of force incidents, which represented 0.08% of the 7,454 calls for service this quarter.



A single use of force incident can involve multiple uses of force. For example, if two officers are required to restrain a single person resisting arrest, we report that as two distinct uses of force.

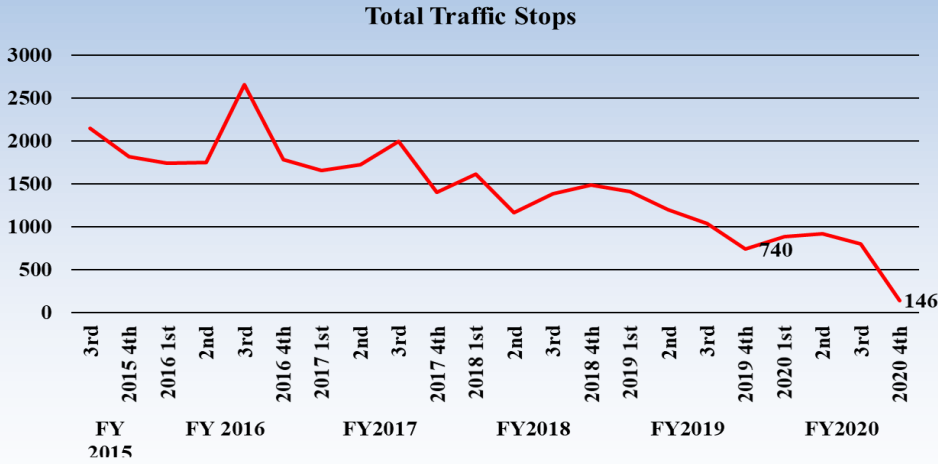
Force Type Usage



For an explanation of use of force type definitions, as well as a summary of all incidents regarding officers using force this quarter, please see the final pages 14 and 15 of this report.

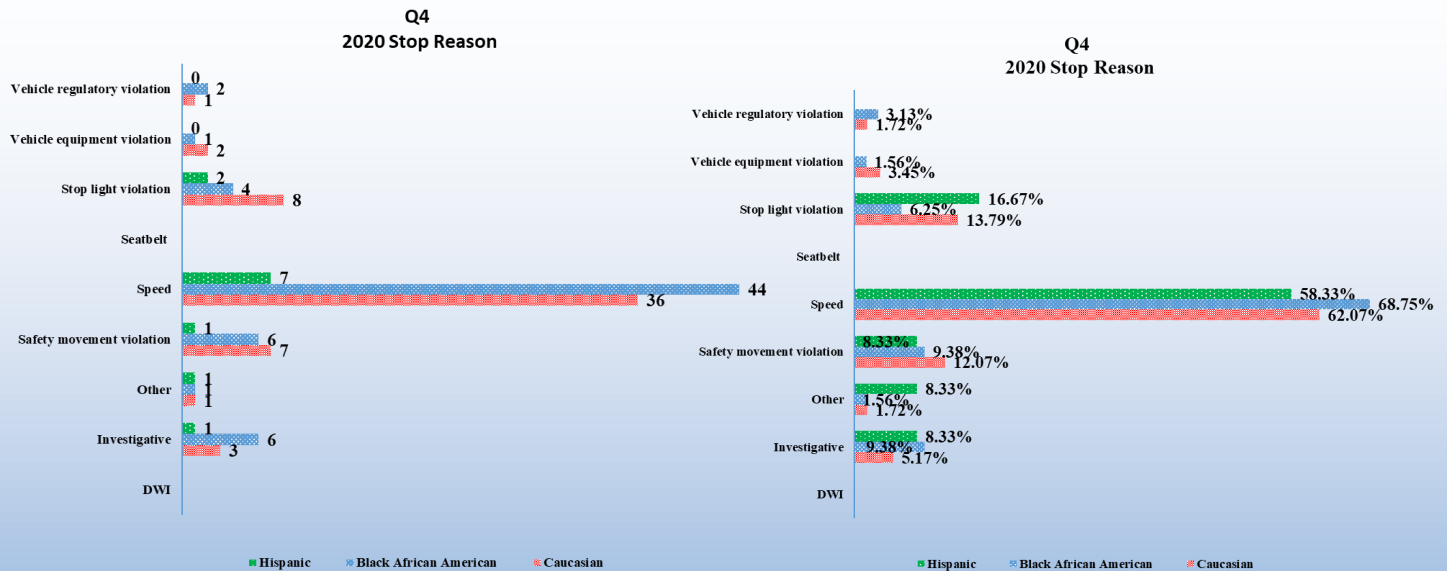
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

The goal of the traffic division is to keep our roads safe while also ensuring a fair standard of enforcement for motorists. To this end, the department tracks data on all traffic stops so that trends can be identified and addressed in a timely manner. In general, traffic officers are directed to prioritize safety issues above all else when deciding to make a traffic stop.



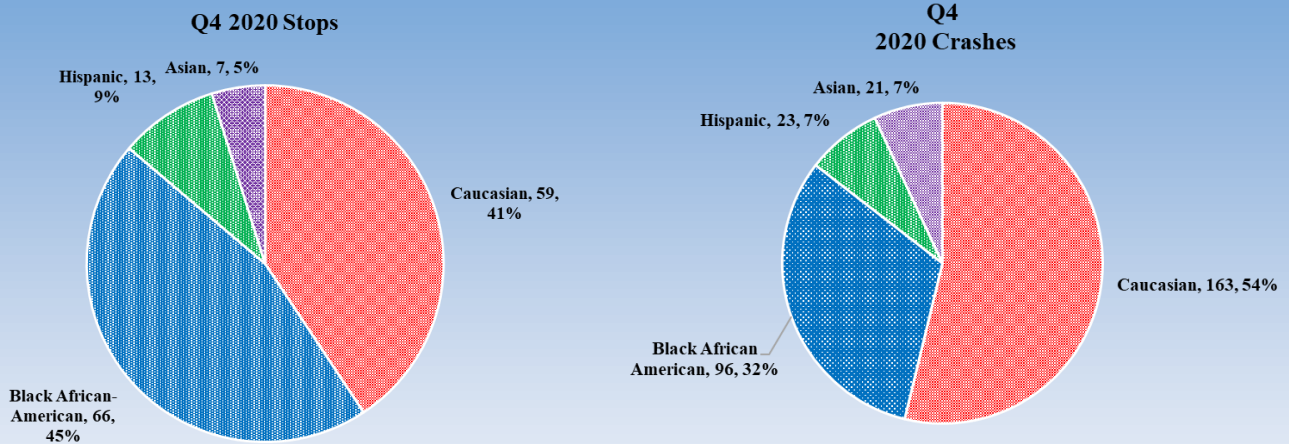
The onset of the COVID 19 pandemic led the department to deprioritize traffic stops to avoid unnecessary contact. As a result, traffic stops in Q4 2020 were far lower than in Q4 2019.

Below is a breakdown of the raw number of stops by race/ethnicity and by percentage. For example, we stopped 44 Black African-Americans for speeding, representing 63.75% of all stops of Black African-Americans in this quarter.



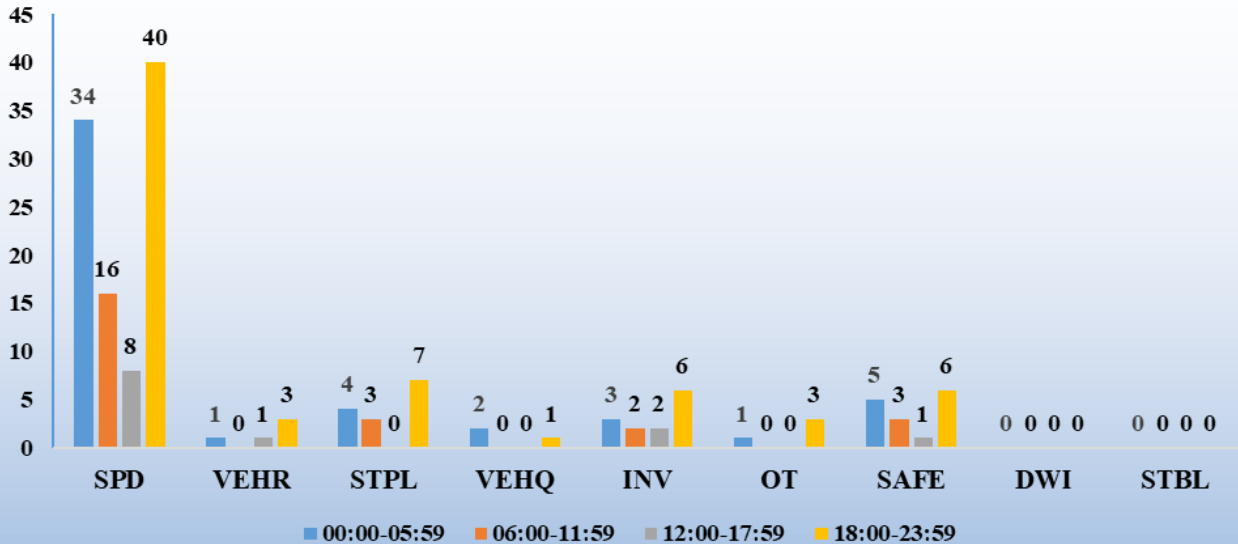
Speed related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle Regulatory Violations are stops in which a vehicle is seen to have expired plates or other documentation associated with it. Equipment violations pertain to the maintenance of the vehicle.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



We use crash data to maintain a picture of the demographics of our roadways. This allows us the ability to more accurately assess our traffic stop data and detect demographic trends. When compared to Chapel Hill’s demographics, we found that African Americans are over-represented on our roadways as compared to the town population (9.7% town population), and Caucasians are underrepresented (72.8% town population).

2020 4th Quarter Stop Reason By Time



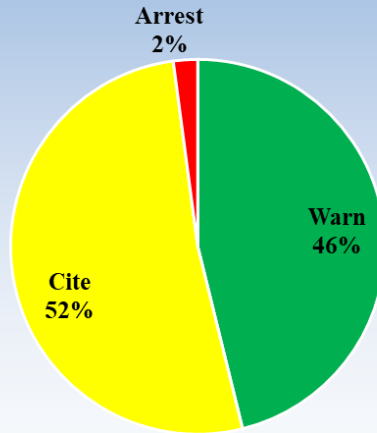
A higher percentage of speed related stops occurred this quarter between midnight and 6:00 AM , and 6:00 PM – 12AM, than a normal quarter.

VEHR= Vehicle Registration, STPL= Stoptlight violation, VEHQ= Vehicle equipment issue, INV= Investigative Stop, OT= Other, SAFE= Safety related, DWI= Driving while impaired, STBL= Seatbelt

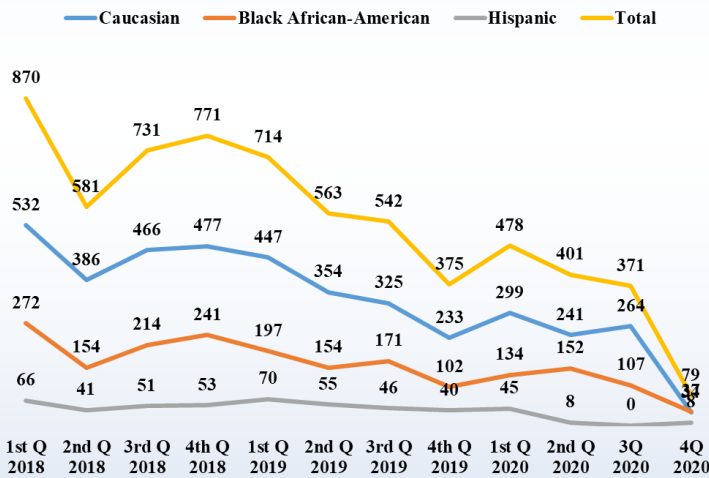
TRAFFIC DIVISION

Officers have some discretion in how to address violations during a traffic stop. Our department has encouraged officers to give out warnings when feasible as opposed to citations and arrests. We have been tracking these trends over time and have seen a general increase in warnings over time as compared to citations. Correspondingly, we have seen a general decrease in citations over time.

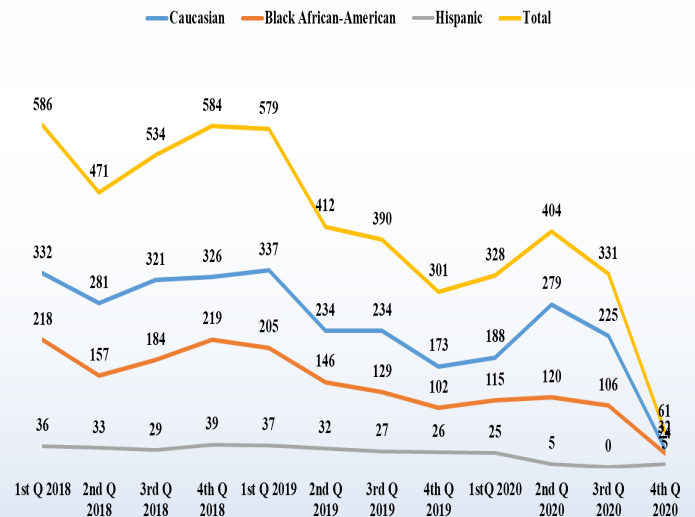
Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



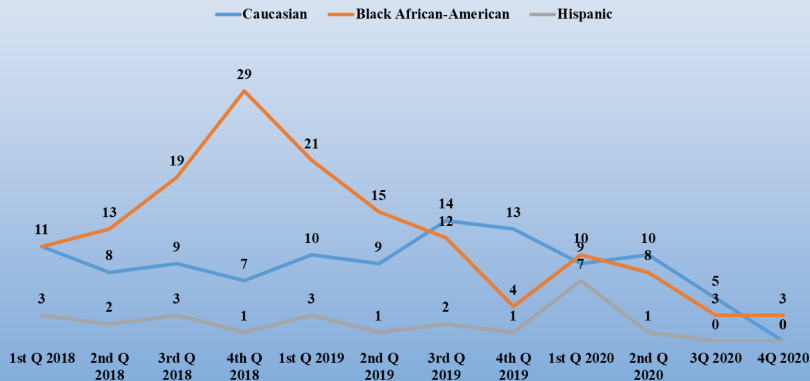
Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race



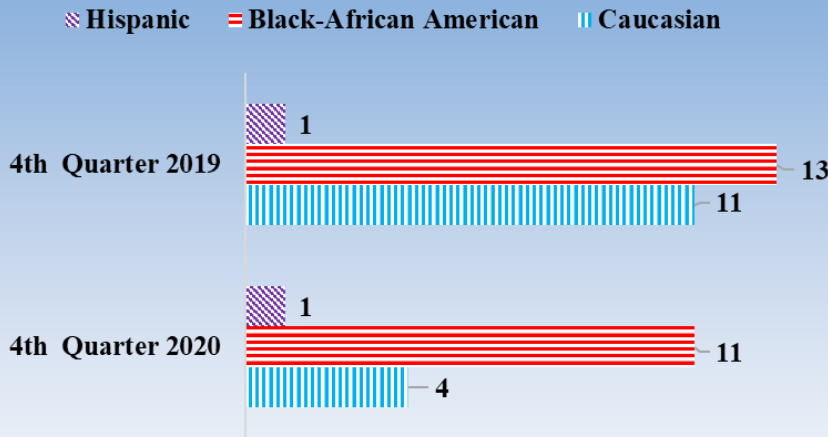
Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race



All of the arrests as a result of traffic stops this quarter were for DWI with the exception of a Black-African American who was arrested for having a concealed weapon in his vehicle without a permit.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

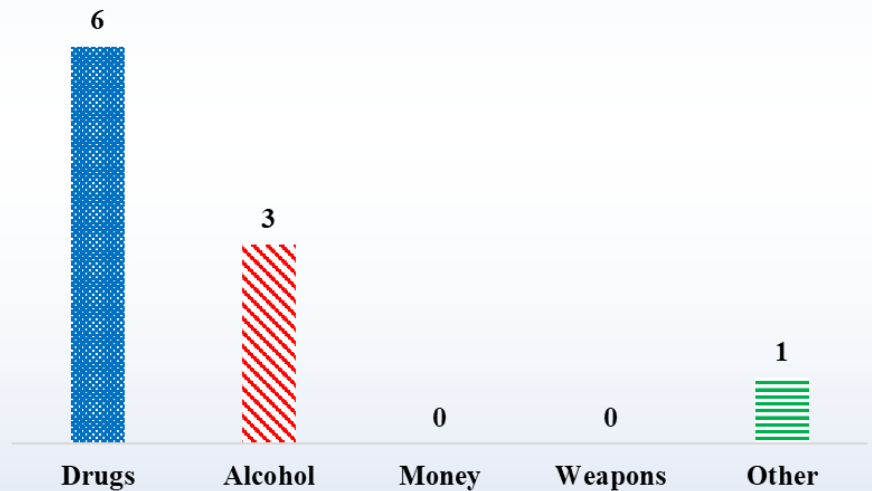
Searches By Race



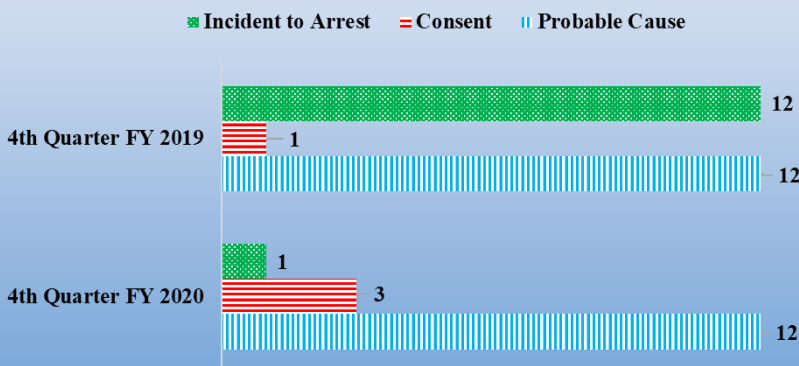
Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under 3 main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest. CHPD conducted 16 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

Contraband Found Quarter 4 2020

As a result of vehicle searches, officers found contraband in 10 instances, or 62.5% of the searches conducted. The most commonly found contraband were illegal drugs, with 6 instances. The “other” category represents one instance in which drug paraphernalia was found.



Searches By Type

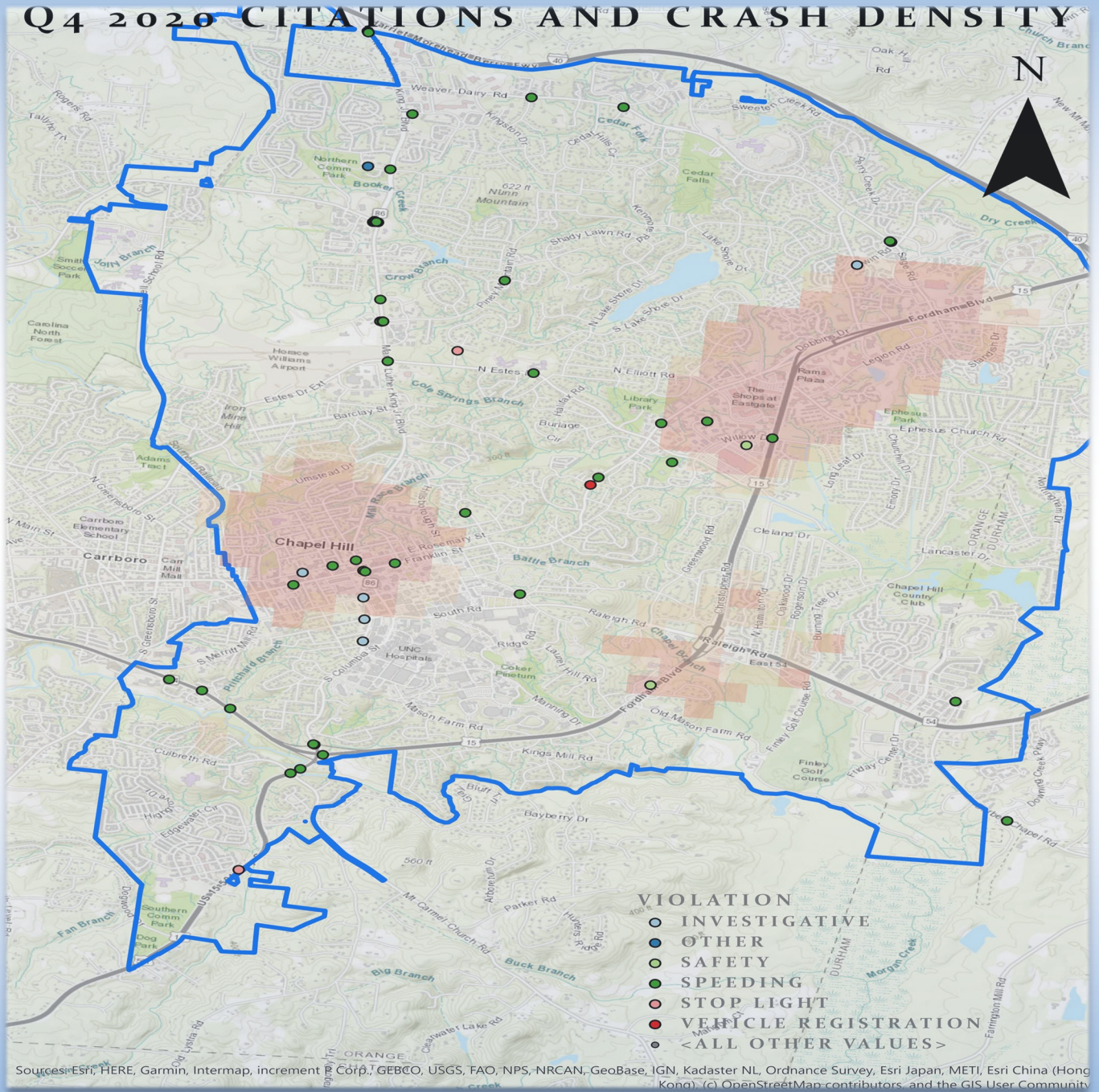


8 of the 11 searches of Black African-Americans were for probable cause, 2 were via consent; and 1 was incident to arrest. 3 of the searches of Caucasians were via probable cause, 1 was via consent. The only search of an Hispanic driver was via probable cause.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Citation Locations

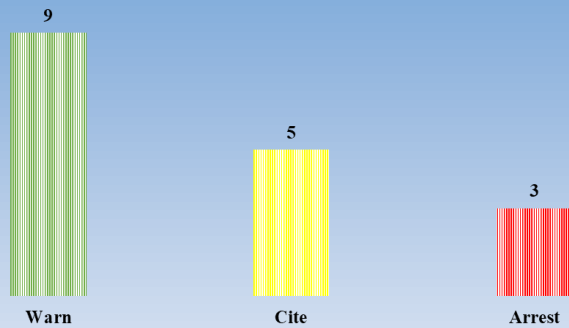
Every traffic stop made by an officer that leads to a citation or charge are documented. The map below shows these locations as well as the initial reason for the stop. Red areas are areas of high crash concentration in Quarter 4, 2020. There were far fewer stops, and as a result far fewer citations (79) this quarter than normal. There were also far fewer crashes (181 vs. 405 last quarter)



* SPD=Speed violations, VEHR=Vehicle registration violations, STPL= Stop light/sign violations, VEHQ= Vehicle equipment violations, INV= Investigative stop, OT= Other, SAFE= Safety, DWI= Driving while intoxicated, STBL= Seatbelt violation

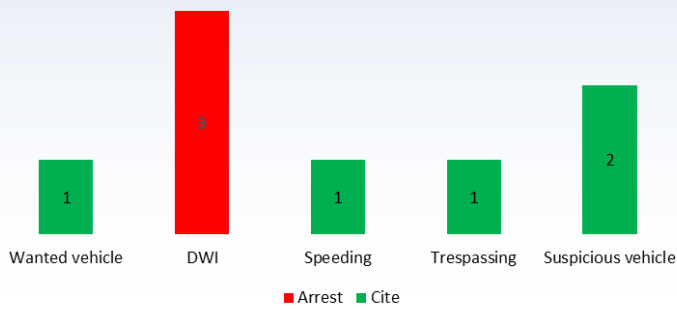
MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT

Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



Since January 2018 we have been tracking marijuana warnings in addition to citation and arrest data. We emphasize issuing verbal warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses when possible. This quarter, we issued 5 citations and made 3 arrests for misdemeanor offenses. All the arrests included additional charges, and included burglary, possession with intent to sell, driving while intoxicated, and possessing a stolen firearm.

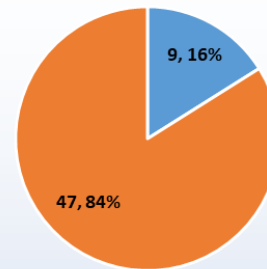
Response Type Leading to Marijuana Charge



A number of response types led to marijuana charges. No marijuana charges began specifically as marijuana responses.

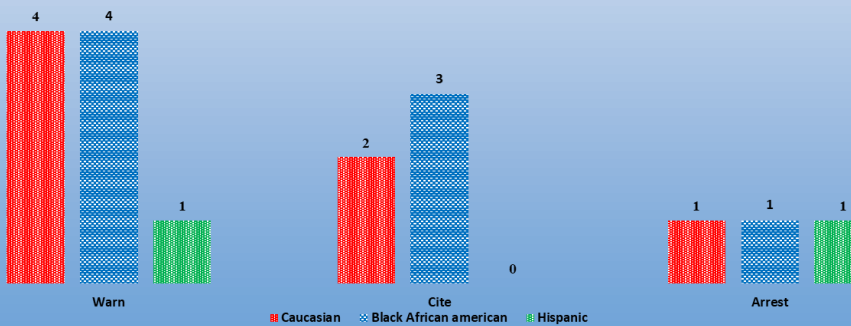
A low number of misdemeanor charges were filed this quarter as a result of the COVID 19 pandemic. Of those 47 charges, 9 were related to marijuana. The 47 total misdemeanor charges represents a 79% decrease in misdemeanor charges from the preceding quarter.

Q4 2020 Misdemeanor Charges



■ Marijuana Misdemeanor ■ All Misdemeanor

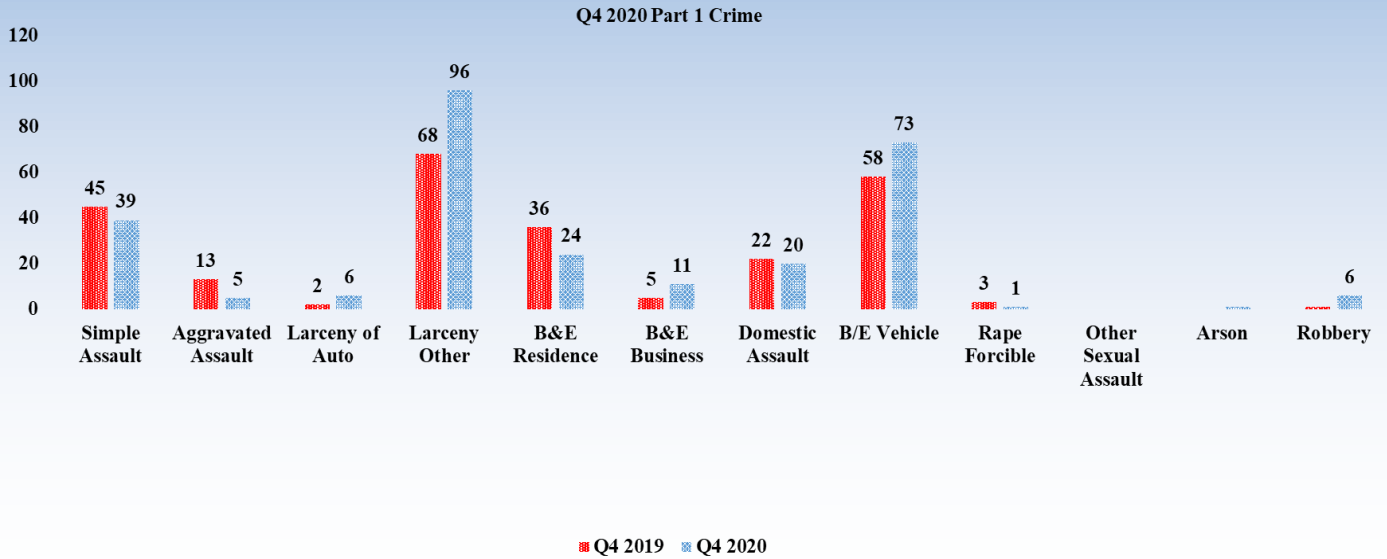
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



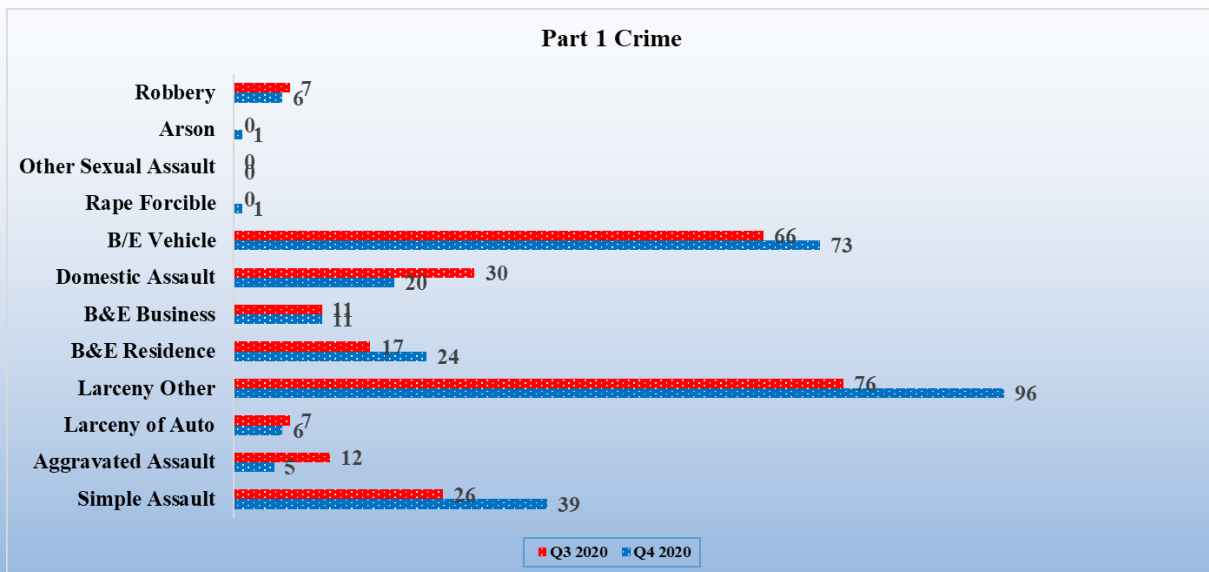
There was 1 arrest, 3 citations, and 4 warnings of Black-African Americans for misdemeanor marijuana violations. There was 1 arrest, 2 citations and 4 warnings of Caucasians. There was 1 warning and 1 arrest of Hispanics. Additional charges were present for all arrests and included burglary, possession with intent to sell, driving while intoxicated, and possessing a stolen firearm.

Part 1 Crime

CHPD tracks crime trends to identify which issues are most pertinent and thus require the greatest degree of focus. We compare crime rates year over year as well as tracking trends over time. Below is a look at reported Part 1* crime within Chapel Hill during the fourth quarter of 2020 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2019.



Property crime was generally higher this quarter as compared to the same quarter in 2019. The decrease in people on the street, as well as increase in shuttered businesses and buildings, may account for the increase. Additionally, 6 robberies were recorded this quarter as compared to 1 at the same time last year. CHPD will closely monitor to see if this concerning trend continues.



There was an increase in several categories as compared to last quarter, including B&E to residence and B&E to vehicle reports.

*Note: Part 1 crimes refer to 8 offenses reported to the FBI by all agencies: Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny, and arson.

Crime Rates

CHPD tracks both violent and property crime rates as compared to national averages. This rate is calculated by dividing the total number of Part 1 property or violent crimes by the town population and multiplying it by 100,000. Quarter 4 statistics are below.

| Part 1 Category | Count | (Rate per 100,000 People) |
|------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Q4 Property | 210 | 350.8068558 |
| Q4 Violent | 51 | 85.19595069 |
| National Property | 7,694,086 | 2,362 |
| National Violent | 12,473,21 | 382 |

Education & Training

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the department cancelled all in person training in Q4 2020. One online class in Peer Support training was attended by 3 officers online

Alcohol Enforcement

Due to the COVID 19 pandemic, the department did not engage an any proactive alcohol enforcement this quarter.

Community Events

Below is a summary of the Community Events CHPD officers attended or coordinated this quarter. Unfortunately, many scheduled events had to be cancelled due to COVID-19.

- **Seymour Center** – In partnership with the Seymour Center, officers continued delivering meals to seniors 3 times per week and food boxes once a month.
- **Street Outreach with Crisis Unit** – Officers assisted members of the Crisis Unit with outreach efforts to the homeless population.
- **Community Planning/Events** – Officers participated in a first responder’s parade to celebrate the birthday of a special needs child. Officers partnered with Orange County Safe Kids to set up and demonstrate a static hot car display at two different locations. Officers participated in a child safety campaign with Orange County Safe Kids and recorded short safety videos. Officers created social media buzz by recording a reading of *Goodnight Carolina* to lift community spirits.
- **Residential/Business Security Surveys** - Officers met with business owners and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property (2 conducted).



Force Type Definitions

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.

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

- **Format- Incident type: Description (Force type. Number of officers involved. Race/sex of citizens involved)**
- **Suicidal Subject-** Officers were dispatched to a potentially suicidal subject. Officers had information that the subject planned to lock themselves in a bathroom to commit the act and that the subject had access to knives in the residence. The subject attempted to enter the home and officers restrained them. The subject was transported to UNC-CH Hospital for an emergency commitment. **(Hard Hands. 3 Officers, 1 Caucasian Female)**
- **Emergency Commitment-** Officers responded to a subject who was no longer taking medications to control mental health issues and was actively assaulting others. Officers took the subject into custody and transported the subject to the hospital for an emergency mental health evaluation. **(Hard hands. 3 Officers, 1 Caucasian Male)**
- **Assault-** An officer observed a disturbance on a sidewalk and stop to investigate. They spoke to a subject who said he had been harassed and assaulted. As the officer attempted to deescalate the interaction, the other subject involved continued to demonstrate aggression toward the other subject by yelling and spitting at them. The officer attempted to separate the subjects; however, the aggressor began to direct their behavior at the officer. The aggressor pulled their arm back as if they intended to strike. The aggressor was taken to the ground by the officer and continued to resist by trying to spit on and head-butt them. The officer was able to restrain and place them in custody. **(Hard hands. 1 Officer, 1 Asian Male)**
- **Trespassing-** Officers were dispatched to a subject refusing to leave the premises and stating they had a firearm. Officers located and gave verbal commands to them while pointing their weapons. The subject complied and was detained. **(Pointing of Weapon. 2 Officers, 1 Caucasian Male)**
- **Assault with a deadly weapon-** Officers were dispatched to a reported stabbing. Upon arrival, officers observed injuries on the victim and spoke to third party witnesses. Officers located the subject that did the stabbing and gave him verbal commands that he was under arrest. The subject resisted by moving into a fetal position and trying to pull away from officers. Officers had to use force to get the subject was restrained. **(Hard Hands. 1 Officer, 1 Black African-American Male)**
- **Indecent Exposure-** Officers were dispatched to an indecent exposure. Once officers arrived, they determined the subject was in some mental health distress. Officers attempted to detain the subject, but they ran away in the direction of a busy highway. Officers tried to stop the subject and he began swinging at the officers with his hands and arms. Officers were able to restrain the subject and handcuff him. He continued to resist officers by pulling away, trying to stand, attempting to spit on officers and tensing his body after he was restrained, despite repeated attempts to verbally deescalate the situation. Officers continued to believe there was a mental health issue occurring and EMS was requested to transport the subject. EMS arrived and the subject stated he would cooperate with EMS to be transported for assessment. While starting the transport process with EMS, he pulled out of the leg restraints and attempted to kick the EMS employees and officers. EMS staff administered a sedative to try preventing injuries and get him to stop his resistance. He then tried to bite the EMS staff and his head was restrained and a spit sock placed over his head. He was eventually transported to UNC-CH Hospitals for a mental health assessment. **(Hard Hands. 4 Officers, 1 Caucasian Male)**

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONT.

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