



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 3, 2021

(January-March 2021)



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
January-March 2021

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Professional Standards

The department investigates all complaints and contacts.

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
- Pursuits

Demeanor reviews deal with allegations that an officer was rude or treated a citizen unprofessionally.

Internal Reviews

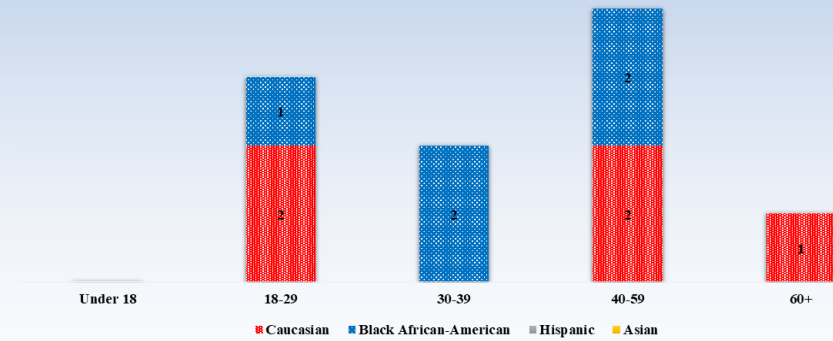
	Demeanor	Use of Force	Personal Conduct	Pursuit
3rd Quarter 2021	2	9	2	0

Use of Force

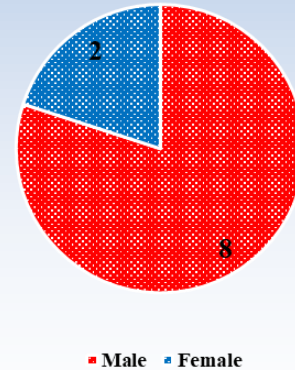
CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer's immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process is to ensure that proper protocol is being observed by officers using force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 16 officers and 10 people involved in 9 use of force incidents, which represented 0.12% of the 7,917 calls for service this quarter.

Force Usage by Race/Age

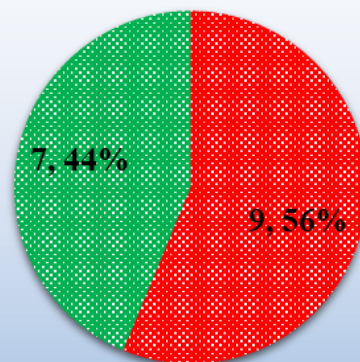


Use of Force by Sex



A single 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

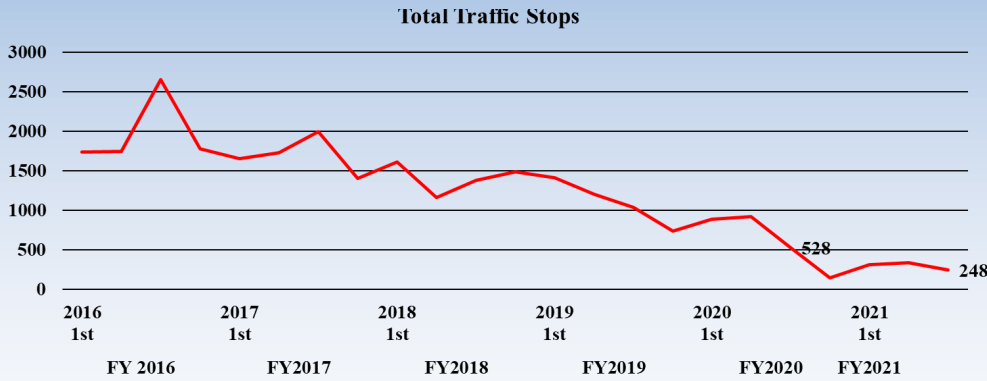


■ Hard Hands ■ Pointing of weapon

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 13 and 14 of this report.

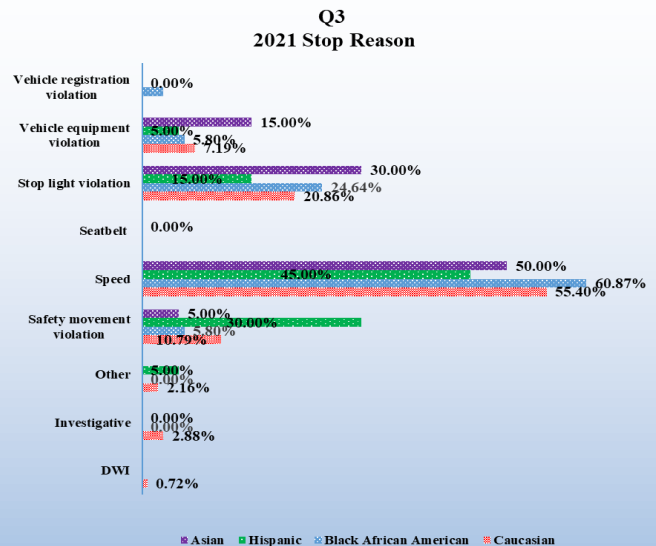
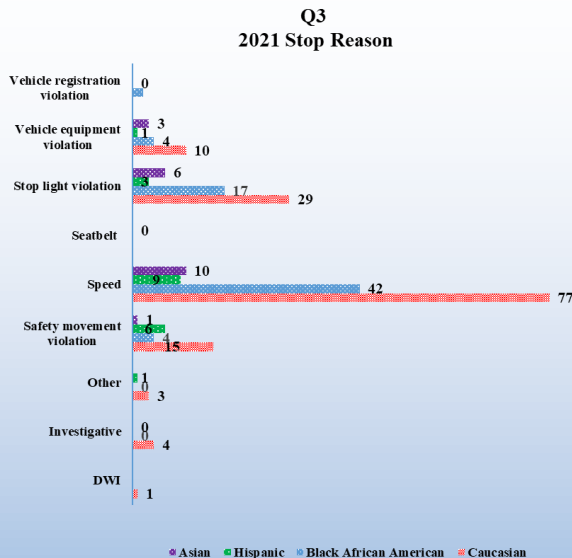
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

The goal of traffic enforcement 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, officers are directed to prioritize safety issues above all else when deciding to make a traffic stop.



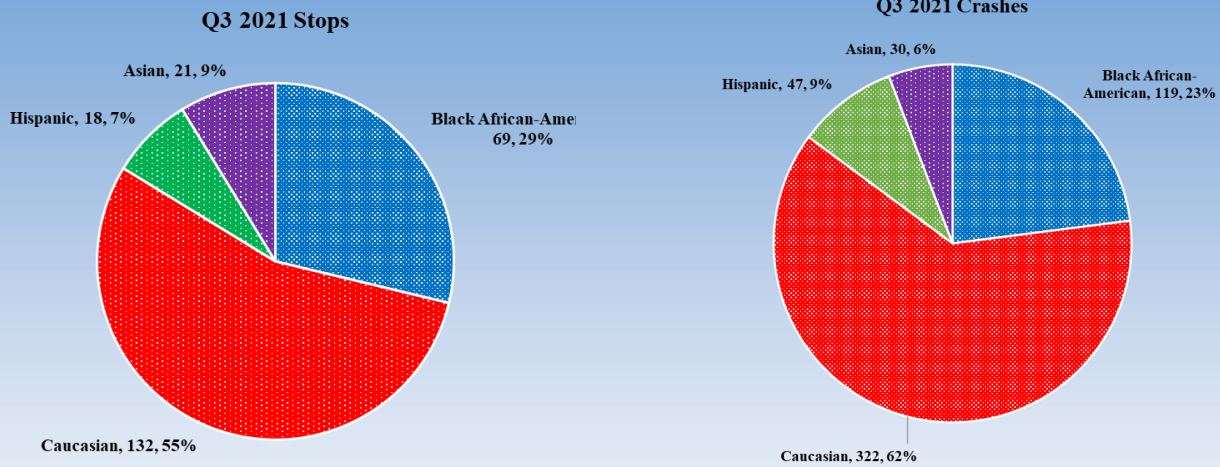
Traffic stops dropped as compared to last quarter (248 compared to 343) but were drastically lower than the same quarter the previous year (248 compared to 528).

Below is a breakdown of the raw number of stops by race/ethnicity and by percentage. For example, we stopped 77 Caucasian drivers for speeding, representing 55.4% of all stops of Caucasian drivers this quarter.

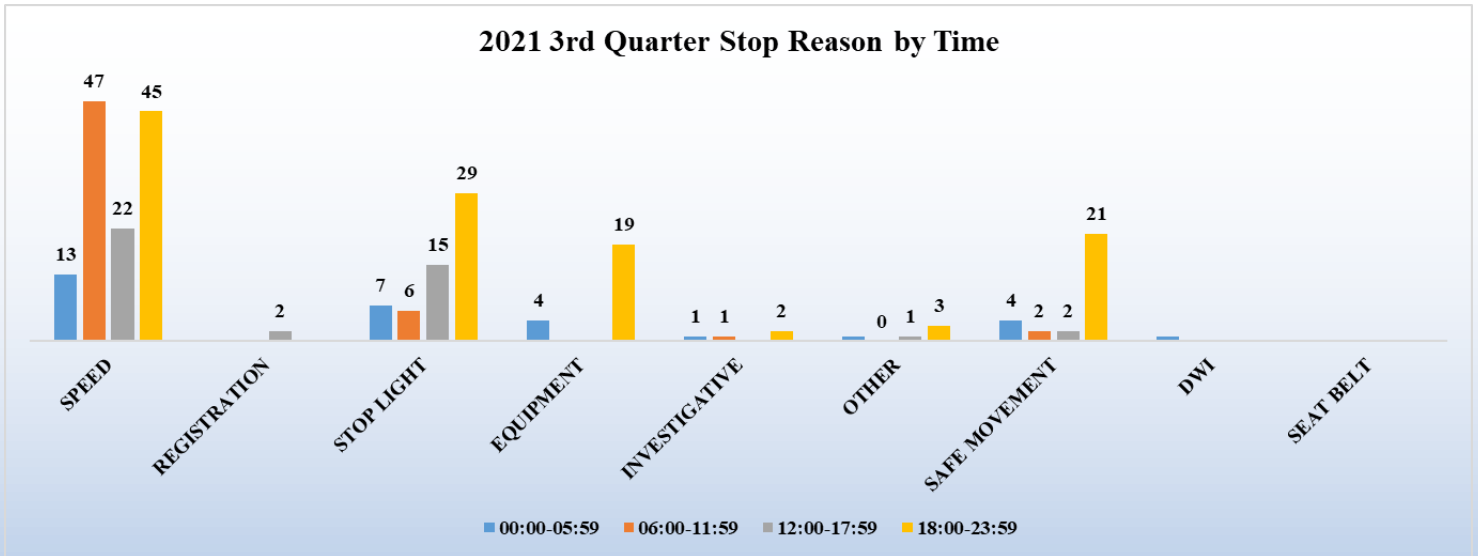


Speed-related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle regulatory violation stops were discontinued as of June 2020. The two registration stops that were conducted this quarter have been addressed internally. Equipment related stops were for safety related issues such as failure to operate headlights at night.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT



We use crash data to maintain a picture of the demographics of our roadways. This allows us 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).



Every vehicle equipment stop had a safety component such as failure to operate headlights at night. In one of these equipment stops, the driver was arrested for DWI. Both registration stops have been addressed.

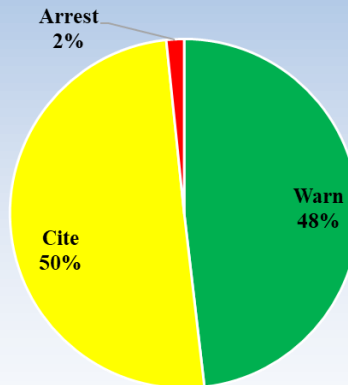
Key Takeaways:

- The majority of speed related stops occurred between 6:00am – noon.
- The majority of stop light violations occurred from 6PM—midnight.
- The majority of safe movement violations occurred from 6PM—midnight.

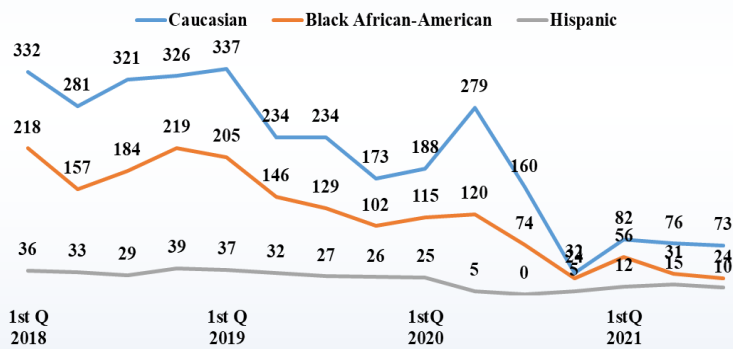
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

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.

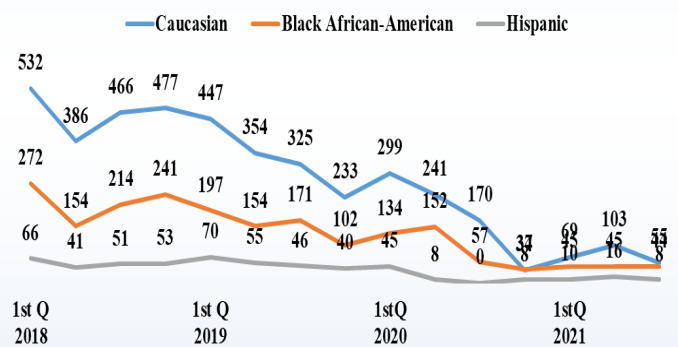
Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



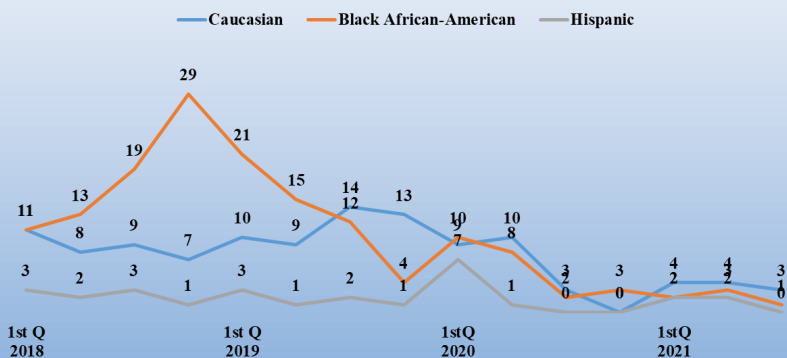
Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race



All arrests resulting from traffic stops in Q3 2021 were for DWI.

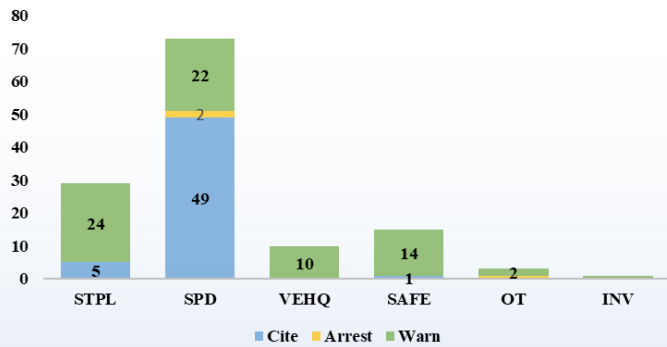
TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

The department analyzes how different stop types affect outcomes. The below graphs show the outcome (warn, cite, arrest) for each stop type in this quarter.

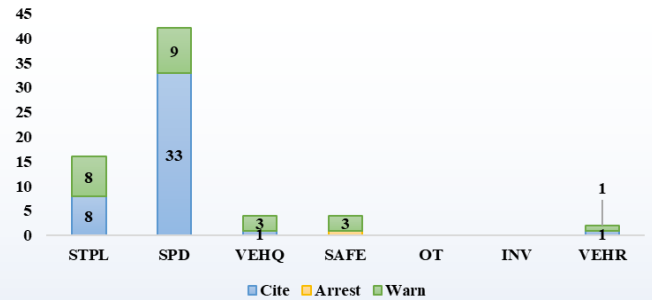
STOP TO OUTCOME- ALL



STOP TO OUTCOME-CAUCASIAN



STOP TO OUTCOME BLACK-AFRICAN AMERICAN



STOP TO OUTCOME-HISPANIC

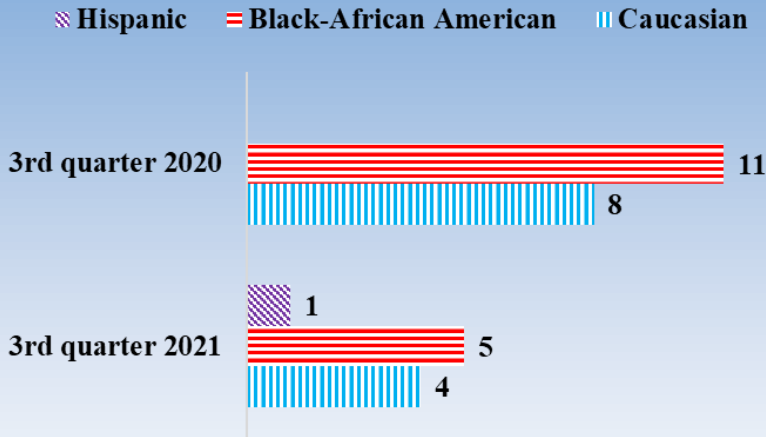


81% of our citations began as speed-related stops. Since June 2020, department policy is not to conduct registration stops. The two registration stops that occurred this quarter have been addressed and all equipment stops were for safety-related issues such as failing to operate headlights at night. One arrest resulted as the driver was driving while intoxicated.

* 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

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

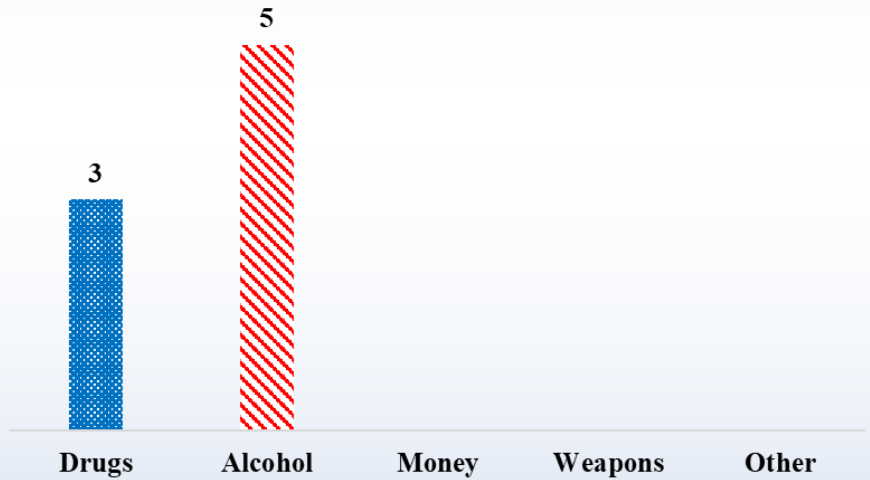
Searches By Race



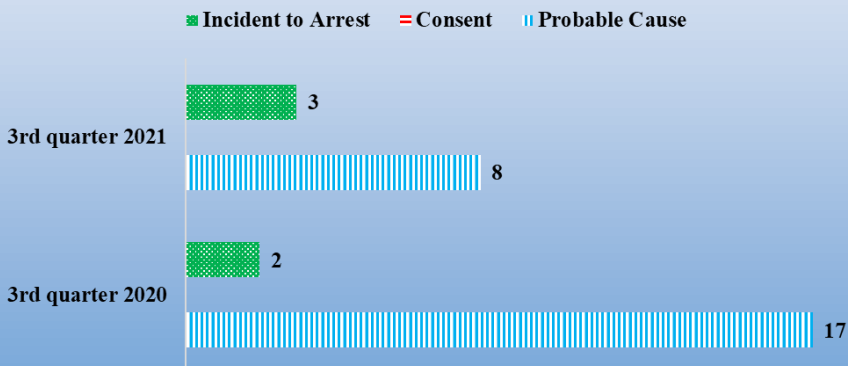
Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under 3 main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest. CHPD conducted 10 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

As a result of vehicle searches, officers found contraband 80% of time. Searches often result in multiple items of contraband being found. The state wide “find rate” of contraband as a result of vehicle searches is 33%.*

Contraband Found Quarter 3 2021



Searches By Type



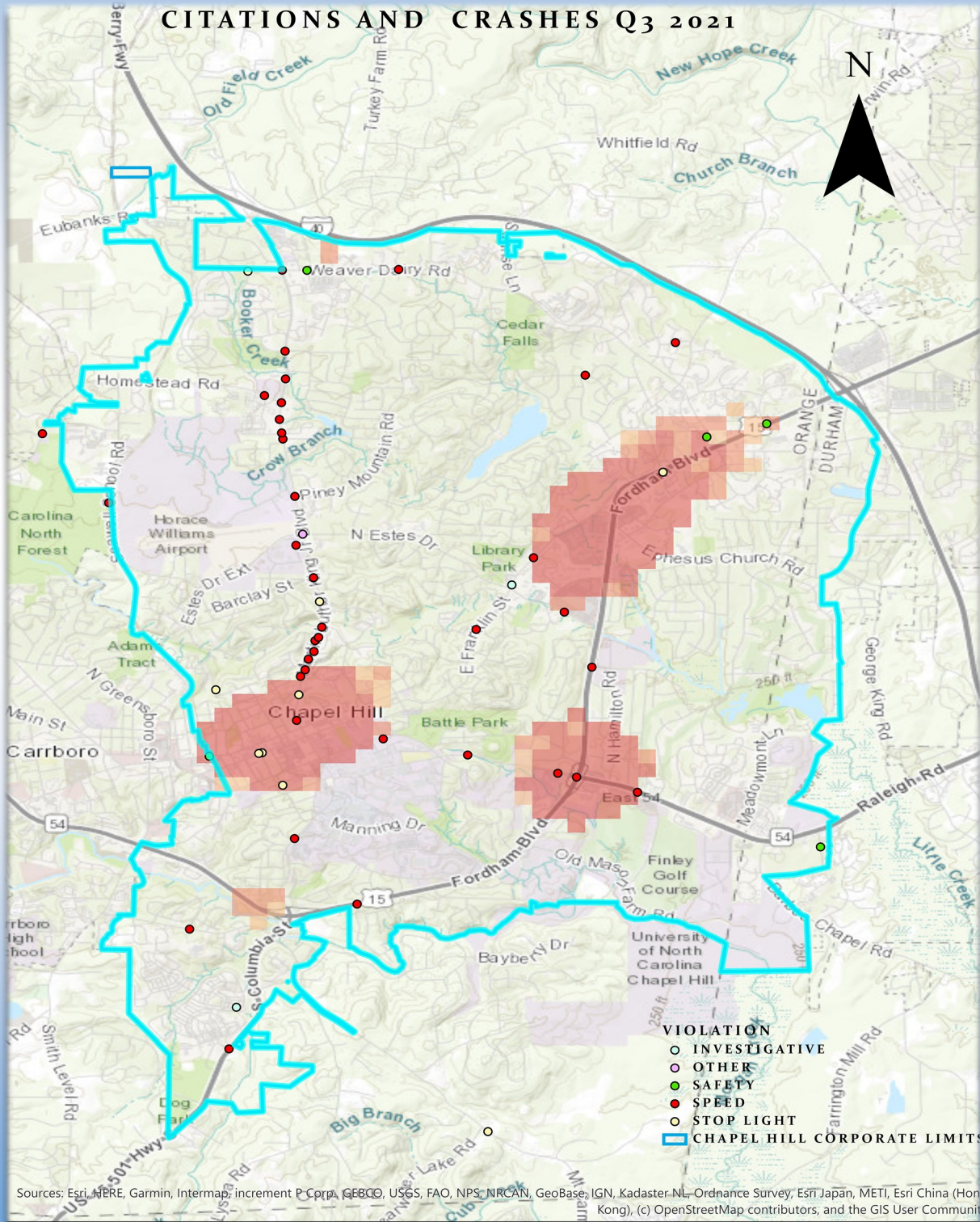
4 of the 5 searches of Black African-Americans were for probable cause, and 1 was incident to arrest. 2 of the 4 searches of Caucasians were for probable cause, 2 were incident to arrest. The only search of an Hispanic driver was for probable cause.

*Statewide rate is from the North Carolina Traffic Stop Reporting Program Series: Part 3

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

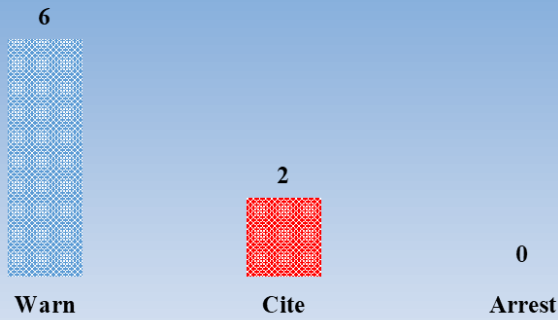
Citation Locations

Every traffic stop made by an officer is documented. The map below shows every location where a charge resulted as well as the initial reason for the stop. Red areas are areas of high crash concentration in Quarter 3, 2021. There were a total of 335 crashes, as compared to 516 in Quarter 3, 2020.



MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT

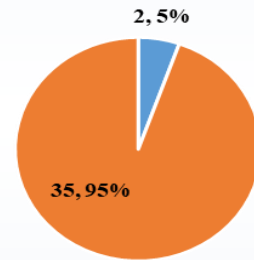
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



Since January 2018, we have tracked marijuana warnings, citation, and arrest data. We emphasize issuing warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses when possible. This quarter, we issued 2 citations for misdemeanor offenses. One citation began as a response to an assault, the other as a traffic stop

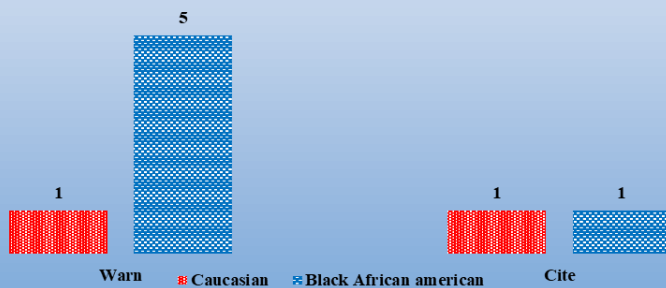
2 of the total misdemeanor charges filed by CHPD were marijuana related, representing 5% of charges.

Q3 2021 Misdemeanor Charges



- Marijuana Misdemeanor
- All Misdemeanor

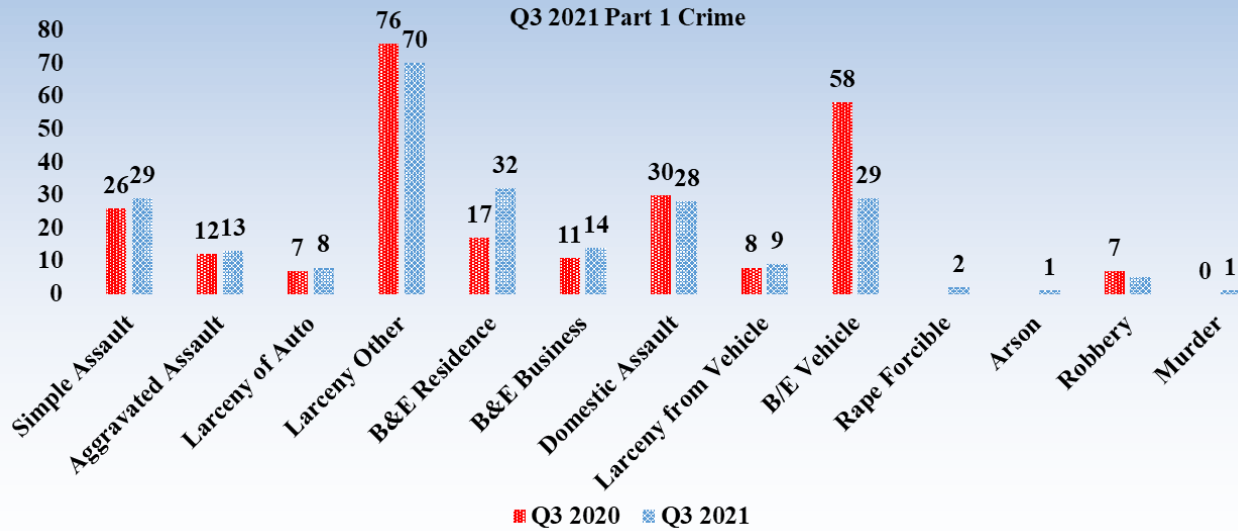
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



There were 5 warnings and 1 citation of Black African-Americans for misdemeanor marijuana offenses. There was 1 warning and 1 citation of Caucasians.

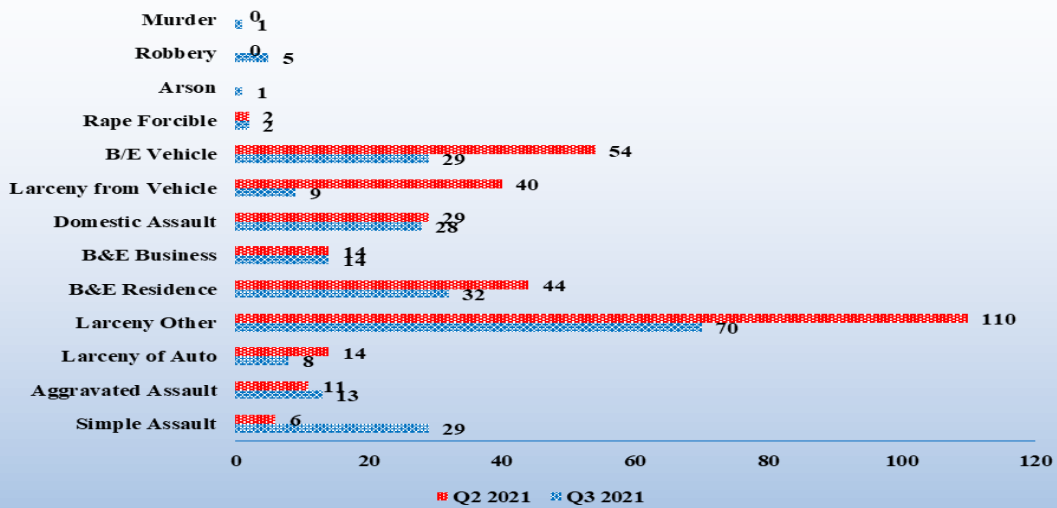
Part 1 Crime

Below is a look at reported Part 1* crime within Chapel Hill during the third quarter of 2021 compared to the third quarter of 2020. CHPD tracks crime trends to identify which issues are most pertinent and thus require the greatest degree of focus. We compare crime rates year to year and track trends.



There was an uptick in breaking an entering of residences, while reports of breaking and entering into vehicles declined. Chapel Hill had its first murder case in 3 years this quarter, and an arrest has been made.

Part 1 Crime Q3 2021



The majority of Part 1 crimes fell when compared to last quarter. The exception to this trend was robberies, which rose to 5.

*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 3 statistics are below.

Part 1 Category	Count	(Rate per 100,000 People)
Q3 Property	163	271
Q3 Violent	49	81.6
National Property	7,694,086	2,362
National Violent	12,473,21	382

Education & Training

This quarter officers began to return to pre-pandemic levels of training, although courses were still limited. Officers attended 45 classes for a total of 1,472 hours of training. These courses were as follows:

- 36 Applied Practical Skills courses
- 5 Pedestrian/Bicycle Safety courses
- 4 Leadership, Management, and Planning courses
- 2 Community Policing courses

Alcohol Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department is a key partner of the Campus & Community Coalition to Reduce the Negative Impacts of High Risk Drinking. The Coalition’s overall goals are to reduce the negative outcomes associated with high risk drinking and to promote a vibrant downtown community. The Coalition uses synergistic strategies that address enforcement, education, and policy change. Chapel Hill Police Department supports all three of these strategy areas.

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. 17 ALERT operations were conducted this quarter, with many responses to loud party calls or possible COVID violations supplementing the usual alcohol enforcement activity. 1 open container and 1 drunk and disruptive charge resulted, and 23 people were referred to OCPAD as a result of alcohol violations, repeated noise violations, or COVID gathering restriction violations.

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.

- **Food Distribution** – In partnership with the Seymour Center, Officers continued delivering meals to seniors 3 times per week and Food boxes once a month. Officers assisted with weekly food distribution at Eubanks Park and Ride and monthly PORCH food distribution. Officers assisted with traffic direction for a food giveaway hosted by Mama Dips at the Hargraves Center.
- **Residential/Business Security Surveys** - Officers met with business owners and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property (10 conducted).
- **Community Outreach** –Officers attended monthly Safe Kids Coalition meetings. Officers worked with Town partners to improve lighting on North Street. Officers participated in a COVID vaccine video recording. Officers provided training to banks on alarm procedures. Officers conducted a safety talk for residents at Azalea Estates. Officers recorded a safety message for WCHL. Officers participated in an on-camera interview with Spectrum News on crime prevention tips. Officers partnered with Wegmans, who hosted a medicine drop event. Officers collected over 85 pounds of medication during the event.
- **Community Meetings** – Officers met with Alpha Phi Sorority, Downtown Nutrition, and the University Garden Apartments management team to talk about personal safety and situational awareness. Officers facilitated a meeting with the Kings Mill/Morgan Creek neighborhood. Officers participated in a community meeting with the Glen Lennox neighborhood via Zoom. Officers conducted BARS training in Spanish.
- **Youth Outreach** – Officers presented about investigations/detective work to several classes at Culbreth Middle School students. Officers met with a Cub Scout group on Webex to talk about police work. Officers assisted St. Thomas More staff with a school lockdown drill.
- **Case Follow-up** – Officers followed-up on a variety of cases to provide safety information and resources (approx. 20 conducted). Examples of case follow-up are vehicle break-ins, larcenies from businesses, damage to property reports, attempted breaking and entering of residences, suspicious persons report, shooting incidents, undisciplined juvenile follow-up with parents, graffiti, and stalking cases. Some case follow-ups are conducted in conjunction with our Crisis Unit.

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. **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.

Taser Deployment—Taser discharged to apprehend a subject.

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

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

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

- **Format- Incident type: Description (Force type. Number of officers involved. Race/sex of citizens involved)**
- **Home Invasion:** Officer responded to a report of a man with a gun inside a home. When the resident opened the door, the officer could not see his hands and ordered the man to raise them while pointing his weapon. The man complied and the officer lowered his weapon. **(Pointing Of Weapon. 1 Officer. 1 Caucasian Male)**
- **DWI:** Officers investigating a driver for DWI were attempting to handcuff the subject but she continually tried to pull away. She was taken to the ground and handcuffed. **(Hard Hands. 2 Officers, 1 Caucasian Female)**
- **Simple Assault:** Officers arrested a suspect for assault and the subject continued to try to get away. In order to conduct a search of the subject, officers took him to the ground to gain control. **(Hard Hands. 2 Officers. 1 Caucasian Male)**
- **Drunk and Disruptive:** A subject was being detained after climbing a light pole. He ran from officers, was pursued, grabbed, and taken into custody. **(Hard Hands. 2 Officers. 1 Caucasian Male)**
- **Shots Fired:** Officers responded to a report of shots fired inside a residence. Officers responded and encountered a male outside, who went back into the house after being told by officers to show his hands. The man emerged a few seconds later and one officer pointed his weapon at the subject until it was clear that he had not retrieved a firearm while inside the residence. The man complied with all officer commands from that point forward. **(Pointing of Weapon. 1 Officer. 1 Black-African American Male)**
- **Suspicious Person:** Officers responding to a call of a male being shot at a hotel and were directed to the involved room. Not knowing if the alleged shooter was still in the room, officers kept their weapons pointed at the room occupants until the situation was stabilized. **(Pointing of Weapon. 1 Officer. 1 Caucasian Male)**
- **Involuntary Commitment:** Officers restrained a man who was being committed after he grabbed for an officers Taser. **(Hard Hands. 2 Officers. 1 Black African-American Male)**
- **Resisting Arrest:** Officers asked a man who had been dancing in traffic to move out of the road. When encountered by an officer, the man put his hand in his pocket, where the subject has been known to keep a knife. The officer restrained the subject's arm and, with another officer's assistance, was able to handcuff him. **(Hard Hands. 2 Officers. 1 Black-African American Male)**
- **Assault with Deadly Weapon:** Officers responded to an apartment after receiving a report of a serious assault involving a weapon. Officers found large pools of blood and were uncertain as to the whereabouts of any victim or suspect. They gave commands for the occupants of a bedroom to come out, which they did while officers had their weapons pointed. **(Pointing of Weapon. 2 Officers. 1 Black-African American Male, 1 Black-African American Female)**