



January 1 - June 30

# 2023

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## SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT


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**CHAPEL HILL POLICE DEPARTMENT**

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## Chief Celisa Lehew's Message



The first half of 2023 flew by and it was a rewarding six months for the Guardians of the Hill!

When I wrote to you in our last semi-annual report, I mentioned community engagement is a top priority for us. I am excited to share that two important community programs returned this spring and each was a great success!

- Our Community Police Academy welcomed community members from all walks of life for a behind-the-scenes look at the careful work that goes into the services we provide our community. For the first time, interpretation services were available for community members who do not speak English.
- Girls. Empowered. Motivated. Spectacular. (G.E.M.S.), organized by the incredible women who serve as Guardians of the Hill, welcomed young women into the police department for a hands-on look at careers in community safety. We take pride in knowing that we're helping inspire the next generation of women who lead.

Each of these programs will continue in the future, so please consider joining us! Sign up for community safety news on the [Town of Chapel Hill website](#) to receive any future announcements via email.

During this period, we saw an increase in car break-ins and thefts. I know everyone is busy with work, school, and finding time to rest and recharge, but please take an extra second to make sure your car is locked when you leave it – even if you're at home. On page 14 of this report, we share information about certain vehicles at risk of theft, so please take a look at resources available to you.

We say often that community safety is a shared responsibility, so thank you for all you do to look out for each other. And, thank you to the many community partners who work with us to help ensure that our community is safe for *everyone*.

Celisa

### Re-Imagining Community Safety

In this report, we use a green star to highlight areas where we're acting on Re-Imagining Community Safety task force recommendations. Learn more [here](#).





## Community Services

### Get to know the Guardians of the Hill

This spring, we welcomed nearly two dozen community members to our Community Police Academy. The exciting experience gives our neighbors a chance to learn about our community-first priorities. Interpreters joined the spring academy to make it accessible to people whose first language is not English.



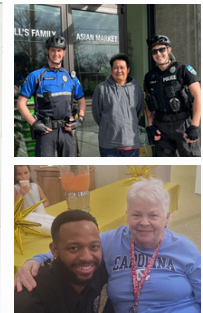
### Did you know? 🏠

The Chapel Hill Police Department provides **home security surveys**. Our Community Services Unit will visit your home and discuss ways to better secure your home. Click the link below to email us your contact information.

We also provide **house checks**. You can request to have an officer check to make sure your home appears secure (from the outside) while you are on vacation.

[HOME SECURITY SURVEY](#)

[HOUSE CHECK REQUEST](#)

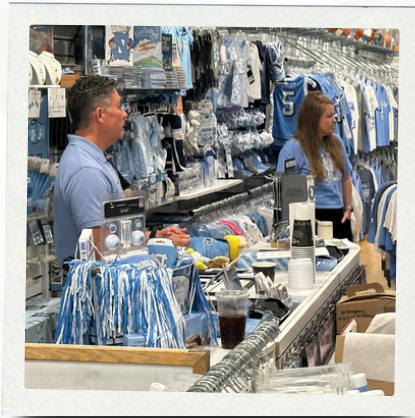


### Familiar Faces 😊

The Guardians of the Hill take pride in the relationships they build with the community they serve. Lt. Chambers and Elena light up every time they see each other!

### Just Checking In! 🙋

Our Community Services Unit and Patrol Division regularly check in with businesses to discuss safety. These important partnerships allow us to work together to keep our community safe for everyone.





## Community Services



### Coffee with a Cop

We hosted Coffee with a Cop in partnership with Flying Biscuit Café and Dunkin Donuts. Coffee with a Cop encourages community conversations in a casual setting and the Guardians of the Hill enjoy seeing community members there! If your business is interested in hosting Coffee with a Cop, email [policeinfo@townofchapelhill.org](mailto:policeinfo@townofchapelhill.org). Learn more [here](#).



### Torch Run for Special Olympics NC

The Guardians of the Hill ran the Torch Run which is an annual fundraiser for Special Olympics NC. This year, we raised nearly \$1,400 for the non-profit.

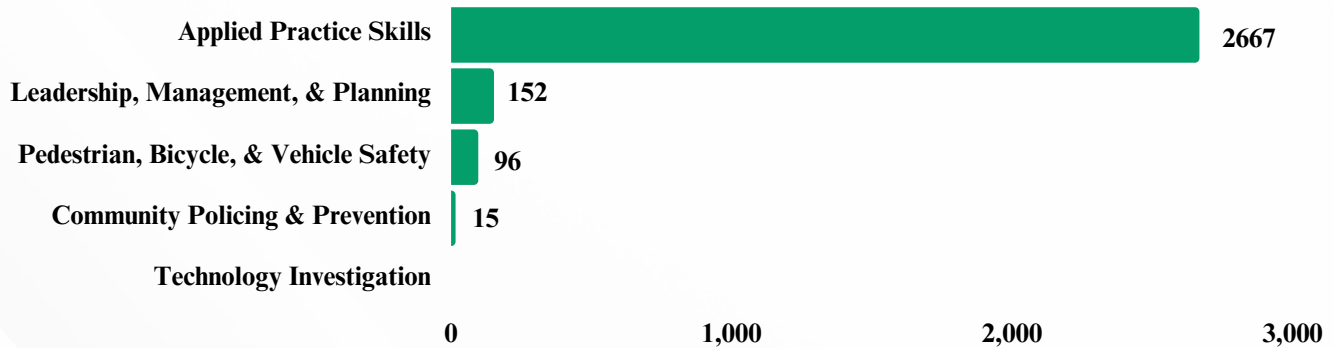


### Small Town Pride

Several Guardians of the Hill marched in the Town's Pride celebration during June. Officers on patrol also joined to support the LGBTQIA+ community!

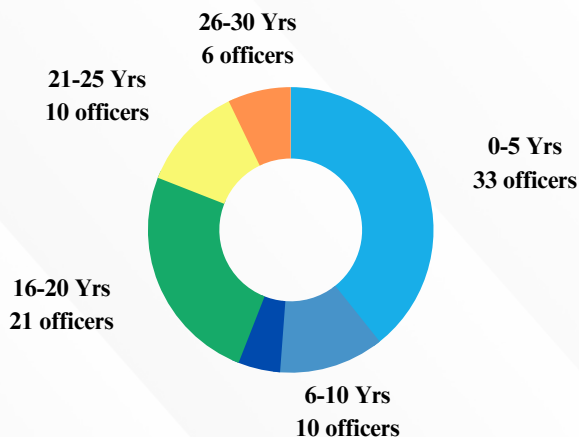


## Hiring & Training Initiatives



All officers participate in ongoing training throughout their career to learn new skills, strengthen current ones, and keep up with current state laws and policies. During this period, our officers participated in 66 courses and conferences totaling 2,930 hours of training.

### Officer Years of Service



### Officer Demographics

Caucasian Male	60	71%
Caucasian Female	8	10%
Black-African American Male	8	10%
Hispanic Male	4	5%
Black-African American Female	2	2%
Asian Male	2	2%

The Police Department uses a language service which helps officers and crisis counselors communicate with community members who do not speak the same language.

During this period, the Department used the language service 31 times, for a total of ten hours. The department used the service to interpret Arabic, Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Karen, and Romanian.

The Department pays its staff annual incentives for fluency in any languages besides English.

### Police Staff Language Fluency

Spanish	8
German	1
Korean	1
Punjabi	1



## Hiring & Training Initiatives

### New Guardians of the Hill

During this period, we celebrated the graduation of a Basic Law Enforcement Training academy, which played a big part in helping fully staff the department.

These new Guardians of the Hill immediately began field training with experienced officers.



### Girls. Empowered. Motivated. Spectacular.

Our G.E.M.S program, an acronym for Girls. Empowered. Motivated. Spectacular, returned during this period. It is an enriching six-week series of interactive sessions tailored for young women aged 14 to 19 and it is organized and hosted by women who serve as Guardians of the Hill.

Hosting this hands-on program meets our recruiting goal of showing women, at a young age, that they can have fulfilling careers in community service. Our G.E.M.S. met women who serve in all types of leadership roles, even beyond the Police Department. We are determined to help close the gender gap in law enforcement.



### Women in Law Enforcement Conference



Our Department takes pride in prioritizing many training opportunities for staff in all divisions.

A key part of this effort includes identifying opportunities for women to learn and grow in our field, a commitment that is also part of the 30 x 30 pledge we signed in 2022.

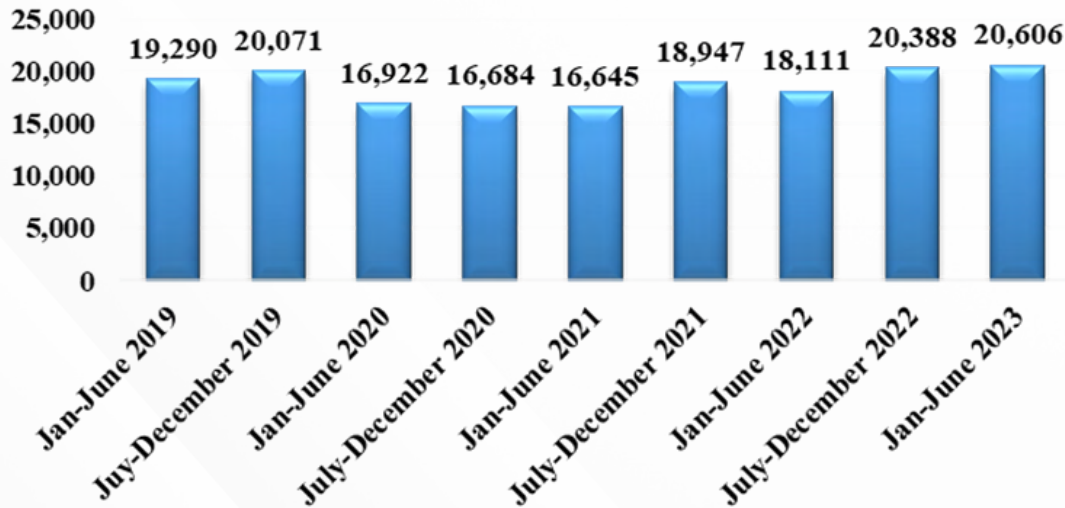
During this period seven Guardians of the Hill attended a Women in Law Enforcement Conference in Nashville, TN.



## Calls for Service

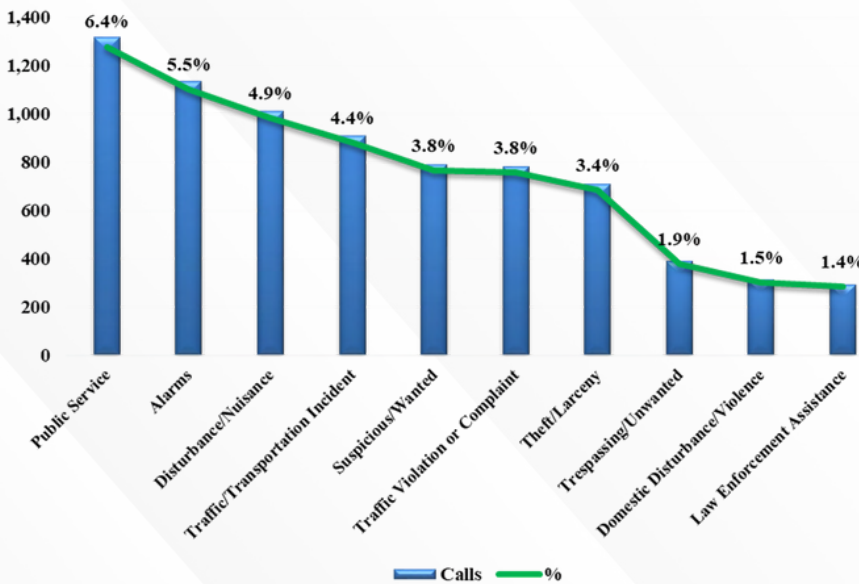
The Chapel Hill Police Department receives an average of 56 calls for service (CFS) each day. The number of calls for service during this time period was 12.11% higher than the same period in 2022, but similar to numbers seen before the COVID-19 Pandemic.

### CFS by Six-Month Period



The graph below shows calls for service by category this period, excluding 911 hang-ups or officer-initiated activity. The most common categories remain the same as previous periods.

### Top 911 Call Categories



#### **PUBLIC SERVICE**

A wide-ranging category that can refer to general assistance; examples include lockouts, well-being checks, and calls about community members who seem in distress in public.

#### **TRAFFIC**

Two categories of calls refer to traffic incidents that are not officer-initiated and make up more than 9.0% of calls.

#### **DISTURBANCES**

Anything from a loud noise to a customer dispute in a business.



## Calls for Service

Twelve percent of the Chapel Hill Police Department's calls occurred downtown this time period. Accordingly, the Department assigns officers to the downtown area to quickly respond. The majority of other calls are distributed across busy areas, such as apartment complexes and shopping centers.

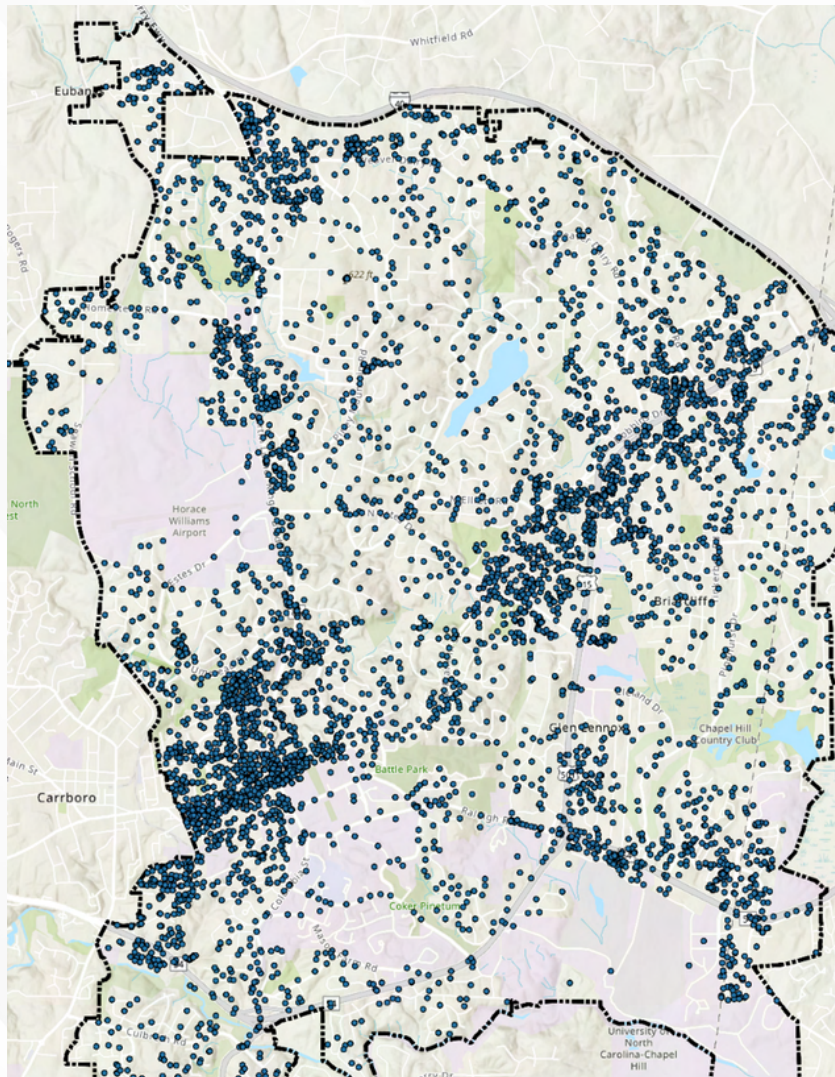
### AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME FOR PRIORITY 1 CALLS THIS PERIOD

**3 minutes, 11 seconds**

Priority 1 calls are calls which require the immediate response of officers because there could be an immediate threat to life.

Below is a map of all calls for service between January and July 2023. Each dot indicates the location that an officer responded to a call.

### Calls for Service

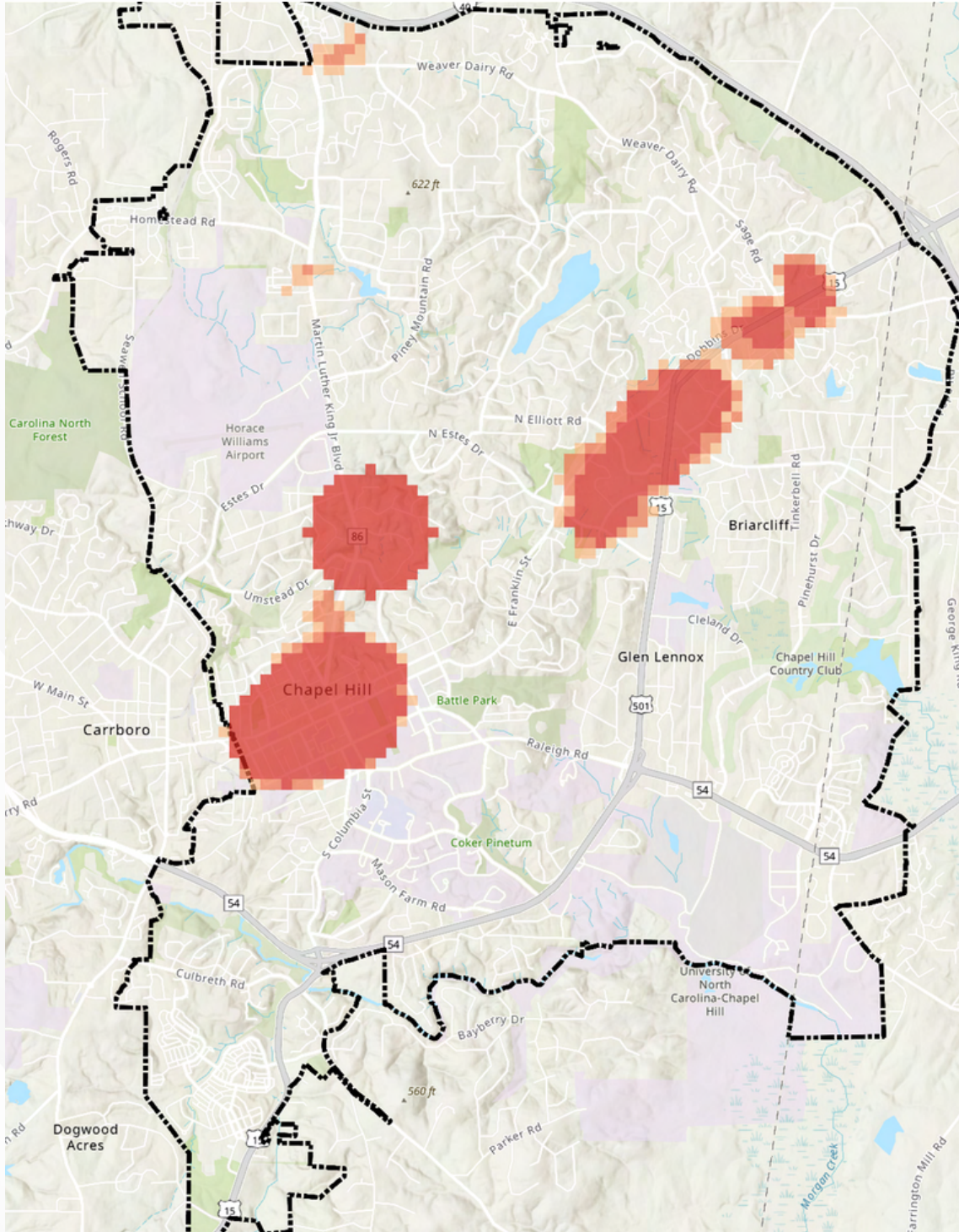




## Calls for Service

Below is a map showing hot spots for the likelihood of calls. The darkest red indicates the highest confidence a call will come from the highlighted area, such as downtown or shopping centers.

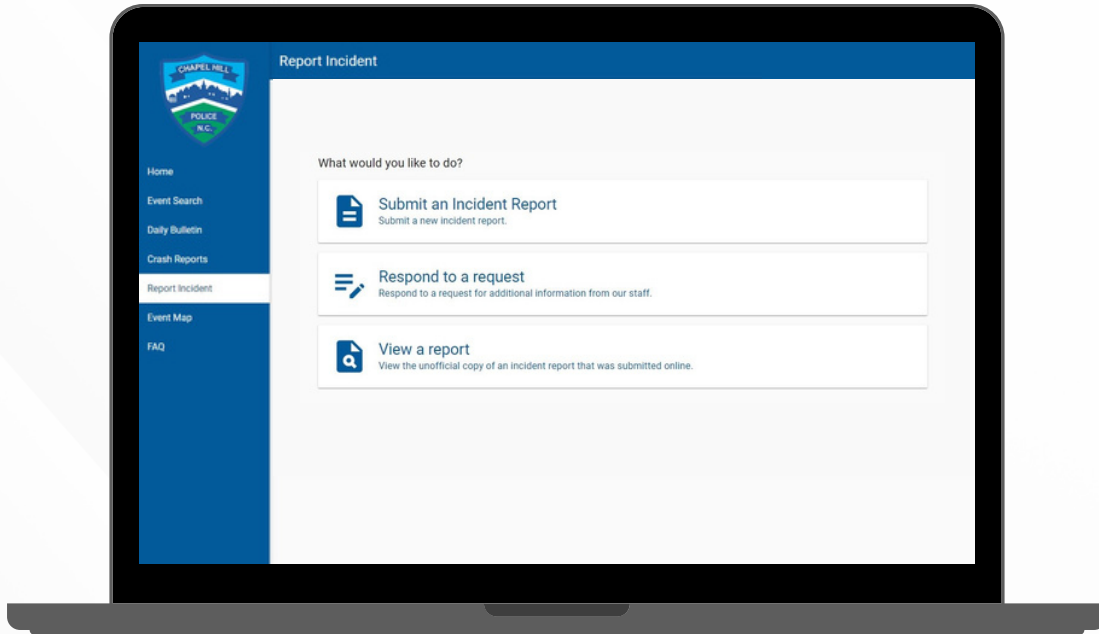
### **Calls for Service Hot Spots**





## Calls for Service

### Virtual Report Unit



The Chapel Hill Police Department's Virtual Report Unit (VRU) continues to offer community members an opportunity to virtually file certain non-emergency police reports that do not require the presence of an officer.

The VRU took 556 reports between January and June 2023. Community members can file reports online, on the phone, or in person at Police Headquarters. The types of reports taken include larceny, lost or damaged property, theft from vehicles, and identity theft.

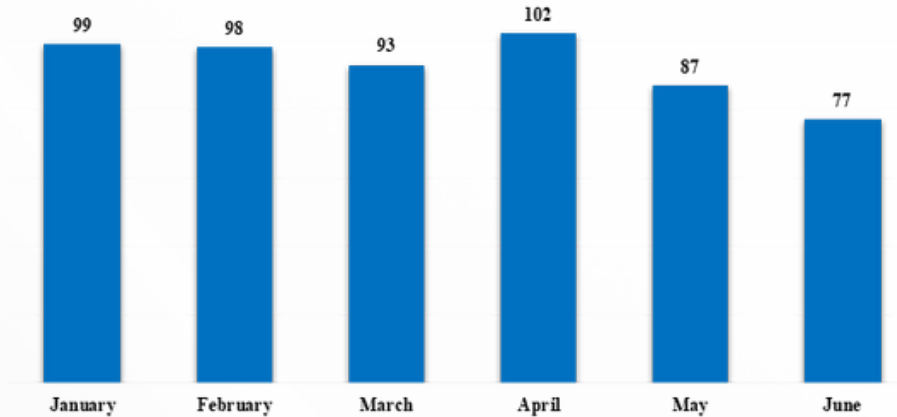


The VRU meets a recommendation of the Re-Imagining Community Safety (RICS) Task Force to reduce armed police response whenever possible, which allows officers to respond to the community's most urgent and immediate needs.



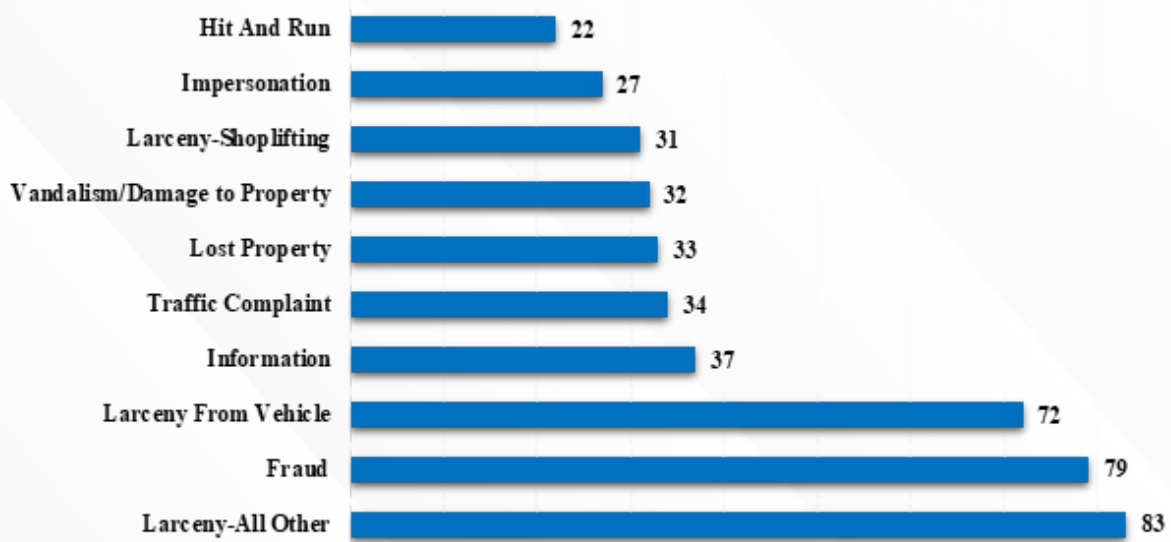
## Calls for Service

### Reports Taken by VRU



The average number of reports each month was 92. Eight percent of all reports taken during this period were through the VRU. The VRU took 66% of the Department's lost property reports, 56% of all fraud reports, and 47% of all hit-and-run reports. Of the 79 fraud reports taken, they were almost exclusively identity theft. And the 83 reports in the Larceny-All Other category were 26 bicycles, 11 purses/wallets, and eight packages.

### Top Ten Reports Taken by VRU



#### INFORMATION REPORTS

This is a broad category that generally includes people reporting incidents that are not criminal in nature, but that they wish to have a police record.

#### LARCENY-ALL OTHER

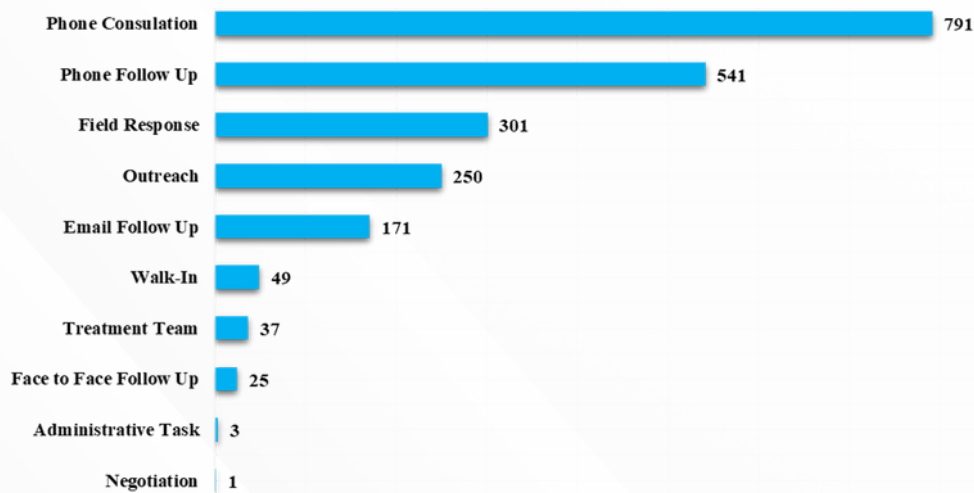
This category includes any theft of property report that is not a breaking and entering to a vehicle, a stolen vehicle, breaking and entering to a residence, or shoplifting.

## Crisis Unit

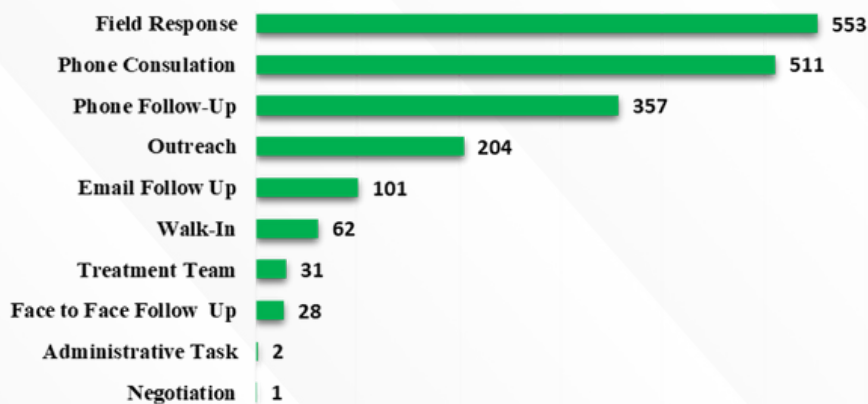
The Crisis Unit is a 24-hour co-response team of counselors who provide onsite emergency response, often alongside officers, to help community members who are in crisis situations. The Crisis Unit, which is celebrating its 50th year, is one of the earliest examples of law enforcement and human services professionals working together.

The Crisis Unit was involved in 2,169 distinct events from January through June 2023, for a total of 1,850 hours. These ranged from phone consultations to incident follow-ups. Crisis Unit members responding with officers (field response) accounts for 41% of Crisis Unit activity time.

### Crisis Activity by Event



### Crisis Activity by Hours



#### FIELD RESPONSE

On-scene response to people who are experiencing a crisis

#### TREATMENT TEAM

Multidisciplinary team of community providers, including Crisis Unit, to strategize the needs related to complex cases

#### OUTREACH

Meeting and engaging with individuals in the community to connect with resources and support

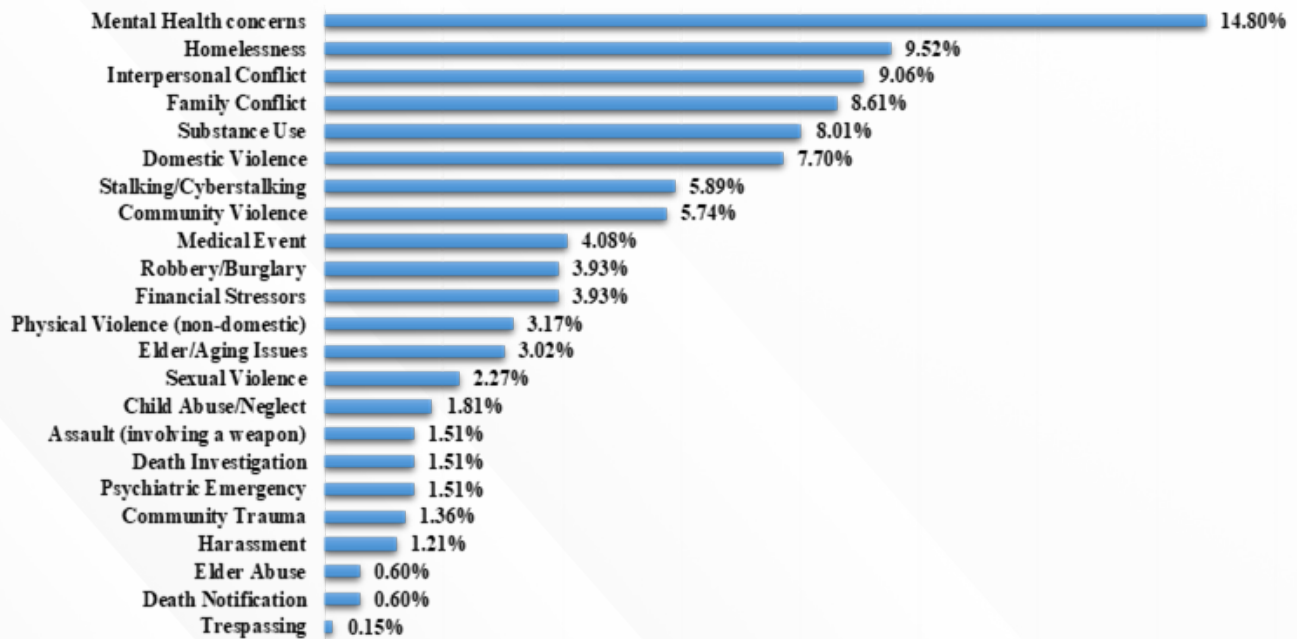


## Crisis Unit

During this time, 45% of cases involved responses related to the health and well-being of community members. This includes mental health concerns, homelessness, substance use, financial stressors, medical event, elder/aging issues, and psychiatric emergencies.

Thirty-six percent of cases involved responses to traumatic events and/or assisting victims of crimes. Directly after experiencing a crime, victims may need assistance with crisis intervention, emotional support, resources and referrals, safety planning, navigating medical care, information, and connecting with counseling and advocacy resources.

### Crisis Response



## Crime in Chapel Hill

The Chapel Hill Police Department tracks reported crime and classifies reports into five main categories:

- **Assault inflicting serious injury:** These are serious crimes and include murder, assault with deadly weapons, and aggravated assaults causing injury.
- **Potential for serious injury:** These are crimes that have the potential to cause serious injury. These include robberies, DWI, and aggravated assaults.
- **Simple Assaults:** These are misdemeanor crimes where someone commits physical harm or unwanted physical contact with another person.
- **Property crimes:** These are property crimes such as larceny, shoplifting, and damage to property.
- **Quality of life offenses (QOL):** These are offenses where society is often the victim and includes most drug offenses, disorderly conducts, trespassing, and public intoxication offenses.

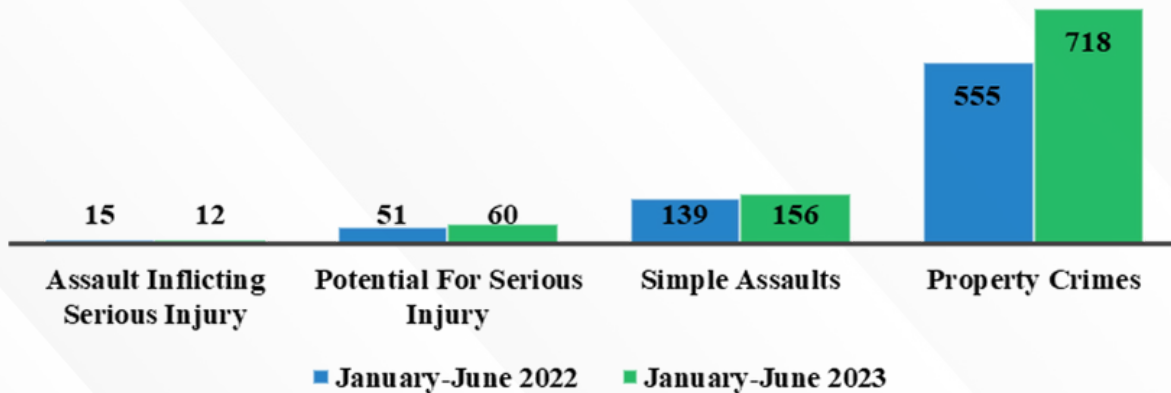
### PART 1 CRIME

FBI defines these crimes as murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, arson, and larceny.

The Department reports Part 1 crimes to the FBI.

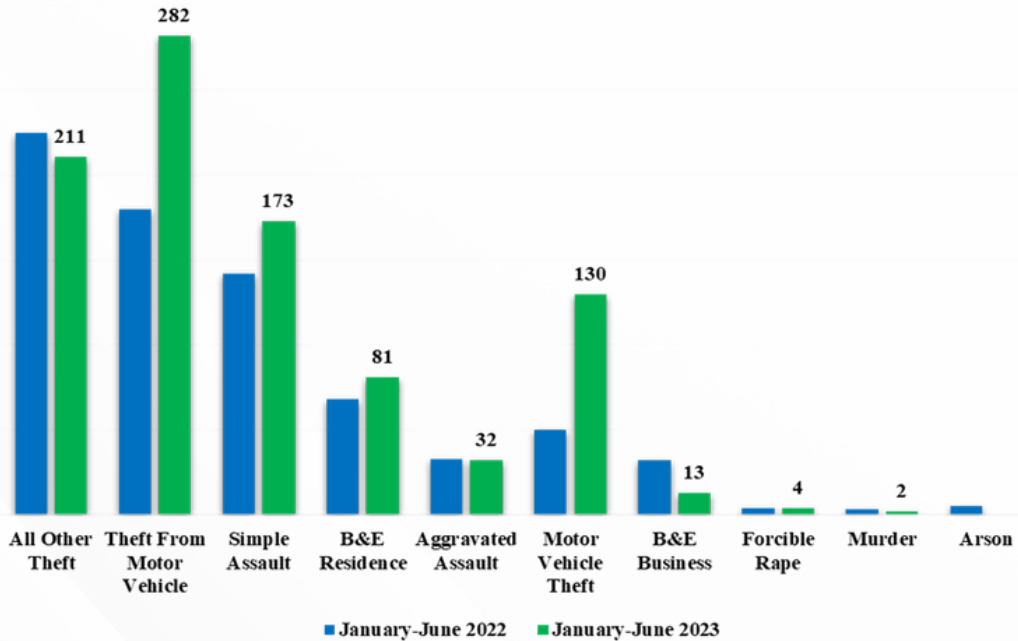
Below are the Part 1 crimes reported between January to June 2023 categorized by the Department's classifications and compared to the same period in 2022.

**Reported Part 1 Crime as Classified by CHPD**



## Crime in Chapel Hill

### Reported Part 1 Crime as Classified by FBI



Property crimes are the most common crimes in Chapel Hill and this period saw an increase compared to the same period in 2022. Specifically driven by vehicle crime, theft from motor vehicle and motor vehicle thefts. Reports of breaking and entering to 215 vehicles account for 40% of the town’s property crimes during this period. In 40% of those reports, vehicles were left unlocked.

An increase in motor vehicle theft is due in part to a vulnerability in some newer-model Kia and Hyundai vehicles, which allows them to be easily stolen. The companies have developed theft deterrent software for vehicle owners. During this period, Hyundai provided free steering wheel locks. We distributed 196 of the free locks to community members as an added layer of protection. Dozens remain available as of the publication of this report.

During this period, we charged eight suspects in connection with these vehicle break-ins. Our Department is part of a multi-jurisdictional task force conducting ongoing investigations to identify and charge additional offenders.

Breaking and Entering (B&E) Business reports dropped in this six-month period as compared to last.



Chapel Hill's property crime average (11.74 per 1,000 people) is two times **less than** the state average (22.3 per 1,000 people).

Chapel Hill's violent crime average (1.1 per 1,000 people) is nearly four-times **less than** the state average (4.2 per 1,000 people).

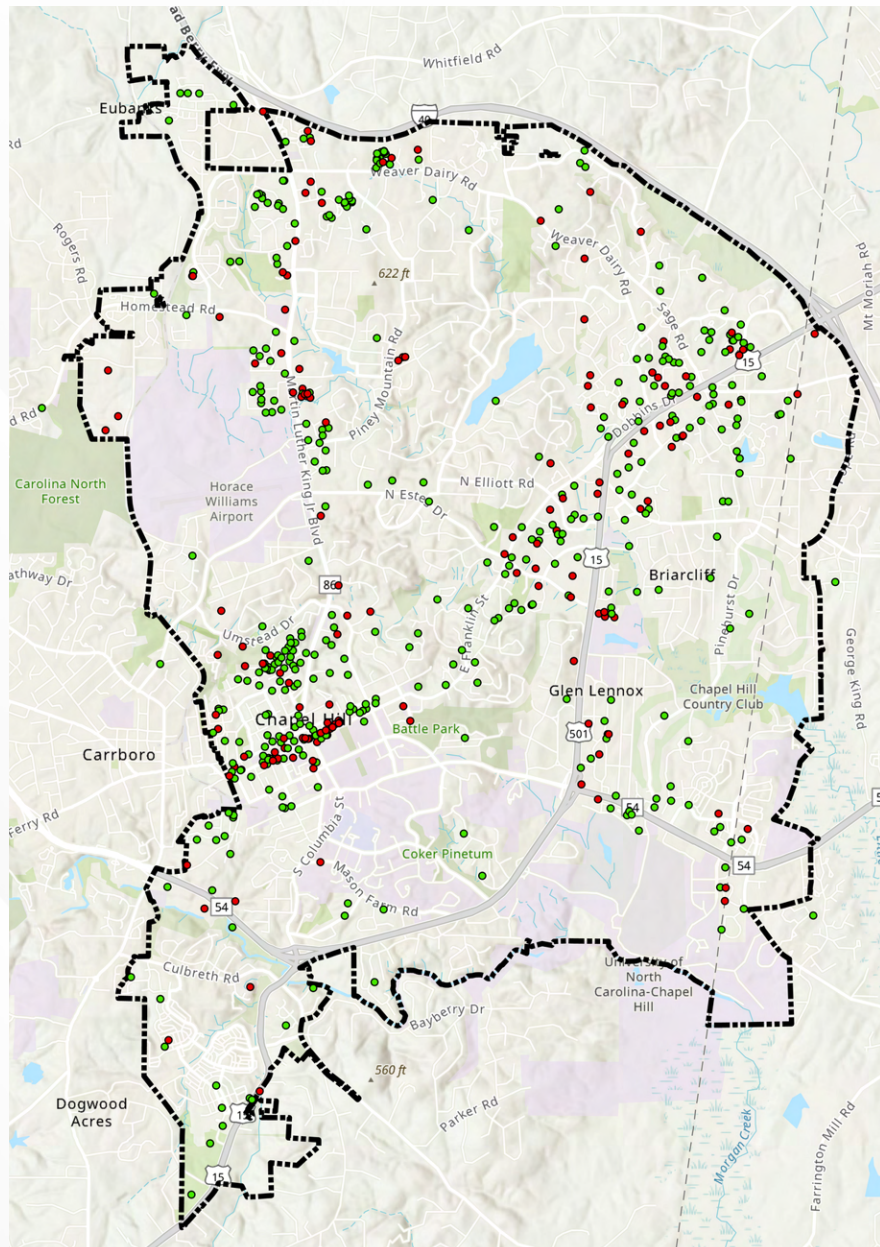
The Department investigated two homicides early in this period. In both cases, suspects were identified, arrested, and charged. Investigators found that these crimes were not random. The victims and suspects knew each other and had ongoing disputes.



## Crime in Chapel Hill

Below is a map identifying the locations of Part 1 violent and property crime reports for this time period.

### Violent and Property Crime



- Property Crime
- Violent Crime

## Diversions



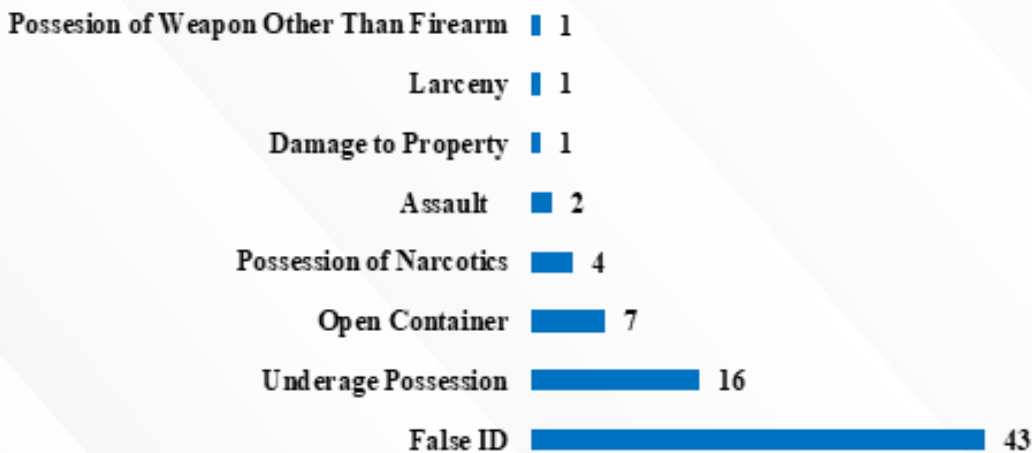
The Chapel Hill Police Department participates in four different programs to divert eligible offenders away from the criminal justice system:

- **Orange County Pre-Arrest Diversion Program (OCPAD):** This program is designed to provide officers with discretion to divert first-time offenders into programming that educates and reduces the harm of court involvement. In order to qualify, people must not have a prior criminal record, previously been charged, or been referred to the program before. Only certain offenses are eligible for the program.
- **Lantern Project:** This initiative specializes in supporting justice-involved individuals or at risk of justice involvement with person-centered and evidence-based services to reduce the risk of overdose, COVID-19 infection, and recidivism by connecting people to support and treatment.
- **Youth Diversion Program (YDP):** This program reduces the harm of court involvement for Orange County youth who commit low-level, non-violent offenses and who, in the discretion of law enforcement, could be better served with community interventions than in the court system.
- **Community Care & Diversion Response:** This program diverts people who have mental illness to appropriate community behavioral health providers and support services, reducing the number of people who have serious mental illness entering the criminal legal system.

From January through June 2023, the Department referred five youth to the Youth Diversion Program.

The Department diverted 75 people to OCPAD during this period, for a variety of offenses. The graph below shows the types of offenses in this time period.

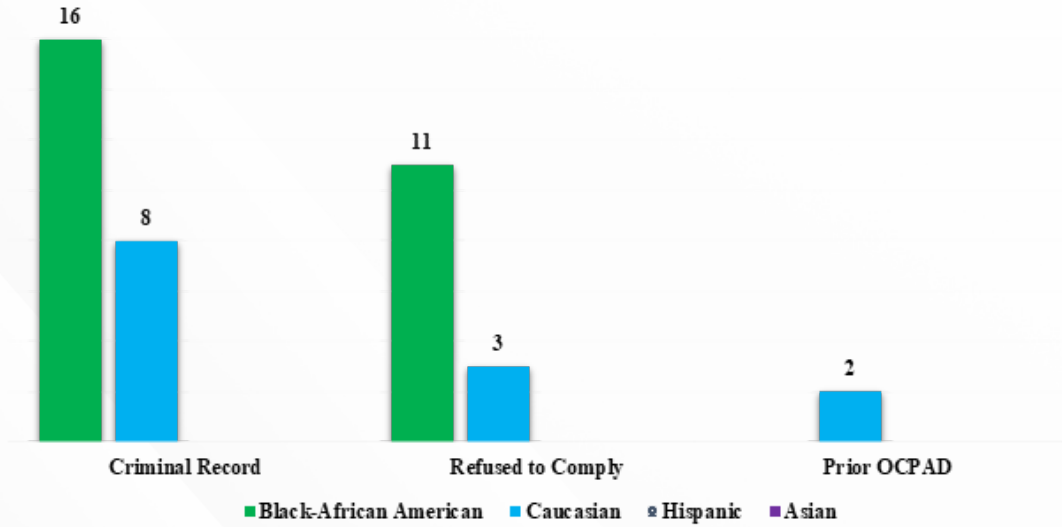
### OCPAD Diversion Offenses



## Diversions

There were 41 instances in which someone committed an OCPAD-eligible offense, but was disqualified because they had prior offenses, refused to comply, or had been referred to OCPAD before. Seven people make up 21 of these instances.

### Reason for Non-OCPAD Diversion



The majority of OCPAD diversions during this time period were the result of alcohol offenses involving college students. Sixty-three of the 75 referrals to OCPAD were made during nine CHPD-led alcohol enforcement efforts in our downtown. The graph below shows the demographics of those who were diverted.

## Enforcement

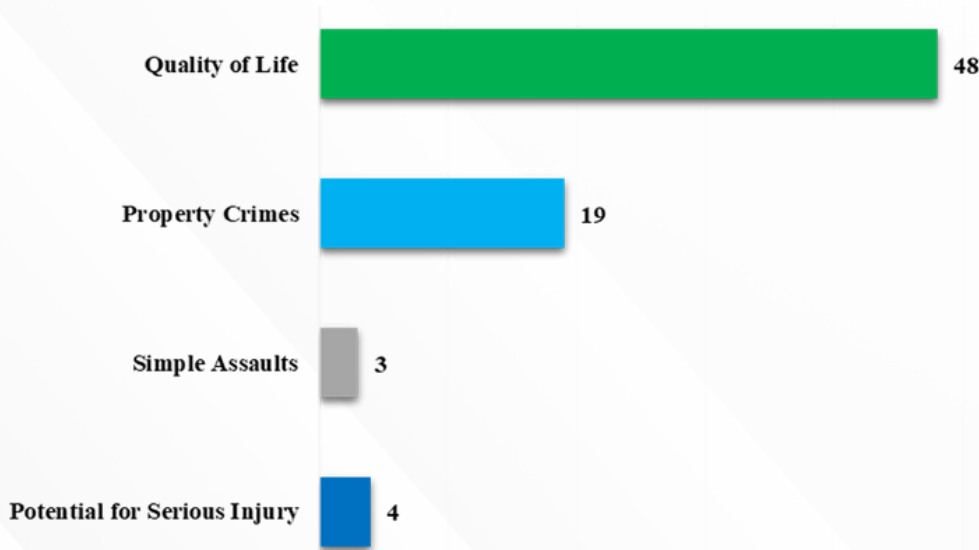
The Chapel Hill Police Department took a total of 245 enforcement actions during this time period, not including the serving of warrants. These enforcement actions include 171 arrests and 74 citations.



In 2016, the Department began to de-emphasize charging for *quality of life (QOL)* crimes, preferring to give warnings or to divert subjects to pre-arrest diversion programs, and has tracked this trend on a yearly basis.

Both arrests and citations have fallen since this policy change and have done so consistently across demographics. This decline is not a result of more enforcement in other categories, as the number of arrests and citations have both fallen since 2016.

### Citations



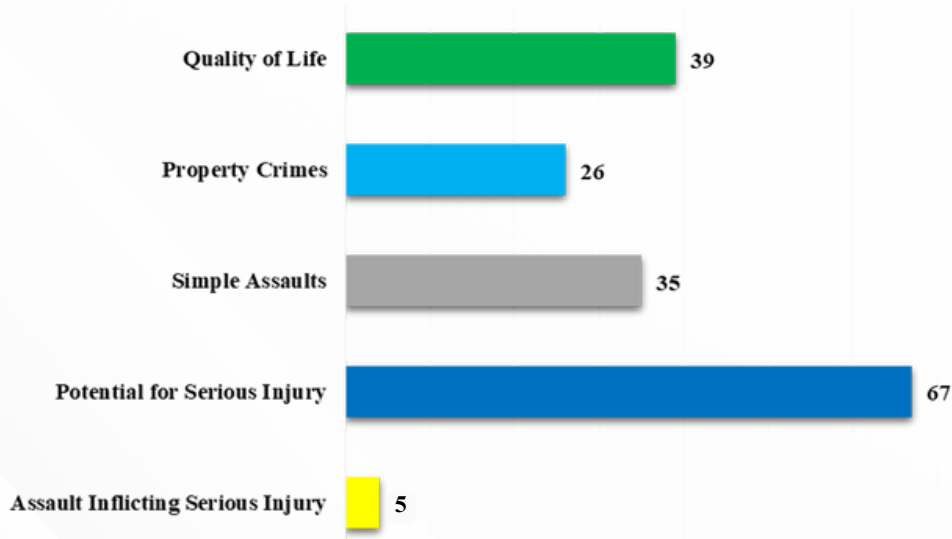
In this period, *quality of life* citations increased by eight compared to the same period last year.

*Quality of life* citations included 23 for trespassing, nine alcohol-related citations, three false identification citations, three noise ordinance violations, four drug-related citations, and two citations for threats.



**Enforcement**

**Arrests**

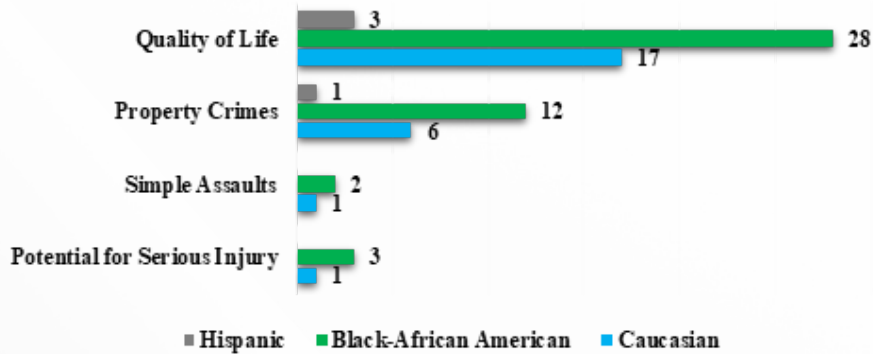


- *Quality of life* offenses included 14 trespassing arrests, 12 arrests for drunk and disruptive behavior, four drug-related arrests, four arrests for carrying a concealed weapon, and one arrest in each of the following categories: indecent exposure, violating a protective order, communicating threats, defrauding an innkeeper, and driving with a license revoked; which was the result of an ATV driver being involved with a larger group of reckless drivers.
- There were 35 arrests for *simple assault*, 14 of which were for domestic assault – a mandatory arrest category.
- 60 of the 67 *potential for serious injury* arrests were for DWI, or 89% of that category. DWI’s account for 35% of all arrests.
- *Assault inflicting serious injury* arrests include three for aggravated domestic assault by strangulation and two homicides.

## Enforcement

The graphs below show the demographic breakdown of citations and arrests by category.

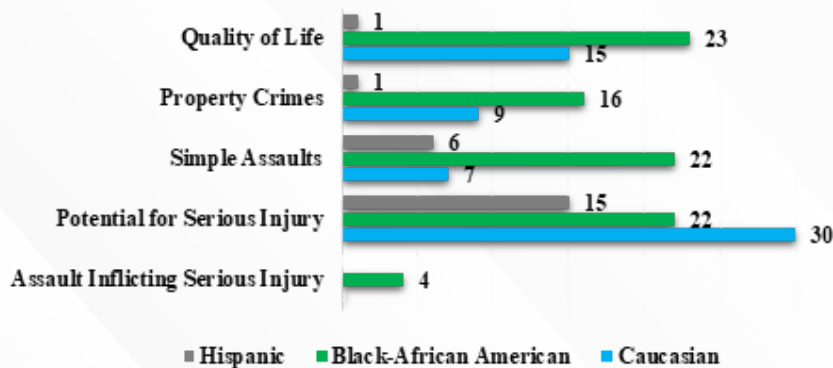
### Citations Demographics



A call about a suspicious person resulted in a stolen vehicle being found and the person being cited for the narcotics found inside the vehicle.

A traffic stop resulted in a driver being arrested for DWI. That driver was also cited for narcotics found in their vehicle.

### Arrests Demographics



In the *potential for serious injury* category, 60 arrests were DWI arrests. Eighteen Black-African American arrests in this category were for DWI. Twenty-six Caucasian arrests in this category were for DWI. Twelve Hispanic arrests were for DWI.

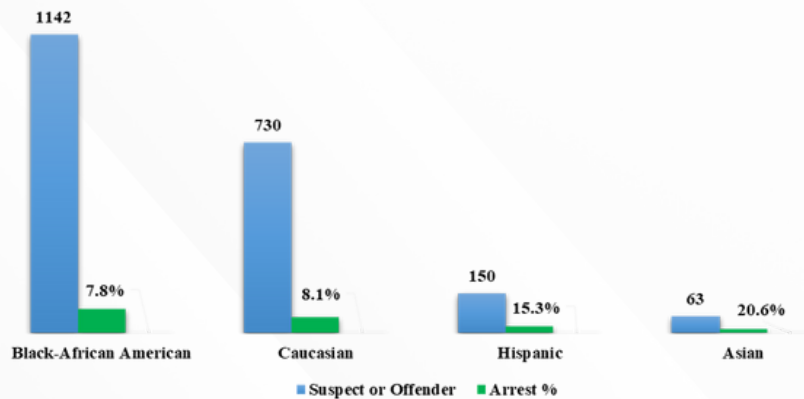
## Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department tracks the rate at which different demographics are arrested or cited compared to their rate of being listed as a suspect or offender in a report. This allows us to identify if we are charging in an equitable fashion.

Being listed as a suspect or an offender is *a result of the reporting party or victim's description*. Black-African Americans were disproportionately listed as suspects or offenders in reports as compared to their population. Fifty-two percent of reports with a suspect or offender listed a Black-African American person, while 33% listed a Caucasian person. Although Black-African Americans appear more often as suspects or offenders, their resulting arrest rate is similar to that of Caucasians.

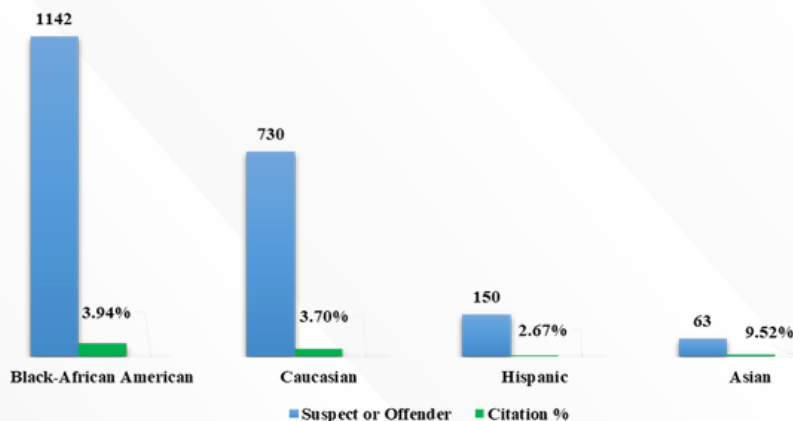
We continue to explore ways to collect and analyze data on all suspicious calls to identify disparities. During this reporting period, we received 788 calls for service labeled suspicious. Of these calls for service, 188 reports were filed and four of them resulted in enforcement action: one arrest for simple assault, one arrest for possession of stolen goods, one warrant served for failure to register as a sex offender, and one citation for misuse of 911.

### Percentage of Arrests of Subjects Identified as Suspects or Offenders in All Reports



People who are Hispanic or Asian have a higher rate of arrest when listed as a suspect or offender, which may be a product of the comparatively small sample size. The total sample size is five arrests.

### Percentage of Citations of Subjects Identified as Suspects or Offenders in All Reports



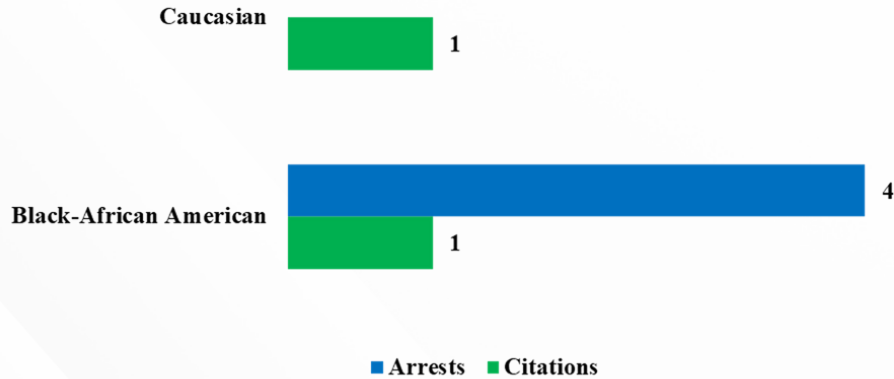
Black-African Americans and Caucasians were cited at similar rates. As with arrests, there is a disparity in citations of Hispanic people. Again, a small sample size may play a role.

## Drug Enforcement



Since 2016, Department policy has been to de-emphasize enforcement of marijuana-related offenses, while continuing to charge for more serious drug offenses like possession with intent to sell or intent to distribute opioids. During this period, there was no instance in which use of marijuana alone led to a charge.

### Drug Charges



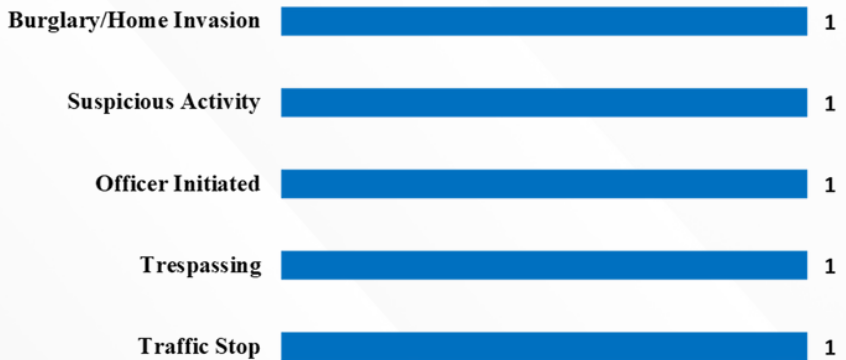
In total, there were four arrests and two citations for drug offenses from January through June 2023. All three suspects were initially arrested for trespassing, and additionally charged with possession of paraphernalia. One of the arrests was primarily a drunk and disruptive charge, and then marijuana was found in the person’s possession.

A burglary call led to 2 arrests primarily for trespassing (and then paraphernalia was found)

An officer-initiated call led to an arrest for drunk and disruptive, and marijuana was found on that person.

A trespassing call led to a trespassing arrest, and drug paraphernalia was found on that person.

### Calls Leading to Drug Charges



## Traffic Enforcement

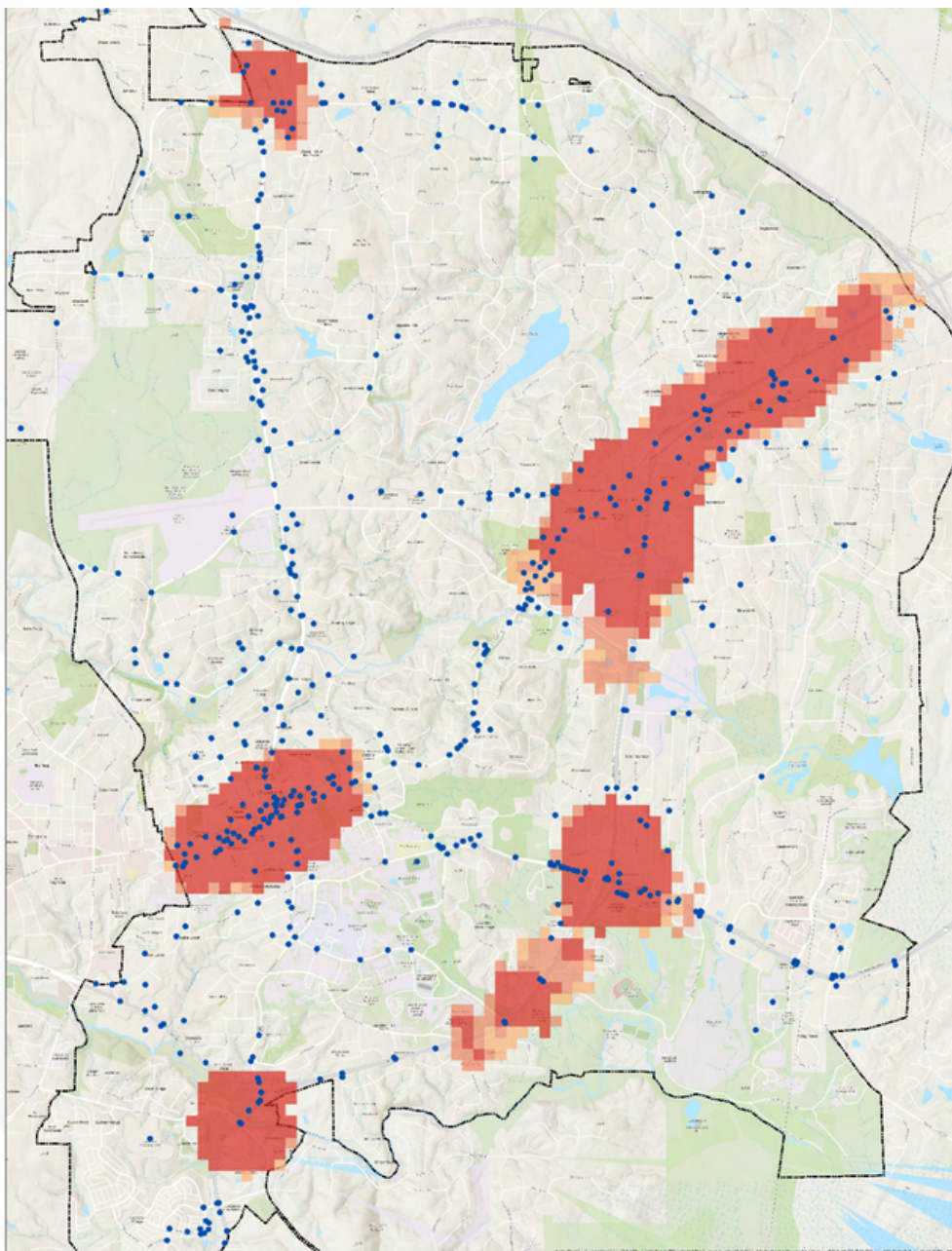


The primary goal of the Chapel Hill Police Department's traffic enforcement is to prioritize community safety.

We look at crash data to determine where we focus enforcement efforts. We also plan efforts in areas where community members have reported traffic safety concerns.

The map below shows traffic stops and crash density (represented by the shaded red areas).

### Vehicle Collision Hot Spots & Traffic Stops



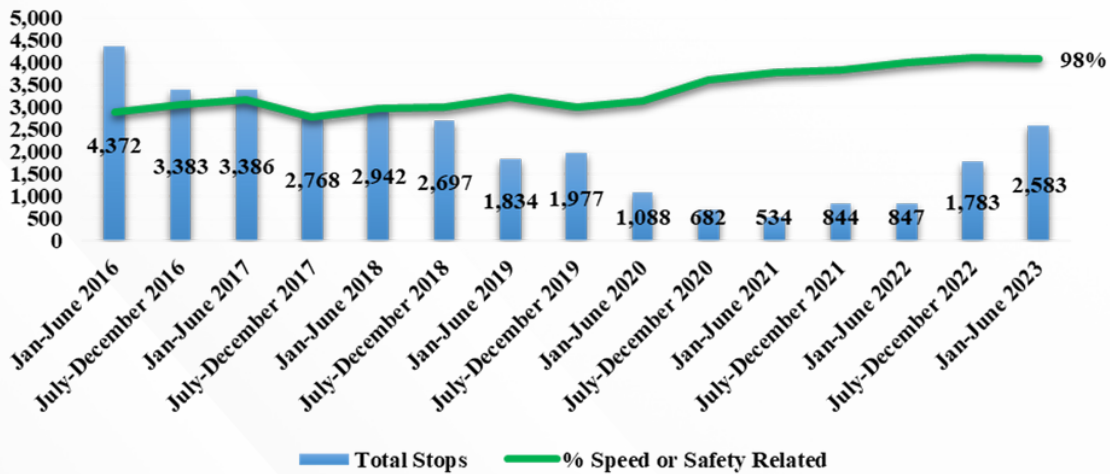


## Traffic Enforcement

During this period, 98% of all stops officers made began as speed- or safety-related stops. Officers do not make traffic stops for registration violations or equipment violations that are not directly related to safety. This policy began in June 2020.

The other two percent of stops are investigative stops which include criminal investigations, harassment reports, stolen vehicles, suspicious activity, arrest warrants, wellbeing checks, and a license plate not displayed.

**Total Traffic Stops & % Speed or Safety Related**

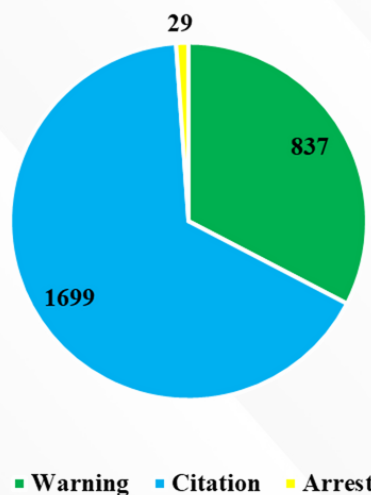


The Department conducted 2,583 traffic stops during this time period. The total number of traffic stops this period was 206% higher than the same period in 2022, however, this total number of stops is more in line with numbers seen in 2019, before the COVID-19 Pandemic.

In 2016, CHPD began a policy that emphasizes warnings over enforcement action whenever possible. In this period, 65% of stops ended in citation, 32% in warnings, and 1.1% in arrests.

CHPD continued enforcement efforts specific to speed and crosswalk safety. There were 24 speed enforcement efforts and 17 crosswalk safety enforcement efforts. Officers issued 233 speeding citations and 6 citations for failure to yield to a pedestrian in a crosswalk.

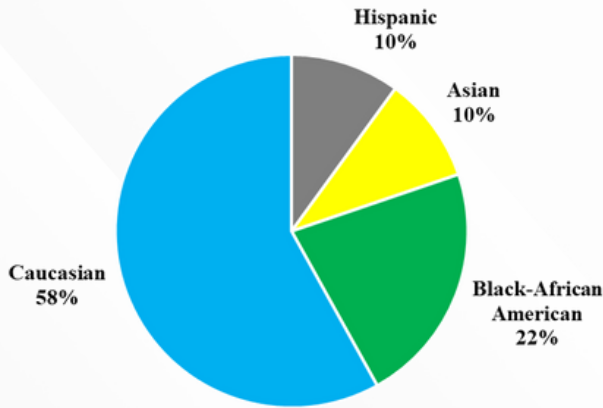
**Traffic Stop Outcomes Overall**



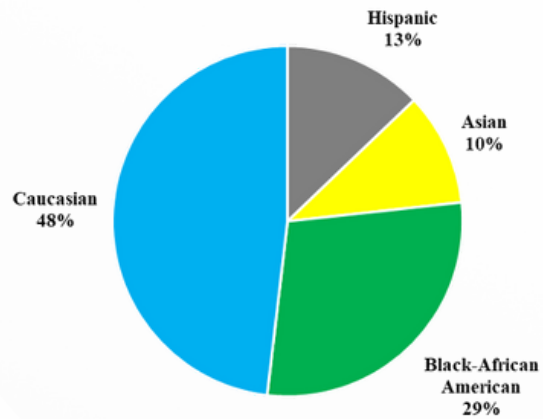
**Traffic Enforcement**

To measure the demographics of our driving population, the Department analyzes motor vehicle crash data. When these data are compared to the demographics of our traffic stop data, we are able to more accurately assess the potential disparate impact of traffic enforcement on our community. About 98% of stops across all demographics were speed- or safety-related during this period.

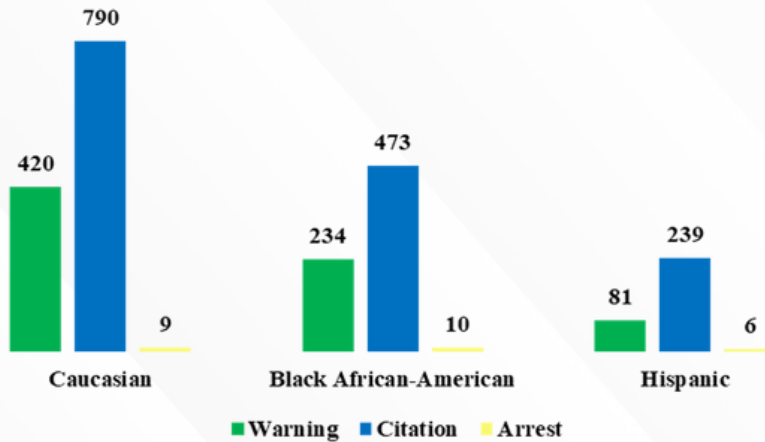
**Crashes**



**Stops**



**Traffic Stop Outcomes by Demographic**

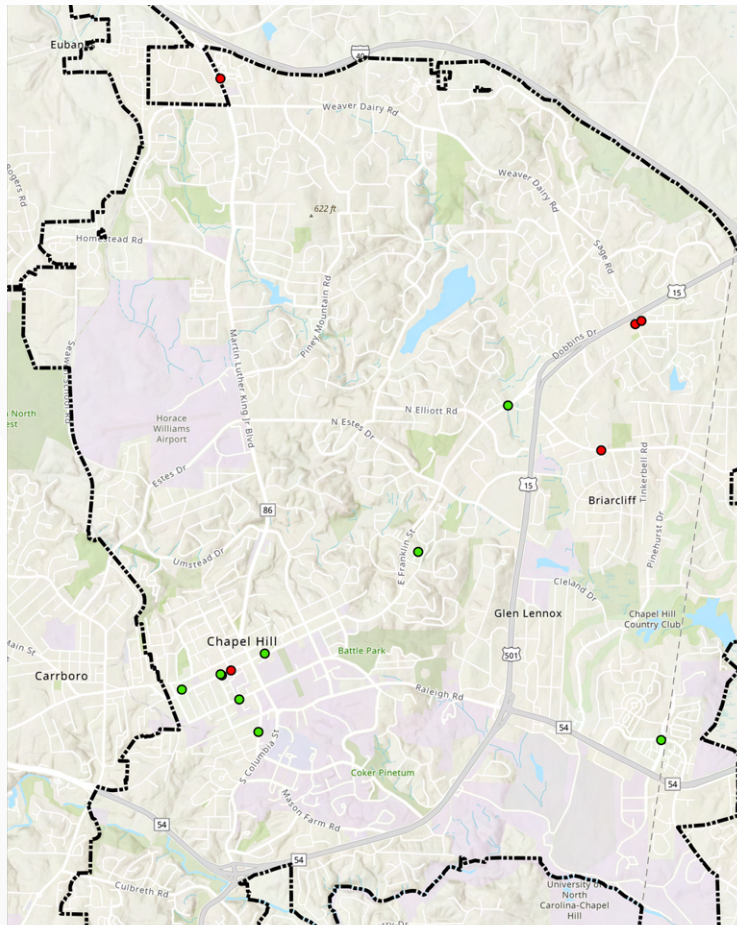


The Department monitors traffic stops both at the aggregate and officer level to identify where enforcement is needed, where disparities may exist, and what type of stops are being conducted. Supervisors evaluate each officer to keep track of stop trends.

## Traffic Enforcement

The Chapel Hill Police Department tracks vehicle crashes involving pedestrians and bicyclists as part of a larger Town-wide 'Vision Zero' effort to educate community members about safe driving. This data also informs where we concentrate monthly pedestrian safety enforcement efforts.

### Crashes Involving Pedestrians and Bicyclists



During this period, 19 crashes were reported to the Department. In nine cases, pedestrians were struck, and in 10 cases, cyclists were struck. Eight of the 19 crashes were reported in the downtown area.

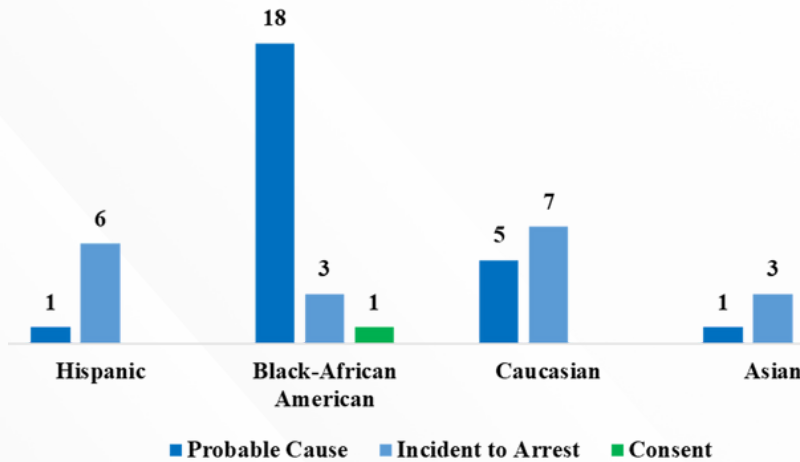
### About Vision Zero

On October 13, 2021, Chapel Hill’s Town Council adopted a Vision Zero Resolution, which states that traffic injuries and deaths are not inevitable “accidents” but preventable crashes. The Town committed to eliminating all transportation and mobility related deaths and serious injuries by 2031. This will be achieved through a comprehensive and holistic approach to designing safe roadway systems for all users no matter how they choose to move throughout the community. View the resolution [here](#).

## Traffic Enforcement

Officers may search a vehicle as a result of a traffic stop under three main conditions: when the driver gives consent, when probable cause exists to suspect the driver of having committed a crime, or incident to arrest.

Vehicle Searches



**INCIDENT TO ARREST**

Search limited to the person arrested and the area immediately surrounding the person in which person may gain possession of a weapon, effect escape or destroy or hide evidence.

**PROBABLE CAUSE**

Requires that facts and evidence presented would lead any reasonable person to believe that the person had committed a crime.

**CONSENT**

When a person voluntarily gives a law enforcement officer the opportunity to search their person, vehicle, or their belongings. They sign a form that allows this.

The Department conducted 41 searches as a result of traffic stops during the first half of 2023, which represented 1.5% of stops. Prior to the June 2020 traffic stop policy change, an average of 10% of searches began as vehicle equipment stops. That number is now zero.

Prior to policy change, 18% of searches began as registration stops, including:

- 22.2% Black-African American searches
- 14.4% Caucasian searches
- 18.5% Hispanic searches

That number is now zero.

Of the 41 searches conducted during this period, contraband was located 24 times, or 58% of the time, which is above the state average of 34%. Twenty – seven searches this period began as *probable cause* searches, and contraband was found in 20, or 74% of those searches. Twelve *incident to arrest* searches were for DWI arrests. Two other *incident to arrest* searches were for warrants. Of these searches, contraband was found five times.

Contraband Found



**NOTE**

Multiple pieces of contraband can be located during one search.



## Professional Standards

The Chapel Hill Police Department investigates all complaints from community members. These are investigated by the employee's direct supervisor or the Office of Professional Standards. All complaints and Use of Force instances are reviewed through the chain of command, in consultation with the department's legal team, prior to a final decision by the Chief of Police.

These reviews are separated into four review categories:

- **Demeanor Review:** Occurs when an officer is accused of being rude or unprofessional.
- **Use of Force Review:** Occurs any time an officer uses force. Each instance is documented.
- **Improper Conduct Review:** Occurs when an officer is accused of violating a policy or law.
- **Vehicle Pursuit Review:** All vehicle pursuits are reviewed for compliance with policy, state law, and to identify training opportunities.

The Town's disciplinary policy provides multiple levels of corrective disciplinary actions to include documented counseling sessions, written warnings, suspensions without pay, demotions, and terminations.

State law prevents the disclosure of counseling actions and written warnings. Town policy defines suspensions without pay, demotions, and terminations as Serious Disciplinary Action.

Serious Disciplinary Action was utilized two times during this period.

### Internal Reviews This Period

Demeanor	Use of Force	Improper Conduct	Pursuit
6	32	8	2

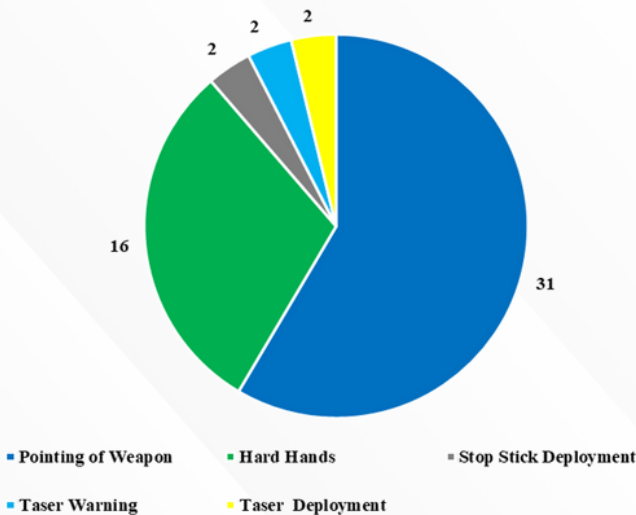
## Use of Force

The Chapel Hill Police Department requires that all uses of force by officers are documented and forwarded for review by both the officer’s immediate supervisor and the entire chain of command, with a final decision by the Chief of Police. The review process ensures that proper protocols are being observed when officers use force. Each incident can involve multiple officers and community members.

From January through June 2023, 11 officers and 36 people were involved in 30 use of force incidents. These cases represent .14% of the 20,606 calls for service.

A single incident can involve multiple uses of force. For example, if two officers are required to restrain a single person resisting arrest, we report that as two distinct uses of force and evaluate each.

**Force Type Usage**



**HARD HANDS**

Officer uses their hands to physically control a person. Such as restraining a limb or taking the person to the ground.

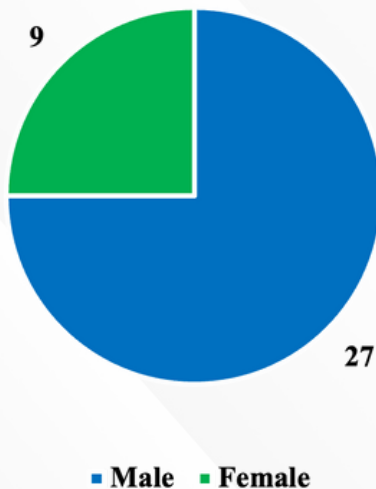
**POINTING OF WEAPON**

The officer pointed their weapon at a person.

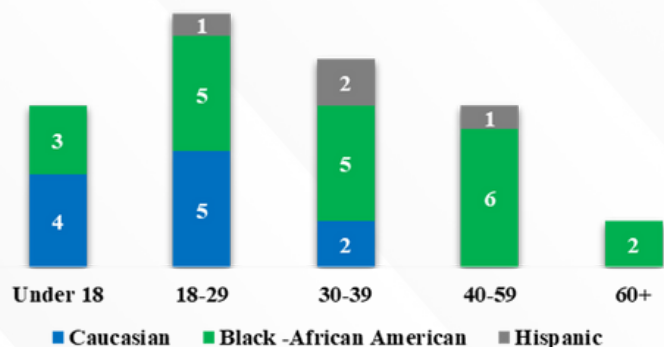
**TASER WARNING**

Officer implies the use of a Taser verbally or by pointing.

**Use of Force by Sex**



**Use of Force by Race/Age**



## Use of Force

**Robbery/Larceny/Breaking or Entering/Assault/Resist Delay Obstruct:** Officer attempted to stop a person who was wanted for robbery out of another jurisdiction and the additional larceny and break and entering out of Chapel Hill. The officer instructed the person to stop while pointing their taser at them. The person was then placed into handcuffs (taser warning, one officer, one person).

**Conspiracy to Commit Homicide and Robbery:** Officers stopped a vehicle where the person driving was known to be wanted for conspiracy to commit homicide and robbery. The officers instructed the person driving to step out of the vehicle while pointing their weapons at the person. The person was placed into handcuffs (pointing of weapon, two officers, one person).

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** Officer located a stolen motor vehicle and instructed the person to step out of the vehicle while pointing their weapon at the person. The person complied and was placed into handcuffs (pointing of weapon, one officer, one person).

**Homicide:** Officer served a search warrant on a residence in connection to a homicide. As a person approached the officer, they pointed their weapon at the person. The person complied and was placed into handcuffs (pointing of weapon, one officer, one person).

**Warrant Service/Resist Obstruct Delay:** Officers were attempting to serve an arrest warrant and instructed the person to stop. When the person did not stop, the officers used hard hands to place the person's hands behind his back and into handcuffs (hard hands, two officers, one person).

**Domestic Assault/Damage to Property:** Officers attempted to arrest a person after they barricaded themselves inside a structure. Officers entered with weapons pointed as they gave commands to the person before placing them in handcuffs (pointing of weapon, four officers, one person).

**Assault With a Deadly Weapon/Resist Delay Obstruct:** Officers responded to a call of someone being threatened by another person with a knife. Officers told the person to drop the knife while pointing their weapons and taser at the person. When the person did not drop the knife, officers deployed a taser and placed the person into handcuffs (pointing of weapon/taser warning/taser deployment, two officers, one person).

**Possession of Schedule II/Larceny/Possession of Stolen Firearm/Possession of Firearm by Felon/Flee to Elude/Felony Probation Violation:** Officers were serving a warrant on a person who was wanted for several felonies. While serving the warrant, officers issued commands and pointed their weapons at another person in the same apartment. The person complied and was identified and released (pointing of weapon, two officers, one person).



## Use of Force

**Larceny/Assault on Law Enforcement Officer:** Officers were attempting to arrest a person for stealing property from a business when the person wielded a metal pipe. Officers pointed their tasers at the person and when that person did not drop the pipe and continued their aggressive behavior, officers deployed a taser before taking the person into custody (taser warning/taser deployment, two officers, one person).

**Attempted Robbery:** While officers were investigating an attempted robbery that occurred involving a handgun, they pointed their duty weapons at three people who were detained, and the suspect was placed into handcuffs (pointing of weapon, four officers, three people).

**Emergency Commitment:** Officers were assisting the crisis team with a person experiencing a mental health crisis. When the person assaulted officers and attempted to assault others, officers used hard hands to place the person into handcuffs for their safety and the safety of others (hard hands, two officers, one person).

**Larceny/Assault on Law Enforcement Officer/Resist Delay Obstruct:** Officer attempted to arrest a person who committed a larceny in the officer's presence. While doing so, the person attempted to pull away several times. The officer used hard hands to place the person into handcuffs. (hard hands, one officer, one person).

**Possession of Schedule II/Possession of Drug Paraphernalia/Resist Delay Obstruct:** While arresting a person for drug offenses, the person struck an officer in the chest with his hands. The officer then used hard hands to place the person into handcuffs (hard hands, one officer, one person).

**Emergency Commitment:** Officers attempted to prevent a person from self-harm. Officers used hard hands to place the person into handcuffs (hard hands, two officers, one person).

**Domestic Disturbance:** Officers instructed a person to remove their hands from their pockets and stopped approaching officers while investigating a domestic disturbance where the suspect was believed to possess a handgun. The officer then drew and pointed their taser at the person until confirming that they did not possess a weapon (taser warning, one officer, one person).

**Possession of Stolen Motor Vehicle/Possession of Schedule VI/Possession of Drug Paraphernalia:** Officers responded to a suspicious vehicle call and found a stolen vehicle. They instructed two people to exit the vehicle while pointing their weapons at the people. They complied and were placed into handcuffs (pointing of weapon, four officers, two people).

## Use of Force

**Involuntary Commitment:** Officer attempting to take a person to the hospital for an emergency commitment used hard hands to handcuff the person when they became combative (hard hands, one officer, one person).

**Fight:** In an effort to prevent an affray or assault, an officer utilized hard hands on a person to remove them from the situation and de-escalate the parties involved (hard hands, one officer, one person).

**DWI and Resisting Arrest:** Officers utilized hard hands when they encountered resistance while trying to to handcuff a person being arrested for DWI (hard hands, three officers, one person).

**DWI, CCW, Resisting Arrest:** On a traffic stop for a DWI and weapons violation, an officer ordered the passenger to exit the vehicle and they refused. The passenger eventually exited and faced off with the officer in an aggressive manner. The officer initiated a taser warning and took the person into custody. (taser warning, one officer, one person).

**Assault with a Deadly Weapon:** Officers located a person possibly armed with a knife chasing another person. Officers pointed their duty weapon at the person prior to using hard hands to handcuff them (pointing a weapon/hard hands, two officers, one person).

**DWI and Fleeing to Elude:** Officers initiated a traffic stop on a vehicle being driven by a person who was believed to be impaired. The fled officers in the vehicle. Officers attempted to deploy stop sticks to stop the vehicle (deploying stop sticks, two officers, two people). Eventually, officer located the driver. The officer pointed their duty weapon at the driver. The driver fled the scene in a vehicle. (pointing a weapon, one officer, one person).

**Warrant Service:** Officers were serving a warrant on an admitted gang member who is known to carry weapons. While serving the warrant the door swung open and an officer pointed their weapon at the person while taking them into custody (pointing a weapon, one officer, one person).

**Robbery:** Officer conducting a traffic stop on a vehicle believed to be involved in an armed robbery. The officer pointed their duty weapon at the people in the vehicle while officers determined if they were involved (pointing a weapon, one officer, two people).

**Resisting Arrest and Unlawful Burning/Vandalism:** Officer attempted to detain a person for unlawful burning/vandalism of property. The officer utilized hard hands to handcuff the person when he refused to put his hands behind his back (hard hands, one officer, one person).

## Use of Force

**Resisting Arrest and Possession with Intent to Sell and Deliver:** During a traffic stop, a person fled on foot. Officers initially pointed their duty weapons at the person. Officers then utilized hard hands to handcuff the person (pointing a weapon and hard hands, two officers, one person).

**Careless and Reckless Driving/Emergency Commitment:** Officers conducted a traffic stop on a vehicle driving unsafely in a downtown intersection. Officers pointed their duty weapons while taking the person into custody due to the person's erratic behavior (pointing a weapon, one officer, one person).

**Motor Vehicle Theft:** Officers located a stolen motor vehicle, and while taking the person into custody, the person reached for something in the vehicle prompting an officer to point their duty weapon at them (pointing of a weapon, one officer, one person).

**Discharging a Firearm in Town:** While responding to a noise complaint, officers heard gunshots in the same area. Officers located a person hiding in bushes and pointed their duty weapons at the person while taking them into custody. A handgun was found in the same area (pointing of weapon, two officers, one person).

**Discharging a Firearm in Town:** Officer observed a person discharging a firearm into the air and pointed their duty weapon at the person while giving them commands to drop their weapon (pointing of weapon, one officer, one person).