



July 11, 2012

Requesting Agency
County Manager

Commission Districts Affected
ALL

Requested Action (Identify appropriate Action or Motion, purpose, cost, timeframe, etc.)
Present the 2012 Second Quarter Racial Profiling Report

Requirement for Board Action (Cite specific Board policy, statute or code requirement)
The Board of Commissioners directed that quarterly reports be submitted on the Racial Profiling Policy passed on December 20, 2000.

Is this Item Goal Related? (If yes, describe how this action meets the specific Board Focus Area or Goal)
 Yes No

Summary & Background (First sentence includes Agency recommendation. Provide an executive summary of the action that gives an overview of the relevant details for the item.)

The Board of Commissioners adopted the Racial Profiling Policy to ensure that Fulton County law enforcement officers do not stop, detain, search or attempt to initiate asset forfeiture efforts against an individual based solely upon that person's race, color, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, disability, age, gender, and/or sexual orientation. The quarterly report provides information on how the various components of the policy are being implemented including distribution of the policy, training, community outreach, any reported racial profiling complaints and results of the investigation and data collected for racial profiling purposes.

Fiscal Impact / Funding Source (Include projected cost, approved budget amount and account number, source of funds, and any future funding requirements.)
N/A

Exhibits Attached (Provide copies of originals, number exhibits consecutively, and label all exhibits in the upper right corner.)

Exhibit 1: Racial Profiling Policy Second Quarter Report Period Ending: June 30, 2012

Source of Additional Information (Type Name, Title, Agency and Phone)

Agency Director Approval		County Manager's Approval
Typed Name and Title Zachary L. Williams, County Manager	Phone 404.612.4500	
Signature 	Date 7/6/2012	



Racial Profiling Quarterly Report

for the period ending June 30, 2012

About the Report

On December 20, 2000, the Board of Commissioners adopted the Racial Profiling Policy to ensure that Fulton County law enforcement officers do not stop, detain, search or attempt to initiate asset forfeiture efforts against an individual based solely upon that person's race, color, ethnicity, religion, socioeconomic status, disability, age, gender and/or sexual orientation. The Board also directed that a quarterly report be submitted on the policy. The quarterly report provides information on how the various components of the policy are being implemented including distribution of the policy, training, community outreach, any reported racial profiling complaints and results of the investigation, and procedures set up for data collection and analysis.

Data Collection and Analysis

The Fulton County Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system became operational on January 13, 2003. The system gathers important data regarding encounters with Fulton County three law enforcement agencies. Information recorded by CAD on each traffic or pedestrian stop includes:

- Officer making the stop (identified by the officer's employee number)
- Date
- Time
- Stop type (suspicious person or traffic stop)
- Location
- Reason for the stop
- Disposition (arrest, citation, warning, etc.)
- Case number, if applicable
- Involved person(s)' race, age and sex (if known)
- Type of search

Analysis

Each law enforcement agency is responsible for reviewing the statistics to detect racial profiling patterns.

Further analysis of Fulton County's data collection methods revealed data duplication in stops involving multiple agencies. To resolve this data reporting issue, a software enhancement was installed December of 2011. Each agency will continue to review their data and make the necessary adjustments to the report.

It is important to note that data contained in this report should not in itself be viewed as determining whether any type of biased policing is occurring. A number of factors other than bias can legitimately influence decisions by law enforcement officers to stop drivers or individuals. For example:

Officer Characteristics

- amount of time on the police force
- unit of assignment (road patrol, investigations, traffic enforcement, etc.)
- level of experience
- amount of training

Driving Population

- driving experience
- driving behavior
- distance traveled
- Note: people who drive more or drive poorly are at more risk of being stopped by law enforcement.

Encounter Characteristics

- Time of day
- Location
- Destination of the driver
- Commuter population
- Day of the week
- Volume of traffic
- Vehicle type

Community Demographics

- Unemployment rate
- Poverty rate
- Note: certain socioeconomic factors may lead to improperly maintained vehicles, which are subject to more stops.

Jurisdictional Characteristics

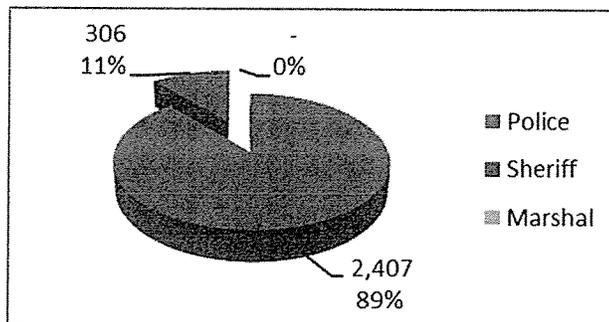
- Density
- Daytime versus permanent resident population
- Seasonal versus permanent population
- Amount of crime in a community
- Legal requirements (texting laws and seatbelt laws, for example),
- Departmental policies for stops

Further analytical research considering multiple influences are required to determine if biased policing is occurring and is beyond the scope of this report.

Section 1

Summary of Second Quarter Law Enforcement Encounter Data

Total number of reported encounters by Fulton County law enforcement agencies (traffic or pedestrian stops) for the period of April 1, 2012 through June 30, 2012 is 2,713.



For the second quarter of 2012, 2,713 traffic and pedestrian stops with Fulton County law enforcement agencies were reported. The Police Department, having primary law enforcement responsibility for the unincorporated area, comprised the majority (89%) of the reported encounters.

The combined reported distribution of persons stopped by Fulton County law enforcement agencies is shown below:

Table 1: Reported Encounters by Race, All Agencies

Race	# of Encounters	%
American Indian or Alaskan	2	0.1%
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	0.4%
Black	2,212	82%
Hispanic	66	2.4%
White	418	15%
Other	4	0.1%
Total	2,713	100%

Table 2: Reported Encounters by Age, All Agencies

Age	# of Encounters	%
< 15 Years of Age	2	0.1%
16 to 49 Years of Age	2,180	80%
> 50 Years of Age	467	17%
Unknown	64	2.3%
Total	2,713	100%

Table 3: Reported Encounters by Gender, All Agencies

Gender	# of Encounters	%
Male	1,714	63%
Female	996	37%
Unknown	3	.1%
Total	2,713	100%

Section 2

Reported Encounters by Agency

Table 4: Distribution of Encounters by Race and Agency (n = 2,713)

Agency	American Indian or Alaskan	Asian or Pacific Islander	Black	Hispanic	White	Other	Total
Marshal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Police	0	11	1,971	62	360	3	2,407
Sheriff	2	0	241	4	58	1	306
Total	2	11	2,212	66	418	4	2,713

As shown above the majority of the individuals stopped by Fulton County's three law enforcement agencies during this period were black (82%), followed by white (15%).

Table 5: Distribution on Encounters by Age Group and Agency (n = 2,713)

Agency	<15 Years	16 to 49	>50 Years	Unknown	Total
Marshal	0	0	0	0	0
Police	2	1,923	424	58	2,407
Sheriff	0	257	43	6	306
Total	2	2,189	467	64	2,713

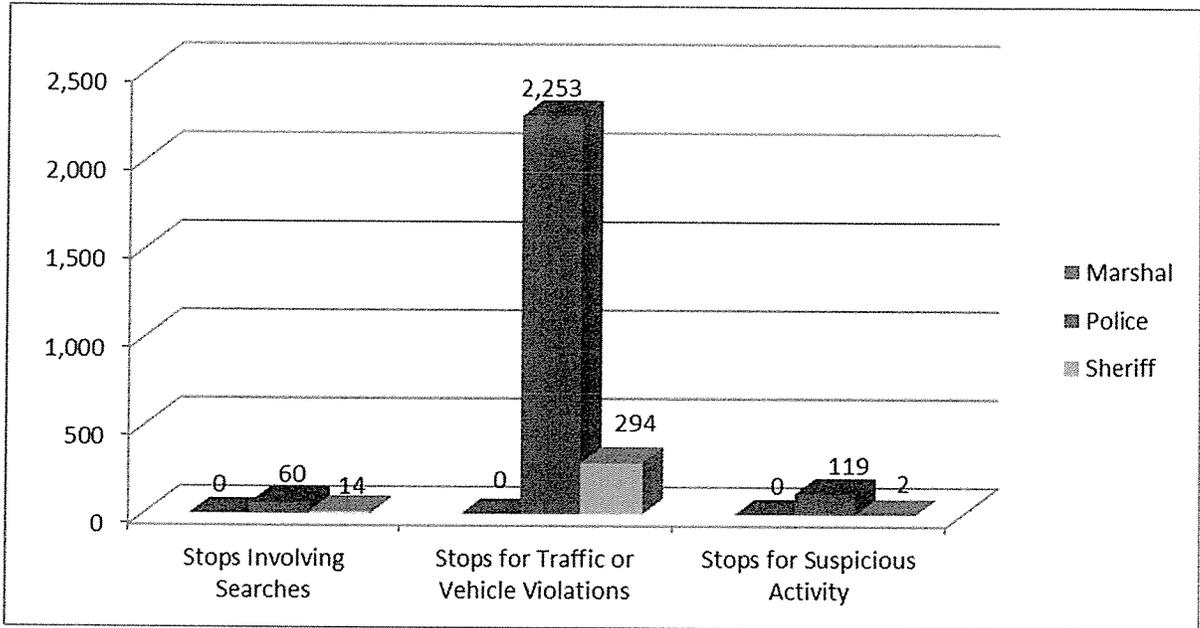
The bulk of individuals stopped fall into the 16-49 age group (80%).

Table 6: Distribution of Encounters by Gender and Agency (n = 2,713)

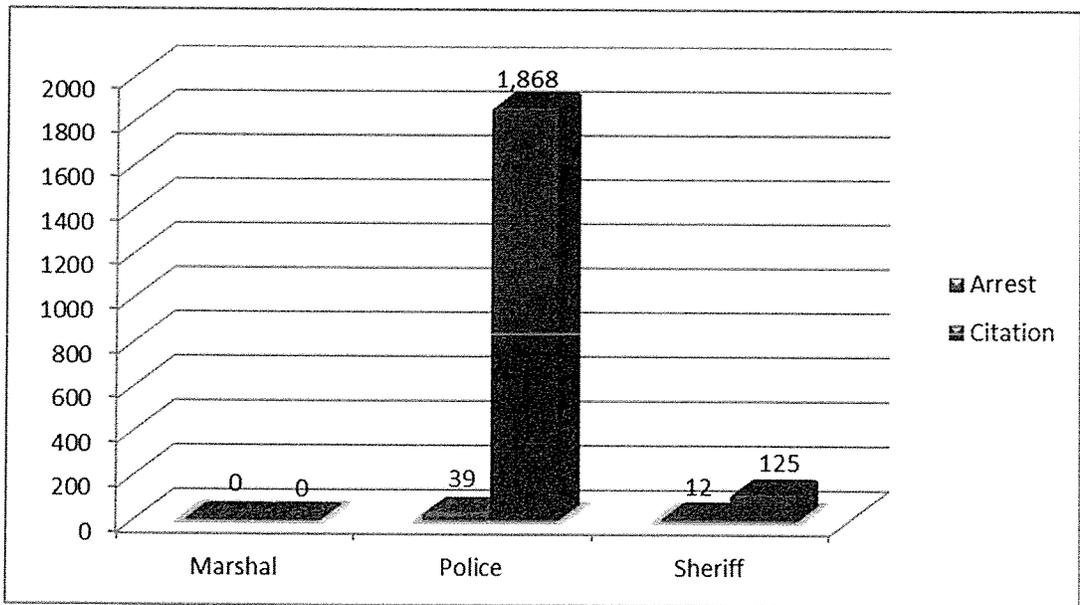
Agency	Male	Female	Unknown	Total
Marshal	0	0	0	0
Police	1,504	901	2	2,407
Sheriff	210	95	1	306
Total	1,714	996	3	2,713

During the second quarter, males were stopped with more frequency (63%) than females (37%).

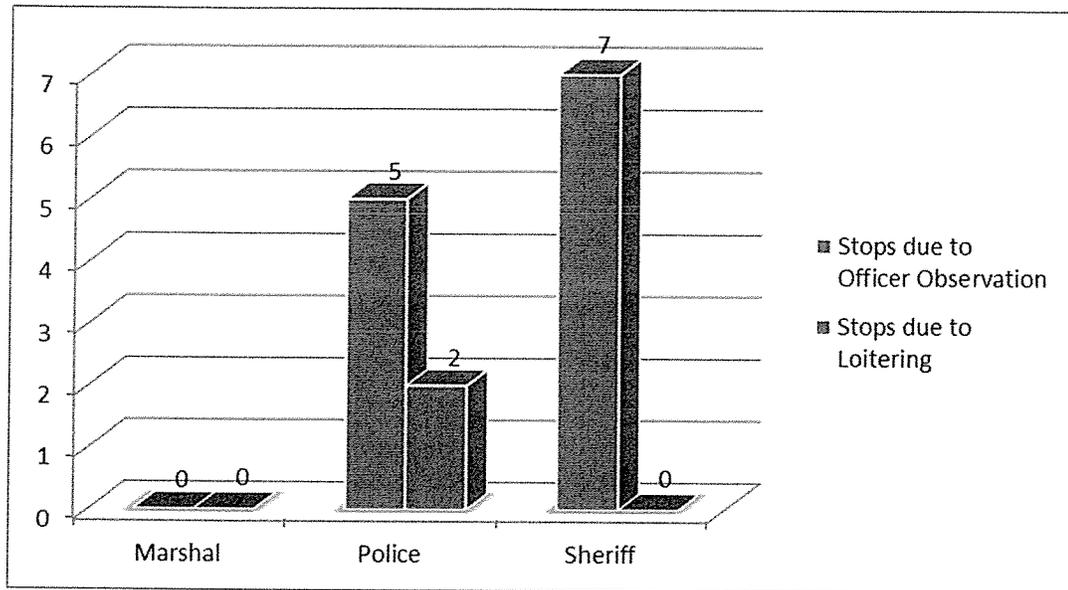
The following graph compares the number of stops by agency, number of stops reported for traffic or vehicle violations and the number of stops reported for suspicious activity. For the purposes of this report, "suspicious activity" means acting furtively and suspiciously, avoiding eye contact, departing quickly when seen or approached, individuals in places they do not belong (for example, at a car wash but without a vehicle), individuals overdressed for the weather, or overloaded vehicles.



This next graph depicts the number of arrests made and citations issued by agency resulting from either a pedestrian stop or traffic stop.



This next graph depicts the number of stops made by agency resulting from either officer observation or loitering.



Reported by the Police Department, a review of data indicates a decrease in both accident categories for the second quarter of 2011, compared to the same period in 2012.

Traffic Accidents Analysis

	2 nd Qrt 2011	2 nd Qrt 2012	Total for 2011	Total for 2012
Serious Injuries	14	5	51	18
Fatality Call-Outs	7	3	19	6

A review of data indicates a 64% decrease in serious injuries for the second quarter of 2012, compared to the same period in 2011. A comparison of fatality accidents for the same time revealed a 57% decrease.

An analysis of Q2 serious injury accidents for 2012 did not reveal any locations where accidents occur more frequently. The agency identified no major intersections or roadways as problematic.

Analysis of Q2 fatalities revealed they all occurred on two lane roadways in various parts of South Fulton County. Those incidents include a single vehicle versus a tree, a vehicle versus a motorcycle and a vehicle versus a pedestrian (hit and run). One person died in each incident.

As we become aware of patterns, we will target enforcement accordingly.

Section 3

Actions Resulting from Stops by Agency

Fulton County Marshal

Indicator	4 th Quarter 2011		1 st Quarter 2012		2 nd Quarter 2012	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pedestrian or Vehicle Stops	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Stops Involving Searches	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%
Stops reported for traffic or vehicle violations	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Stops reported for suspicious activity	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Stops resulting in arrest	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%
Stops resulting in citations	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%

Fulton County Police Department

Indicator	4 th Quarter 2011		1 st Quarter 2012		2 nd Quarter 2012	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pedestrian or Vehicle Stops	1,419	100%	1,707	100%	2,407	100%
Stops Involving Searches	37	3%	59	3%	60	3%
Stops reported for traffic or vehicle violations	1,298	92%	1,271	74%	2,253	94%
Stops reported for suspicious activity	99	7%	128	8%	119	5%
Stops resulting in arrest	25	2%	41	2%	39	2%
Stops resulting in citations	899	64%	1,146	67%	1,868	78%

Fulton County Sheriff's Office

Indicator	4 th Quarter 2011		1 st Quarter 2012		2 nd Quarter 2012	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pedestrian or Vehicle Stops	355	100%	216	100%	306	100%
Stops Involving Searches	13	3%	7	3%	14	5%
Stops reported for traffic or vehicle violations	345	97%	193	89%	294	96%
Stops reported for suspicious activity	5	1%	1	0.4%	2	1%
Stops resulting in arrest	11	3%	3	1%	12	4%
Stops resulting in citations	143	40%	82	38%	125	41%

Section 4

Policy Distribution

In 2001, the Sheriff, Chief of Police and Marshal distributed the policy to all members of their respective agencies. Additionally, the policy was added to the Marshal Departmental Policies and Procedures Manual. The Chief of Police incorporated the Racial Profiling Policy into the General Orders Manual for distribution to all personnel.

Section 5

Training

The Racial Profiling Policy provides that each of the agency's training directors ensure that officers/deputies receive periodic training on racial profiling. The policy further provides that the training may be conducted through in-service, special courses or roll call training.

Marshal's Department

During the second quarter of 2012, the Marshal's Department completed the final two Sessions of In-Service training. The Bias-Based Profiling refresher course was taught during this training. Of the 60 active sworn employees, all but three have completed the Bias-Based training during In-Service: one attending basic mandate and she received various training blocks dealing with cultural diversity, ethics, etc; one on FMLA; one on extended military leave.

The Fulton County Marshal's Office had no incidences requiring racial profiling information in the second quarter of 2012. No complaints were received regarding racial profiling.

Police Department

The Fulton County Police Department conducts training that includes profiling-related topics addressing field contacts, traffic stops, search issues, asset seizure and forfeiture, interview techniques, cultural diversity, discrimination, and community support. The training also consists of a review of county and departmental policy relative to bias-based profiling. The training establishes how officers can put these policies into practice on a daily basis.

The Fulton County Police Department will provide bias-based profiling instruction during the fall session of in-service training. All sworn officers of the department will complete the training. The department has tentatively scheduled October 1, 3, 8, 10, 15 and 17, 2012 as training dates. The in-service training highlights areas such as officer observation, loitering and prowling and suspicious activity.

Sheriff's Department

The Fulton County Sheriff's Office had no biased-based profiling complaints during the

second quarter of the year for 2012, per Office of Professional Standards Division.

The Fulton County Sheriff's Office does not have any primary duties as a first responder agency; however, the officers will make traffic stops when necessary.

To assess the racial profiling training provided to the Sheriff's officers, the officers are given a racial profiling pre-test before the training course followed by a post-test after its completion. Each officer must receive a score above 70% to pass the course. If their score is lower than 70%, the class must be repeated.

There are currently 935 officers on record with the Fulton County Sheriff's Office. All deputy sheriffs and detention officers are required to receive biased-based profiling training as a two-hour block of instruction during the Departmental In-service class. Twenty-two Departmental In-Service Classes have been conducted this year. A total of 487 officers have received biased based profiling instruction.

The Sheriff's Office has trained at least 52% of all staff this year on biased-based profiling. Training continues to be an on-going process in the basic curriculum for all in-service classes to keep all officers educated and up to date.

Section 6

Community Outreach

Several materials are available to the community on the Racial Profiling Policy. In 2001, a video providing an overview of the policy was produced in addition to a brochure. The Marshal Departmental Internal Affairs Complaint Brochure was reprinted to include an area for complaints regarding charges of racial profiling.

In the third quarter of 2002, a letter was sent by the Sheriff, Chief of Police and Marshal to community and business groups informing them of the racial profiling policy and providing them with a copy of the policy. Racial Profiling continues to be discussed at community meetings conducted by Special Services of the Police Department and by the Sheriff's Office Community Relations Section when interacting with various citizens' groups within Fulton County.

Section 7

Complaints

There have been no complaints of reported racial profiling in any of the three agencies during the second quarter of 2012. The managers are also working on a project to redefine the data collection and review process of the department's bias based reporting process. The project consists of a review of the reporting process, collection process, and creating benchmarks to test data against. This data is available upon request.