

Racial Profiling Background

Texas Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP) Article 2.132, Law Enforcement Policy on Racial Profiling established requirements that law enforcement agencies throughout Texas adopt a written policy on racial profiling. The law requires the policy address seven areas to include: (1) clearly defined acts constituting racial profiling; (2) strictly prohibit peace officers employed by the agency from engaging in racial profiling; (3) implement a process by which an individual may file a complaint with the agency if the individual believes that a peace officer employed by the agency engaged in racial profiling with respect to the individual; (4) provide public education relating to the agency's complaint process; (5) require appropriate corrective action to be taken against a peace officer employed by the agency who, after an investigation, is shown to have engaged in racial profiling in violation of the agency's policy; (6) require the collection of information relating to traffic stops in which a citation was issued, and to arrests resulting from those traffic stops, including information relating to (a) the race or ethnicity of the individual detained; (b) and whether a search was conducted, (c) and if so, whether the person who was detained had consented to the search, (d) whether the peace officer used physical force that resulted in bodily injury, as that term is defined by section 1.07, Penal Code, during the stop; (e) the location of the stop; (f) the reason for the stop; and (7) require the agency to submit to the governing body of each county or municipality served by the agency an annual report of the information collected.

CCP Article 2.132 defines a "Motor Vehicle Stop" as an occasion in which a peace officer stops a motor vehicle for an alleged violation of law or ordinance. It also declares that "race or ethnicity" means the following categories: Alaska Native or American Indian; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black; White; and Hispanic or Latino.

The Amarillo Police Department has established policy (General Order 3.25) that unequivocally states that bias based profiling, including racial or ethnic profiling, is illegal and unacceptable. The policy provides guidelines for officers to prevent any such occurrences. Officers will actively enforce the law and make law enforcement decisions without regard to race, ethnicity, national

origin, gender, sexual orientation, religion, economic status, age, culture group, or any other identifiable group, rather than on the individual's behavior or information identifying the individual as having engaged in criminal activity. This policy also provides for officers to receive bias based training in accordance with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE) guidelines. This policy establishes guidelines for appropriately handling complaints related to bias based profiling. It also requires supervisors to periodically review video from each officer's in car camera/recording system to ensure compliance with this directive.

Each Texas law enforcement agency falls into one of two reporting categories for information collection and reporting. First, law enforcement agencies that do not routinely make motor vehicle stops can be fully exempt from reporting requirements. Second, agencies who routinely perform traffic stops or motor vehicle traffic stops must file a report with the Texas Commission on Law Enforcement (TCOLE).

One of the more difficult tasks is analyzing the racial profiling data once it has been collected. What baseline should be used as a benchmark to compare with the data that is collected? Considerable research has been done on this topic and the best answer is there is no method of comparison without disparities. The Amarillo Police Department is currently using information from the US Census Bureau Survey (ACS Demographic and Housing as of July 1, 2018) as comparative data. This is somewhat problematic with current research suggesting that a percentage of the minority population chooses not to report to the US Census Bureau possibly making the minority population considerably higher than is recorded.

While some believe it is relatively simple to identify racial demographics of a state or of a particular city it is almost impossible to determine the actual demographics of the "driving population" at any given time. Amarillo is the largest city in the northern part of the Texas Panhandle and attracts visitors from the surrounding area. These visitors shop in our malls, visit our medical center, attend classes at any one of our educational facilities or they may just be on their way to Amarillo's Rick Husband International Airport. Amarillo is also fortunate to have

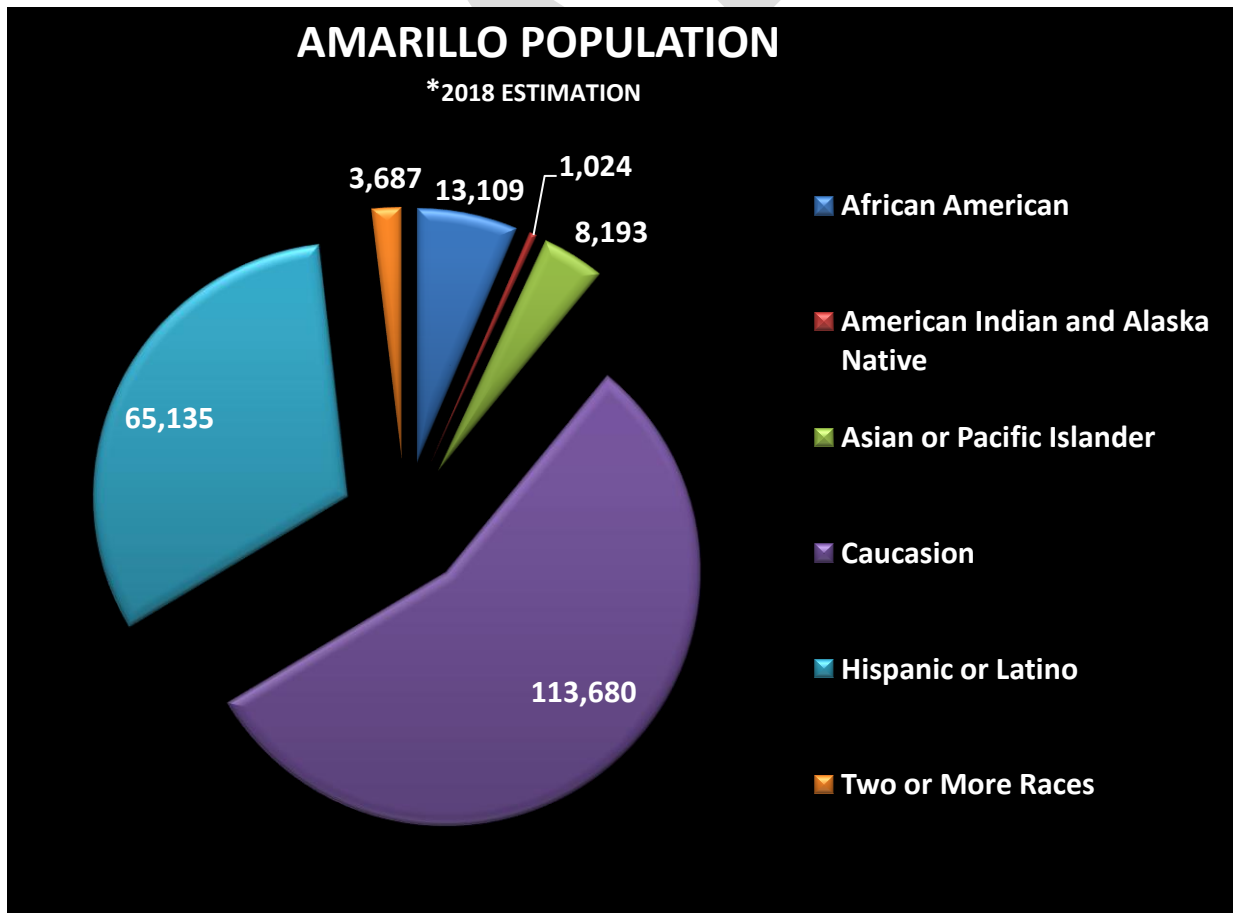
not one, but two Interstate highways coming through the heart of town. There are a large number of people on our streets and highways that are part of our “driving population” but have no other connection to Amarillo. It is important to keep in mind that the racial profiling data is collected from the “driving population” but compared to the demographics of the resident population.

These are just a few disparities that deserve consideration when analyzing racial profiling data. No single database can determine whether Racial Profiling exists or to what extent. However stop data does provide critical information to assess organizational behavior. We understand this method of data collection may not always be perfect but it is better than no data at all. It provides us with a beginning reference point to be used in determining trends and to provide guidance as we strive to meet the needs and concerns of our community.

City of Amarillo Estimated Demographics

The United States Census Bureau (ACS Demographic and Housing as of July 1, 2018) estimates the total population of Amarillo at 204,828. The population by race is listed as;

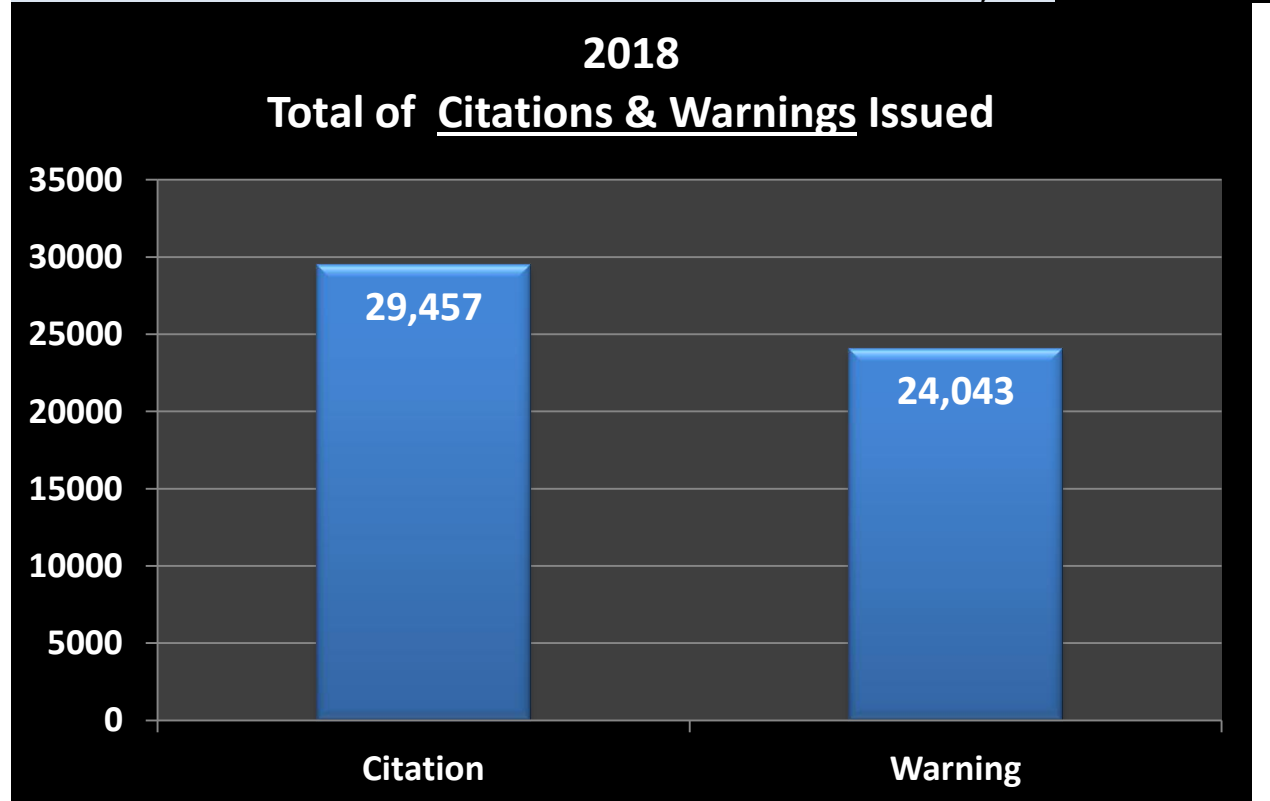
Amarillo Population *2018 Estimation		
Race or Ethnicity	POPULATION	% OF POPULATION
African American	13,109	6.40%
American Indian and Alaska Native	1,024	0.60%
Asian or Pacific Islander	8,193	4.00%
Caucasian	113,680	55.50%
Hispanic or Latino	65,135	31.80%
Two or More Races	3,687	1.70%
Grand Total	204,828	



A significant issue that affects a comparison of data is the required reportable data reflects only those motor vehicle stops that resulted in a citation issuance or an arrest. Amarillo Police Officers have the discretion to issue warnings or citations, issue either in conjunction of an arrest, or make an arrest without issuing either form. The following data is from the combination of citations issued and arrests made resulting from motor vehicle traffic stops, whether or not the person receiving the citation and or being arrested is a driver or a passenger in the motor vehicle

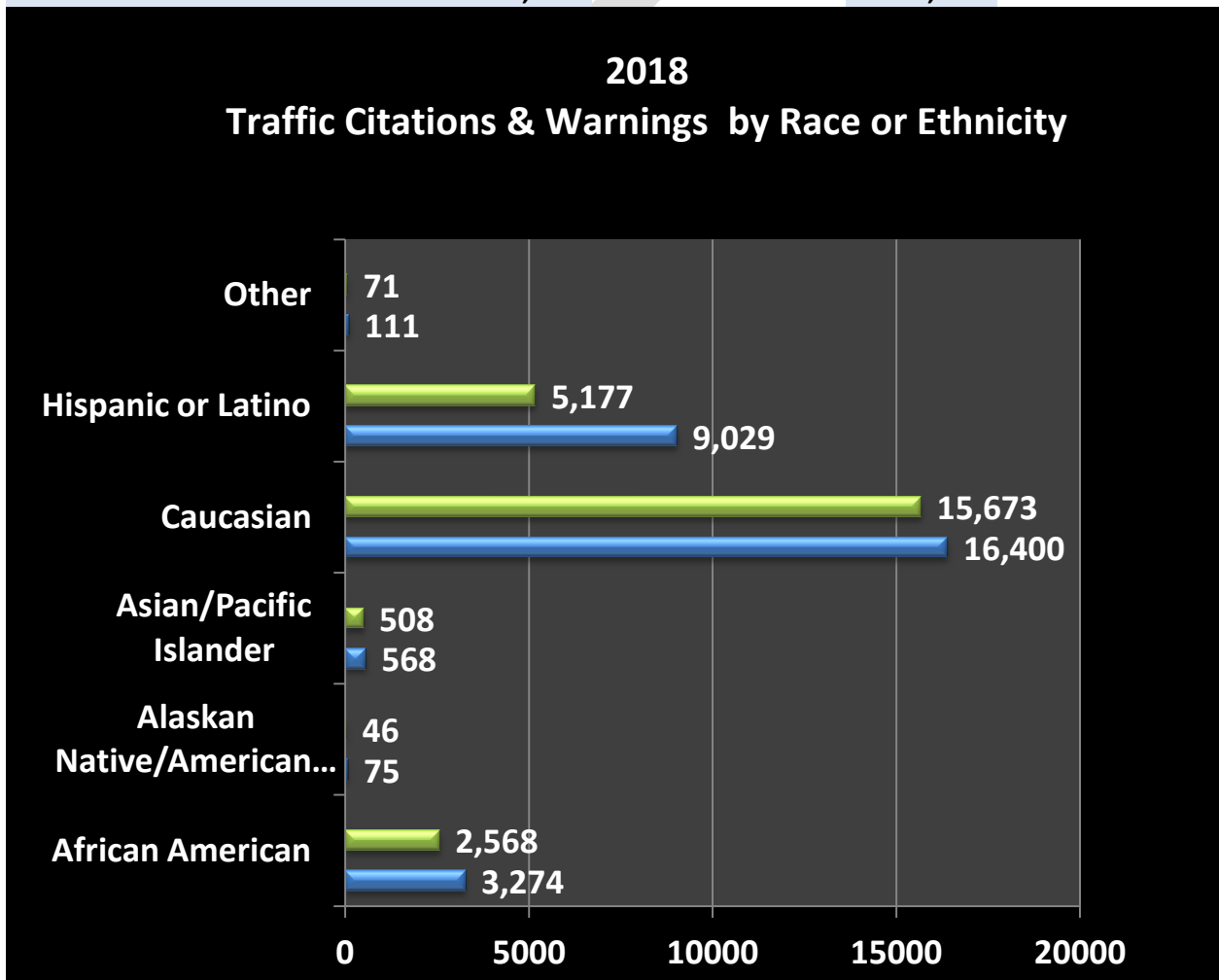
A traffic citation is a summons issued by a law enforcement officer to a person violating a traffic law. A traffic citation is commonly known as a traffic ticket. A warning citation has no consequences. During the issuance of these citations, racial profiling information is collected and is shown below.

2018 Total of Citations & Warnings 53,500		
Traffic Citations	Total	% of Total
Citation	29,457	55.06%
Warning	24,043	44.94%
Grand Total	53,500	

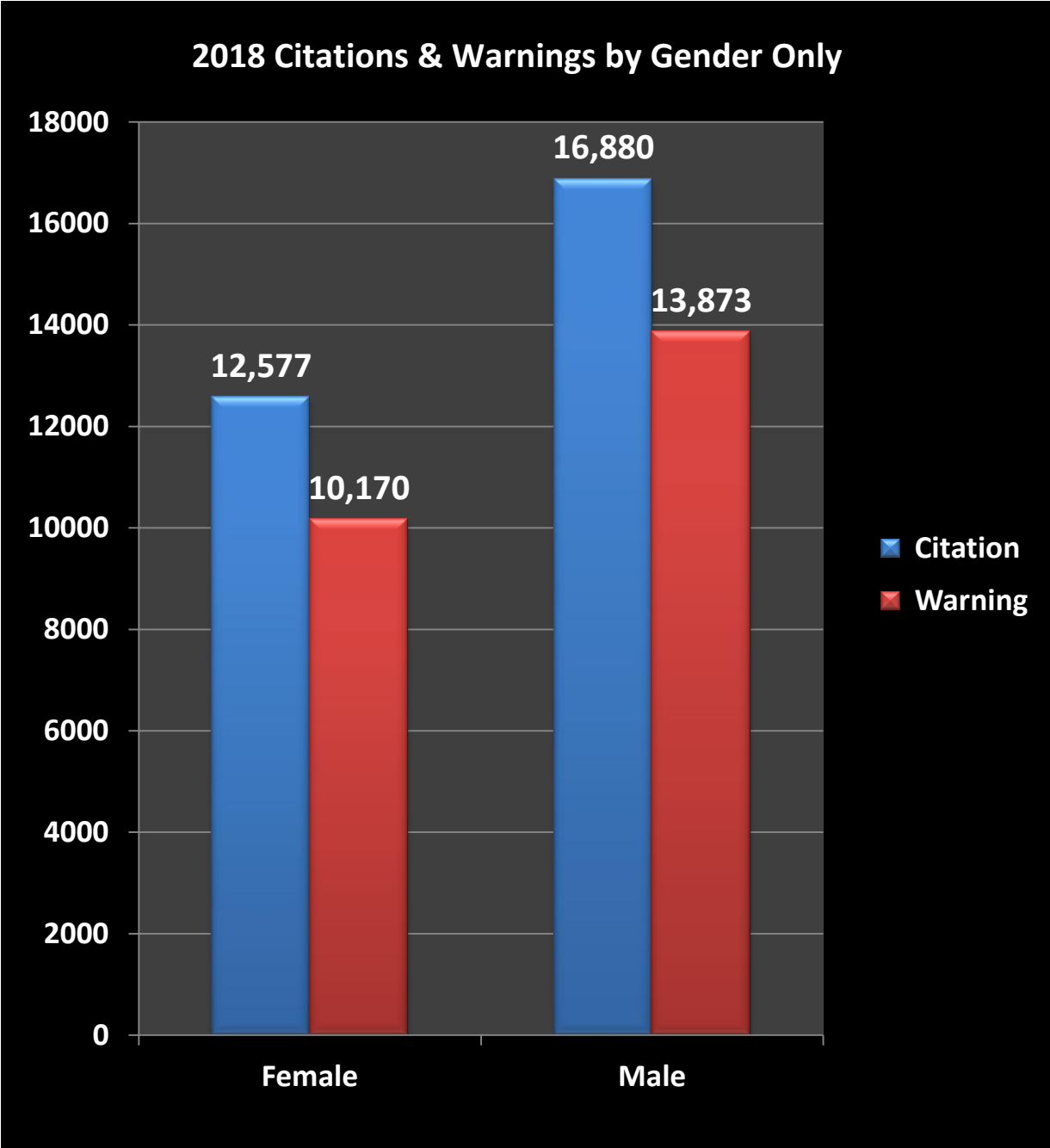


The results of these contacts are further divided into race or ethnicity, as defined by the State of Texas, and warning citations and citations.

2018 Citations and Warnings by Race or Ethnicity				
Race or Ethnicity	Citations	% of Citations	Warnings	% of Warnings
African American	3,274	11.11%	2,568	10.68%
Alaskan Native/American Indian	75	0.25%	46	0.19%
Asian/Pacific Islander	568	1.09%	508	2.11%
Caucasian	16,400	55.67%	15,673	65.19%
Hispanic or Latino	9,029	30.65%	5,177	21.53%
Other	111	0.38%	71	0.29%
Grand Total	29,457		24,043	

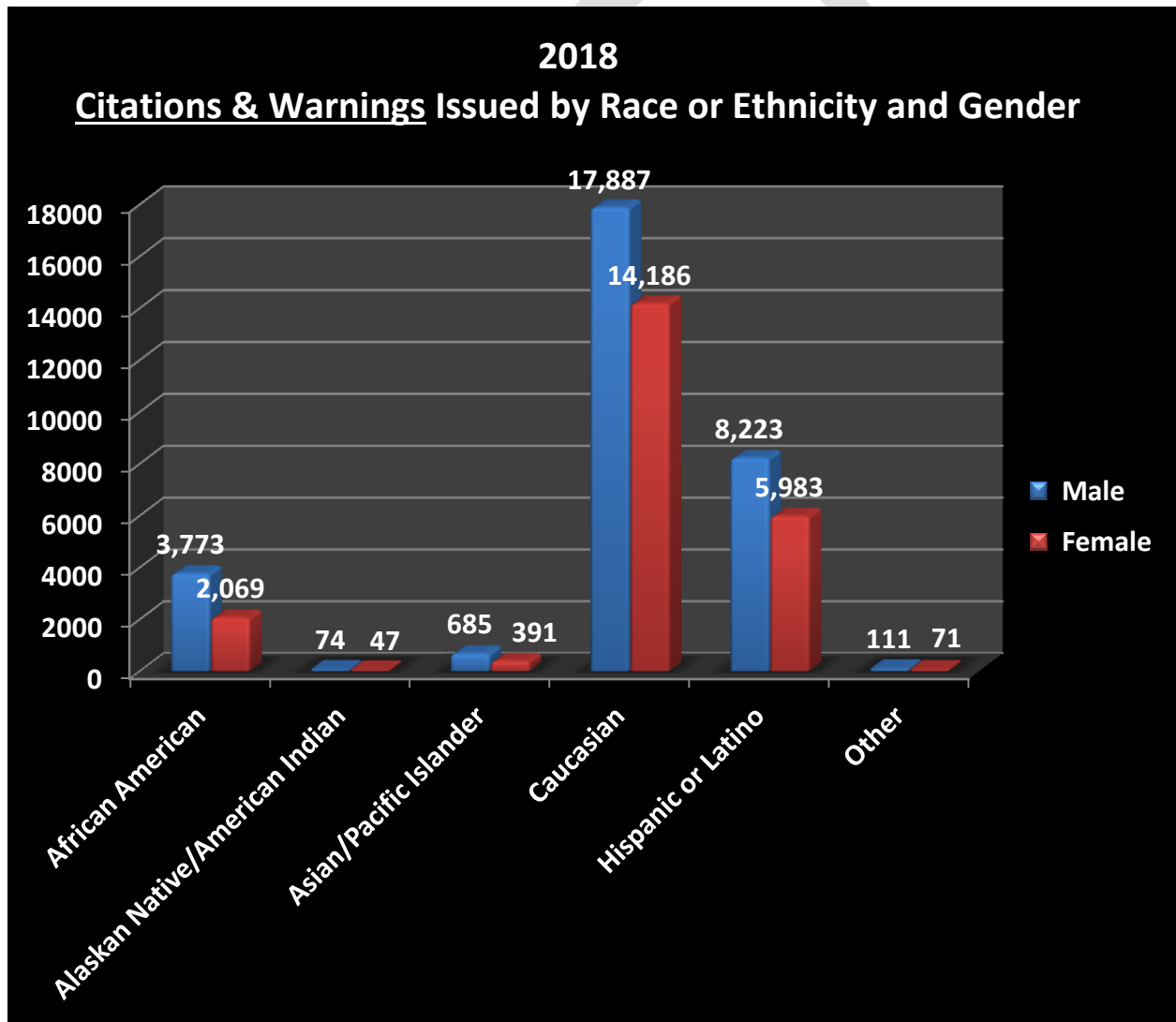


2018 Citations & Warnings Only by Gender		
Gender	Citation	Warning
Female	12,577	10,170
Male	16,880	13,873
Grand Total	29,457	24,043

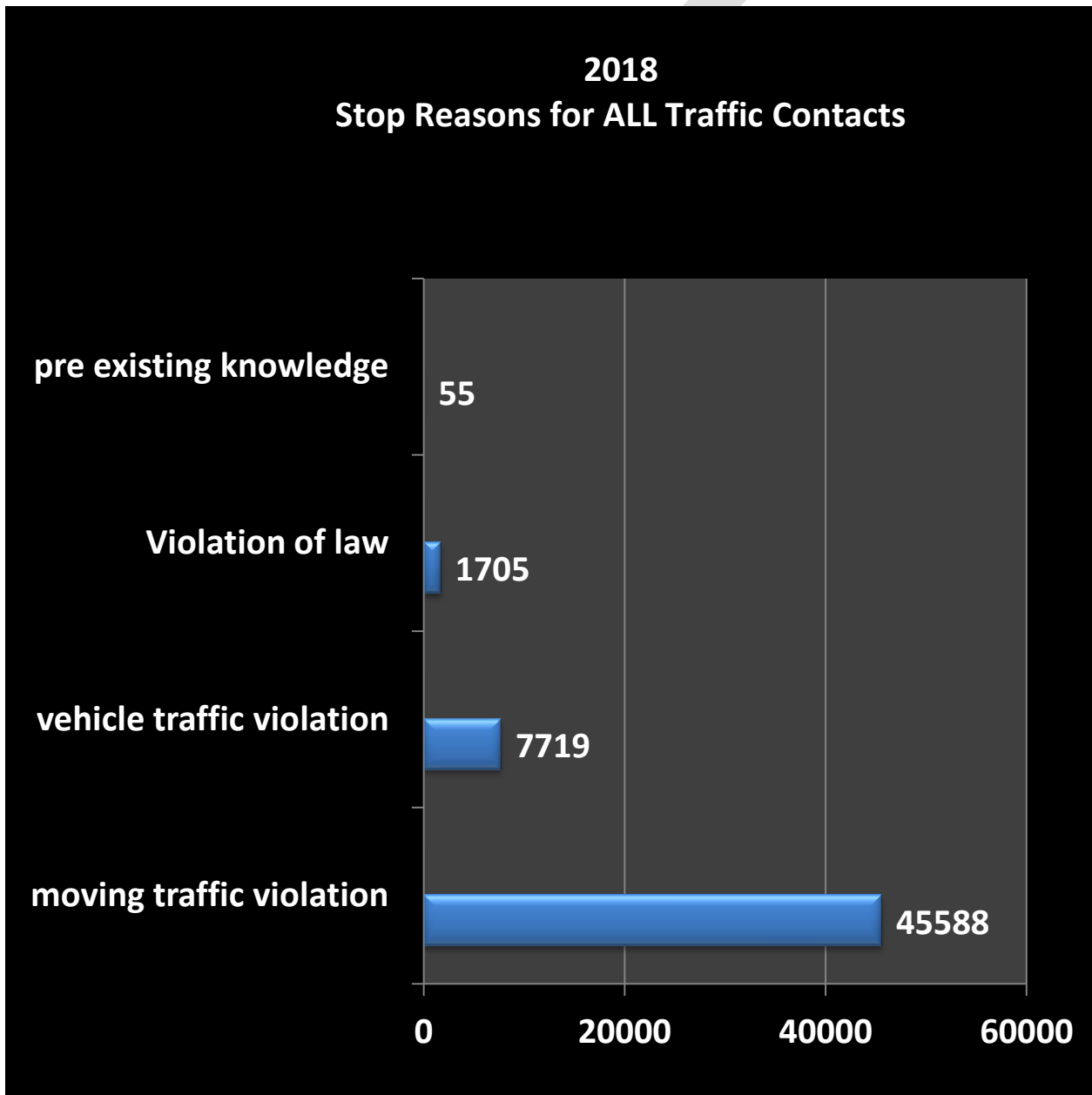


The citations are divided by race or ethnicity and by gender.

2018 Citations & Warnings by Race or Ethnicity and Gender		
Race or Ethnicity	Male	Female
African American	3,773	2,069
Alaskan Native/American Indian	74	47
Asian/Pacific Islander	685	391
Caucasian	17,887	14,186
Hispanic or Latino	8,223	5,983
Other	111	71
Grand Total	30,753	22,747



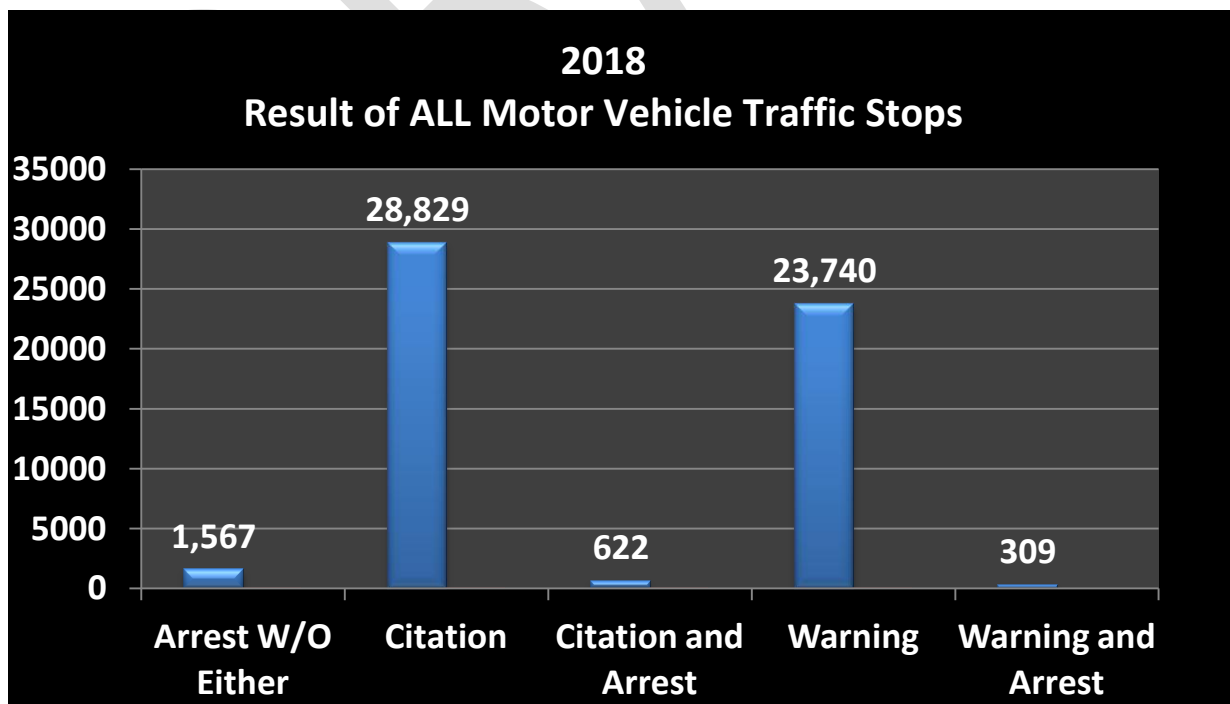
2018 Stop Reasons		
Stop Reasons	Number of Stops	% of Total Stops
Moving traffic violation	45,588	82.78%
Pre existing knowledge	55	0.10%
Vehicle traffic violation	7,719	14.02%
Violation of law	1,705	3.10%
Grand Total	55,067	



During the course completing a traffic stop officers will check the driving and wanted status of the driver and at times, for various reasons, the driving and wanted status of passengers. As result of this check the driver and or passenger may be found to be wanted or present an on-view violation of the law. When the occupant(s) are found to be wanted for warrants, the officer is compelled to arrest the wanted individual. When the occupant(s) are presenting an on-view offense, the officer may arrest. Below are the statistics for **ALL** arrests resulting from a traffic stop, both driver and passenger.

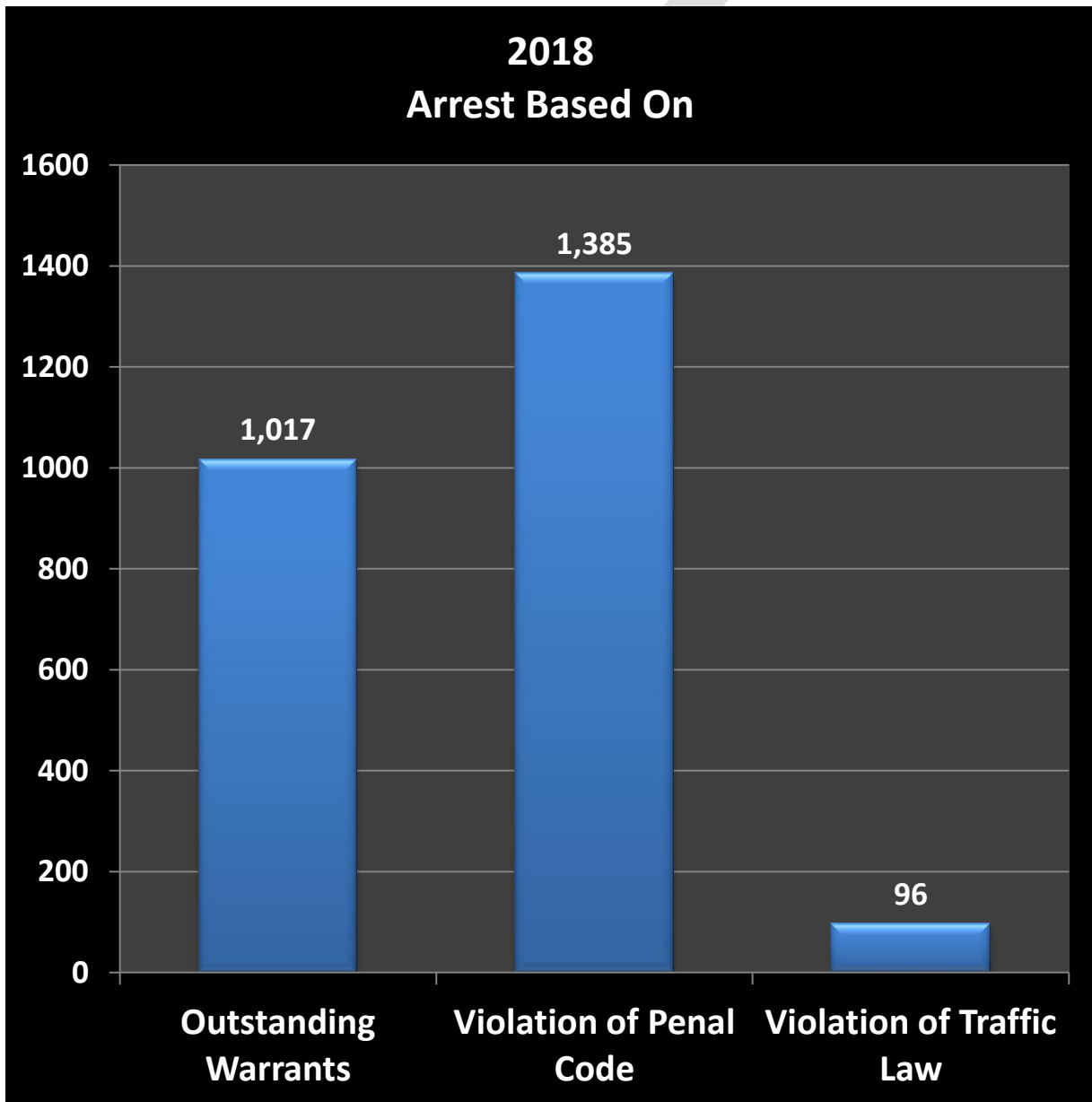
The previous information detailed only motor vehicle traffic stops in which a citation was issued. The following will include that information plus information in regards to an arrest.

2018 Result of <u>ALL</u> Motor Vehicle Traffic Stops		
Result of Stop	# of Stop	% of Stop
Arrest without	1,567	2.85%
Citation alone	28,829	52.35%
Citation and Arrest	622	1.13%
Warning alone	23,740	43.11%
Warning and Arrest	309	0.56%
Grand Total	55,067	



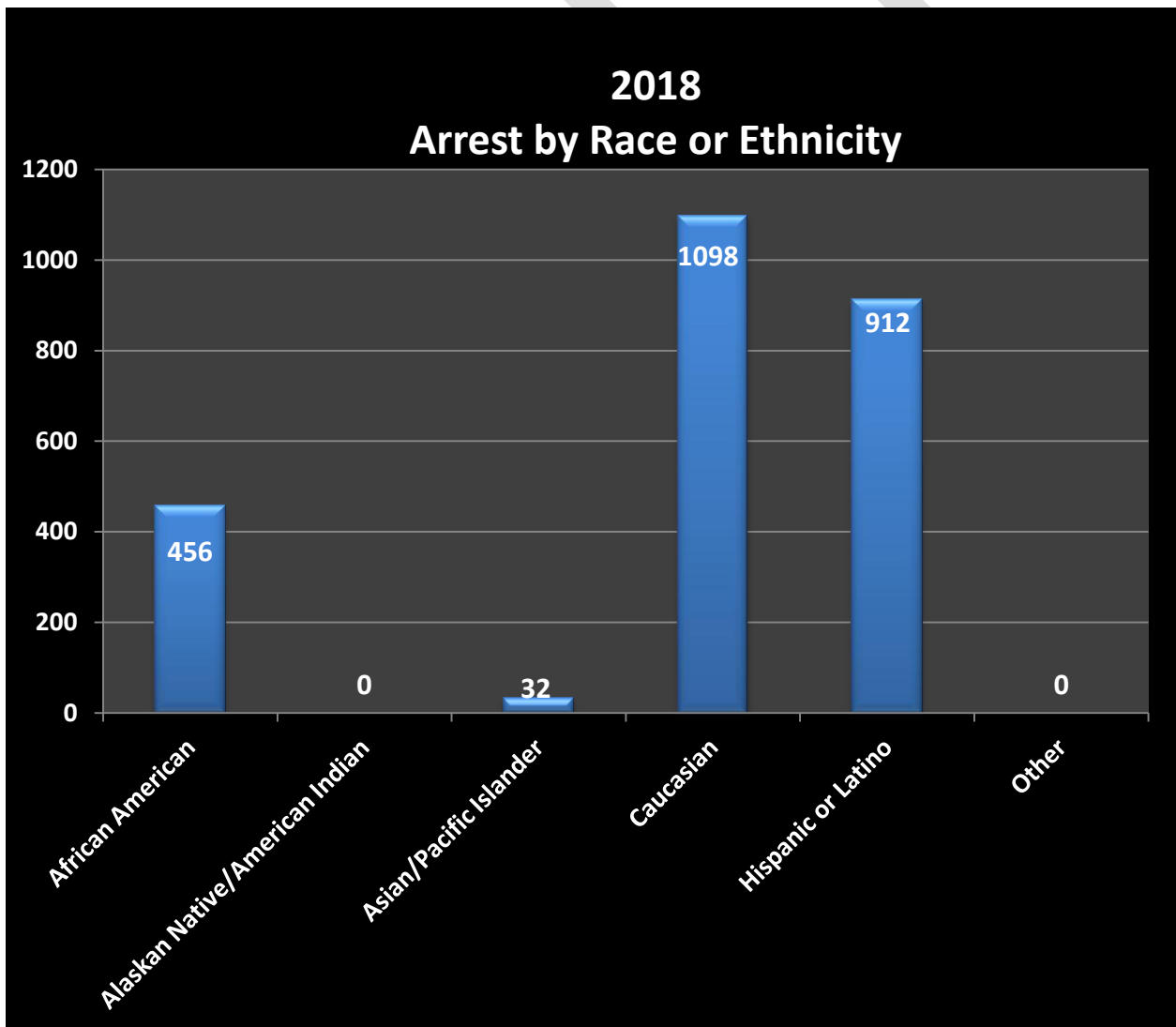
The table below shows the three categories of arrest resulting from motor vehicle traffic stops.

2018 Arrest Resulting from Motor Vehicle Traffic Stops	
Arrest Based On	Number of Arrest
Outstanding Warrants	1,017
Violation of Penal Code	1,385
Violation of Traffic Law	96
Grand Total	2,498

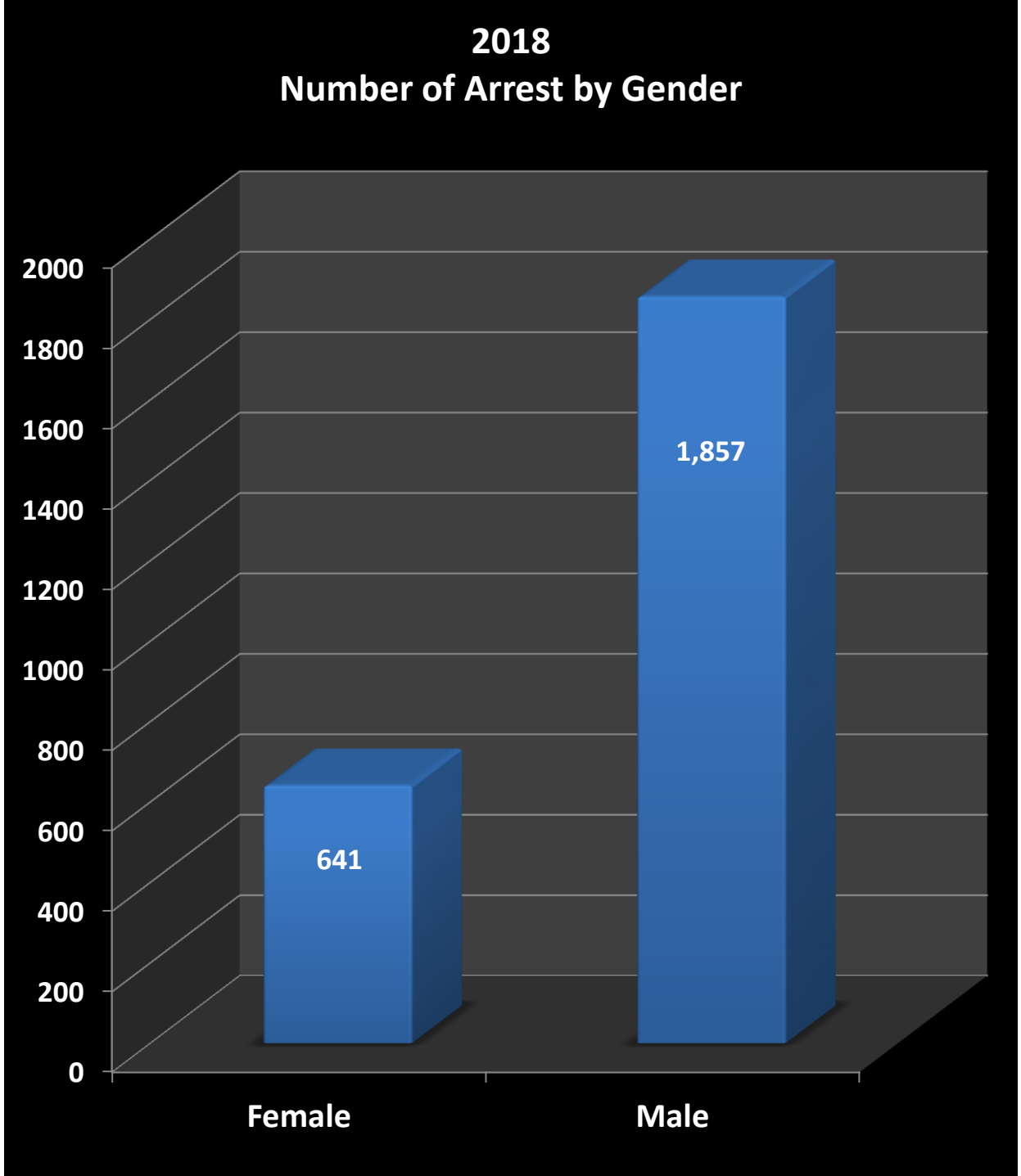


The following tables identify arrests resulting from motor vehicle traffic stops by race or ethnicity, by gender, and lastly by both.

2018 Motor Vehicle Traffic Stop Arrest by Race or Ethnicity	
Race or Ethnicity	Number of Arrest
African American	456
Alaskan Native/American Indian	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	32
Caucasian	1,098
Hispanic or Latino	912
Other	0
Grand Total	2,498

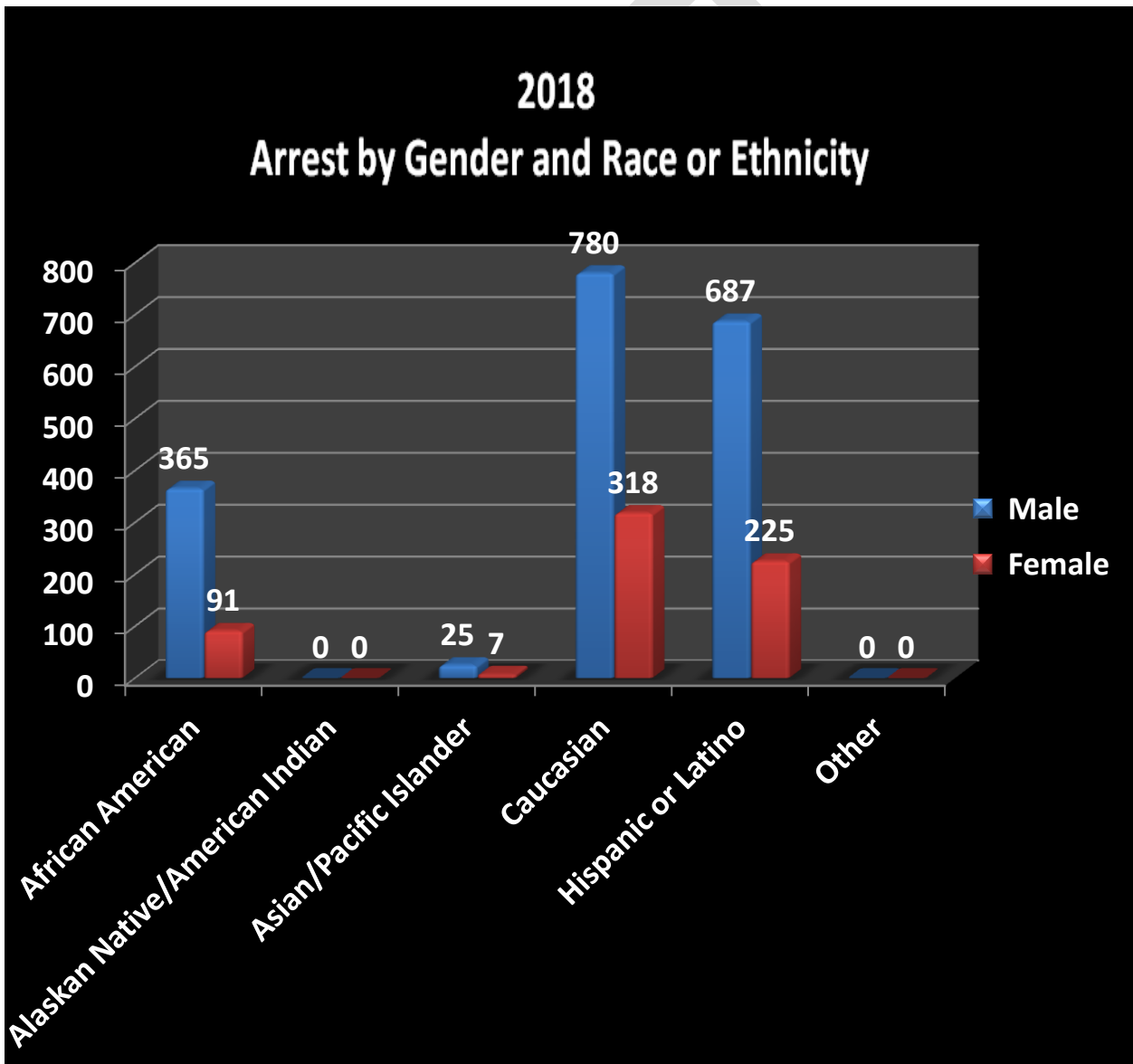


2018 Number of Arrest by Gender	
Gender	Number of Arrest
Female	641
Male	1,857
Grand Total	2,498



2018 Arrest resulting from motor vehicle traffic stops by race or ethnicity and gender

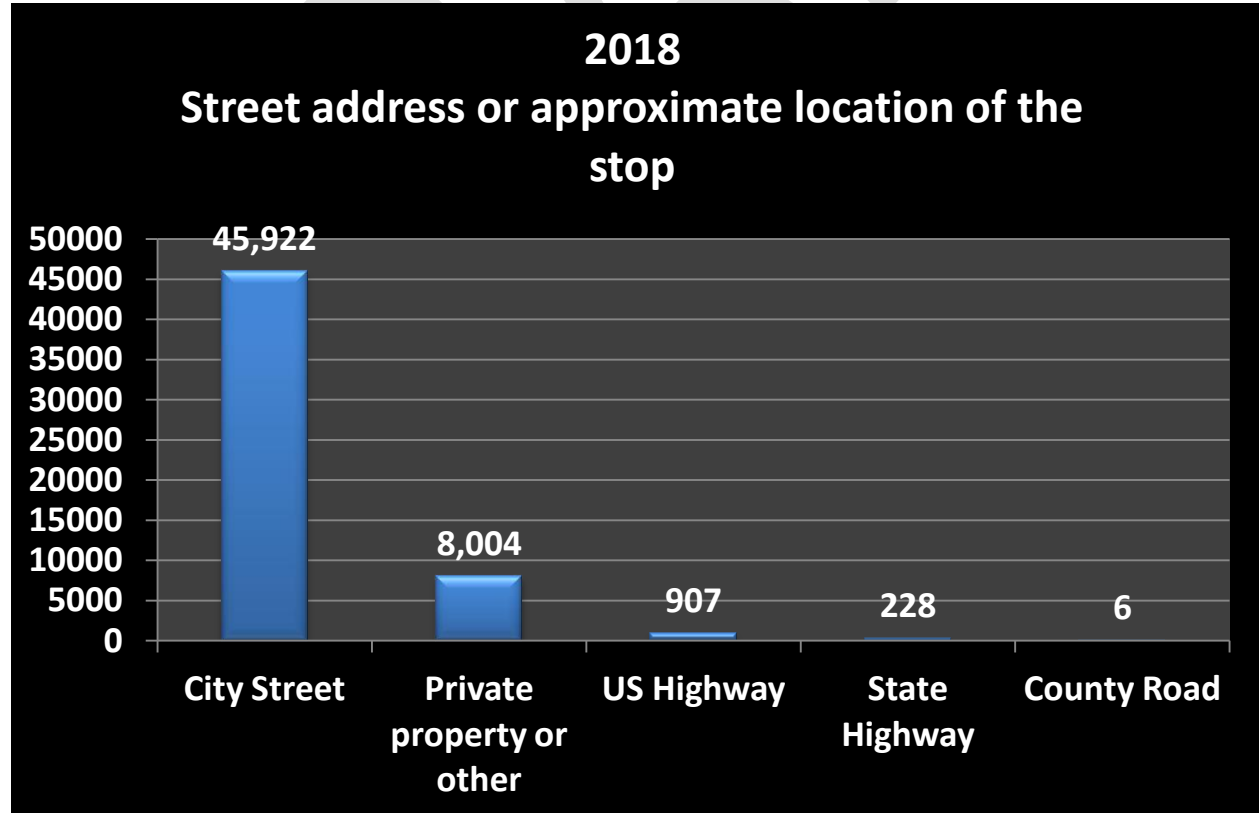
Race or Ethnicity	Male	Female
African American	365	91
Alaskan Native/American Indian	0	0
Asian/Pacific Islander	25	7
Caucasian	780	318
Hispanic or Latino	687	225
Other	0	0
Grand Total	1,857	641



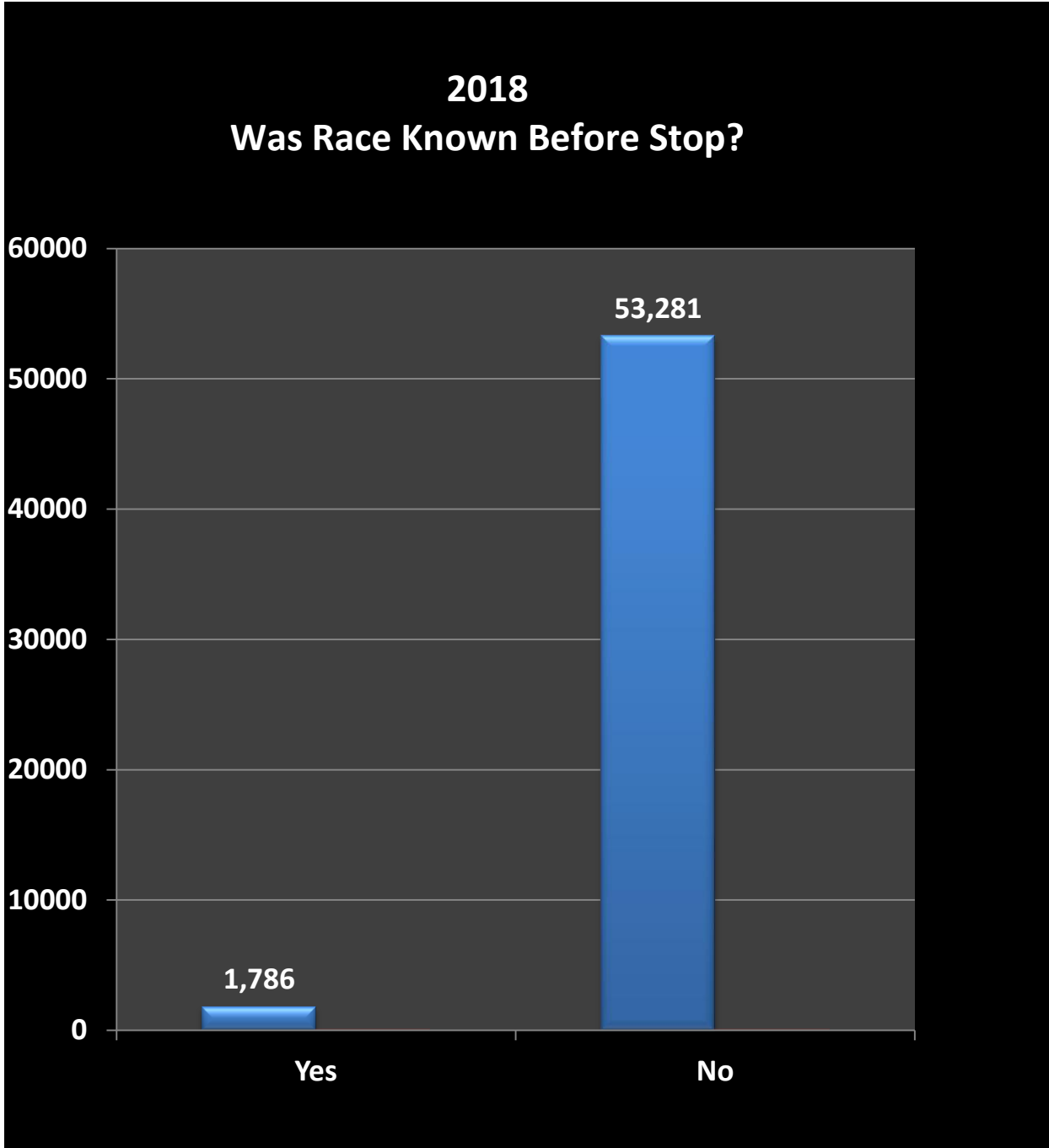
Two new reporting requirements are to record approximate location of the motor vehicle traffic stop and whether physical force resulting in bodily injury was used during the stop.

2018 Was physical force resulting in bodily injury used during the stop? (new)		
	2018 contacts	% of contacts
No	55,062	99.99%
Yes	5	0.01%
Grand Total	55,067	

2018 Street address or approximate location of the stop (new)	
	Number of
City Street	45,922
Private property or other	8,004
US Highway	907
State Highway	228
County Road	6
Grand Total	55,067

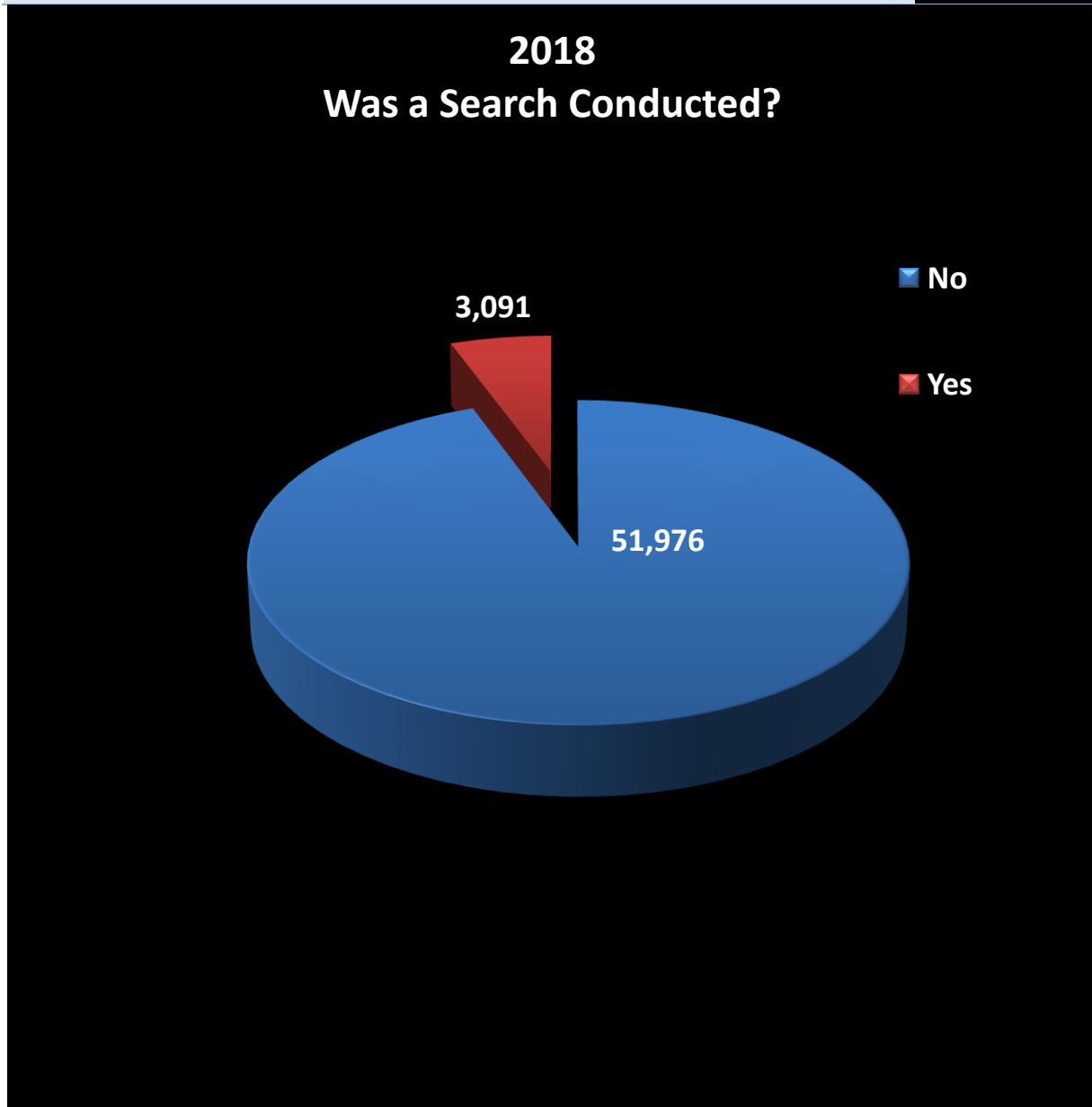


2018 Was Race Known Before Stop?		
	Number of Stops	% of Stops
Yes	1,786	3.24%
No	53,281	96.76%
Grand Total	55,067	

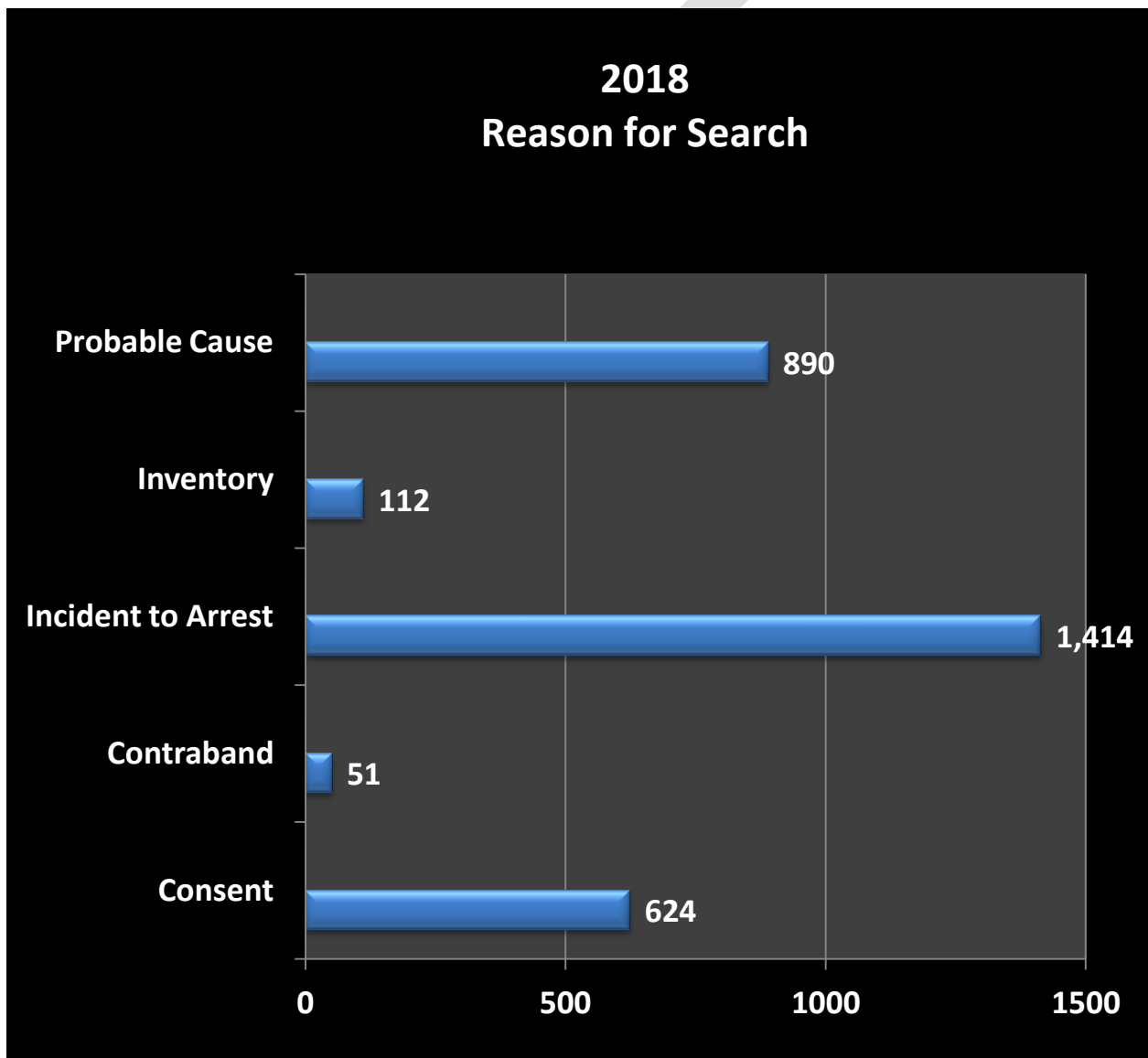


During the course of a motor vehicle traffic stop, officers may conduct searches of the motor vehicle and or the occupants of the vehicle. The tables below speak to these searches, whether contraband was located, and the description of the contraband.

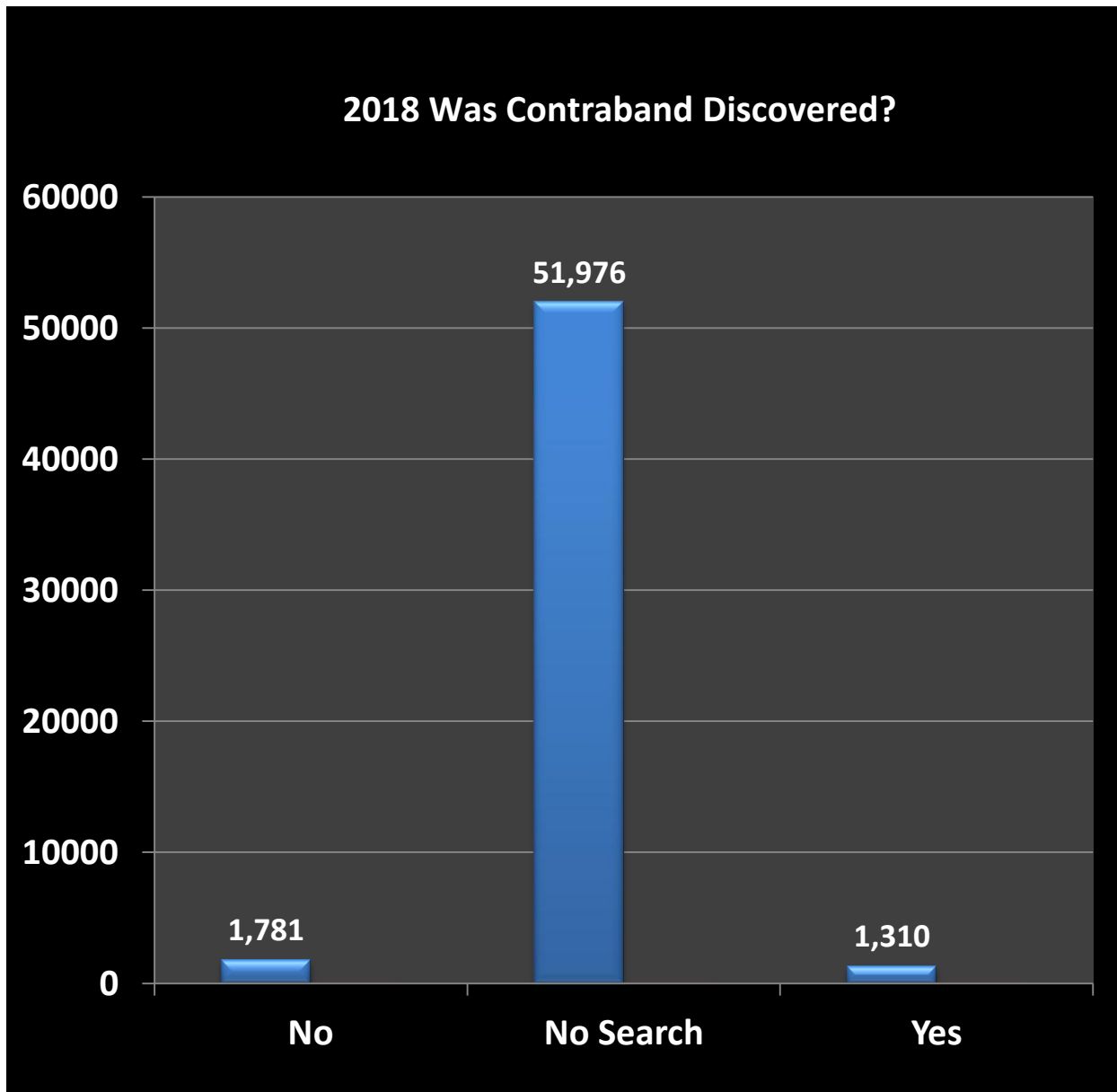
2018 Was a Search Conducted?		
	Number of Stops	% of Stops
No	51,976	94.39%
Yes	3,091	5.61%
Grand Total	55,067	



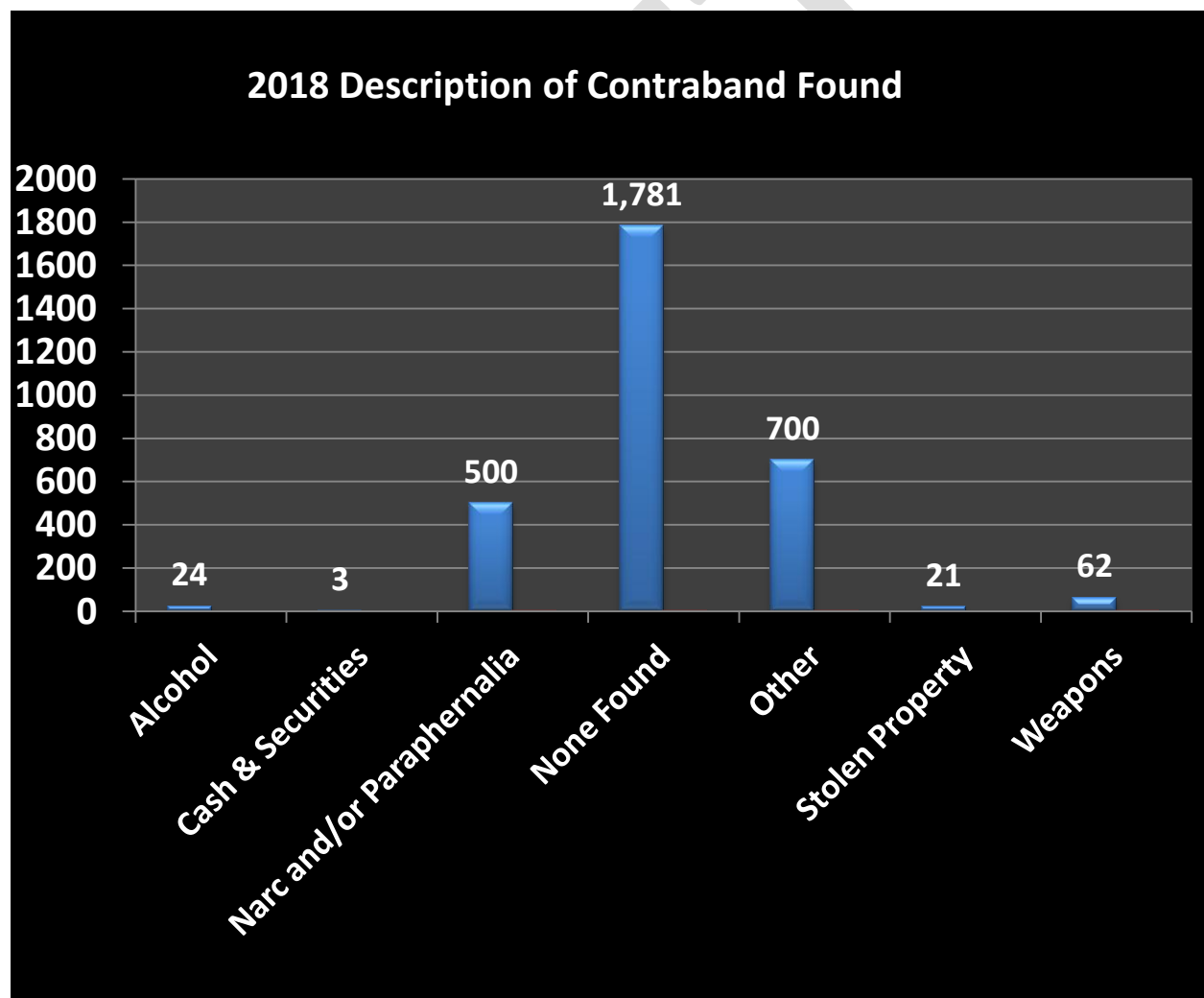
2018 Reason for Search		
Reason for Search	Number	% of Search
Consent	624	20.19%
Contraband	51	1.65%
Incident to Arrest	1,414	45.75%
Inventory	112	3.62%
Probable Cause	890	28.79%
Grand Total	3,091	



2018 Was Contraband Discovered?		
Was Contraband Discovered?	Number of Stops	% Stops
No	1,781	3.23%
No Search	51,976	94.39%
Yes	1,310	2.38%
Grand Total	55,067	



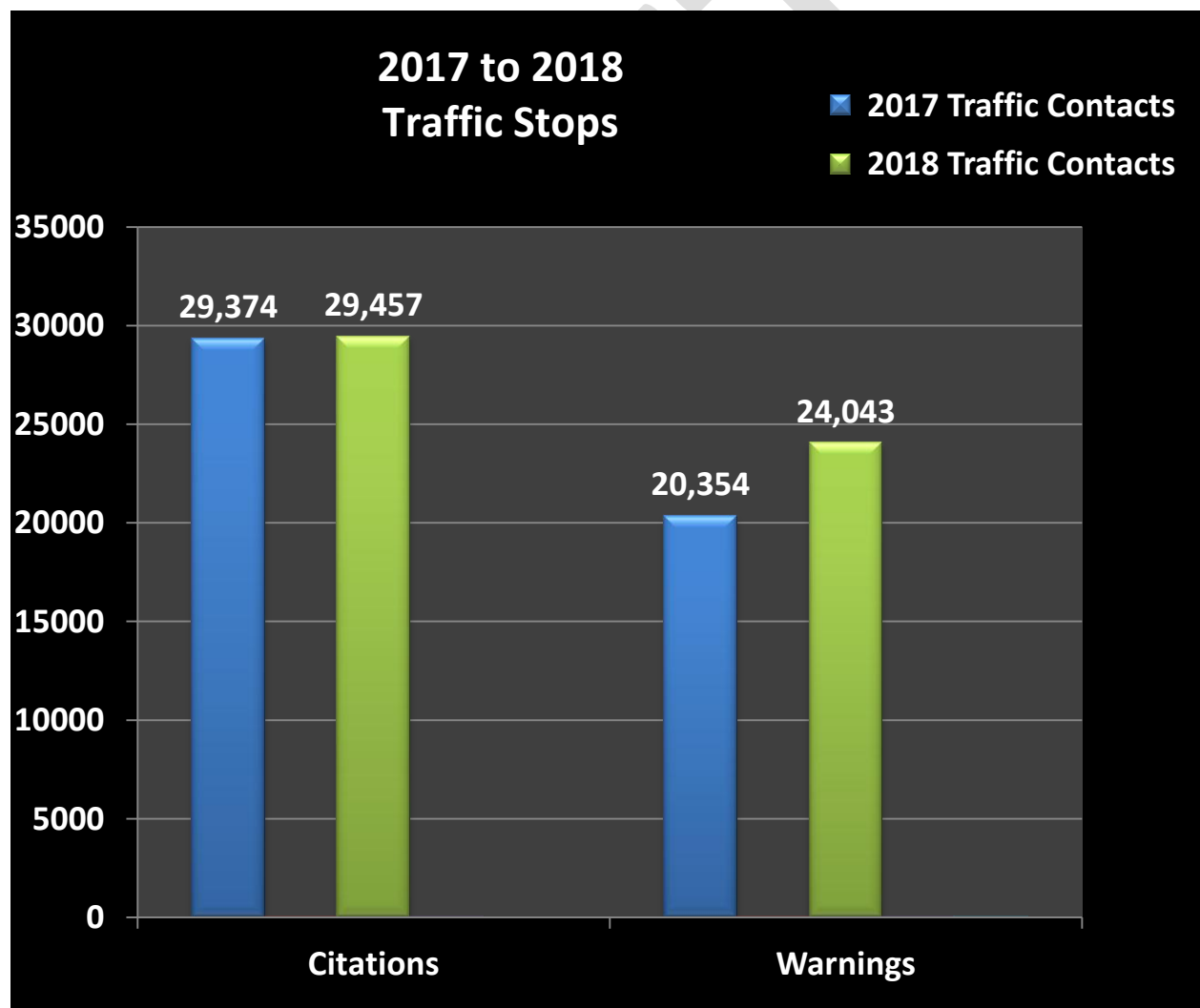
2018 Description of Contraband Found		
Description of Contraband	Number	% of Stops
Alcohol	24	0.04%
Cash & Securities	3	0.01%
Drugs and/or Paraphernalia	500	0.91%
None Found	1,781	3.23%
Other	700	1.27%
Stolen Property	21	0.04%
Weapons	62	0.11%
Grand Total	3,091	



2017 to 2018 Comparisons

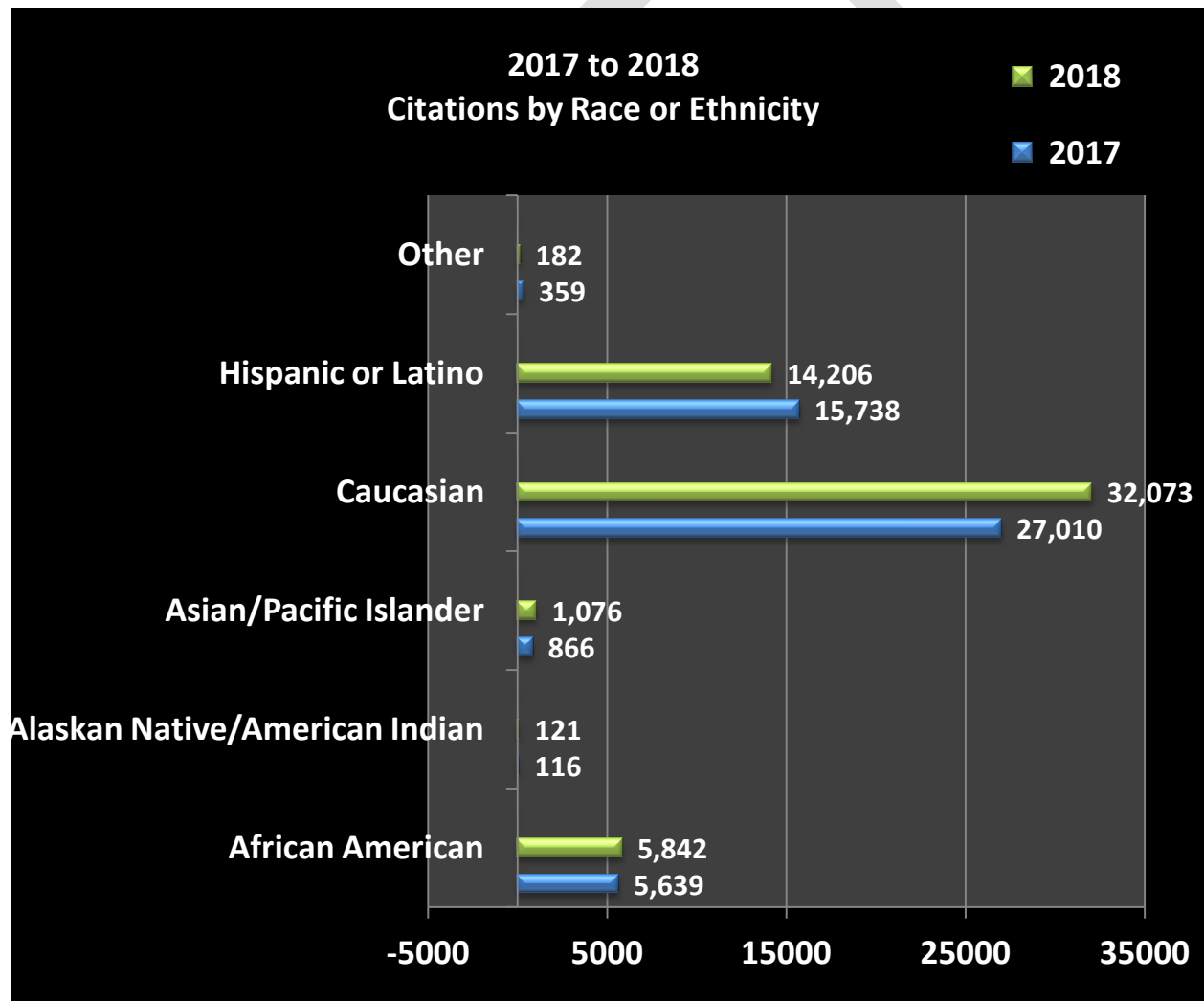
Traffic Contacts

Result	2017 to 2018 Citation & Warning Comparison		% of change
	2017	2018	
Citations	29,374	29,457	0.28%
Warnings	20,354	24,043	18.12%
Grand Total	49,728	53,500	



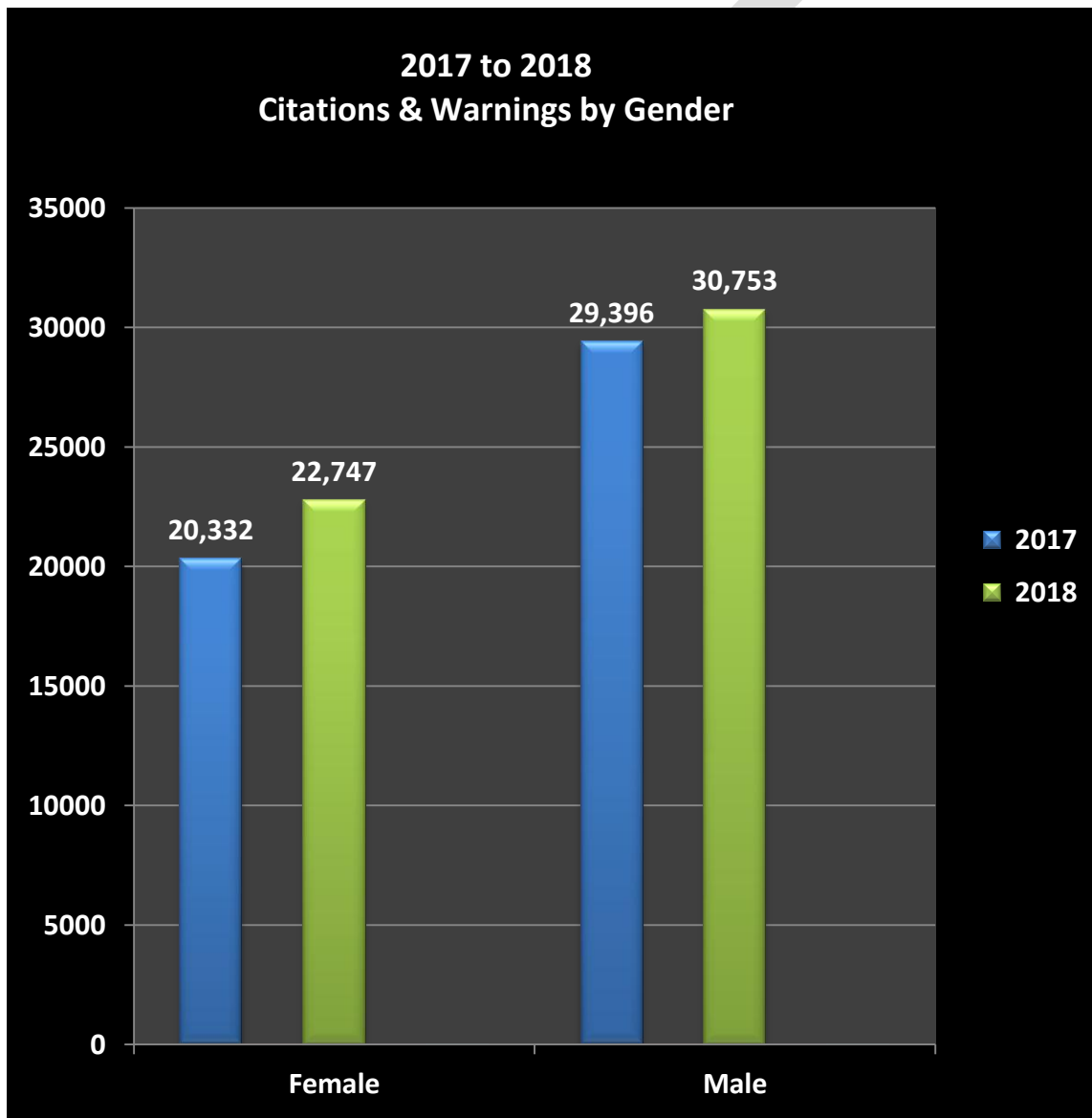
Traffic contacts by race or ethnicity

2017 to 2018 Citations & Warnings Comparison by Race or Ethnicity			
Race or Ethnicity	2017	2018	% of Change
African American	5,639	5,842	3.60%
Alaskan Native/American Indian	116	121	4.30%
Asian/Pacific Islander	866	1,076	24.24%
Caucasian	27,010	32,073	18.74%
Hispanic or Latino	15,738	14,206	-9.73%
Other	359	182	-49.30%
Grand Total	49,728	53,500	



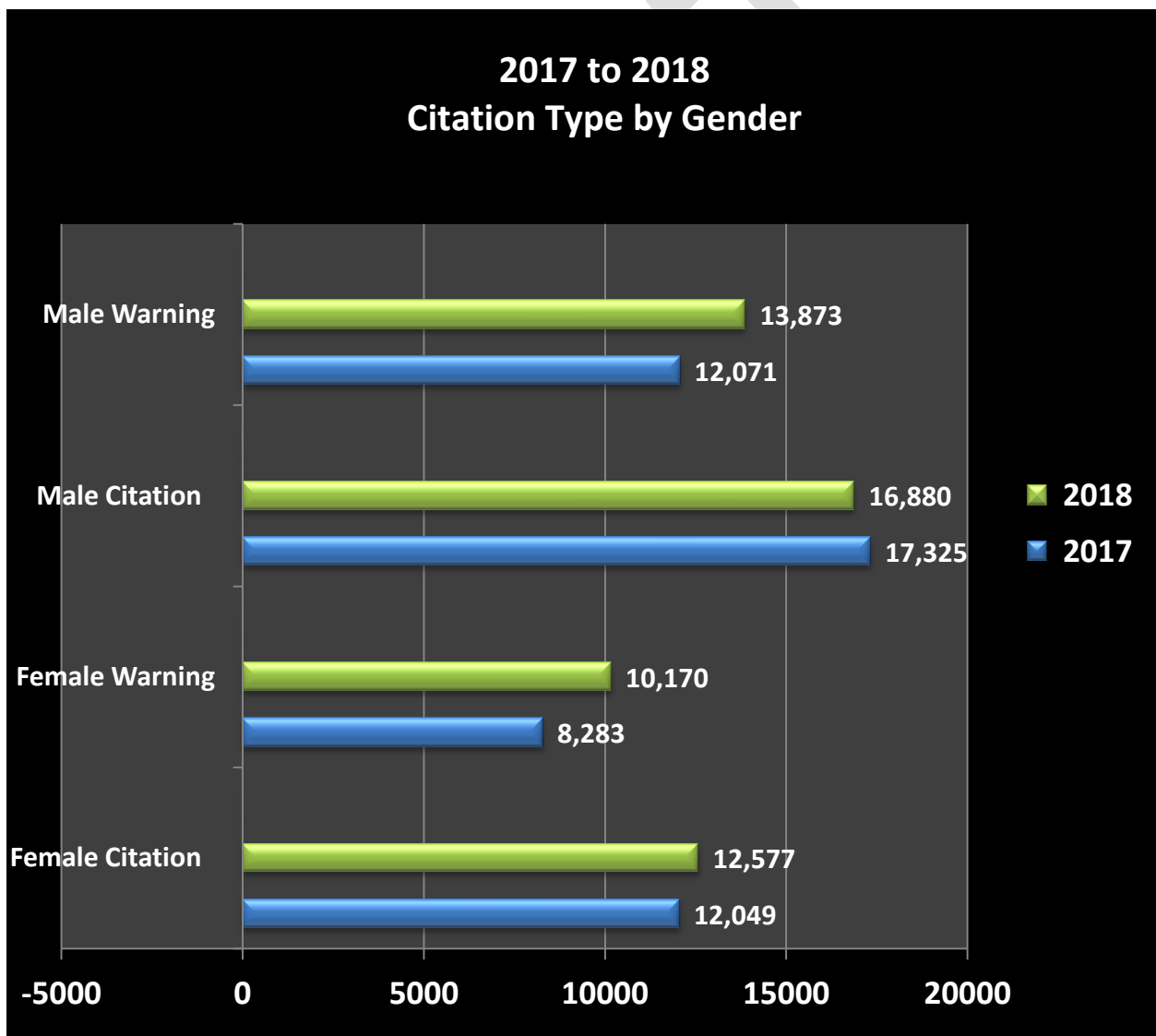
Gender Comparisons

2017 to 2018 Citations & Warnings by Gender			
Gender	2017	2018	% of Change
Female	20,332	22,747	11.88%
Male	29,396	30,753	4.60%
Grand Total	49,728	53,500	



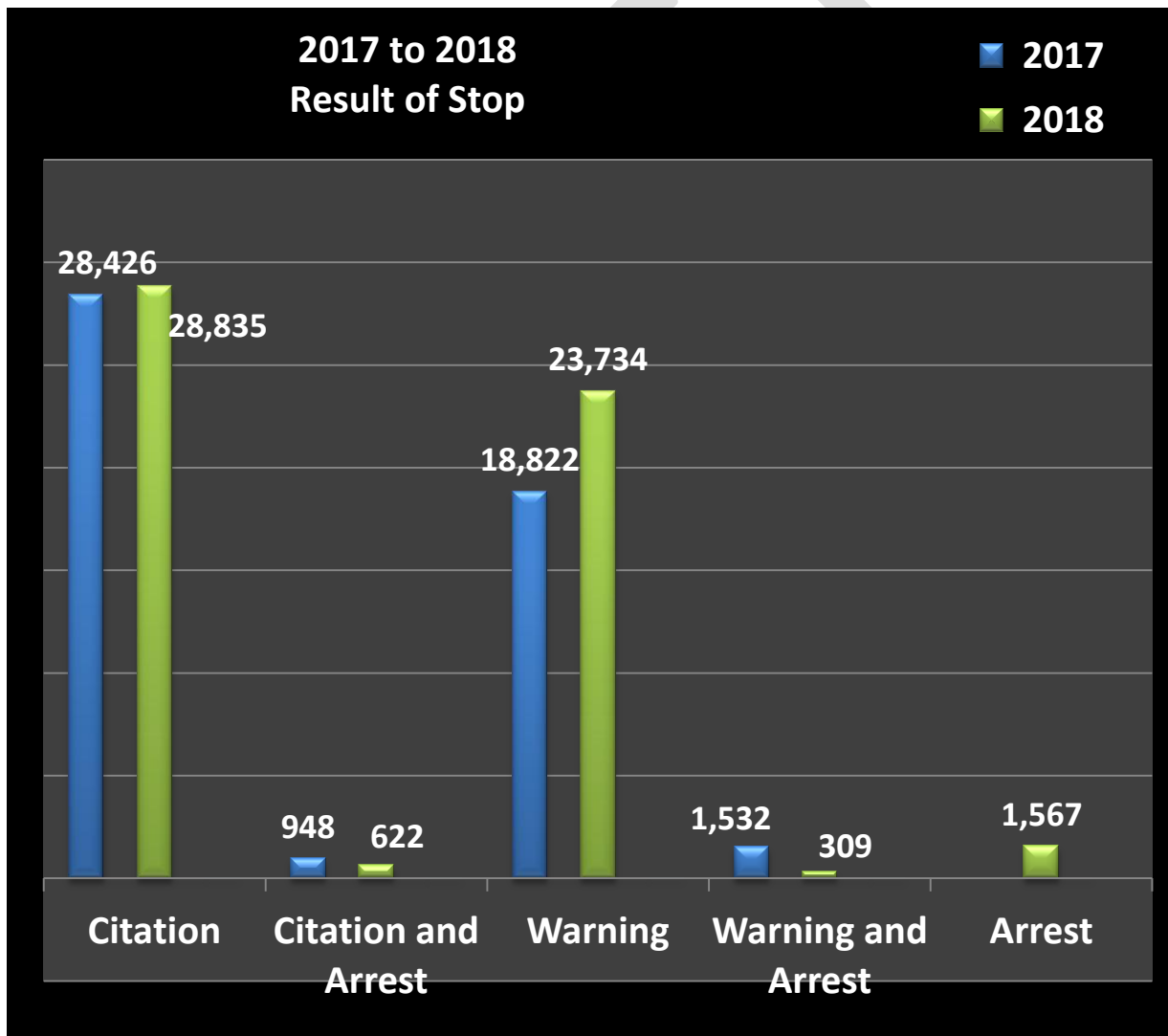
Citation type by Gender

2017 to 2018 Citation Type by Gender			
Gender & Citation Type	2017	2018	% of Change
Female Citation	12,049	12,577	4.40%
Female Warning	8,283	10,170	22.78%
Male Citation	17,325	16,880	-2.60%
Male Warning	12,071	13,873	14.93%
Grand Total	49,728	53,500	



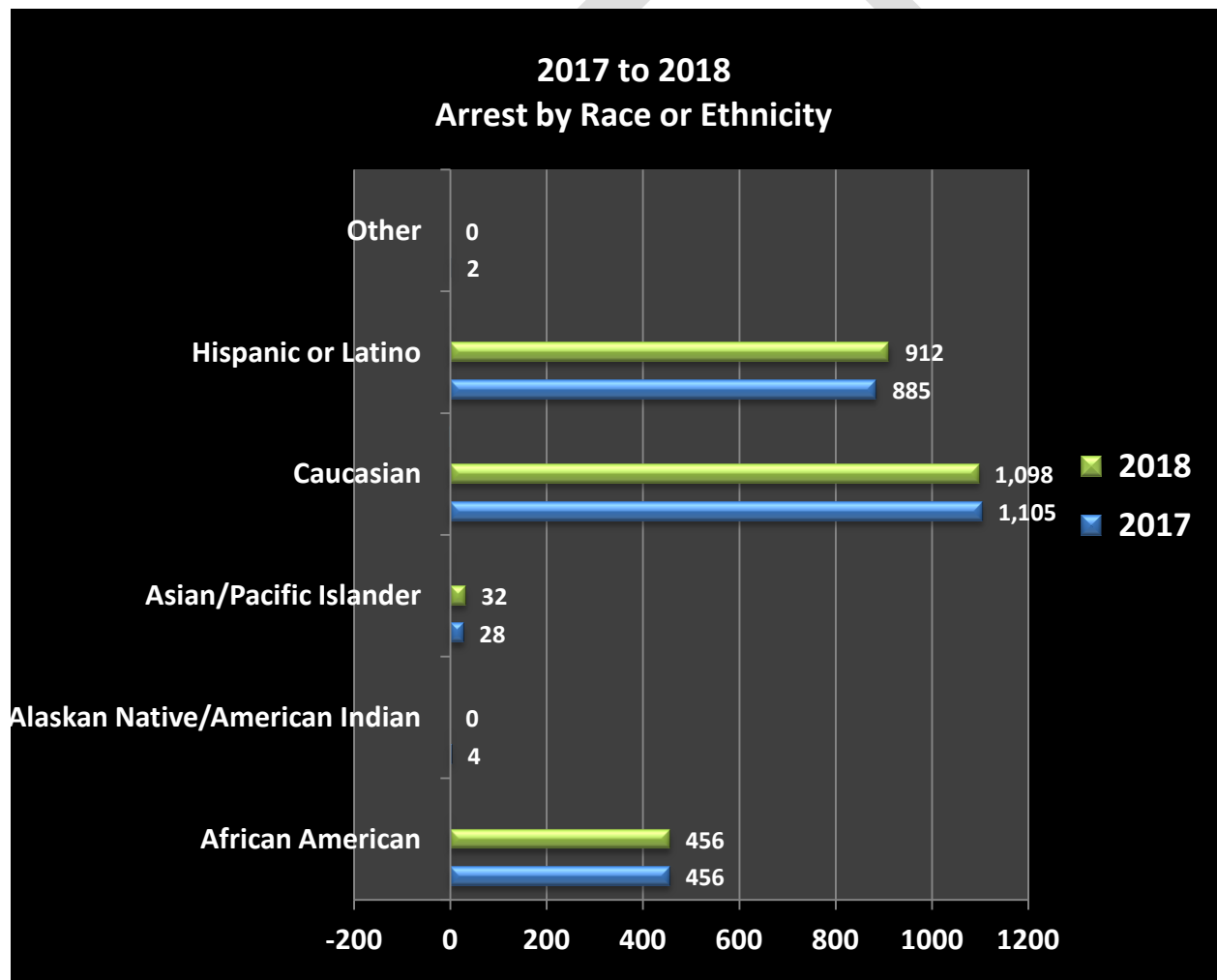
Total Stops

Result of Stop	2017 to 2018 Result of Stop		% of Change
	2017	2018	
Citation	28,426	28,835	1.40%
Citation and Arrest	948	622	-34.39%
Warning	18,822	23,734	26.09%
Warning and Arrest	1,532	309	-79.83%
Arrest		1,567	0.00%
Grand Total	49,728	55,067	



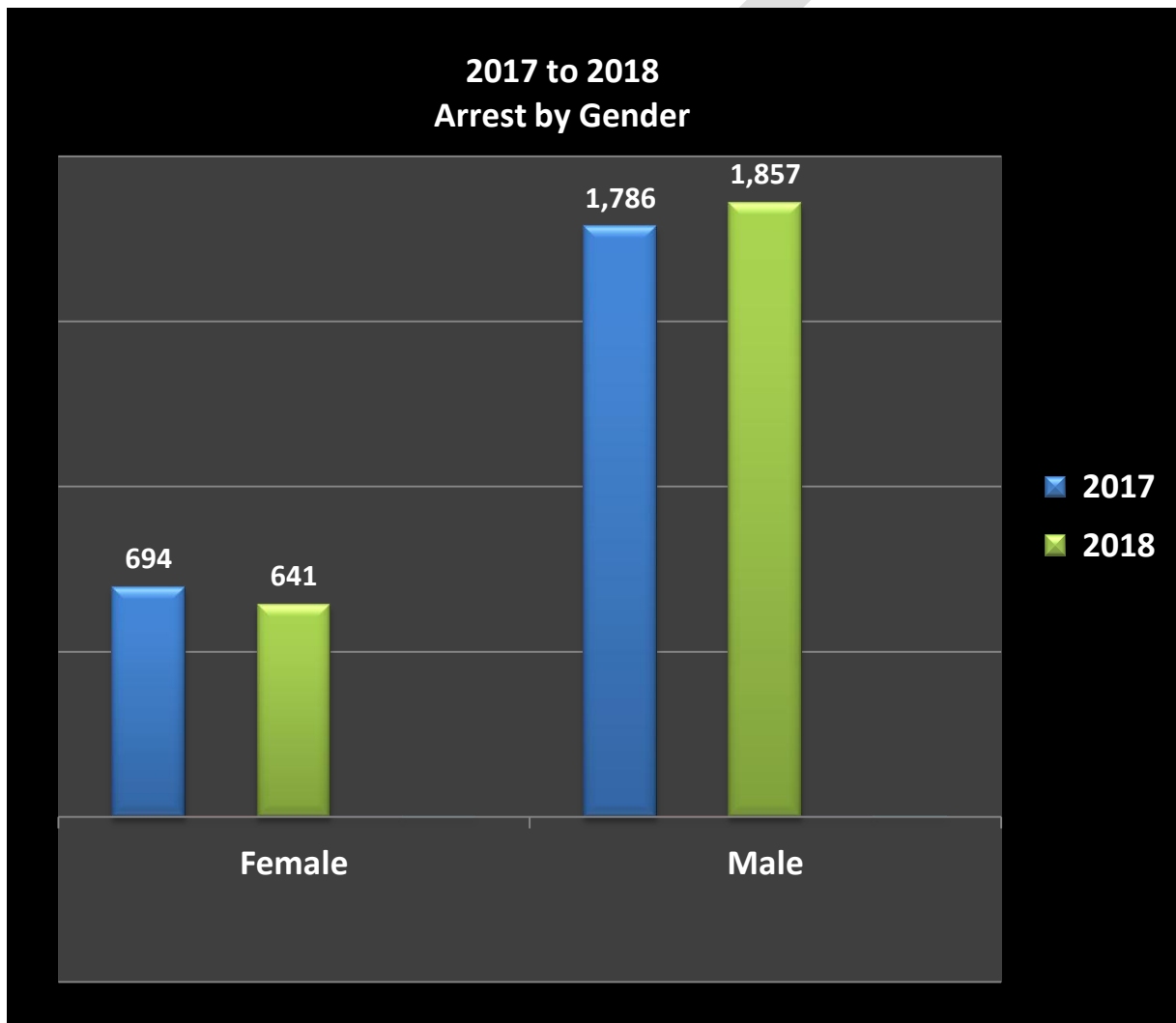
Arrest by race or ethnicity

Race or Ethnicity	2017 to 2018		% of Change
	2017	2018	
African American	456	456	0.00%
Alaskan Native/American Indian	4	0	
Asian/Pacific Islander	28	32	14.29%
Caucasian	1,105	1,098	-0.63%
Hispanic or Latino	885	912	3.05%
Other	2	0	
Grand Total	2,480	2,498	



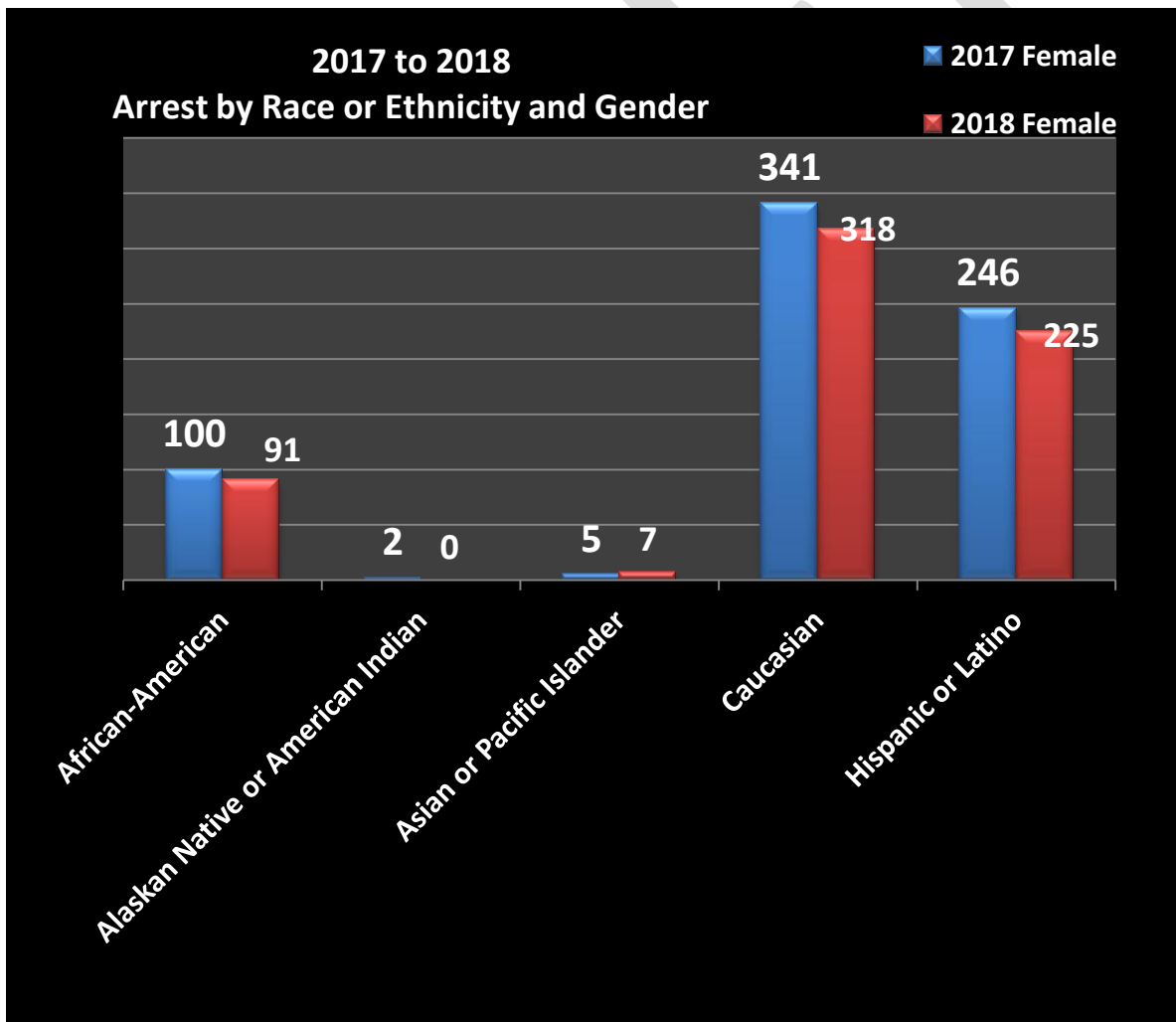
Arrest by gender

Arrest by Gender	2017 to 2018		% of Change
	2017	2018	
Female	694	641	-7.63%
Male	1,786	1,857	3.98%
Grand Total	2,480	2,498	



Arrest by both: one table with two charts

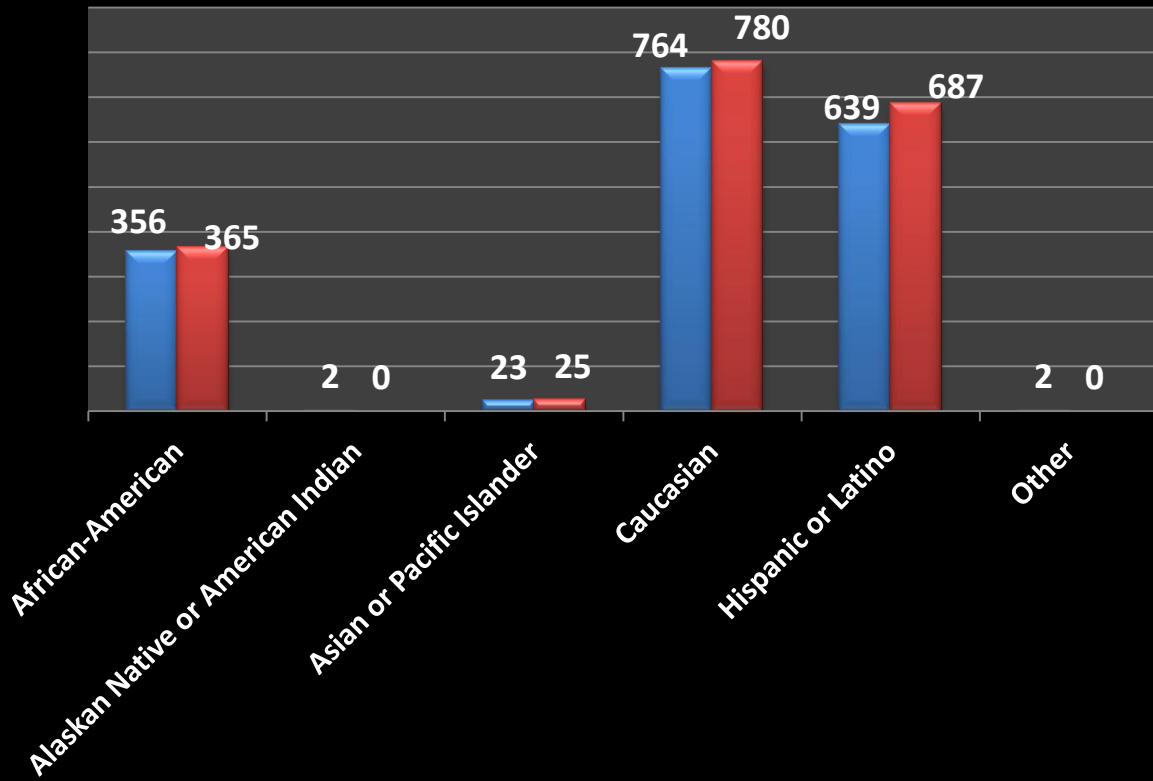
2017 to 2018 Arrest by Race or Ethnicity and Gender						
Race or Ethnicity	2017 Female	2018 Female	Female % of Change	2017 Male	2018 Male	Male % of Change
African-American	100	91	-9.00%	356	365	2.53%
Alaskan Native or American Indian	2	0		2	0	
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	7	40.00%	23	25	8.70%
Caucasian	341	318	-6.74%	764	780	2.10%
Hispanic or Latino	246	225	-8.54%	639	687	7.51%
Other	0	0		2	0	
Grand Total	694	641		1786	1857	



2017 to 2018
Arrest by Race or Ethnicity and Gender

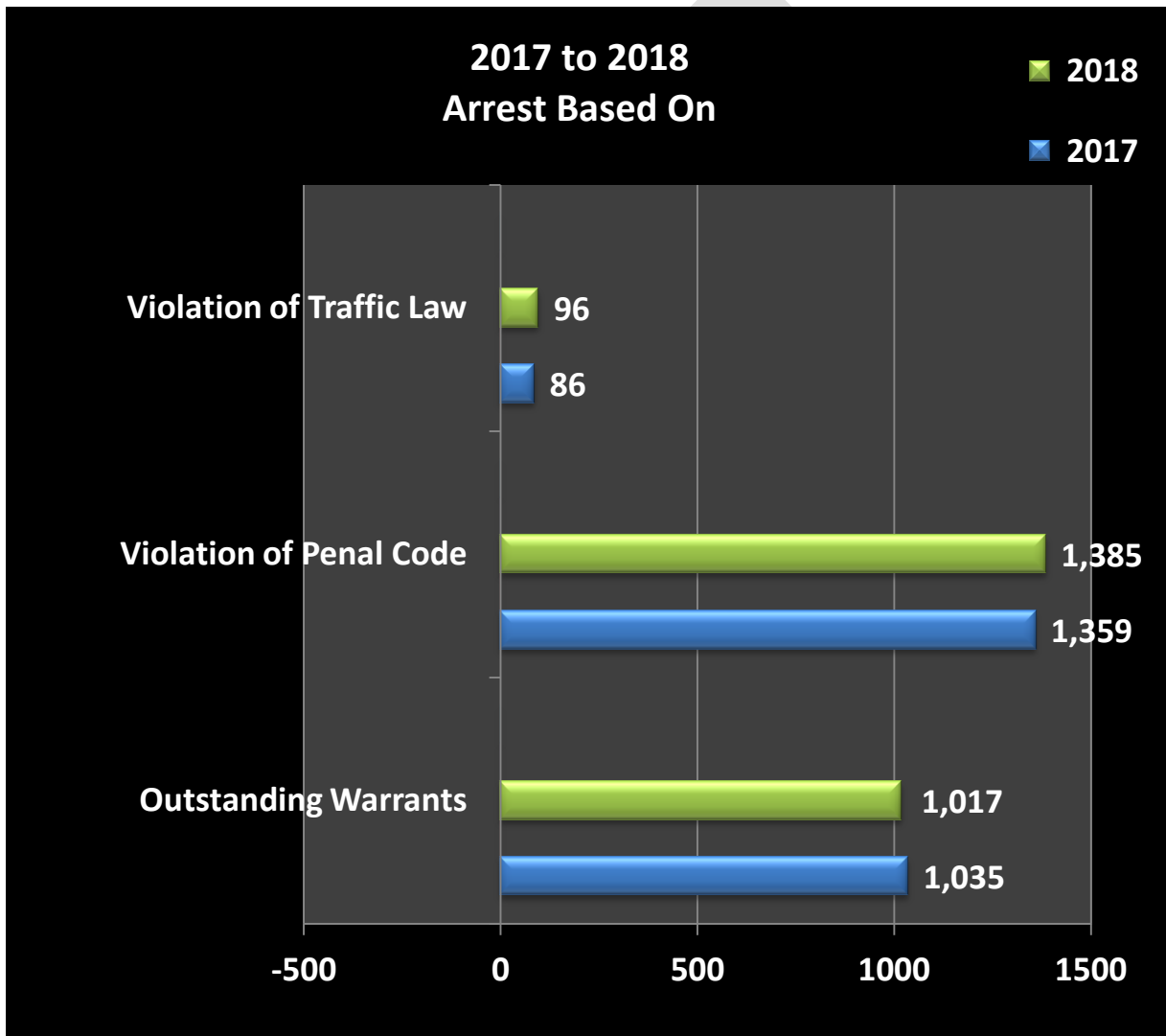
■ 2017 Male

■ 2018 Male



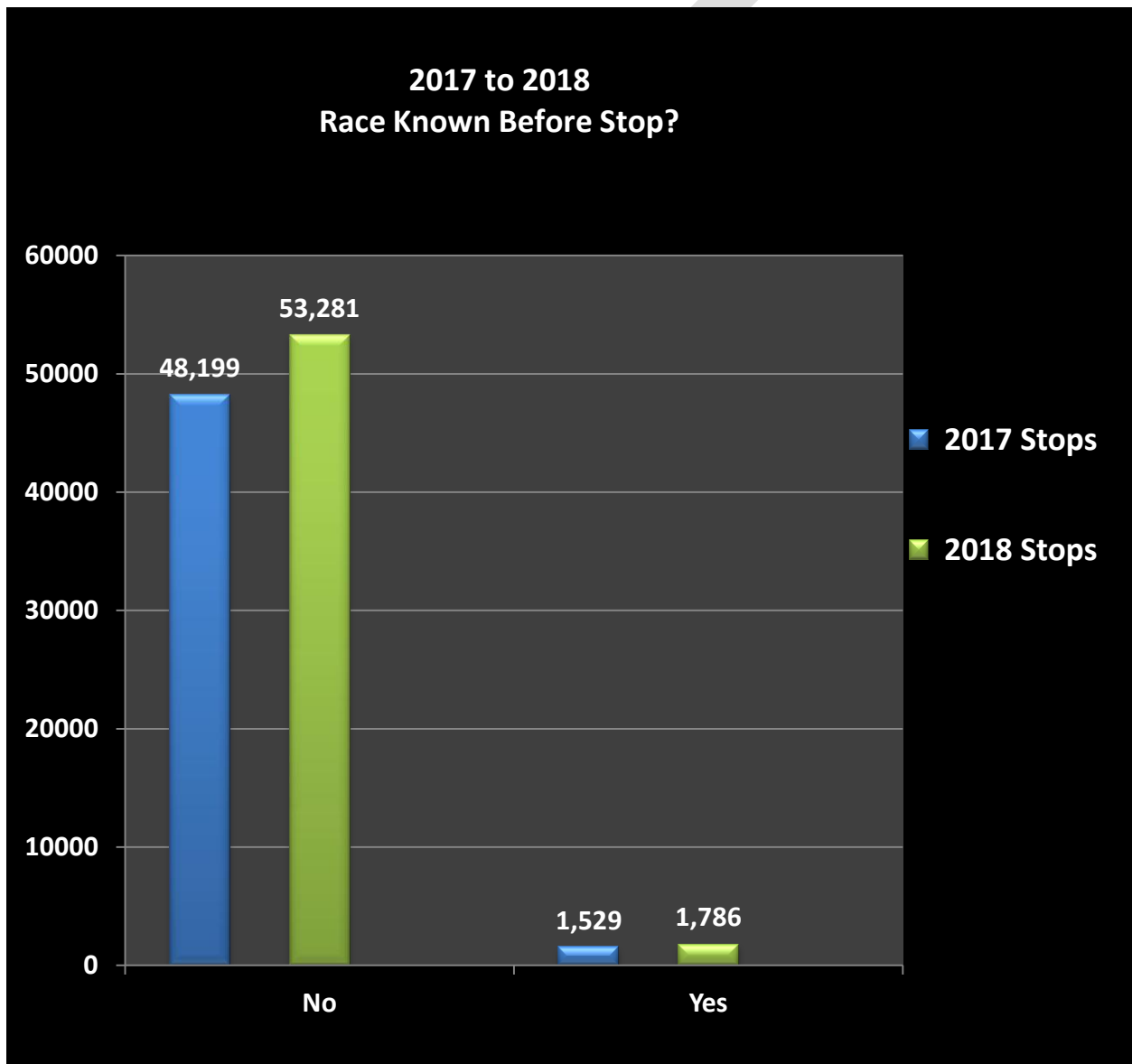
Arrest based on

Arrest Based On	2017-2018		% of Change
	2017	2018	
Outstanding Warrants	1,035	1,017	-1.74%
Violation of Penal Code	1,359	1,385	1.91%
Violation of Traffic Law	86	96	11.63%
Grand Total	2,480	2,498	



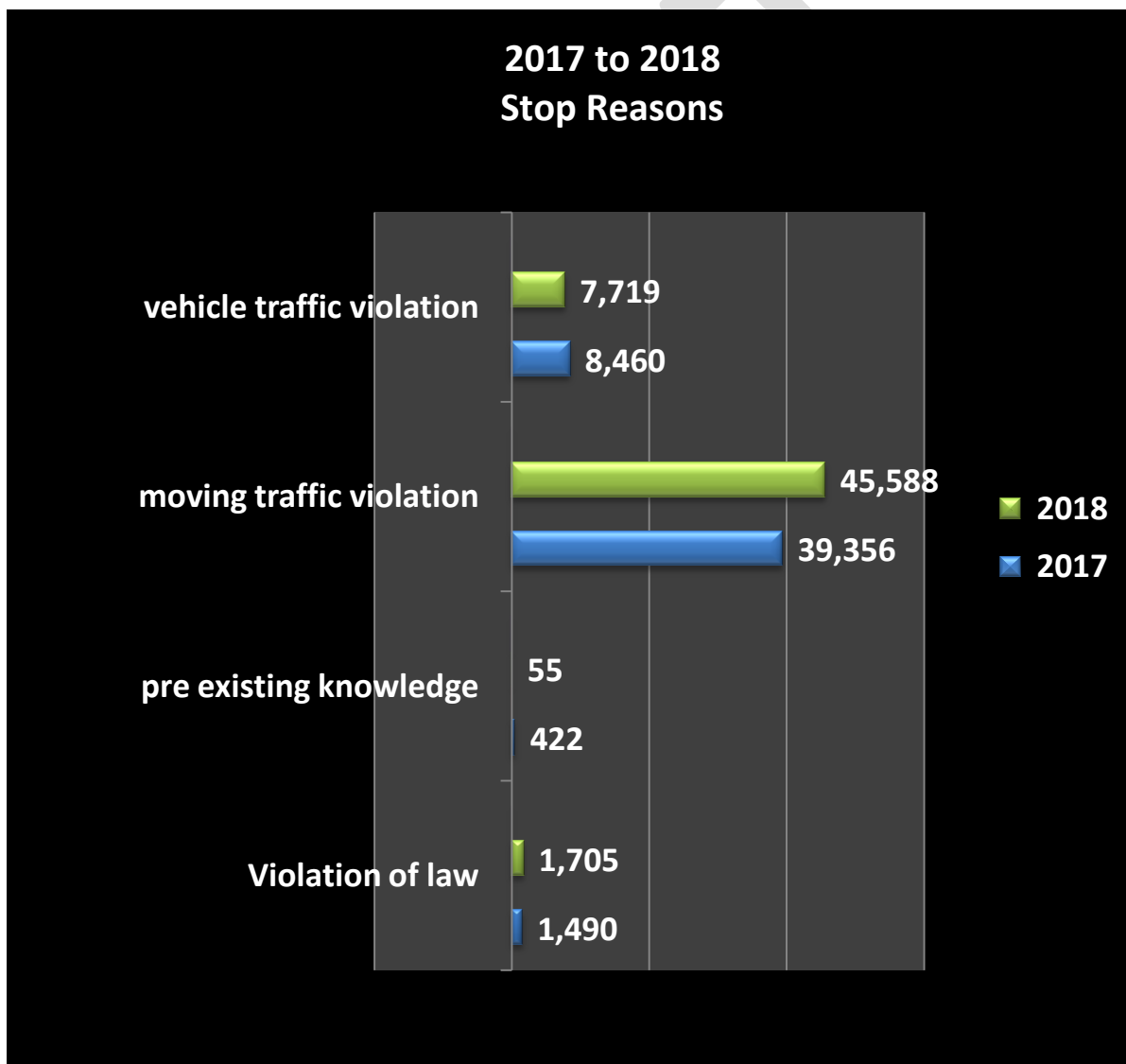
Race Known Before Stop?

2017 to 2018 Race Known before stop?			
	2017	2018	% of Change
No	48,199	53,281	10.54%
Yes	1,529	1,786	16.81%
Grand Total	49,728	55,067	



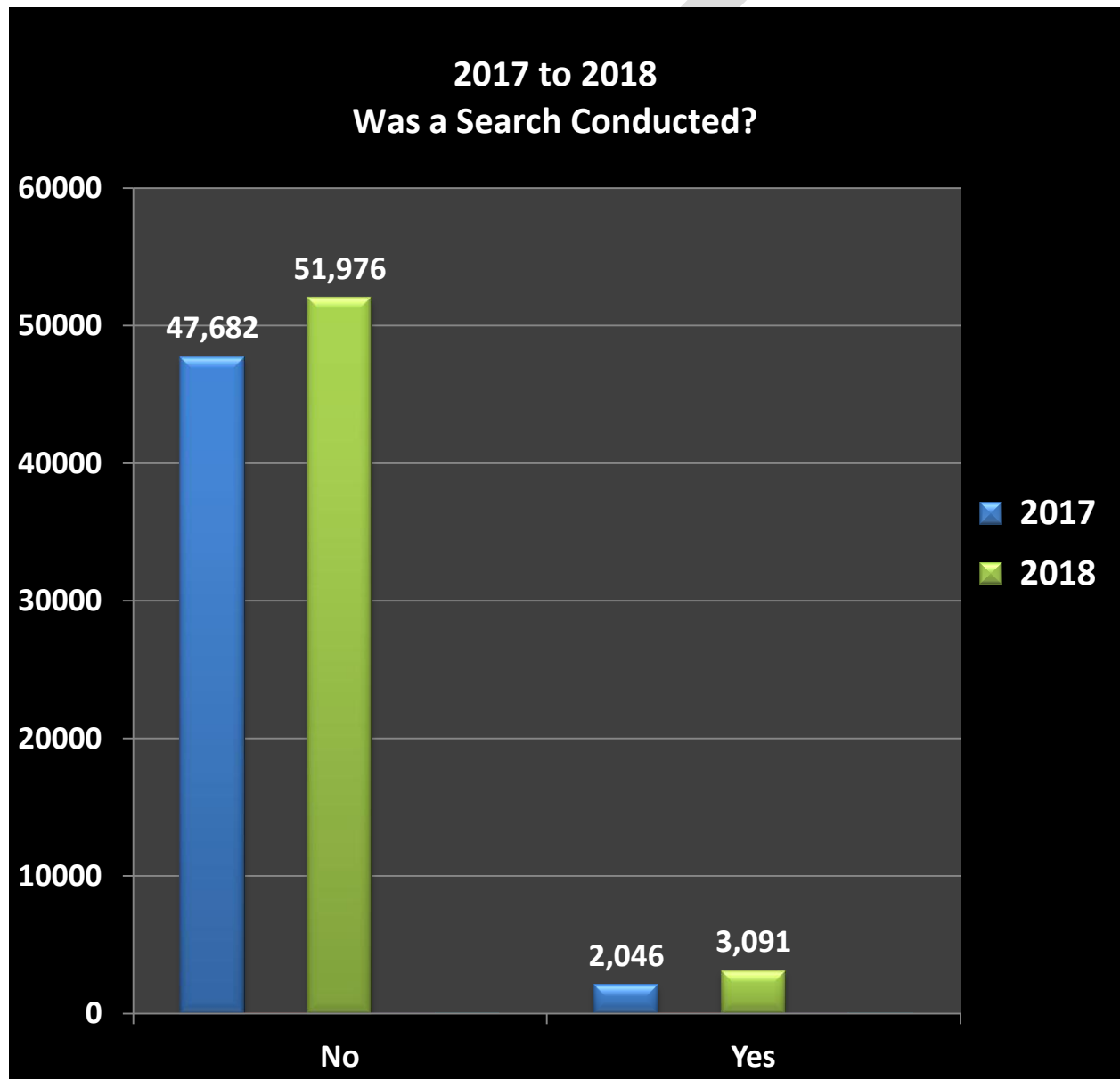
Reason for Stop

2017 to 2018 Stop Reasons			
	2017	2018	% of Change
Violation of law	1,490	1,705	14.43%
pre existing knowledge	422	55	-86.97%
moving traffic violation	39,356	45,588	15.83%
vehicle traffic violation	8,460	7,719	-8.76%
Grand Total	49,728	55,067	



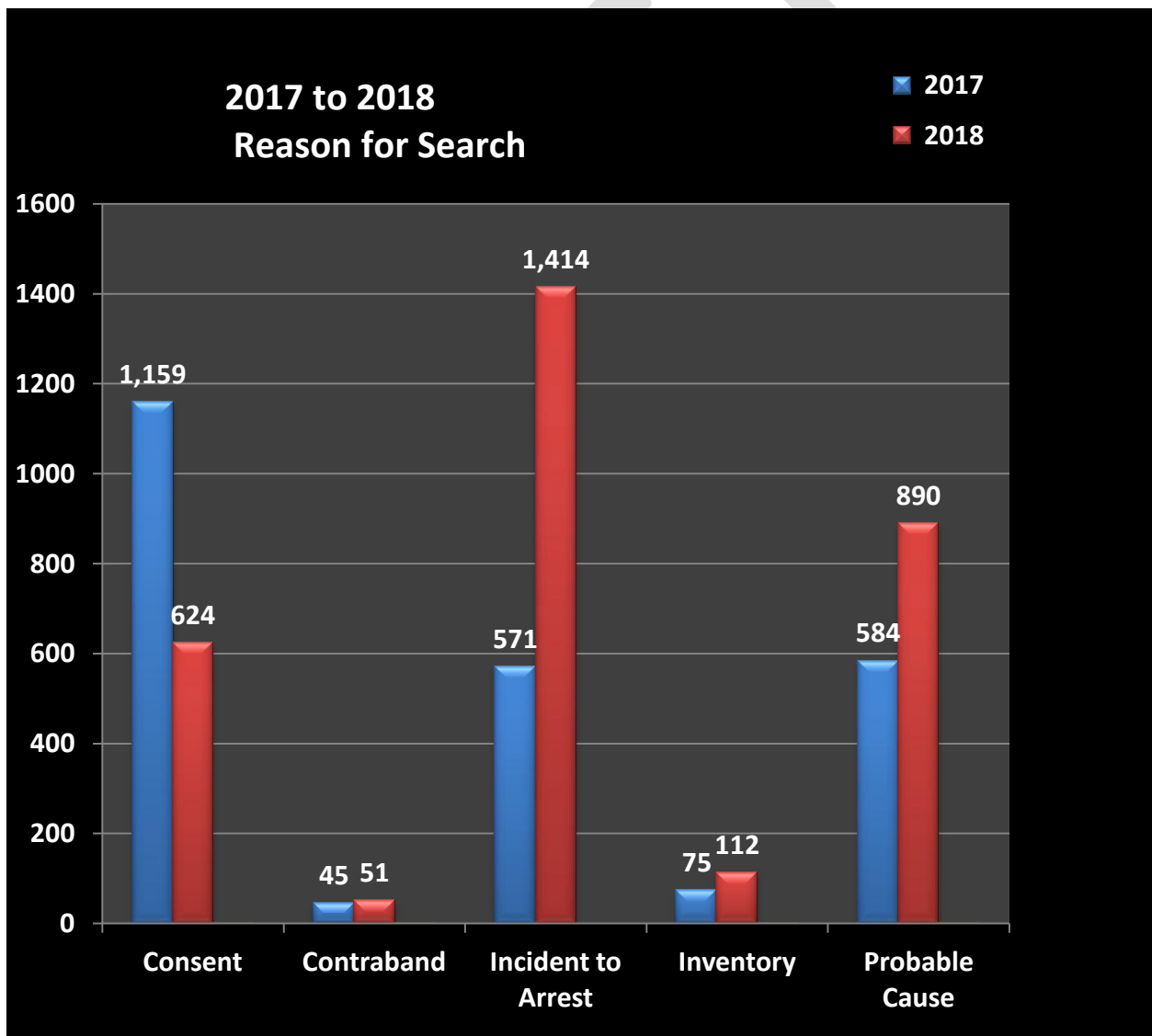
Was a Search Conducted?

2017 to 2018 Was a Search Conducted?			
	2017	2018	% of Change
No	47,682	51,976	9.01%
Yes	2,046	3,091	51.08%
Grand Total	49,728	55,067	



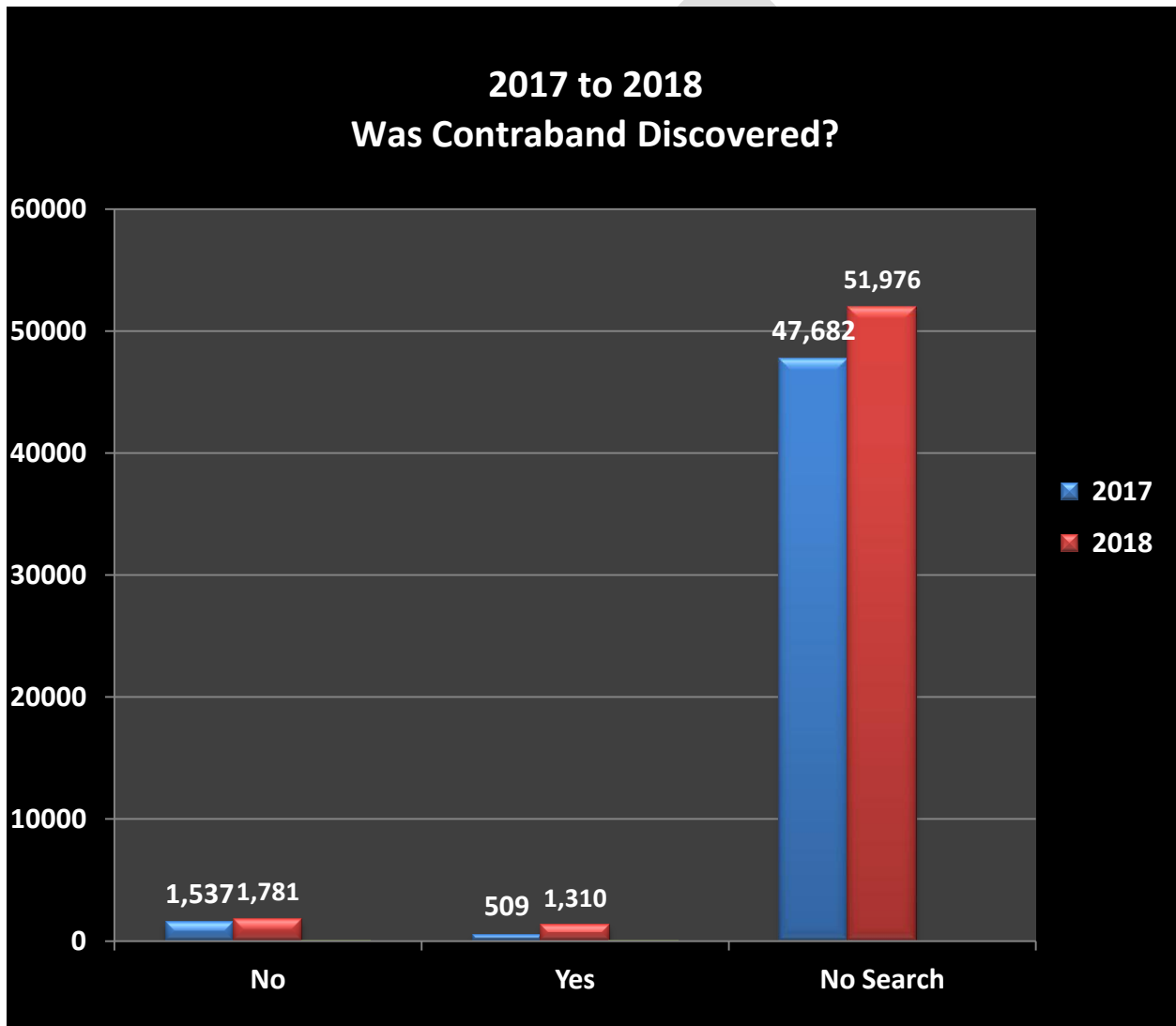
Reason for Search

2017 to 2018 Reason for Search			
Reason for Search	2017	2018	% of Change
Consent	1,159	624	-46.16%
Contraband	45	51	13.33%
Incident to Arrest	571	1,414	
Inventory	75	112	49.33%
Probable Cause	584	890	52.40%
Grand Total	2434	3,091	



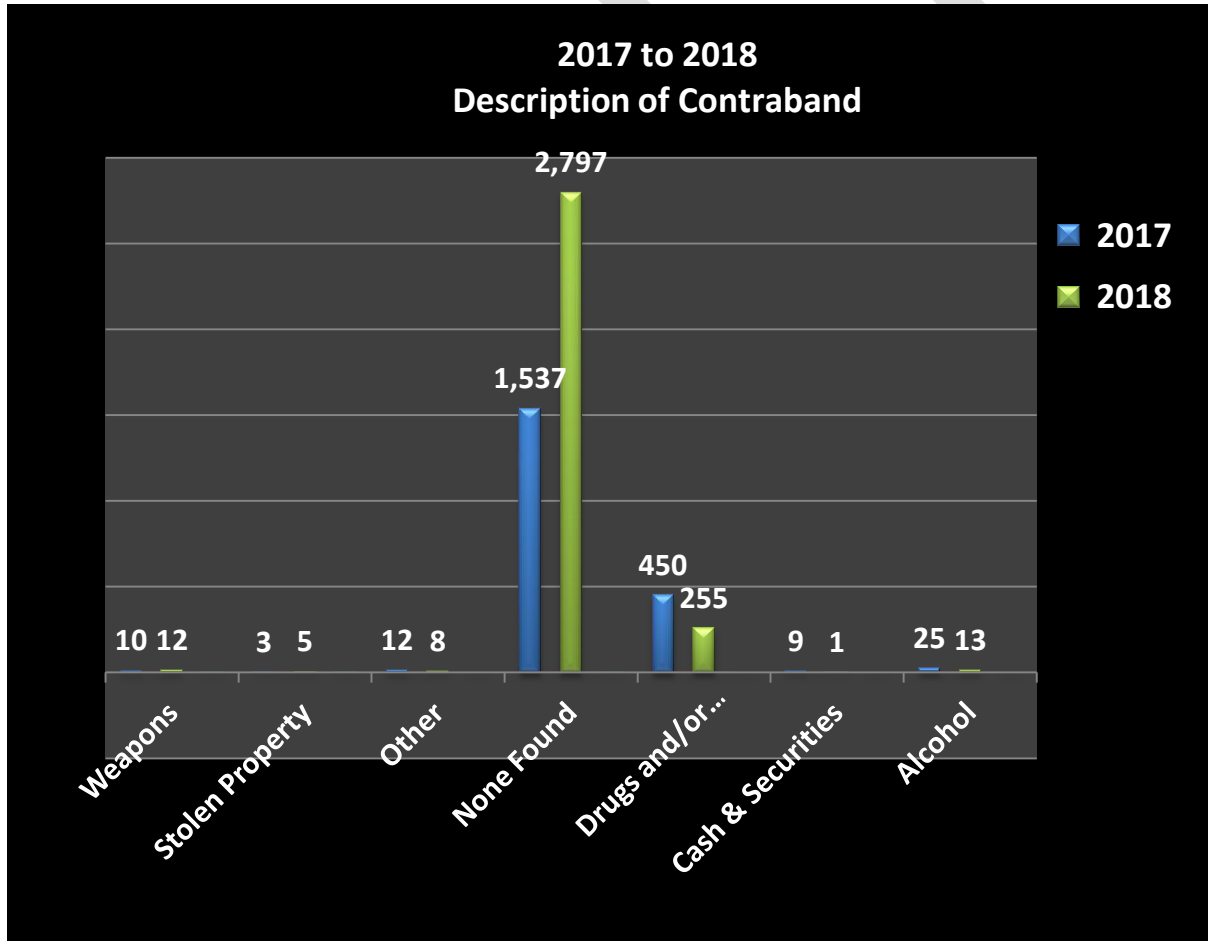
Was Contraband Discovered?

2017 to 2018 Was Contraband Discovered?			
Was Contraband Discovered	2017	2018	% of Change
No	1,537	1,781	15.88%
Yes	509	1,310	157.37%
No Search	47,682	51,976	9.01%
Grand Total	49,728	55,067	



Description of Contraband

2017 to 2018 Description of Contraband			
Description of Contraband	2017	2018	% of Change
Weapons	10	62	
Stolen Property	3	21	
Other	12	700	
None Found	1,537	1,781	15.88%
Drugs and/or Paraphernalia	450	500	11.11%
Cash & Securities	9	3	-66.67%
Alcohol	25	24	-4.00%
Grand Total	2,046	3,091	



The Amarillo Police Department is committed to fair and equitable treatment of all persons. We investigate all complaints and allegations, and strive to maintain a professional and well-trained staff of employees.

If you have a complaint concerning Police services, including a complaint alleging racial profiling, you may let us know about your complaint in one of three ways:

- You may contact the officer's supervisor by phone. Call 806-378-4231 to speak with a uniform division supervisor.
- You may make a complaint to the Amarillo Police Department Internal Affairs Investigator in person, by mail, or by phone. The Internal Affairs office is on the 4th floor of the Police Department, 200 SE 3rd, Amarillo, Texas 79101. Telephone 806-378-5251.

2017/2018 Racial Profiling Complaints

In 2017 the Amarillo Police Department Internal Affairs Division did not receive any complaints related to racial or bias profiling. In 2018 there were three complaints of racial profiling filed with the Police Department.

On 01/05/18 a Black Male was arrested at the Westgate Mall as he interfered with Westgate Mall Security trying to get some kids to leave the property. The Black Male involved himself in this matter and refused to leave at the request of Security. An Amarillo Police Officer working off-duty at Westgate Mall was called to assist security personnel. The Black Male was arrested for Criminal Trespass as he refused the officer's order to leave the property. The Black Male filed a complaint that the arrest was racially motivated. This complaint was unfounded.

On 03/23/18 two Amarillo Police Officers conducted a traffic stop for a traffic violation on a vehicle they saw leaving a known narcotics location. The Hispanic Male driver filed a racial profiling complaint as he felt he was "profiled". This complaint was unfounded.

On 08/07/18 Amarillo Police Officer saw a Black Female and her young child pulling on doors of locked/closed business during night time hours. The Officer approached the Black Female and asked what was going on. The black Female was only walking her dog and committed no criminal offense. The Black Female alleges the officer contacted her because of her race. This complaint was not sustained.

Community Outreach

The Amarillo Police Department has a number of strategies in place to partner with minority communities. During 2018, the department conducted two Corporal Lisa Cherry Summer Camps that primarily served minority and disadvantaged children. Also in 2018, the department implemented the Neighborhood Police Officer Unit to engage in community policing and problem solving. Two NPOs each are assigned to the North Heights, East Amarillo (Barrio), Southlawn, San Jacinto neighborhoods, and the Eastridge neighborhood.

The Amarillo Police Department has on-going partnerships with several organizations in our minority communities including the Amarillo Branch of the NAACP, the Barrio Breakfast Group, the Urban Project, Community Alliance of Leaders and Law Enforcement (C.A.L.L.), Power Church Barrio Block Party, St John's Baptist Church Community Block Party, League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Barrio Historical District Project, Catholic Charities of the Texas Panhandle, Refugee Services of Texas, the Amarillo Juneteenth Committee, and the North Side Toy Drive Committee.

The Amarillo Police Department hosts a law enforcement Exploring program known as Amarillo Police Exploring Post 5507. This program is guided by the principles of the Learning for Life organization. Learning for Life offers programs designed to support schools and community based organizations in their efforts to prepare youth to successfully handle the complexities of contemporary society and to enhance their self-confidence, motivation, and self-esteem.

Exploring is a career education program for young men and women who are 14 through 20 years old. (See www.exploring.org for more information on the national program).

The mission of Amarillo Police Exploring Post 5507 is to develop life skills for youths in Amarillo, with a focus on leadership and public service in law enforcement.

The post is a continuous program where members can progressively learn and become leaders and mentors to newer members. One of the stated goals of law enforcement career Exploring is: *"The program promotes personal growth through character development, respect for the rule of law, physical fitness, good citizenship and patriotism."* This is not only good for law

enforcement, but also good for the community as these young people are developed into potential community leaders. Our objective is to develop future police officers and give them the inspiration and guidance they need to come to work in this profession. Several police officers from various divisions dedicate time to teaching and mentoring these students.

The Explorers participate in various learning programs held at least twice monthly. These programs cover topics that expose the students to the variety of things that a police needs to learn. They are also given demonstrations from special teams such as the Dive Team or the Bomb Team.

In the past year, Explorers have volunteered to help with community events such as the “Barrio Bash”, the St. John Baptist Church Block Party, The Downtown Independence Day Celebration, the Tri-State Fair Parade, and the Veteran’s Day Parade.

In July of 2018, seven of the Amarillo Police Explorers attended the National Law Enforcement Exploring Conference held at Purdue University in Indiana. These students were exposed to new learning topics, competitions, and camaraderie with other explorers from around the United States.

The Amarillo Police Department continues to support Exploring as a means to connect to young people in our community, building good citizen relationships and recruiting law enforcement officers for the future.

Recruitment & Training

Prior to 2017, the Amarillo Police Department restricted hiring police recruits to applicants that lived within a 500 mile radius of Amarillo for at least five years. Since 2017, the department has expanded its recruiting efforts to recruit nationwide by using various social media advertising platforms. Recruiters are also attending recruitment events at colleges and military bases across the state and in Oklahoma and Kansas. In 2018, the department recruiters included visits to Texas Southern University, Prairie View University and Langston University to recruit Black applicants, and San Antonio to reach more Hispanics applicants. Locally, the department

has used advertisements in local movie theaters, billboards, and news channels to reach potential applicants.

The Amarillo Police Department Police Department is authorized 370 sworn officers and is staffed at 345 officers at the end of 2018. Since the end of 2016, the Amarillo Police Department has increased the percentage of female police officers from 7% to 10%. The department demographic profile for sworn officers at the end of 2018 was as follows:

2018 APD Sworn Strength		
Race or Ethnicity	APD Sworn	% of Sworn
African-American	6	1.70%
Asian or Pacific Islander	0	0.00%
Caucasian	289	83.80%
Hispanic or Latino	48	13.90%
Alaskan Native or American Indian	2	0.60%
Grand Total	345	

2018 APD Sworn Strength		
Gender	APD Sworn	% of Sworn
Female	33	10.00%
Male	312	90.00%
Grand Total	345	

The Amarillo Police Department’s Training Advisory Board (TAB) includes prominent minority community leaders. The TAB provides guidance to the department’s leadership and staff on training related matters such as course offering, training standards, and curriculum development. During the Basic Police Academy, all new recruit officers receive training on Racial Profiling/Implicit Bias (16 hours), Diversity & Multi-cultural Human Relations (16 hours), and Communication and De-escalation Techniques (16 hours). Incumbent officers received training in Implicit Bias and De-escalation Techniques as well as Community Policing and Procedural Justice.