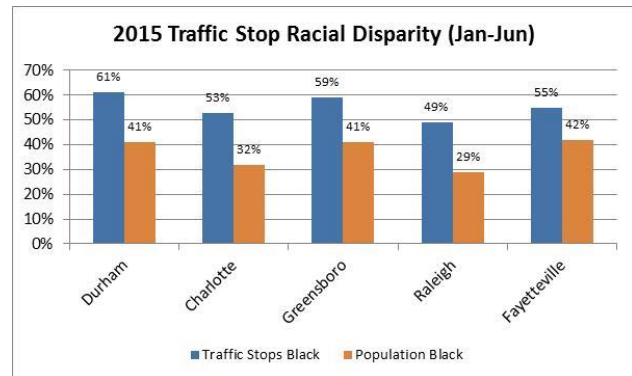


The following is an executive review of traffic stop data for the first six months of 2015, which is compiled from the SBI-122 traffic stop reports. During this period, the department conducted 11,012 traffic stops, a 10.1 percent decline from the 12,248 stops for the same period in 2014. Of the drivers stopped in the first half of 2015, 6,770 were black (61 percent), 3,916 drivers were white (36 percent) and 326 (3 percent) were from other race categories. Broken down by ethnicity, 1,195 (11 percent) were Hispanic.

While the percent of black drivers stopped (61 percent) is higher than the estimated population of the City of Durham (41 percent), similar disparities were observed in other major cities in North Carolina¹.



The traffic stop data for each officer was reviewed. The number of stops ranged from a few stops a year to several hundred, depending on the officer's assignment. The lower the number of stops conducted by an officer, the more notable the appearance of any racial disparity might be in regard to percentages, which are affected by the total number of stops made. When considering the Traffic Services Unit, which conducted 2,268 stops as a group, the breakdown is 49 percent black and 47 percent white, which is much closer to the overall demographics of the city. Examining this group of officers is useful, because they conduct the most traffic stops of any unit in the department due to the nature of their job, and the majority of those stops are for traffic violations throughout Durham. In addition, the officer's numbers do not account for off-duty assignments, such as Bulls Eye and Southside patrols, which are in areas with high concentrations of minority residents. These extra-duty assignments would affect traffic stop percentages outside of their normal duty assignments.

The data was further analyzed for officers that stopped at least 25 vehicles and had a 75 percent or higher stop rate of minorities. That list consisted of 33 total officers. The commanders of those officers were tasked with a more thorough analysis of their individual traffic stops, including a random review of in-car camera video. All but 13 of those officers worked in either District 1 or District 4, which have the highest minority populations² and the highest crime figures. Attached is the density report for all traffic stops for the first half of 2015.

Based upon the data analyzed, there was no evidence of unexplainable disparities regarding traffic stops among the officers. Rather, officers are stopping vehicles consistent with the demographics and crime statistics of their assigned areas. Traffic stops are often not random in nature, but an effective law enforcement action to deal with crime, particularly in high crime areas.

¹ Based on 2010 Census data. Winston-Salem is omitted due to incomplete data being available regarding their traffic stops for the period.

² Based on 2010 Census data. District 1 is 62 percent black and 20 percent white by race, and 21 percent Hispanic by ethnicity. District 4 is 54 percent black, 32 percent white and 10 percent Hispanic.

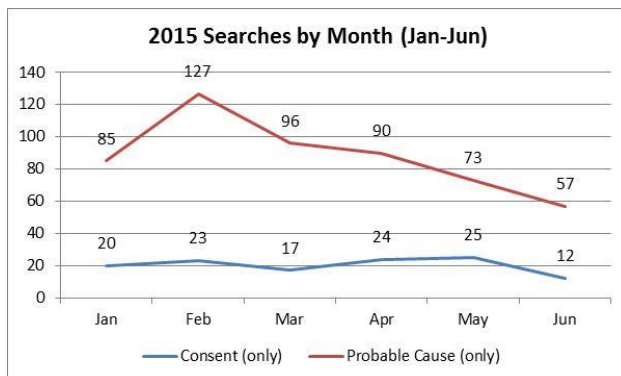
Consent Search Data

In October 2014 it became the policy of the Durham Police Department that a consent form must be filled out for requests to search. A report is generated monthly that shows the number of consent searches stemming from traffic stops, which is then reconciled with the number of forms. While there are still some discrepancies, most are due to differences in report requirements. For example, a request to search a vehicle is not always initiated from a traffic stop, or the officer may not be able to obtain sufficient information when a request is denied to complete a form³. The following is the consent search information that came from our internal database, which is more detailed than the summarized data provided on the State’s web site⁴.

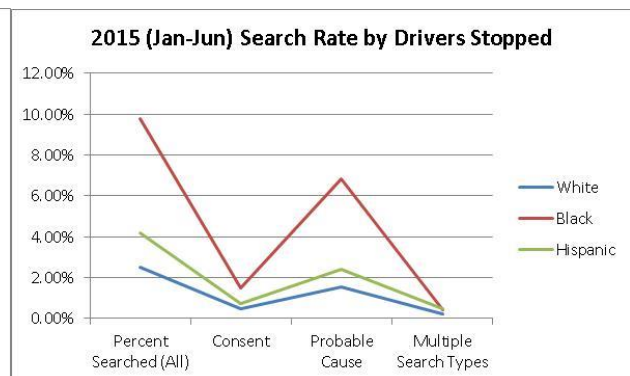
Table 1 – Consent Requests and Forms by Month

	Consent Requests			Forms On File		
	Granted	Denied	Total	Granted	Denied	Total
January	21	7	28	21	4	25
February	24	10	34	35	5	40
March	18	1	19	41	10	51
April	25	8	33	38	10	48
May	25	5	30	52	4	56
June	15	4	19	18	2	20
Total	128	35	163	205	35	240

Of the 11,012 traffic stops in the first half of 2015, there were 163 consent requests for a search (1.5 percent) made by officers, with 128 requests being granted⁵ and 35 denied. There are 240 total forms on file for the period, including 205 where consent was granted and 35 that were denied (Table 1).



Graph 1 – Types of Searches by Month



Graph 2 – Search Rate by Drivers Stopped

³ The number of forms will not always equal the number of consent searches stemming from traffic stops, and totals may actually be higher.

⁴ The N.C. Department of Justice website is not a suitable source for this information, due to the way they structure their Type of Search by Basis of Search report. For each *Type of Search* (i.e. consent, probable cause), an officer can choose up to six (6) *Basis of Search* selections for a single traffic stop, giving the appearance of a greater number of consent searches than what actually occurred. Instead of 194 consent searches for the Department in the first half of 2015, there were actually just 121 traffic stops in which only a consent search occurred.

⁵ Includes seven (7) traffic stops in which more than one type of search occurred.

Just 121 of the vehicles stopped (1.1 percent) resulted in only a consent search (Graph 1), of which 102 drivers were black and 19 were white. After stops that involved multiple types of search (37) were eliminated, the rate for which only a consent search occurred was 1.51 percent for black motorists, 0.49 percent for white motorists and 0.75 percent for Hispanic motorists (Table 2)⁶. The rates for which only a probable cause search occurred (Graph 2) were significantly higher in some cases.

Table 2 – Count and Rate of Search by Drivers Stopped⁷

Type (all searches)	White	Black	Total by Race	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Total by Ethnicity
Drivers Stopped	3,916	6,770	11,012	1,195	9,817	11,012
Drivers Searched (All)	99	662	765	50	715	765
Consent	19	102	121	9	112	121
Search Warrant	0	1	1	0	1	1
Probable Cause	60	464	528	29	499	528
Search Incident to Arrest	11	37	48	6	42	48
Protective Frisk	0	30	30	0	30	30
Multiple Search Types	9	28	37	6	31	37
Percent Searched (All)	2.53%	9.78%	6.95%	4.18%	7.28%	6.95%
Consent	0.49%	1.51%	1.10%	0.75%	1.14%	1.10%
Search Warrant	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
Probable Cause	1.53%	6.85%	4.79%	2.43%	5.08%	4.79%
Search Incident to Arrest	0.28%	0.55%	0.44%	0.50%	0.43%	0.44%
Protective Frisk	0.00%	0.44%	0.27%	0.00%	0.31%	0.27%
Multiple Search Types	0.23%	0.41%	0.34%	0.50%	0.32%	0.34%

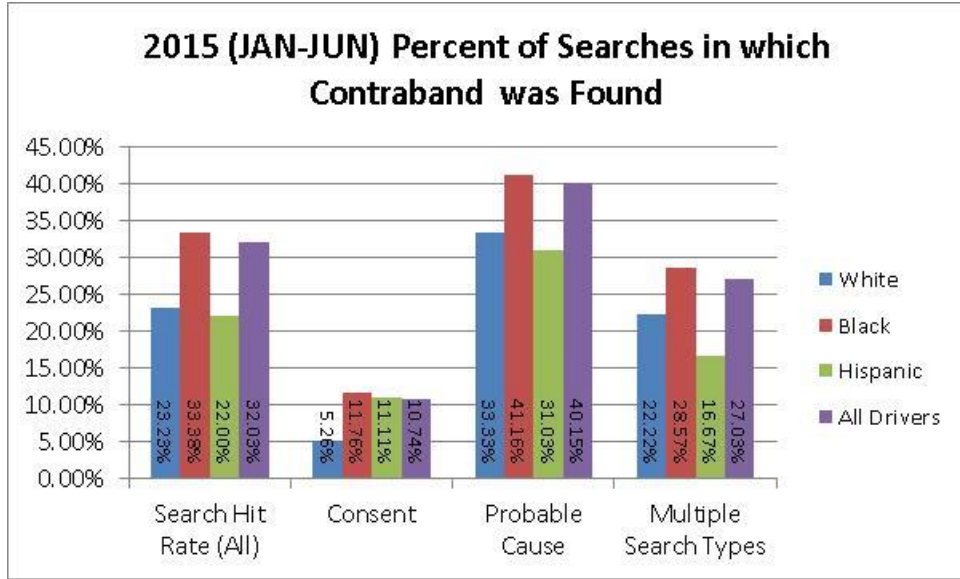
Search Results

There were 765 traffic stops during the period in which a search occurred, with 245 (32.03 percent) resulting in contraband being found. The rate was 10.74 percent for consent searches, and 40.15 percent for probable cause searches (Graph 3).

- Of the 121 traffic stops in which only a consent search occurred, 13 (10.74 percent) resulted in contraband being found, including 11.76 percent for black drivers, 5.26 percent for white drivers and 11.11 percent for Hispanic drivers.
- Of the 528 traffic stops in which only a probable cause search occurred, 212 (40.15 percent) resulted in contraband being found, including 41.16 percent for Black drivers, 33.33 percent for White drivers and 31.03 percent for Hispanic drivers.

⁶ Traffic stops with multiple types of search were eliminated as being non-unique.

⁷ Race categories of Native American, Asian and Other, representing only one (1) total search, were eliminate for formatting reasons.



Graph 3 – Percent of Searches in which Contraband was Found