



# CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

## QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 4, 2021

(April-June 2021 )



# CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

---



Quarterly Report  
April-June 2021

---

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1..... Departmental Reviews

2..... Use of Force

3-8.....Traffic Enforcement

9.....Marijuana Enforcement

10.....Crime data

11.....Education and Training

11.....Alcohol Enforcement

12..... Community Events

13-14.....Use of Force Narratives

# CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



## Quarterly Report April-June 2021

### 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 community member 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**

	<b>Demeanor</b>	<b>Use of Force</b>	<b>Personal Conduct</b>	<b>Pursuit</b>
<b>4th Quarter 2021</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>

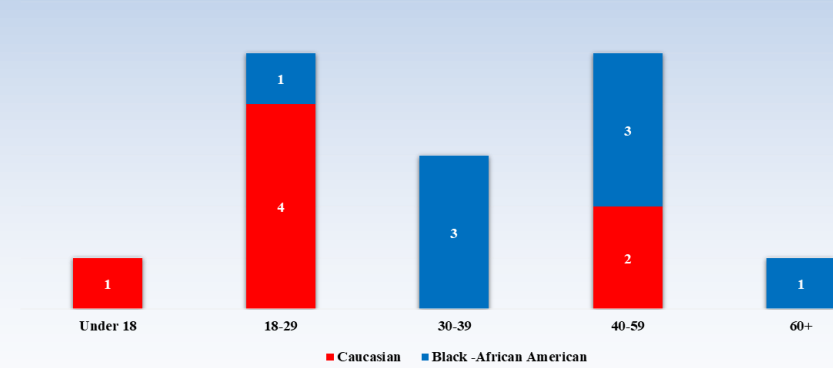
This quarter, 0 disciplinary actions were taken as the result of external contacts. 1 suspension resulted from an internally triggered review.

## Use of Force

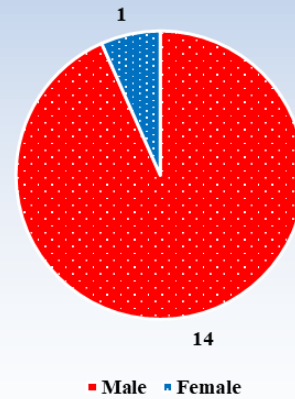
CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers be documented and forwarded for review by both the officer’s immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process ensures that proper protocols are being observed when officers use force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 25 officers and 15 people involved in 15 use of force incidents, which represented 0.17% of the 8,728 calls for service this quarter.

**Force Usage by Race/Age**

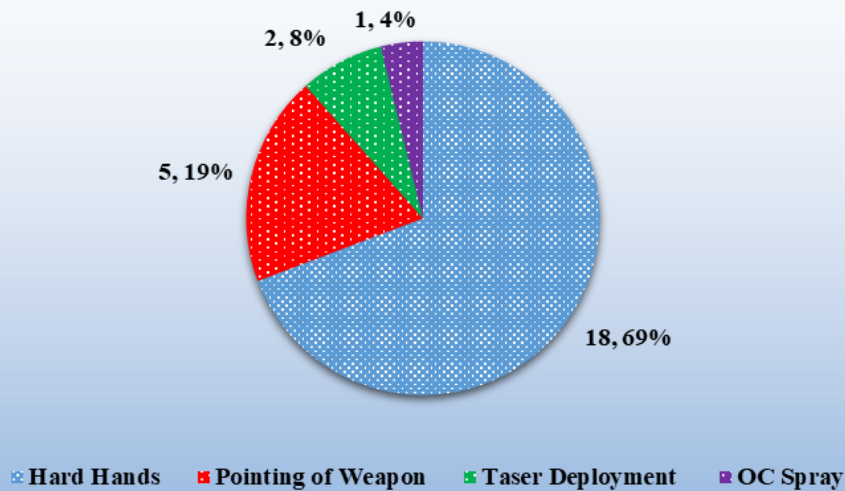


**Use of Force by Sex**



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 and evaluate each.

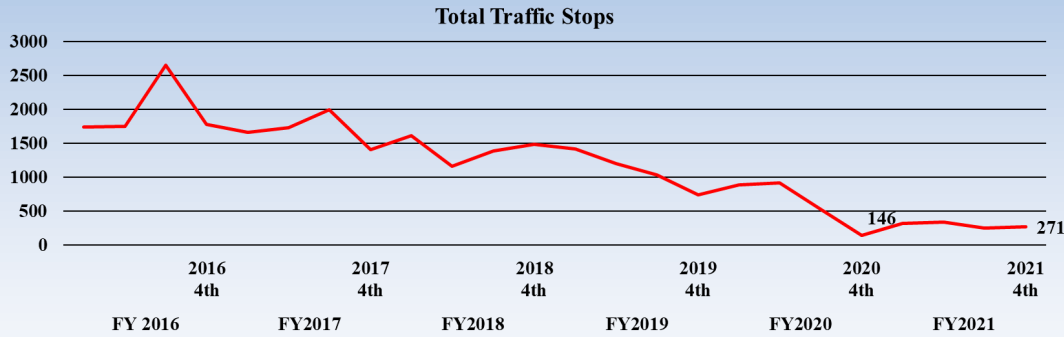
## **Force Type Usage**



**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 13 and 14 of this report.**

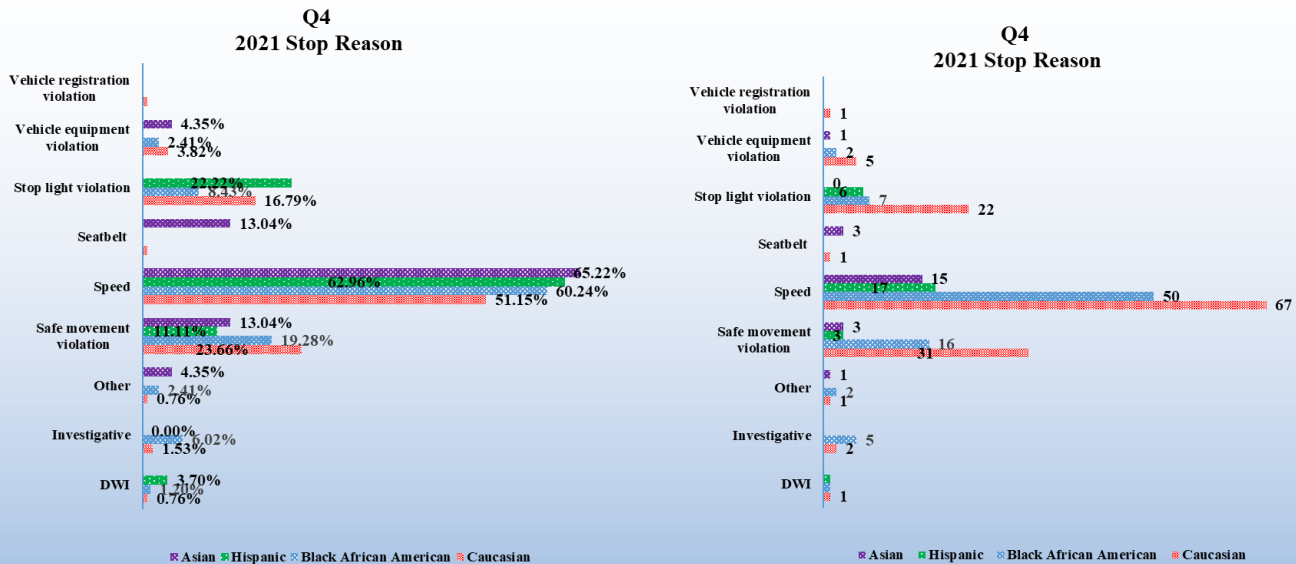
## TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

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.



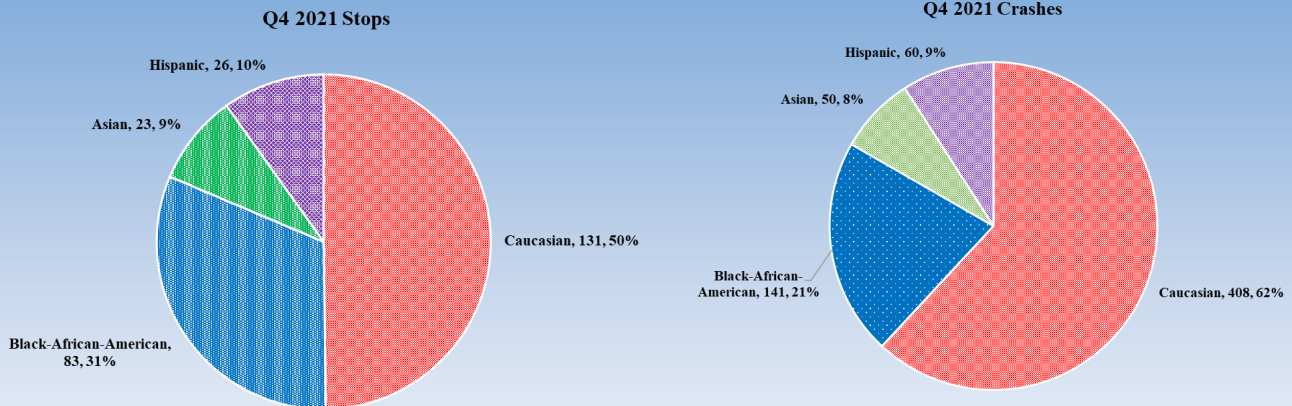
Traffic stops were higher than the same quarter a year ago; a result of increased traffic enforcement as the pandemic subsided.

Below is a breakdown of the raw number of stops by race/ethnicity and by percentage. For example, we stopped 67 Caucasian drivers for speeding, representing 51.4% of all stops of Caucasian drivers this quarter.



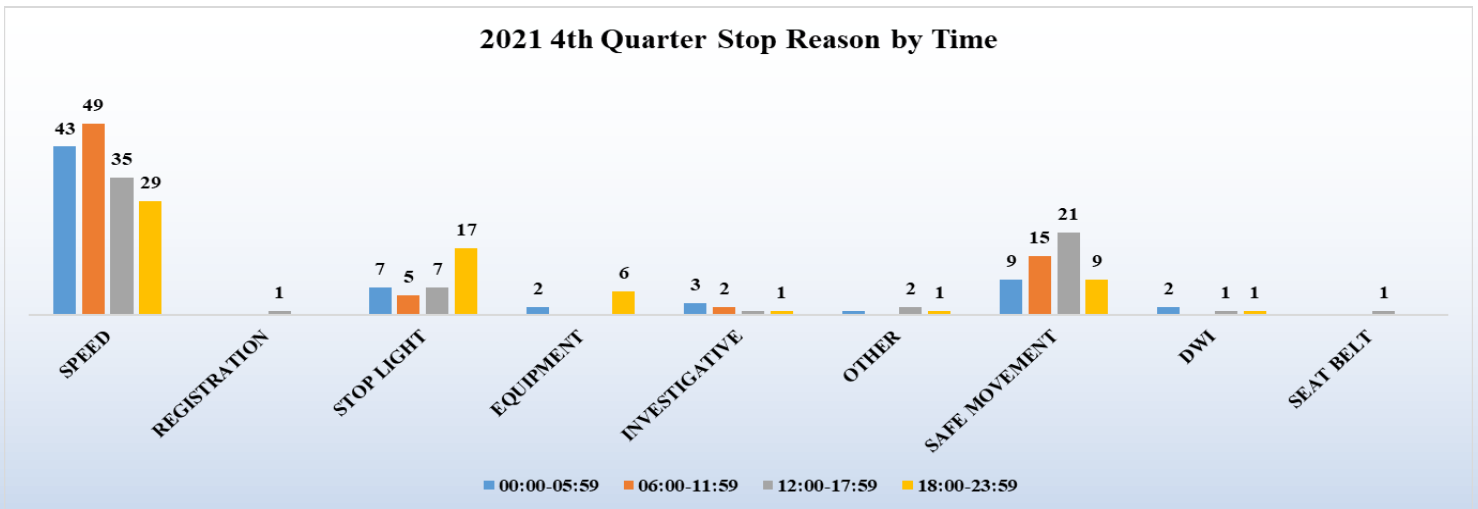
Speed-related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle regulatory violation stops were discontinued as of June 2020. There was one registration stop this quarter for a driver who was not displaying a license plate on the vehicle. The driver was issued a warning. All equipment related stops involved safety concerns such as failure to operate headlights at night, with the exception of a verbal warning for a loud muffler. This is not consistent with our policy to forego stops that aren't safety-related and has been addressed.

## 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 find that Black- African Americans are over-represented on our roadways when compared to the town population (9.7% town population), and Caucasians are under-represented (72.8% town population).



Every vehicle equipment stop had a safety component (ex. failure to operate headlights at night) with the exception of a stop for a loud muffler which resulted in a warning. The registration stop was for driving without a license plate and resulted in a warning.

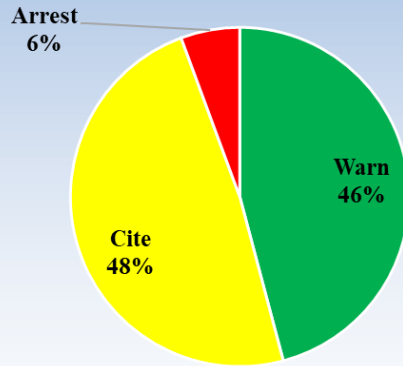
### Key Takeaways:

- The majority of speed related stops occurred between 06:00– 11:59.
- The majority of stop light violations occurred from 18:00-23:59.
- The majority of safe movement violations occurred from 18:00-23:59.

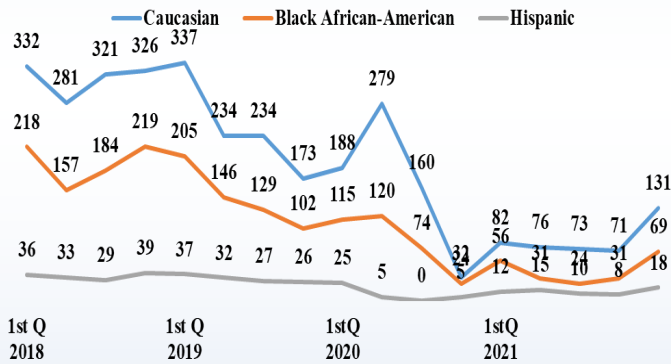
## TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

Officers have discretion in how to address violations during a traffic stop, however, we encourage officers to give out warnings when feasible as opposed to citations and/or arrests. We have tracked these trends over time and have seen a general increase in warnings. Correspondingly, we have seen a general decrease in citations.

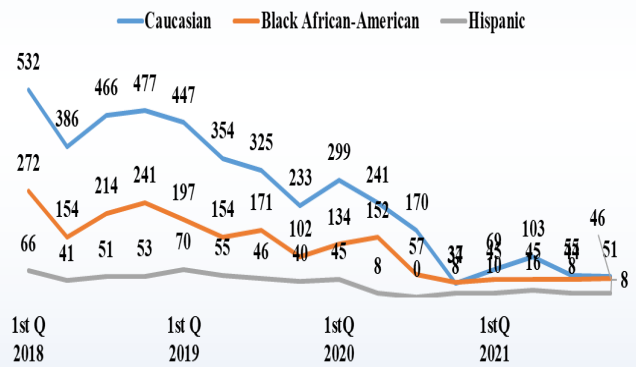
Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



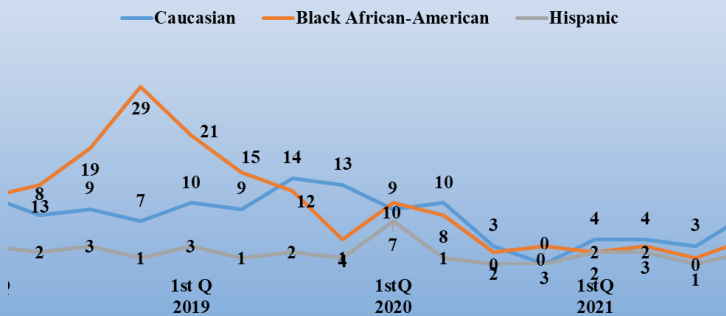
Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race



Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race

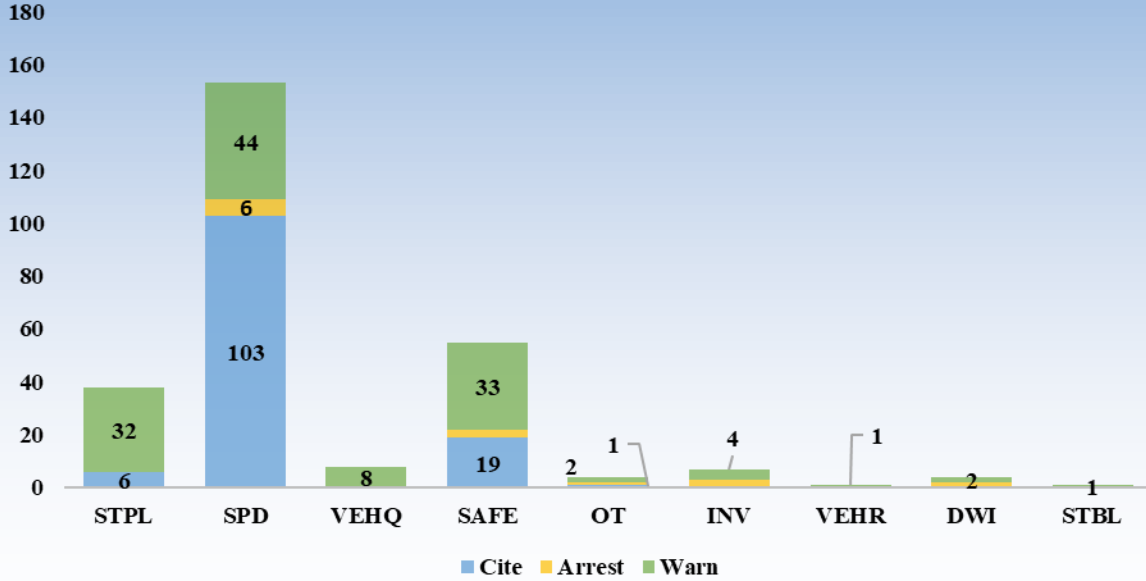


15 drivers were arrested as the result of traffic stops this quarter. 2 Caucasian and 2 Black-African American drivers were arrested for outstanding warrants. 8 Caucasian drivers, 1 Black-African American driver, and 1 Asian driver were arrested for DWI. 1 Black-African American driver was arrested for possessing a stolen motor vehicle.

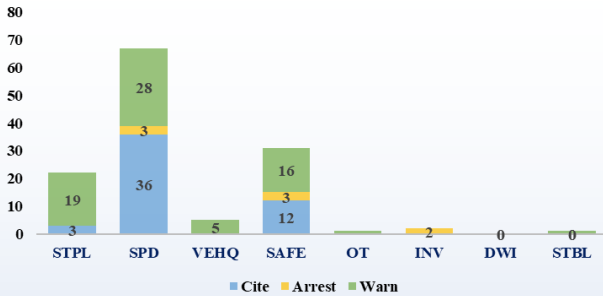
## TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

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

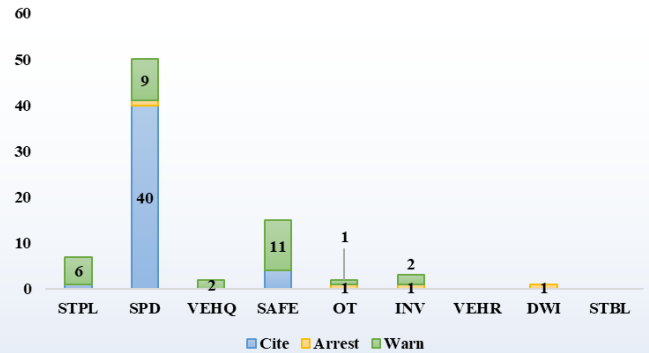
### STOP TO OUTCOME- ALL



### STOP TO OUTCOME- CAUCASIAN



### STOP TO OUTCOME- BLACK-AFRICAN AMERICAN



### STOP TO OUTCOME-HISPANIC



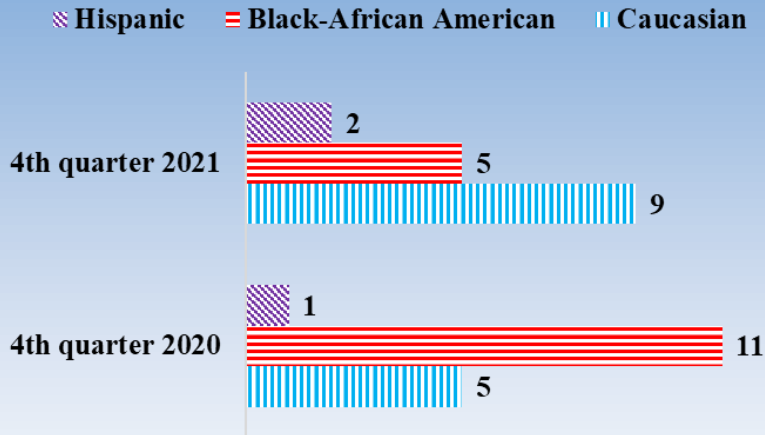
80% of our citations began as speed-related stops. Since June 2020, department policy is to not conduct regulatory stops. The registration stop this quarter was for a driver failing to display a license plate, which resulted in a warning. All equipment stops were for safety related issues such as failing to operate headlights at night, with the exception of a stop for a loud muffler that also resulted in a warning.

\* 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

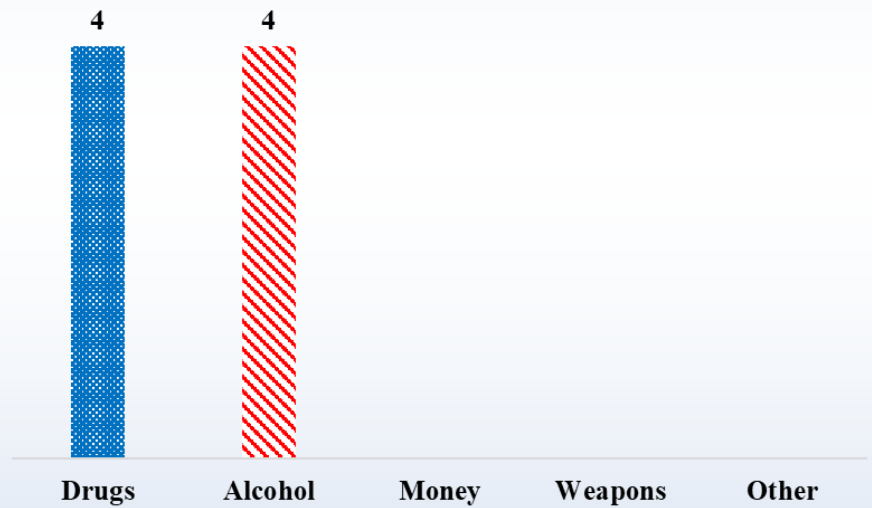
### Searches By Race



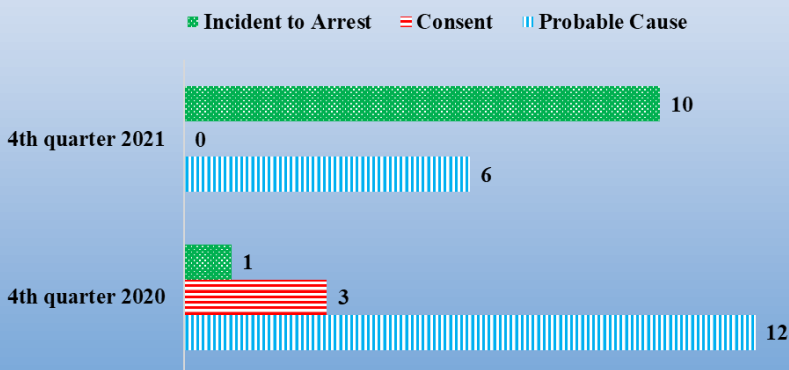
Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under 3 main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest. CHPD conducted 16 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

### Contrabrand Found Quarter 4 2021

Officers found contrabrand in 6 of the 16 vehicle searches conducted this quarter, or 37% of the time. This rate is lower than usual due to a higher number of incident-to-arrest searches. 10 searches were incident to arrest and 6 were for probable cause.



### Searches By Type



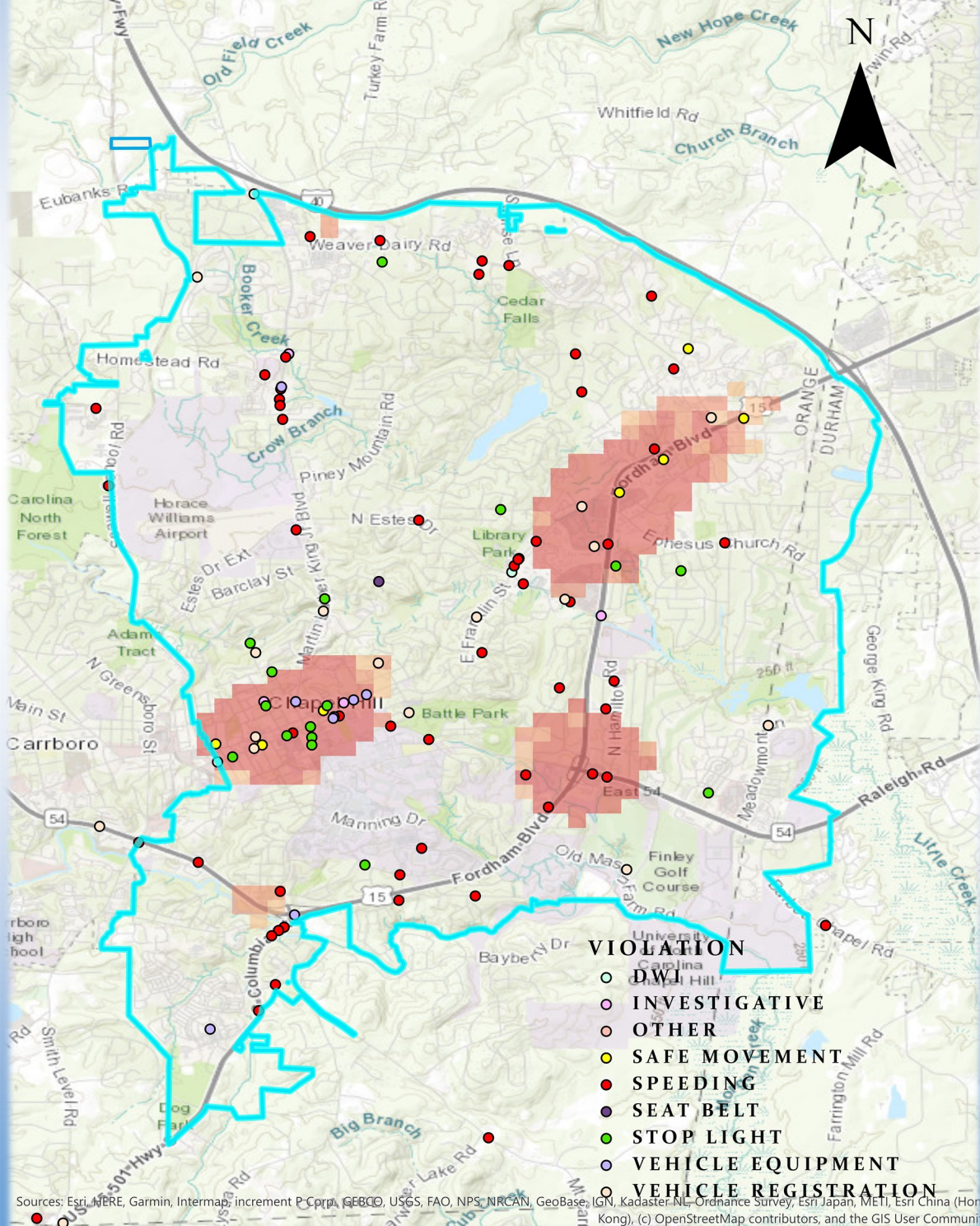
2 of the 5 searches of Black-African Americans were for probable cause and 3 were incident to arrest. 3 of the 9 searches of Caucasians were for probable cause, and 6 were incident to arrest. 1 of the searches of Hispanics was for probable cause and 1 was incident to arrest. There was one search of an Asian driver, incident to arrest. Every probable cause search was for the plain smell of narcotics or a K9 alerting to the presence of narcotics in the vehicle.

## TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT

### Citation Locations

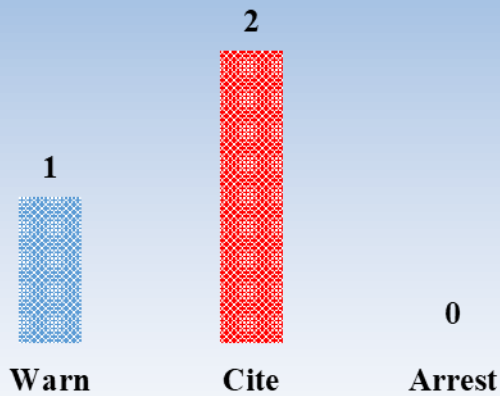
Every traffic stop made by an officer is documented. The map below depicts locations where a charge resulted and the initial reason for the stop. Areas of high crash concentration in Quarter 4, 2021 are shown in red. There were a total of 368 crashes compared to 193 in Quarter 4, 2020. The increase is largely due to increased vehicle traffic compared to last year when COVID lockdowns significantly decreased traffic on the road.

TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT CHARGES AND CRASHES Q4 2021



## MARIJUANA ENFORCEMENT

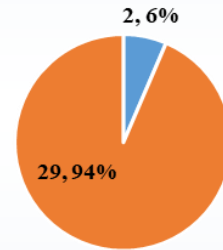
### Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



Since January 2018, we have tracked marijuana warnings in addition to citation and arrest data. We emphasize the issuance of verbal warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses. This quarter, we issued 2 citations for misdemeanor marijuana offenses. One citation resulted when officers responded to a call where a firearm was brandished, the other as the result of a traffic stop.

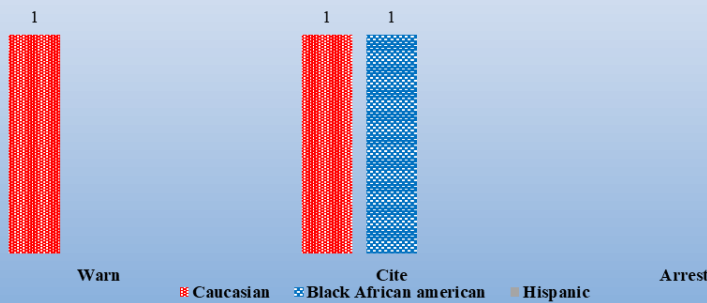
2 of the misdemeanor charges filed by CHPD this quarter were marijuana related, representing 6% of total misdemeanor charges.

### Q4 2021 Misdemeanor Charges



- Marijuana Misdemeanor
- All Misdemeanor

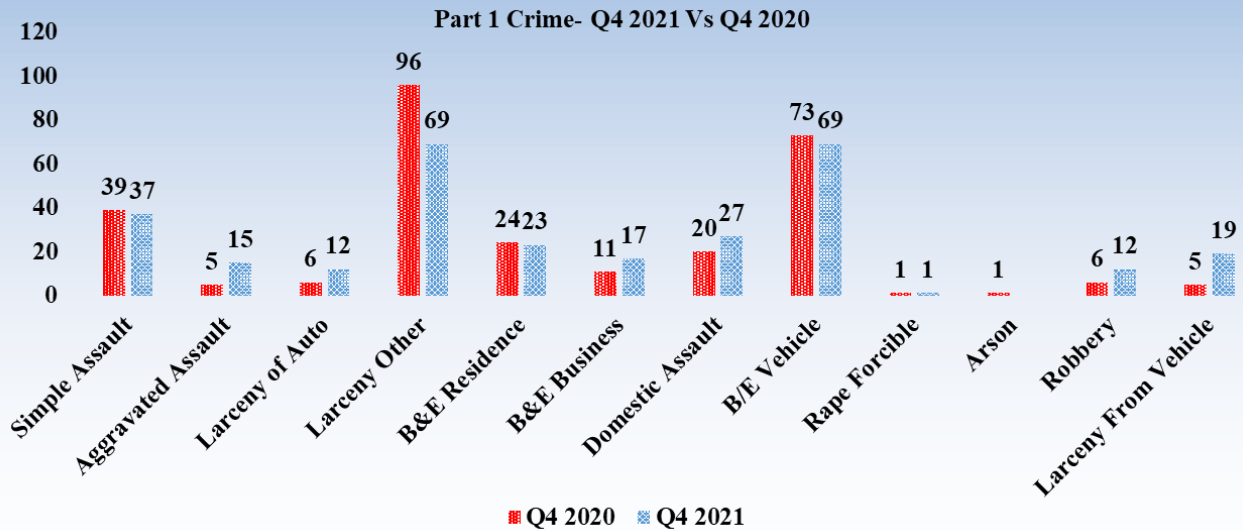
### Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations





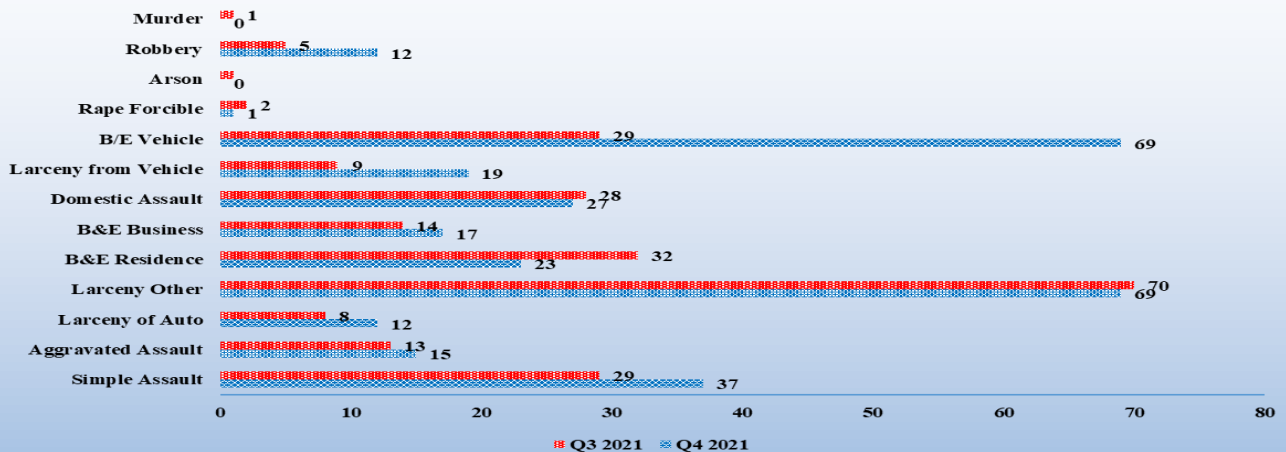
### Part 1 Crime

Below is a look at reported Part 1\* crime in Chapel Hill during the fourth quarter of 2021 when compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. CHPD tracks crime trends to identify which issues are most pertinent and thus require the greatest degree of focus.



Compared to last year, larcenies fell while robberies rose. 5 of the robberies involved parties who knew each other and 3 were committed by a juvenile in the span of a few hours. Larcenies from vehicles and catalytic convertor thefts continue to be region-wide issues.

### Part 1 Crime- Q4 2021 Vs Q3 2021



B&E to vehicle reports rose significantly since last quarter. 62% of these crimes involved unlocked vehicles.

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

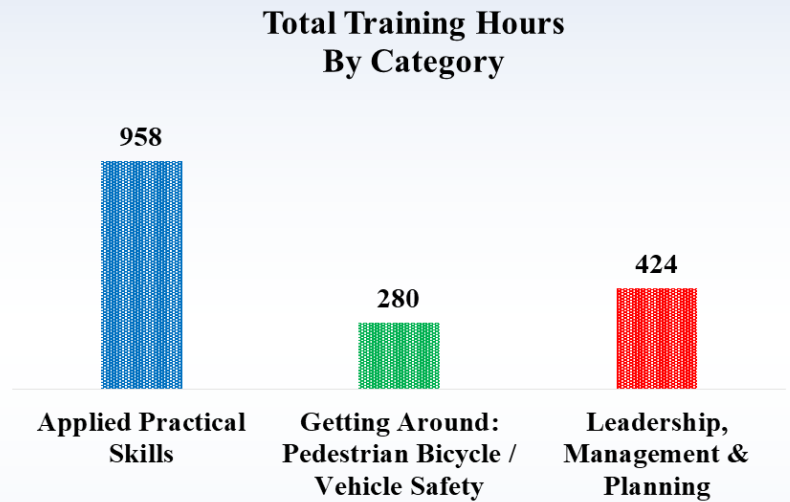
## Crime Rates

CHPD tracks both violent and property crime rates as compared to the most recent national crime rates. Quarter 4 statistics are below.

Part 1 Category	Actual Count	(Rate per 100,000 People)
Chapel Hill Property Crime, Q4 2021	209	348
Chapel Hill Violent Crime, Q4 2021	55	91
National Property Crime, 2019	7,694,086	2,109
National Violent Crime, 2019	12,473,21	379

## Education & Training

This quarter, 72 officers participated in 38 classes for a total of 1,662 training hours. Training included courses on crash investigation, child abuse investigation, and prescription drug investigation.



## 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. 5 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 charge resulted, and 13 people were referred to the Orange County Pre-Arrest Diversion (OCPAD) program as a result of alcohol violations.

## Community Events

Below is a summary of the Community Events CHPD officers attended or coordinated this quarter. Some previously scheduled events were affected by COVID-19.

- **Food Distribution** – In partnership with the Seymour Center, officers continued delivering meals to seniors three times per week and food boxes once a month. Officers also assisted with weekly food distribution at Eubanks Park and Ride and monthly PORCH food distribution.
- **Residential/Business Security Surveys** - Officers met with business owners and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property (9 conducted).
- **Community Outreach** – Officers participated in several community outreach activities. Examples include:
  - ◇ Officers conducted a school lockdown drill with the staff and students at St. Thomas More to properly prepare for any emergency.
  - ◇ Patrol officers attended and participated in the Touch A Truck event hosted at the Friday Center Park & Ride.
  - ◇ Officers attended a social justice vigil hosted by Binkley Baptist Church.
  - ◇ Officers and crisis counselors met with the staff at Purple Bowl to provide personal and business safety tips.
  - ◇ Officers assisted community organizers with escorts for the Juneteenth Motorcade events at Eubanks Park and Ride and at the Hargraves Community Center.
- **Community Meetings** – Officers attended the monthly Orange County Safe Kids Coalition meeting and the Chapel Hill Housing Orientation. Officers received training on reading data and interpreting crime trends via a Crime Prevention Webinar. Officers also continued discussions with the TOCH technical support unit regarding installing security cameras in the new town parking deck under construction.
- **Youth Outreach** – Officers visited a 4th-grade class at St. Thomas More to discuss how police officers serve as community helpers. They also conducted K-9 demonstrations on multiple days for students to observe and learn the different skills and tasks police canines perform.
- **Case Follow-up** – Officers followed up on various cases to provide safety/crime prevention information and resources (approx. 17 conducted this quarter). Examples of the case types include vehicle break-ins in multiple neighborhoods, larcenies from businesses, damage-to-property reports, attempted and completed breaking and entering of residences, suspicious persons reports, shots fired reports, undisciplined juvenile follow-up with parents, graffiti, and stalking cases. Many case follow-ups are conducted in conjunction with our Crisis Unit (or by the Crisis Unit alone.)

## 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.

**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)**
- **Affray-** Officers were breaking up a fight, pulling the subjects apart. **(Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian male)**
- **Involuntary Commitment Order (IVC)-** While officers were serving an IVC order, the subject became combative by kicking officers then pulling away. She was taken to the ground and was able to be handcuffed. **(Hard hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian female)**
- **Shots fired-** Officer responding to shots-fired call at a residence encountered a subject at the front door. The officer pointed his weapon as he asked him to step outside. **(Pointing of Weapon, 1 officer, 1 Black-African American male)**
- **Trespassing-** Officers attempted to detain a subject who was reportedly trespassing. The subject failed to stop so officers attempted to grab his arms to handcuff him. The subject punched an officer in the face then continued to resist being handcuffed. The officer deployed a Taser to subdue the subject who was then handcuffed without further incident. **(Taser Deployment, 3 officers, 1 Black-African American male)**
- **Shoplifting-** Officers investigating a shoplifting ordered the subject to stop but he refused. As officers attempted to stop him by grabbing his arm, he swung around as if to punch officers. Officers were able to secure his arms and handcuff him. **(Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Black -African American male)**
- **Affray-** Officers investigating a fight ordered a subject not to go leave the scene. The subject did not comply and officers grabbed his arms. The man resisted being handcuffed and continued to struggle so officers took him to the ground in order to gain control. **(Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Black-African American male)**

## SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONT.

- **Warrant Service-** Officers attempted to serve a warrant on a wanted subject. When officers attempted to place him in handcuffs, the man tried to hit officers and was taken to the ground but continued to struggle with officers. One of the involved officers deployed his Taser, after which the man was handcuffed without further incident. **(Taser Deployment, Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Black-African American male)**
- **IVC-** Officers attempted to serve commitment paperwork on a subject but were unable to get him to respond despite them repeatedly knocking on the door. They could see the subject through a window pacing with a knife and talking to himself. Fearing the subject may harm himself, officers forced open the door and took him into custody. **(Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian male)**
- **Simple assault-** Officer pursued a subject on foot after he had committed an assault. Once officers caught him, the man refused commands to stop resisting and was pepper sprayed. **(OC Spray, 1 officer, 1 Caucasian male)**
- **Warrant Service -** Officer conducted a traffic stop on a vehicle with a driver who had active warrants for assault with deadly weapon. The officer pointed his weapon at the driver and gave commands to effect the arrest safely. The subject complied and was taken into custody. **(Pointing of Weapon, 1 officer, 1 Black-African American male)**
- **Resisting arrest -** Officers responded to a trespassing call after receiving reports about an individual who was threatening others. The man approached officers with his hands raised and, when officers grabbed his arms to detain him, the man began fighting them. He was taken to the ground and handcuffed. **(Hard Hands, 2 officers, 1 Caucasian male)**
- **Assault with a Deadly Weapon-** Officers responded to a fight during which a gun had been brandished. Officers saw the subject with the gun in his hand and pointed their weapons at him. He complied with officer commands and was safely detained. **(Pointing of Weapon, 2 officers, 1 Black-African American male)**
- **Domestic Assault -** Officers were on scene of a domestic violence call when a 17-year old who had been involved pushed passed officers and punched his father in the face. Officers struggled with him to restrain him, eventually taking him to the ground where he was handcuffed. **(Hard Hands, 1 officer, 1 Caucasian male)**
- **Resisting Arrest -** Officer tried to place a subject under arrest for DWI. The subject attempted to fight the officer and was taken to the ground and handcuffed. **(Hard Hands, 1 officer, 1 Black-African American male)**
- **Robbery -** Officer responded to a robbery involving an attempted stabbing. Officers located the suspect and detained him, at gunpoint, until other officers arrived so he could be safely handcuffed. **(Pointing of Weapon, 1 officer, 1 Caucasian male)**