College Station Police Department 2022 Annual Traffic Contact Report

Billy Couch, Police Chief

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Informing the Public

- The College Station Police Department is in compliance with Senate Bill 1074 and the Sandra Bland Act.

- CSPD posts in the lobby, on the website and on citations and warnings, the process on how to file a complaint on a racial profiling violation.

- In 2022, the Department did not receive a racial profiling complaint.

Meeting the Requirements

- College Station Police Department provides all officers instruction on TCOLE certified Racial Profiling curriculum.

- The department conducts periodic audits of collected data throughout the year.

- Supervisors regularly conduct video reviews of body worn and in-car videos.

- We have commissioned an outside consultant to analyze our annual traffic contact data.

Analysis of Data

- As stated by our consultant, It is very difficult to detect specific "individual" behavior with aggregate-level data.

- <u>Three</u> different types of analysis were conducted:
  - First was the careful evaluation of 2022 motor vehicle contact data.
    - This particular analysis measured, as required by the law, the number and percentage of Whites, Blacks, Hispanics, Asians and American Indian, that came in contact with the police involving a motor vehicle and were issued a citation, a warning or were arrested in 2022.

Analysis of Data (cont.)

- The second type of analysis was based on a comparison of 2022 contact data with a particular baseline.

  - Of all the baseline measures available, College Station Police Department elected to use the Fair Roads Standard as initially recommended by several civil rights groups in Texas.

    - The Fair Roads Standard is based on data obtained through the U.S. Census Bureau (2020) relevant to the number of households that have access to vehicles while controlling race and ethnicity.

    - The Fair Roads Standard data used is relevant to College Station

Analysis of Data (cont.)

– The third type of analysis was conducted while comparing the pattern on searches performed as a result of a motor vehicle contact.

Tier 2 (2022) Traffic Contact Analysis

- ## The trends on contacts were as follows:
  - Most contacts were made with males
  - Most were contacts with Whites
  - Police Officers did not know the race or ethnicity of the individual prior to the stop.
  - The most frequent reason for a stop was moving traffic violations.
  - Most contacts took place on "City streets"

Tier 2 (2022) Traffic Contact Analysis

- ## The trends on contacts continued:
  - Most stops did not involve a search
  - Of those searches made, most were made with "probable cause"
  - Contraband was located in approximately half of the searches
  - Of the contraband found, drugs were the most frequent
  - Most stops resulted in written warnings, followed by citations.
  - Most arrests were based on violation of the Penal Code
  - Use of force that resulted in bodily injury did occur during one traffic stop

Fair Roads Standard Analysis

- With respect to the Whites, and Asians, a **<u>lower</u>** percentage of contacts were detected than the Whites, and Asian, households in College Station that claimed, in the 2020 census, to have access to vehicles.

- The percentage of Blacks and Hispanics that came in contact with the police was **<u>higher</u>** than the percentage of Black and Hispanics households in College Station that claimed, in the 2020 census, to have access to vehicles.

Fair Roads Standard (cont.)

- The searches in this analysis showed that they did produce contraband 55% of the time.

- Of those searches that did produce contraband, the majority involved Black contacts followed by White contacts.

Summary of Findings

- While annual variance can be expected due to the ever-changing environment, a historical review of data reveals remarkable similarities in data analysis across 10 years of data.

- Overall, the comprehensive analysis of data demonstrates that the College Station Police Department has complied with the Texas Racial Profiling Law and all of its requirements.