TEAM: pd.read_csv('winning_team.csv')
Sam Galloway
Ishaan Radia
Zubair Siam
Alaina Randolph

Gender and Racial Bias as Related to Police Treatment in Chapel Hill

For our data project, we decided to ask the question of if there was any gender and racial bias related to police treatment in Chapel Hill, NC, using various datasets Chapel Hill has provided about their police department. Using the official US Census results for Chapel Hill, we were able to find that approximately 72.5% of the town is White (about 44,216 people), 9.8% is African American (about 5,916 people), 12.7% is Asian (about 7,745 people), and the other 5% of our town belongs to a different race.

Comparatively, when aggregated by race, we found that when police arrests were made, approximately 48.7% of arrests were White, 48.2% of arrests were Black, 2.4% (360) were Asian, and .7% were Other race.

We were also able to analyze datasets related to the incidents of cars getting pulled over in Chapel Hill from 2014 to 2015. Looking at this, we find that about ⅓ of black people get pulled over when compared to white people. When we expand this to looking at when the driver/passenger is either Arrested/given a citation to appear in court, as opposed to being let off with a warning. However, when we then look only at on-view arrests, where the police feels threatened enough to arrest the driver on the spot, the percentage for males being arrested shoots to 42.39% for black men (previously 26.43%), and for white men it drops to 54.3% (vs 66.6%); and similarly for females rises to 38.4% of the arrests being black women (as opposed to 25.93% previously), white females drops to 56.41% (from 66.60%).

Furthermore, our team found that there is a lack of diversity within the Police Department as 65% of Police Officers are White Males while only 35% of Police Officers fall in all other gender and racial groups.

In conclusion, the pd.read_csv('winning_team.csv') team found a correlation between arrests made and race based on Chapel Hill Police Department data. This correlation could be one explanation for potential bias seen in arrests made in Chapel Hill.