

CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



QUARTERLY REPORT

QUARTER 4, 2019

(April-June 2019)



CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT

Quarterly Report
April -June, 2019



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CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT



Quarterly Report
April– June, 2019



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 citizen contacts. 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. Any time 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.

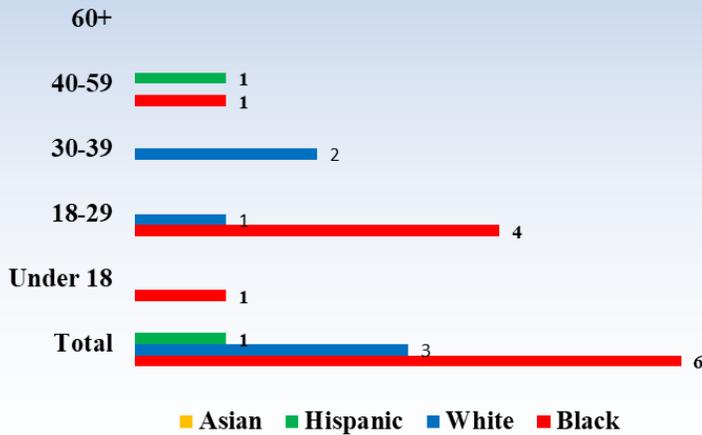
	Type of Review			
	Demeanor	Use of Force	Personal Conduct	Pursuit
4th Quarter FY2019	1	1	5	0

Use of Force

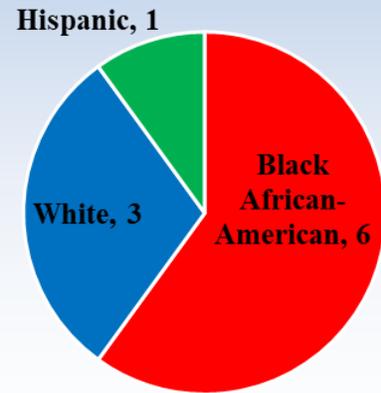
CHPD requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer’s immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command. The review process is to ensure that proper protocol is being observed by officers using force.

Each incident can involve multiple officers and citizens. This quarter, there were 30 officers and 10 people involved in 8 use of force incidents. All non-officers involved in use of force incidents this quarter were male.

Use of Force by Race and Age

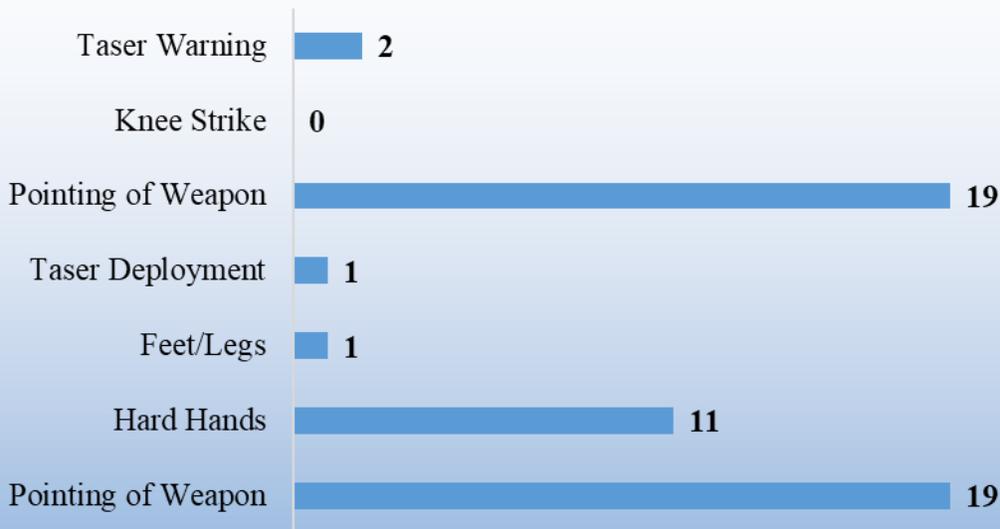


Use of Force by Race/Ethnicity of Suspect



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.

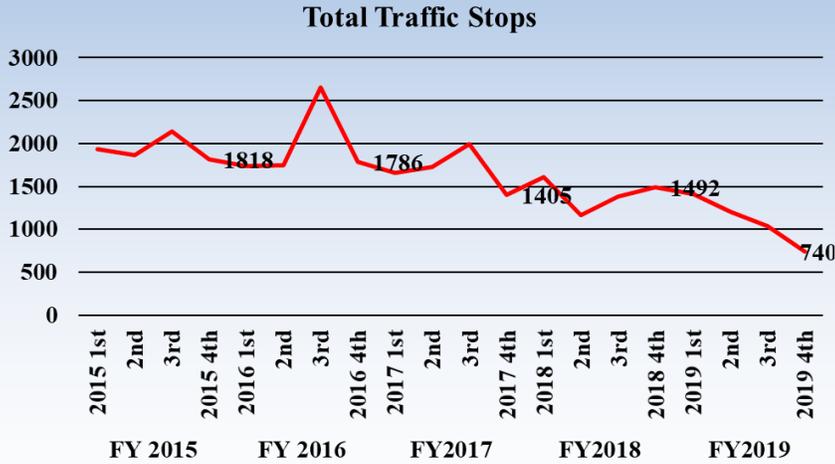
Use of Force by Type



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.

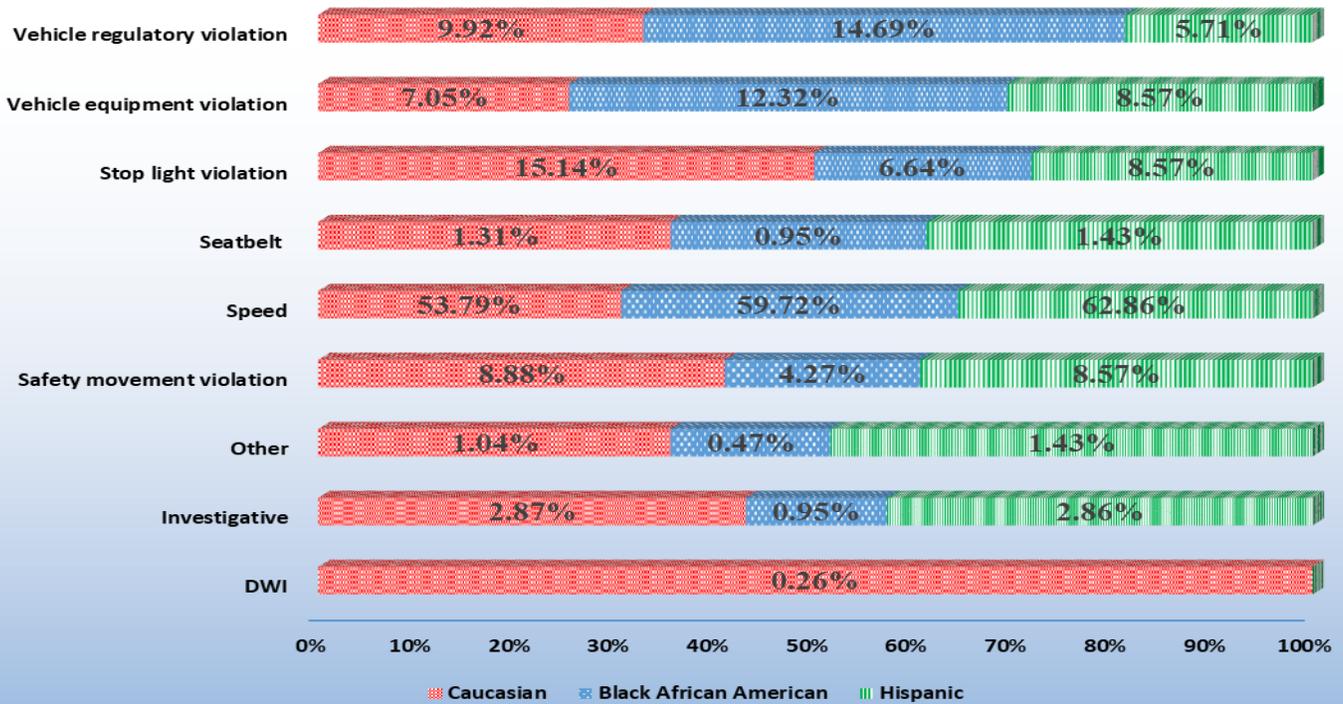
TRAFFIC DIVISION

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.



This quarter, we have continued to see a decline in the overall number of traffic stops conducted by our officers.

Q4 2019 Stop Reason

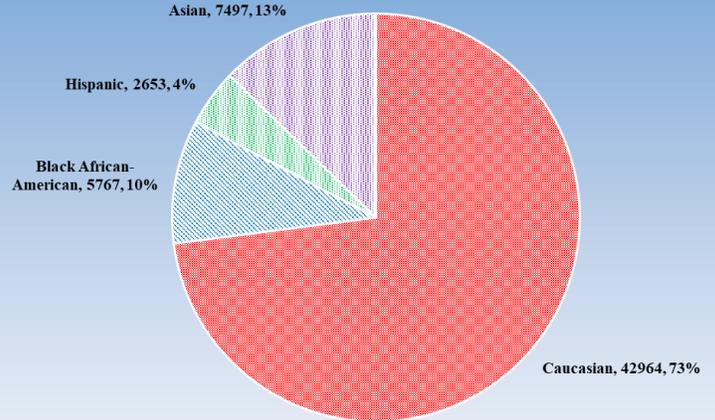


Speed-related stops constitute the majority of stops made by our officers. Vehicle Regulatory Violations are stops in which a vehicle is seen to have expired plates or other documentation associated with it. Equipment violations are safety related violations pertaining to the maintenance of the vehicle.

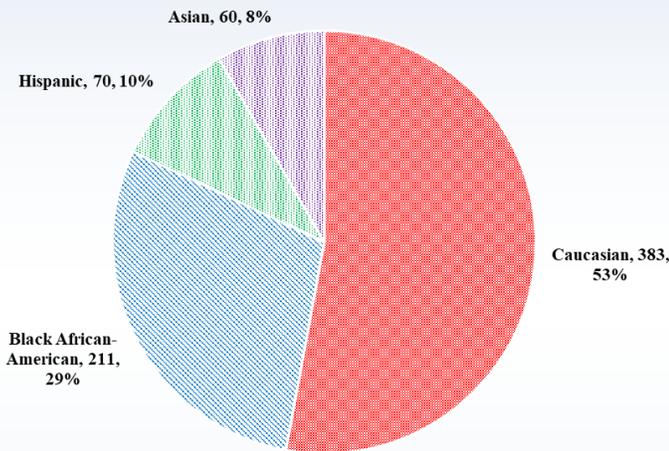
TRAFFIC DIVISION

We monitor traffic stop and traffic crash demographic data to detect trends with the knowledge that the population of drivers on our roads may differ from that of our town. Using crash data, we find that, in general, Black-African Americans are over-represented on our roads compared to the town population, and both Caucasians and Asians are under-represented.

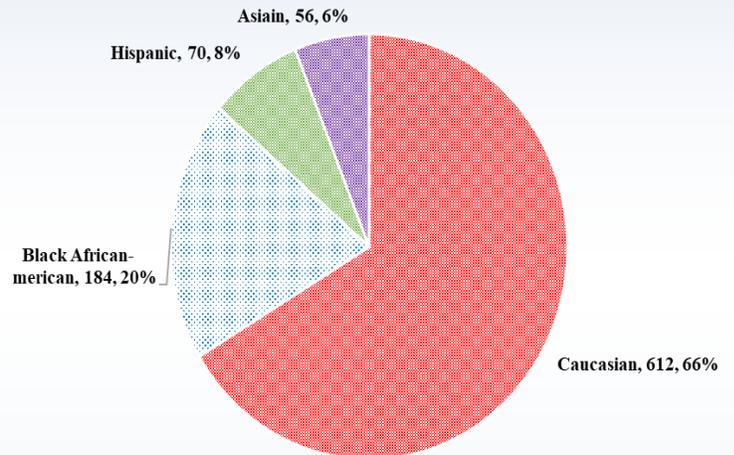
Town of Chapel Hill Demographics



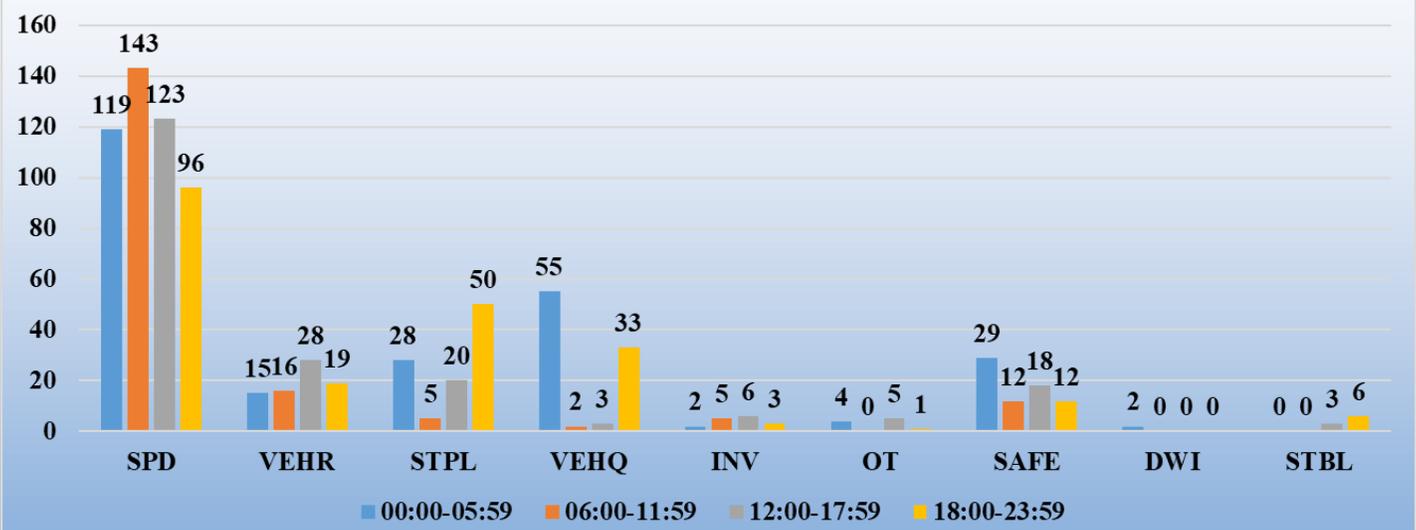
Q4 2019 Stops



Q4 2019 Crashes



2019 4th Quarter- Stop Reason by Time



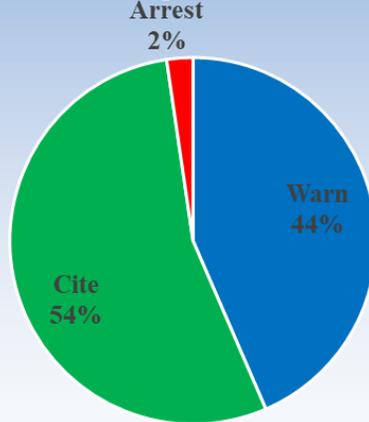
In general, the majority of stops occur between the hours of 6am and 6pm.

* 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

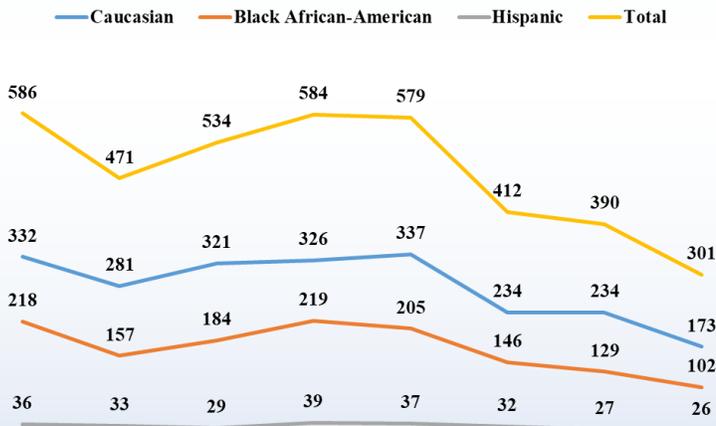
TRAFFIC DIVISION

Officers have some discretion in how to address violations during a traffic stop. Our department has encouraged officers to give out warnings, whenever feasible, instead of issuing citations or making arrests. We have been tracking these trends over time and have seen a general increase in warnings and, correspondingly, a decrease in citations.

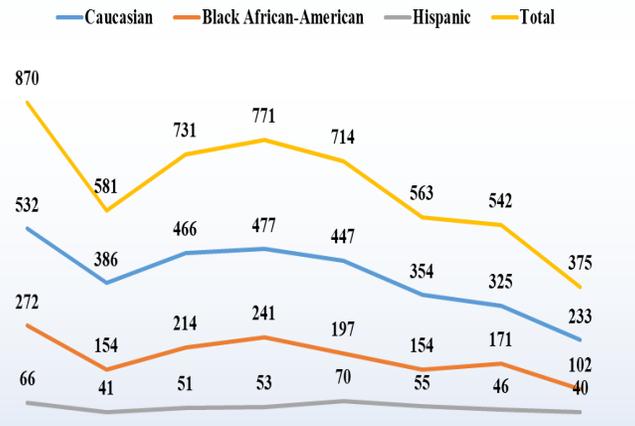
Action Resulting From Traffic Stops



Traffic Stop Warnings Trend by Race



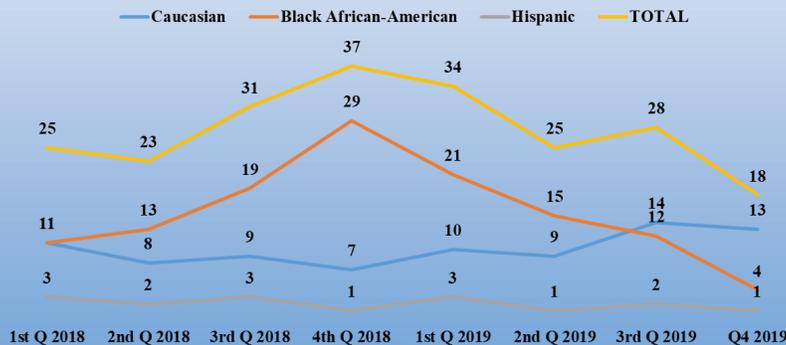
Traffic Stop Citations Trend by Race



1st Q 2018 2nd Q 2018 3rd Q 2018 4th Q 2018 1st Q 2019 2nd Q 2019 3rd Q 2019 4 Q 2019

1st Q 2018 2nd Q 2018 3rd Q 2018 4th Q 2018 1st Q 2019 2nd Q 2019 3rd Q 2019 4th Q 2019

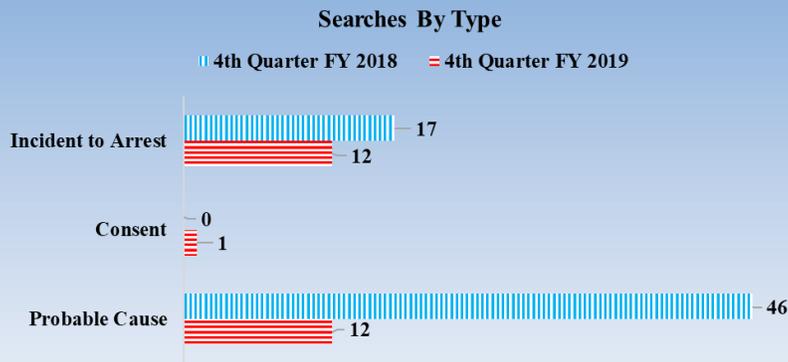
Traffic Stop Arrests Trend by Race



Our most common reason for an arrest following a traffic stop this quarter was for DWI, of which there were 14. There were also 3 arrests for outstanding warrants and 1 for misdemeanor marijuana possession. . The low number of arrests resulting from traffic stops is in line with our general philosophy of warn-cite-arrest.

1st Q 2018 2nd Q 2018 3rd Q 2018 4th Q 2018 1st Q 2019 2nd Q 2019 3rd Q 2019 Q4 2019

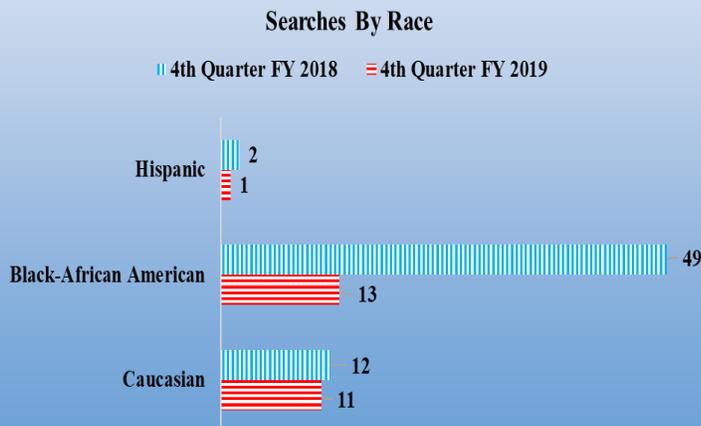
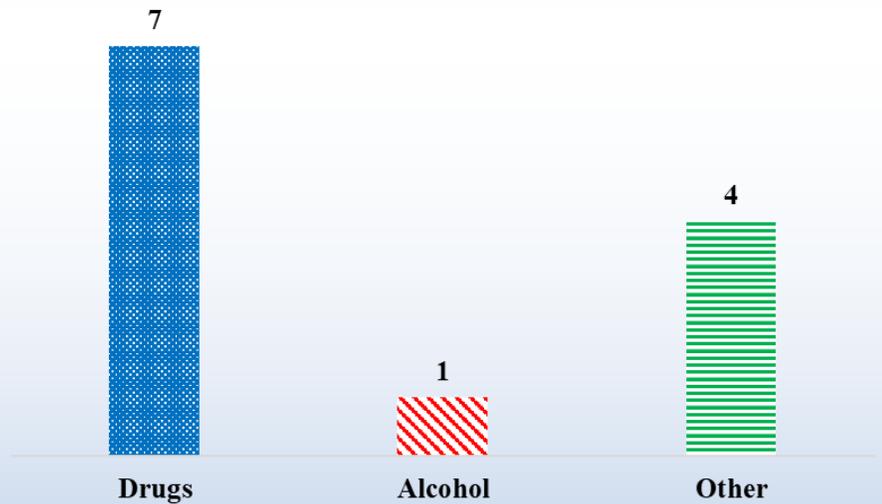
TRAFFIC DIVISION



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 an arrest. CHPD conducted 25 searches as a result of traffic stops this quarter.

As a result of vehicle searches, officers found contraband in 12 instances, or 48% of the searches conducted. The most commonly found contraband were illegal drugs, with 7 instances in which marijuana was found. “Other” refers to a wide range of goods not covered in the preceding categories. This quarter, all 4 incidents were cases in which drug paraphernalia were found.

Contrabrand Found Quarter 4 2019



10 of the 13 searches conducted of vehicles with Black– African American drivers were the result of probable cause, and 3 were incident to an arrest. 3 of the 10 searches conducted of Caucasians were a result of probable cause, 7 were incident to the arrest, and 1 was a consent search. There was one incident to arrest search of a Hispanic driver .

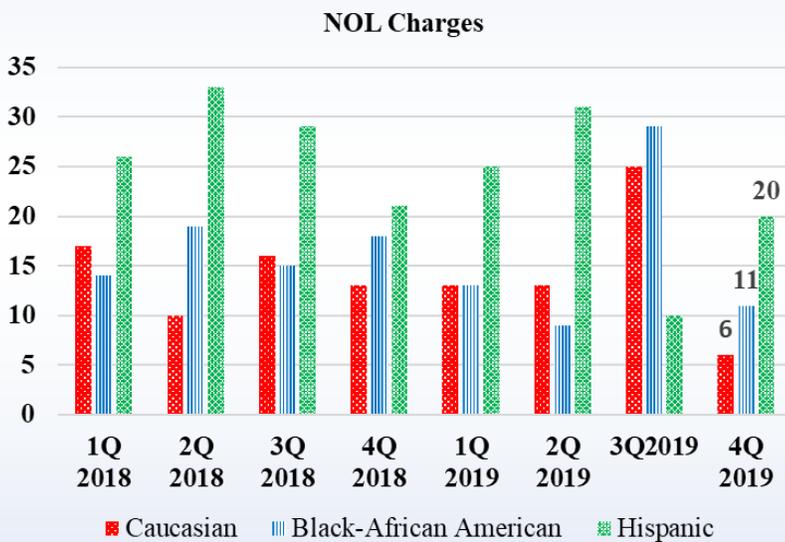
TRAFFIC DIVISION

NOL (No Operator's License) Charges

In 2017, law enforcement leaders from across Orange County, District Attorney Jim Woodall, El Centro Hispano and representatives from Justice United developed the Orange County no operator's license (NOL) deferral program with the stated desire to improve relationships between residents, law enforcement, and the court system.

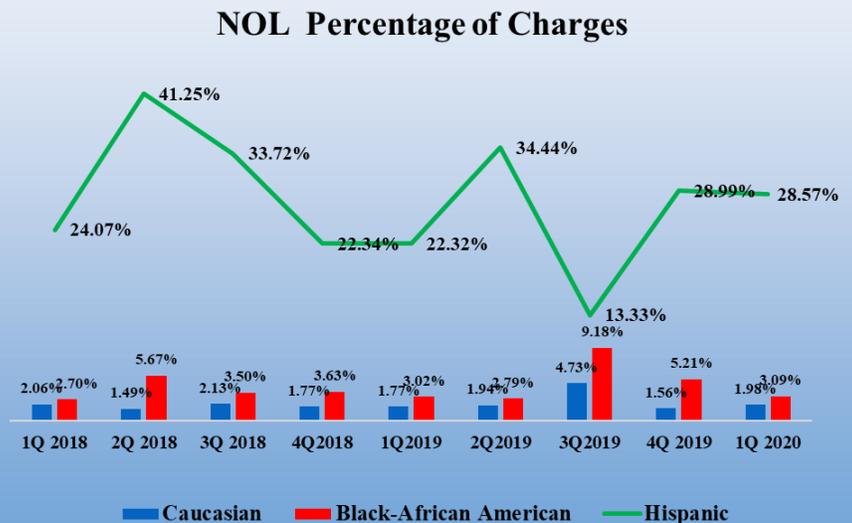
The purpose of the Orange County no operator's license deferral program is to assist responsible, otherwise law-abiding individuals with NOL only charges to achieve a safe, financially feasible, and overall reasonable disposition of their charges in traffic court in Orange and Chatham County. The focus of this program are individuals who, due to immigration status, financial situation, or other relevant criteria (as determined by the District Attorney's office) are unable to legally obtain a North Carolina Driver's License.

All participants must complete a rigorous 8 hour driver safety course administered by StreetSafe NC, as well as a four hour civics course covering topics related to adjusting to life in the United States.



This quarter, we saw African American and Caucasian NOL charges drop back to previous levels, while Hispanics charged with NOL rose .

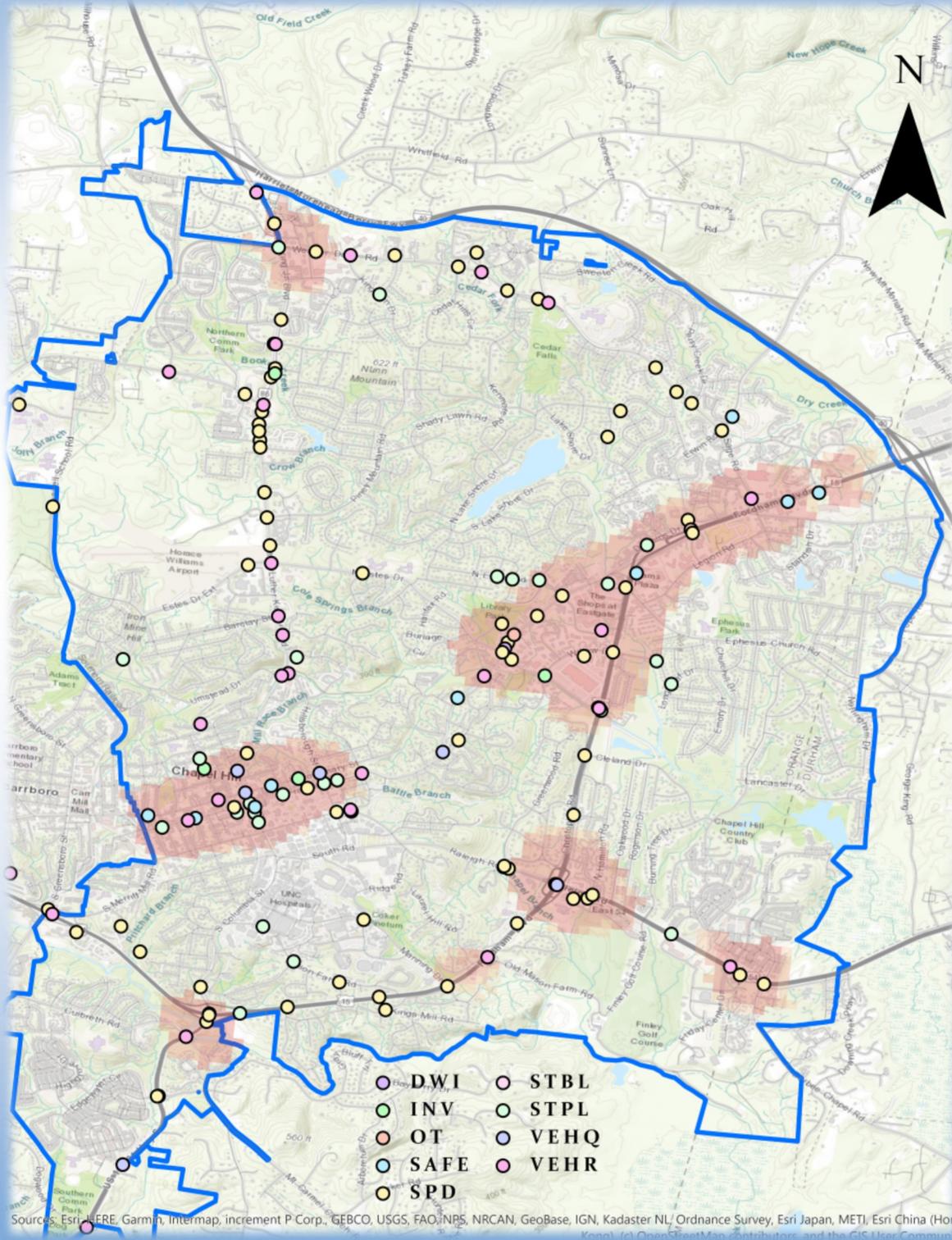
Citations for NOL as a percentage of total traffic citations filed remain mostly consistent across demographic groups. The large fluctuations in Hispanics charged with NOL is a function of the relatively small number of citations filed against Hispanic Drivers quarter by quarter. In Quarter 4 2019, for example, there were 40 traffic citations handed out to Hispanic drivers while there were 102 and 233 given to Black African American and Caucasian drivers, respectively.



TRAFFIC DIVISION

Citation Locations

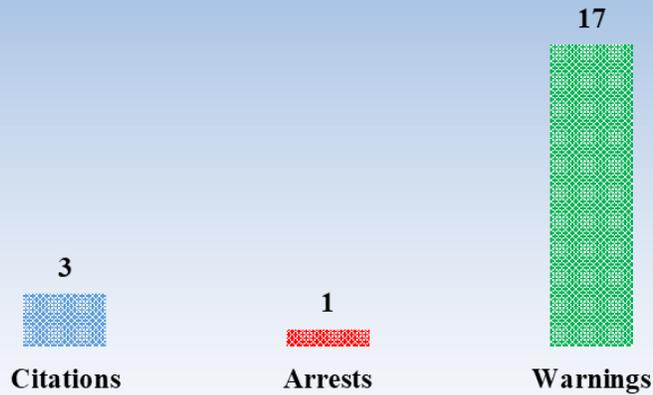
Every traffic stop made by an officer that leads to a citation or charge are documented. The map below shows these locations as well as the initial reason for the stop. Red areas are areas of high crash concentration in fiscal year 2019.



* 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

PATROL OPERATIONS

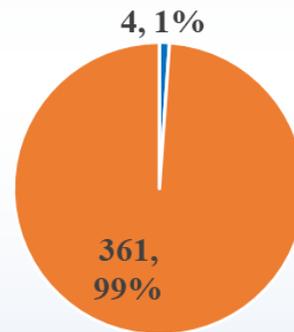
Misdemeanor Marijuana Violations



Since January 2018, we have tracked marijuana warnings, citation, and arrest data. We emphasize issuing verbal warnings for misdemeanor marijuana offenses when possible. This quarter, we issued warnings 17 times in 20 misdemeanor-marijuana-involved encounters. The majority of citations occurred when other charges were present, such as possession with intent to sell and driving while impaired.

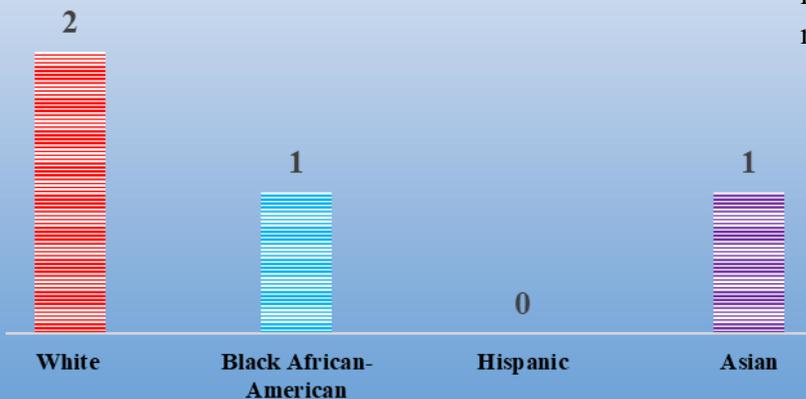
Overall, misdemeanor marijuana charges represented 1% of all misdemeanor charges filed during this quarter. This is in line with our goal of prioritizing our resources on other offenses.

Q4 2019 Marijuana Misdemeanor Charges



■ Marijuana Misdemeanor ■ All Misdemeanor

Misdemeanor Marijuana Charges



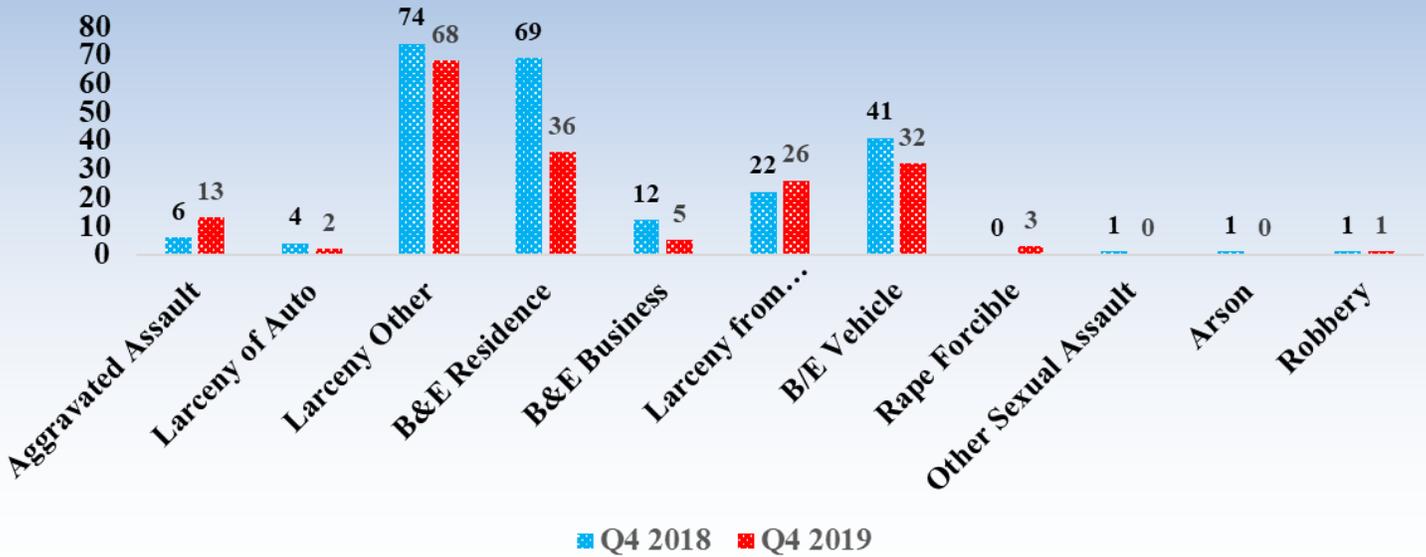
We saw no major discrepancies in the demographics of those charged with misdemeanor marijuana offenses.

PATROL OPERATIONS

Part 1 Crime

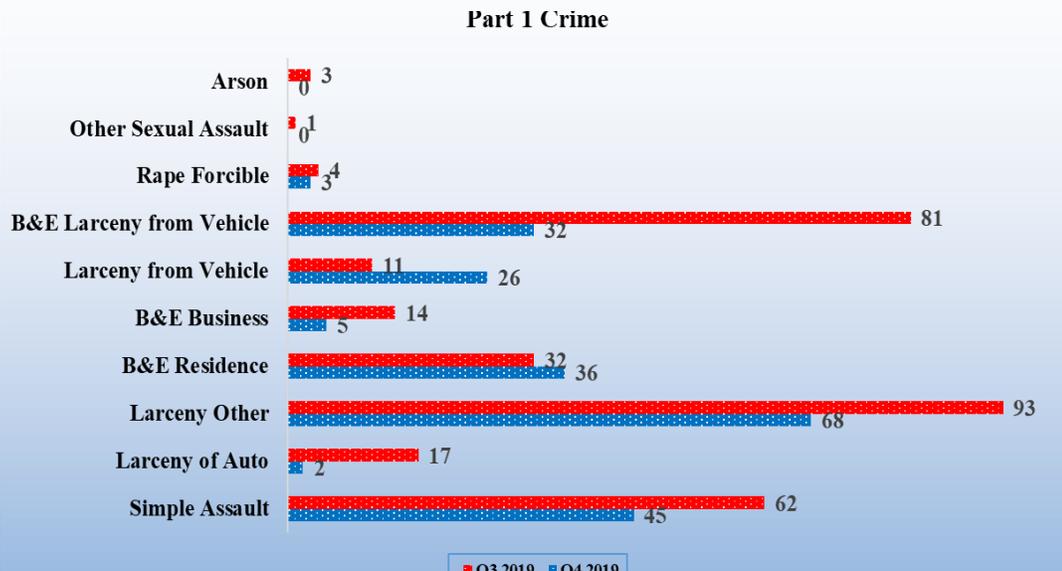
Below is a look at reported Part 1* crime within Chapel Hill during the fourth quarter of 2019 as compared to the fourth quarter of 2018.

Q4 2019 Crime



Breaking and entering incidents declined for businesses and residences when compared to the same quarter in 2018. While there was a slight rise in larceny from vehicle reports, forcible vehicle break-ins declined. Despite this, this quarter there were 22 incidents of larcenies from unlocked vehicles for a total reported property loss of \$3874.

Part 1 Crime



*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.

Patrol Operations Crime Rates

We benchmark local violent and property crime rates 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	248	414.2862
Q4 Violent	87	145.3343
National Property	7694086	2362
National Violent	1247321	382

Misdemeanor Diversion Program (MDP)

CHPD participates in and refers eligible juveniles to the Misdemeanor Diversion Program (MDP). The goal of the MDP is to divert eligible 16-17 year old 1st time misdemeanor offenders from adult criminal court and to provide an educational and needs-based service as an alternative to the criminal justice system.

There was one individual who met the criteria of the MDP program this quarter who was subsequently referred.

*Note, beginning on December 1st, 2019, North Carolina will process crimes committed by 16-17 year olds in the juvenile justice system, eliminating the need for the MDP program.

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.

Indicator	Population	Baseline (2013-14)	Year 1 (2014-15)	Year 2 (2015-16)	Year 3 (2016-17)	Year 4 (2017-18)	Year 5 (2018-19)	Data Source
Proportion of audited alcohol-serving businesses that pass Chapel Hill Police Department underage compliance checks	Audited alcohol-serving businesses in Chapel Hill	73.80%	77.60%	77.60%	84.00%	81.00%	92.00%	Chapel Hill Police Department
Proportion of students who consumed alcohol at bars/restaurants	Underage UNC students who drink	--	42.30%	--	29.30%	--	41.10%	CORE Alcohol & Drug Survey

The percentage of underage UNC students who report consuming alcohol at bars and restaurants has increased, despite a high percentage of audited businesses passing underage compliance checks.

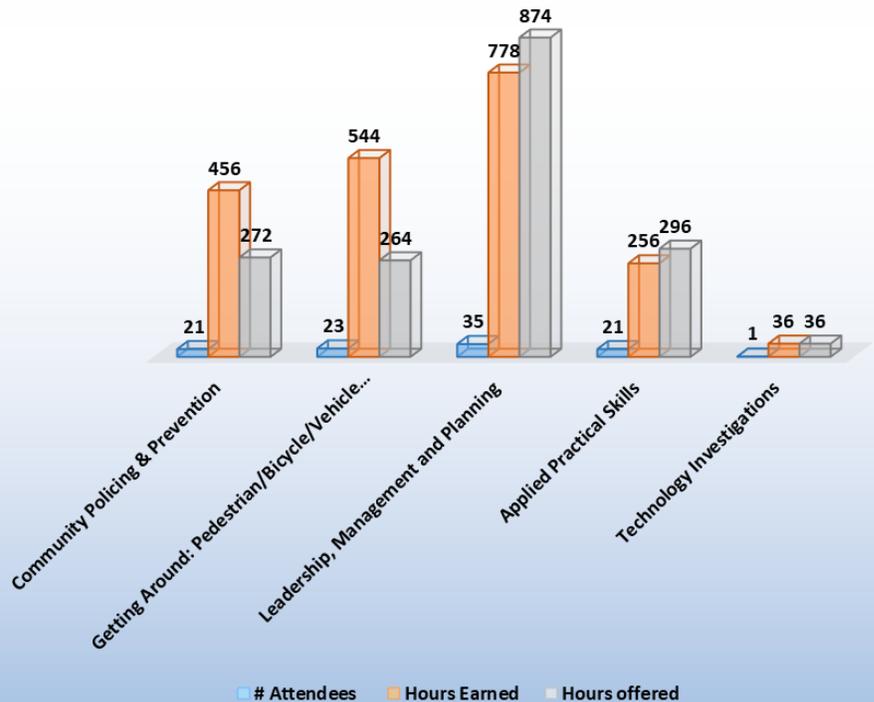
During the fall of 2019, UNC Chapel Hill began selling alcohol in Kenan Stadium for football games. At the request of the Campus & Community Coalition, CHPD began tracking game weekend data to monitor whether any changes in the environment occurred after the addition of more alcohol into the game weekend. CHPD is reporting on alcohol-related arrests/citations as well as violent crime. UNC PD, Orange County EMS, and Carolina Housing are also participating in data collection/monitoring.

Average number of alcohol-related and violent crime arrests/citations during home game weekends		Most common offense
2018	15.5	LOUD MUSIC/PARTY
2019	10.25	LOUD MUSIC/PARTY

Education & Training

We believe strongly in maintaining and adding to the skills and proficiencies of our employees through ongoing education and training. This quarter, officers and professional staff attended 52 classes dealing with a variety of subjects including gangs, racial equity, and crisis intervention.

2019 4th Quarter Training



Community Events

The department makes efforts to be positively engaged in the community. The department participated in 39 community events this quarter, totaling approximately 62 hours. These included:

- **Residential, Business, and Church Security Assessments-** Officers met with business owners, church staff, and citizens to conduct safety/security assessments of property.
- **Misdemeanor Diversion Program-** Officers and Crisis Unit representatives attended MDP sessions to show support for the program.
- **Coffee with a Cop-** Officers met with citizens over coffee to discuss community issues. Events were attended in Chapel Hill and Carrboro.
- **Faith ID-** Interacting with citizens during program that provides identifications to citizens.
- **Hispanic Outreach-** Officers attended various events at El Centro Hispano and partnered with local groups to conduct informational sessions.
- **Public Housing Events-** Officers went to cookouts in public housing communities and mingled with residents.
- **Police Department Tours-** Officers conducted tours and answered questions about police work for scout groups and other interested individuals.
- **Community Meetings-** Officers met with several neighborhood associations and watch groups to discuss issues in their community. Officers participated in Q&A sessions coordinated by the Refugee Support Center.



Officers partnered with UNC Public Safety to offer active shooter training to various businesses.

- **School Events-** Officers met with groups of children at multiple schools and pre-schools throughout town. Officers participated in Bike to School Day, several Career Day presentations, Bike Rodeo, Transition Fair at Carrboro High School, and STEAM Night at Scroggs Elementary.

Public Housing Orientation- Officers met with citizens and families new to public housing.

School Lockdown Drills- Officers partner with school administration to practice lockdown drills at schools around town.

Community Events- Officers attended Safe Kids Day in Hillsborough, participated in the Books and Badges reading program. at the Chapel Hill Library, organized and participated in a blood drive, attended Family Fun Day at the Hargraves Center, assisted with a Shred-a-Thon event, and participated in Cycle De Mayo.

Torch Run For Special Olympics

On May 29th, members of various Orange County Law Enforcement Officers, as well as local community members, participated in the Torch Run Campaign for the Special Olympics. The run is a statewide, multi jurisdiction effort to raise public awareness for the Special Olympics and also serves as a fundraiser.

33 law enforcement officers from various orange county departments, as well as community members, ran a 6.2 mile route from Carrboro to Durham, eventually handing off the torch to the Durham Police Department



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 want to know what we are doing and, more importantly, the thinking behind the things we measure and report so 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

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Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/ChapelHillPD/>

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

Case

- **1903159** - Officers responded to an assault that had just occurred. The suspect was reported have struck a woman and damaged her phone. Officers identified the suspect and attempted to stop him but he refused. Upon attempting to restrain the suspect he resisted arrest and attempted to run. Officers used force to control the subject and place him in investigative detention. **(1 Officer, 1 Citizen)**
- **1904166** - Officers went to location for service of an involuntary commitment court order related to the mental health of the subject. When officers attempted to take the subject into custody he actively resisted and after numerous warnings a Taser was used to gain control of the subject. **(3 Officers, 1 Citizen)**
- **1904510** - Officers stopped a vehicle containing occupants suspected to have been involved in a shooting that had occurred minutes earlier. During the course of removing subjects from the vehicle, officers pointed their service weapons at the subjects until they were searched for firearms. **(3 Officers, 3 Citizens)**
- **1904575** -Officers responding to the sound of gunfire located a subject in the immediate area. When asked to stop the subject ignored commands. Officers pointed their service weapons at the subject until they could gain compliance. **(2 Officers,1 Citizen)**
- **1905309** - Intoxicated offender attempted to take a car from an acquaintance who called 911 and asked for officer intervention. Upon arrival the intoxicated offender refused to exit the car when verbal commands were given and began to strike an officer with his fist. Subject was pulled out of the car by officers and was arrested. **(2 officers, 1 Citizen)**
- **1905289** - Officers responding to an armed robbery located the offender and gave commands for him to surrender while pointing their service weapons at him. The offender complied and was placed under arrest. **(2 Officers, 1 Citizen)**
- **1905382** - Officers attempting to break up a fight in which the offender was using a metal fork against the other party as an edged weapon used hard hands to separate him from the other party. The offender refused to drop the fork until he was warned of Taser use. **(2 Officers, 1 Citizen)**

SUMMARY OF USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS CONTINUED

- **1905579-** Officers located a drunk subject who was harassing people in the area. The subject refused to leave and began threatening officers. When officers tried to place him under arrest for disorderly conduct he actively resisted. Officers used their hands to take control of the offender and place him in handcuffs.