

Portland Police Department



2020 UOF Review

Prepared by
Lt. Clifford Strout

Introduction

At times, officers of the Portland Police Department are confronted with situations in which the use of force is necessary to effect an arrest, to protect the public, or to ensure officer safety. The Department recognizes the importance of accurately reporting use of force incidents to thoroughly monitor and analyze officer use of force, to manage department and officer performance, and to maintain the professional reputation of the department and its members.

The Department defines the Use of Force as any tactic or technique utilized by an officer to control, or regain control, of a subject in self-defense, the defense of others, or to counter the resistance by a subject. Officers in the Department are guided by the principles that the amount of force used must be reasonably necessary and proportional to the resistance and in response to the circumstances confronting the officers. Furthermore, the force used must be legal and within the guidelines and policies of the Department. All officers have a duty to intervene to prevent or stop the use of unreasonable force by any other officer.

The Department restricts the use of force to ensure that it shall be used only after attempts at persuasion, de-escalation, and verbal commands have failed and/or in the circumstance of an immediate physical attack upon the officer or the defense of a third party. Situational use of force is a process by which an officer assesses, plans, and responds to situations that threaten public and officer safety. The assessment process begins with the situation immediately confronting the officer, and moves to the suspect's behavior and the officer's perceptions and tactical considerations. Based on this assessment of the conditions, the officer chooses from the available response options while continuing to assess, plan, and act to determine whether his/her actions are appropriate and effective in bringing the particular situation under control.

Any use of force, beyond hand control or escort techniques, must be reported to a supervisor and documented in the Department's use of force reporting software. A preliminary review of the use of force is conducted by a supervisor at the time of the event. The use of force report, documents, and any video are forwarded and reviewed by the officers' Shift Commander, the members of the Command Staff, and then by the Department's Use of Force Committee. The Department continually reviews uses of force to assess training, equipment, and policy needs.

It is the policy of the Department to utilize a system for tracking and reviewing incidents that can adversely affect both the employee and the goals of the Department. The Performance Management Review System (PMRS) is designed to assist supervisors in monitoring the performance and behavior of personnel for whom they are accountable. An officer is involved in three (3) use of force incidents in any ninety-day period or seven (7) in any 365-day period would initiate a PMR. In 2020 the Department conducted three (3) PMR's.

The Portland Police Department responded to 68,435 Calls for Service (CFS) in 2020. During that time, the Department had 48 Use of Force Incidents (UoFI) or a use of force in 0.07% of the total calls for service. This continues the 5 year average of less than .082% of all calls for service result in a use of force. Officers completed 79 Use of Force Reports (UoFR) about their involvement in the 48 incidents. All were non-deadly uses of force. There were no deadly force incidents in 2020.

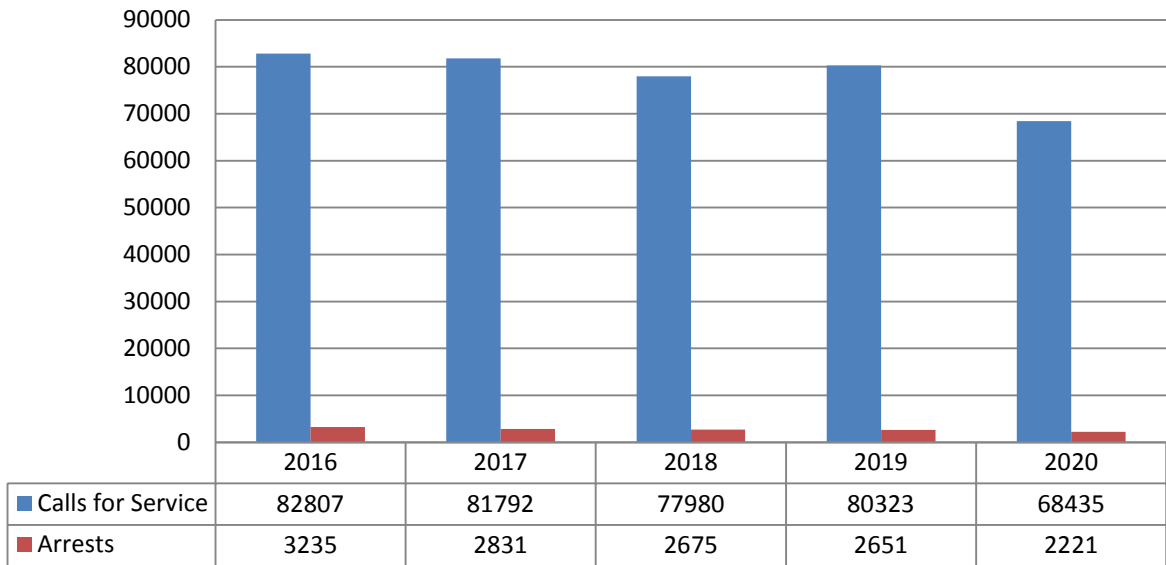
The five-year trend continues to show a relatively consistent pattern in the months, days of the week, and time of day when a use of force incident occurs. Additionally, the most common reasons cited for officers using force continues to be resisting officer control, physical attacks on the officers, crimes in progress, and not responding to commands.

2020 continued to show the trend of consistently high percentages of uses of force involved an individual that was cognitively impaired by being under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, or a behavioral health crisis. Over the past 5 years, more than 85% of the Use of Force Reports (UofR) indicates some level of impairments. This statistic continues to emphasize the challenges in de-escalating when the individual is impaired, and the continual need for officer training.

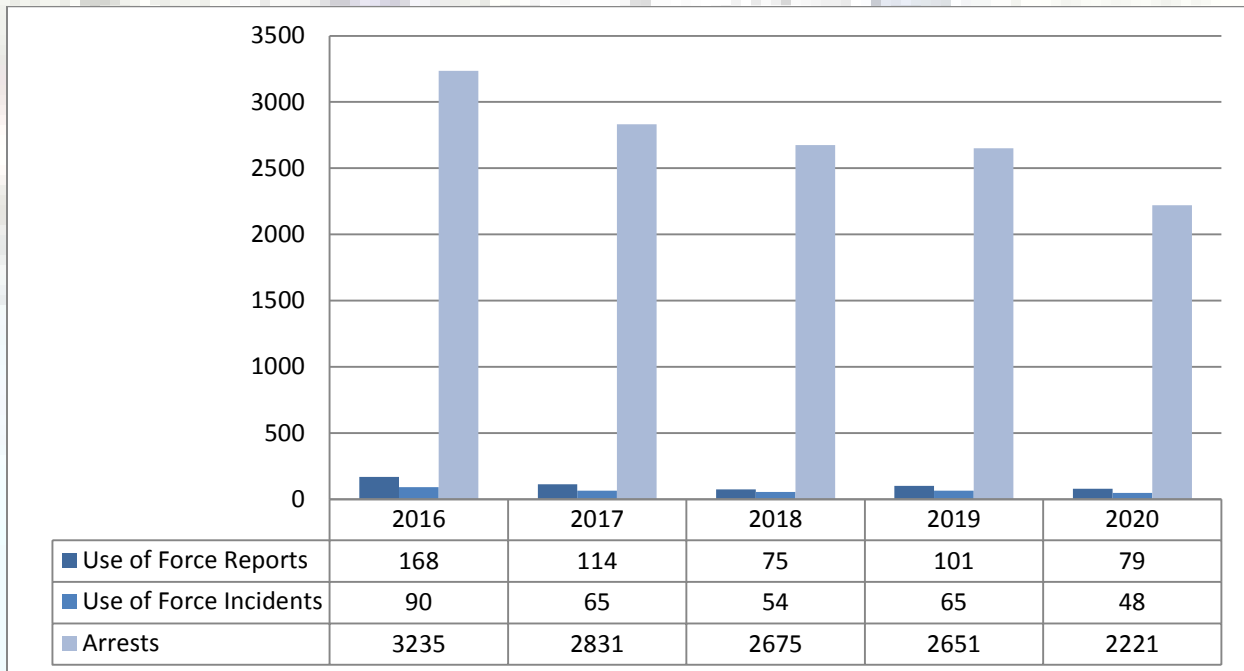
In 2020 the Department reviewed and updated policies involving the uses of force. The updated policy, now titled Response to Resistance was issued in January of 2021. The policy more clearly defines the priorities, roles, and responsibilities of officers, supervisors, and the Department. The policy emphasizes the need to consider safety priorities, reasonable and actual belief in the necessity to effectively bring an incident under control, and the protection of the officer and others.

Lt. Clifford Strout
Internal Affairs Division

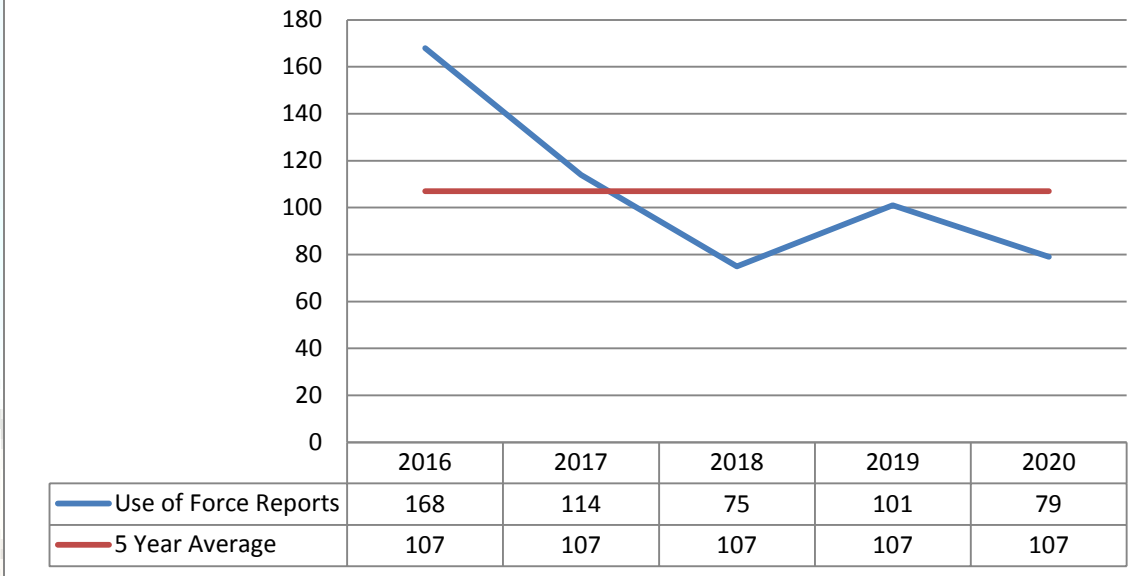
5 Years: Calls for Service vs Arrests



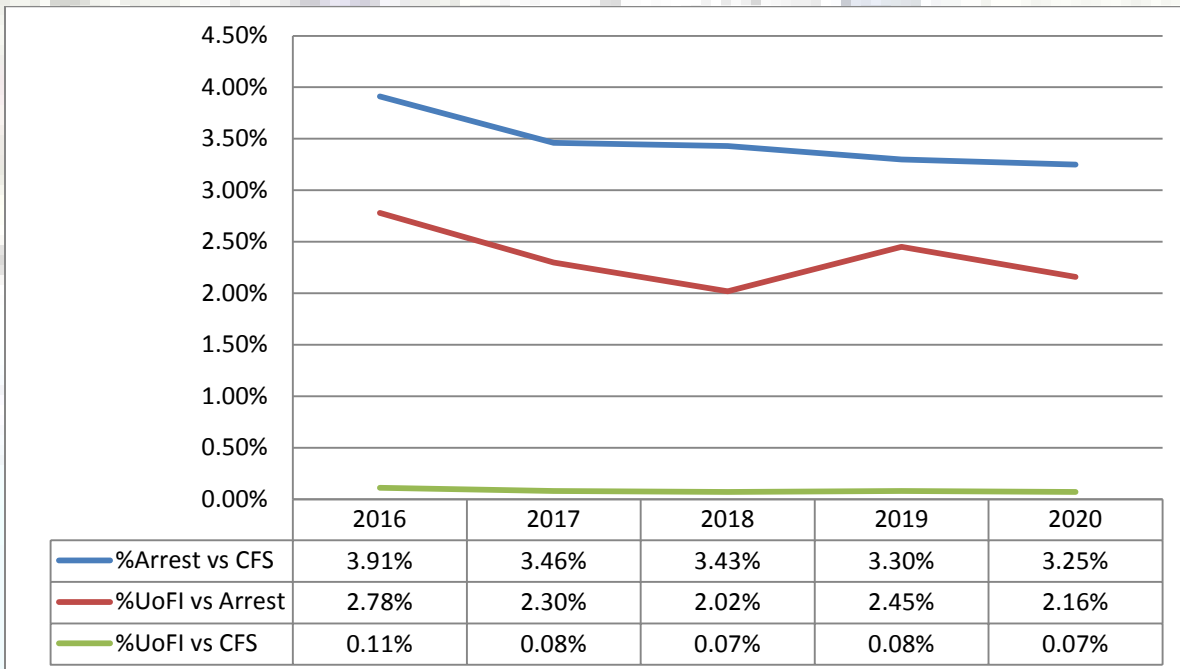
UoF Reports vs UoF Incidents vs Total Arrests



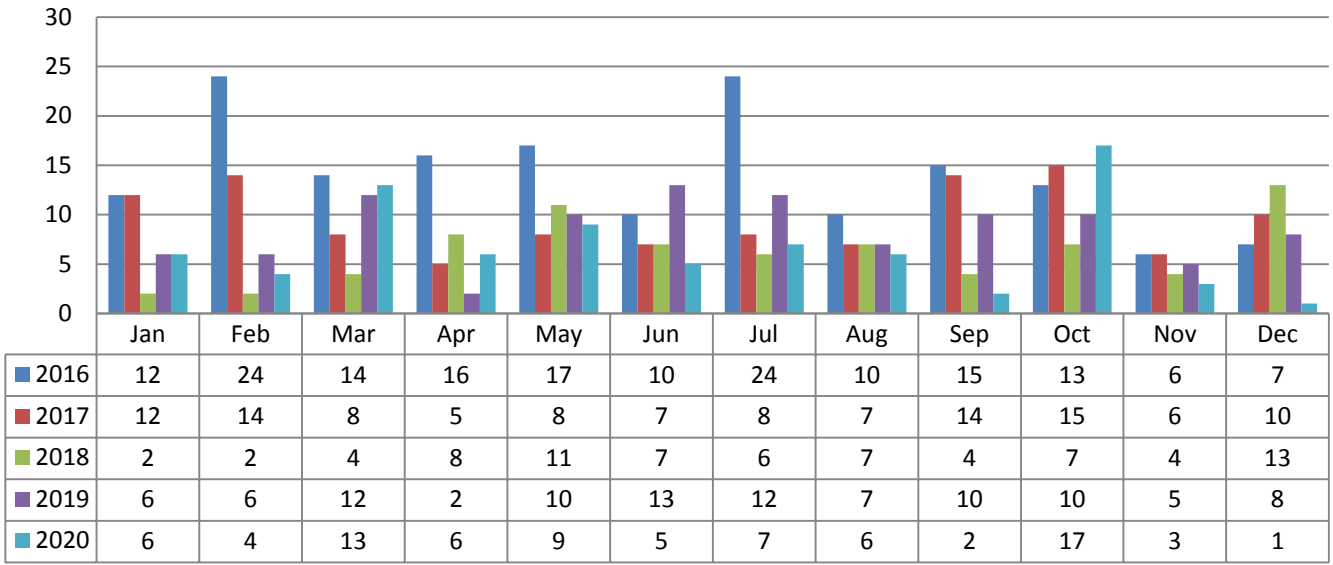
UoF Reports: 5 Year Ave and Trend



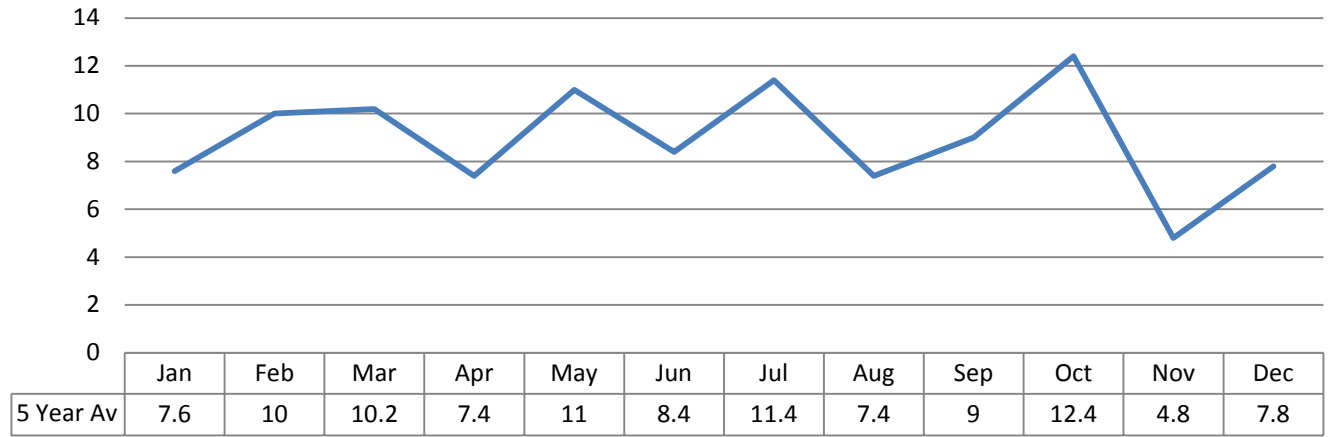
5 Year % UoF Incidents vs CFS and Arrests



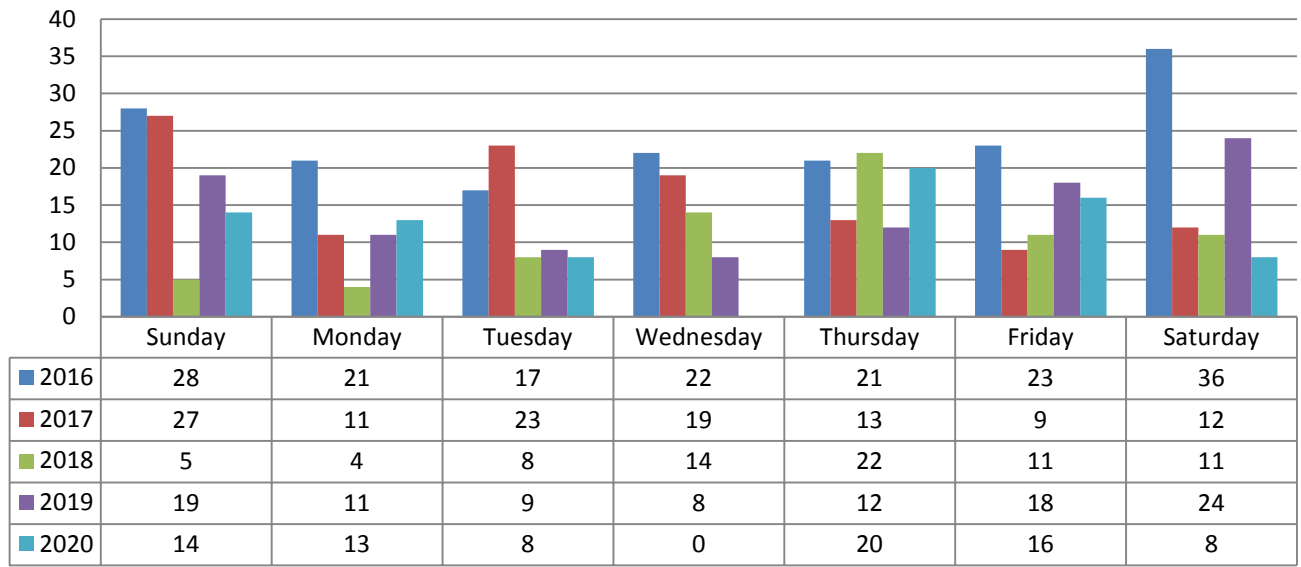
5 Year: UoF by Month



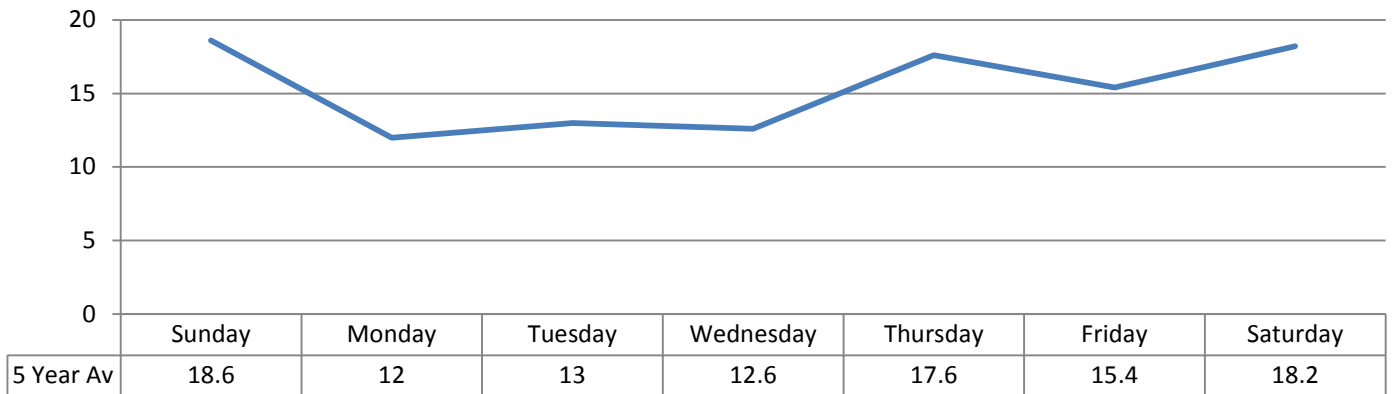
5 Year Trend UoF Reports (Month)



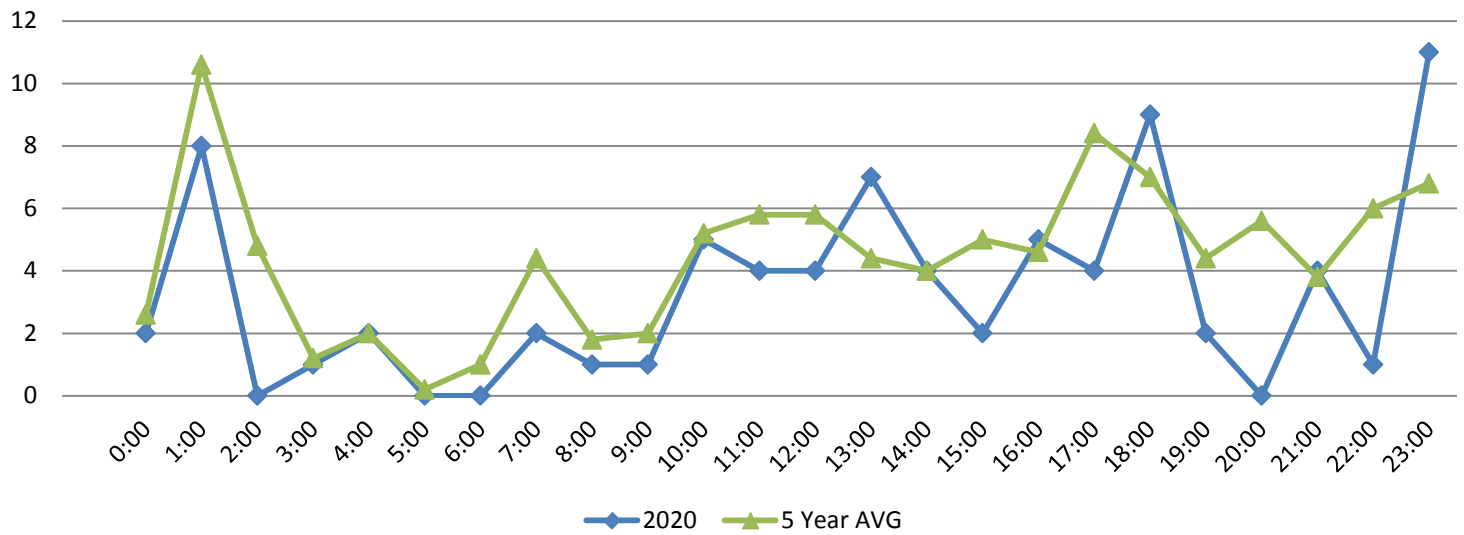
5 Year: UoF by Day of Week



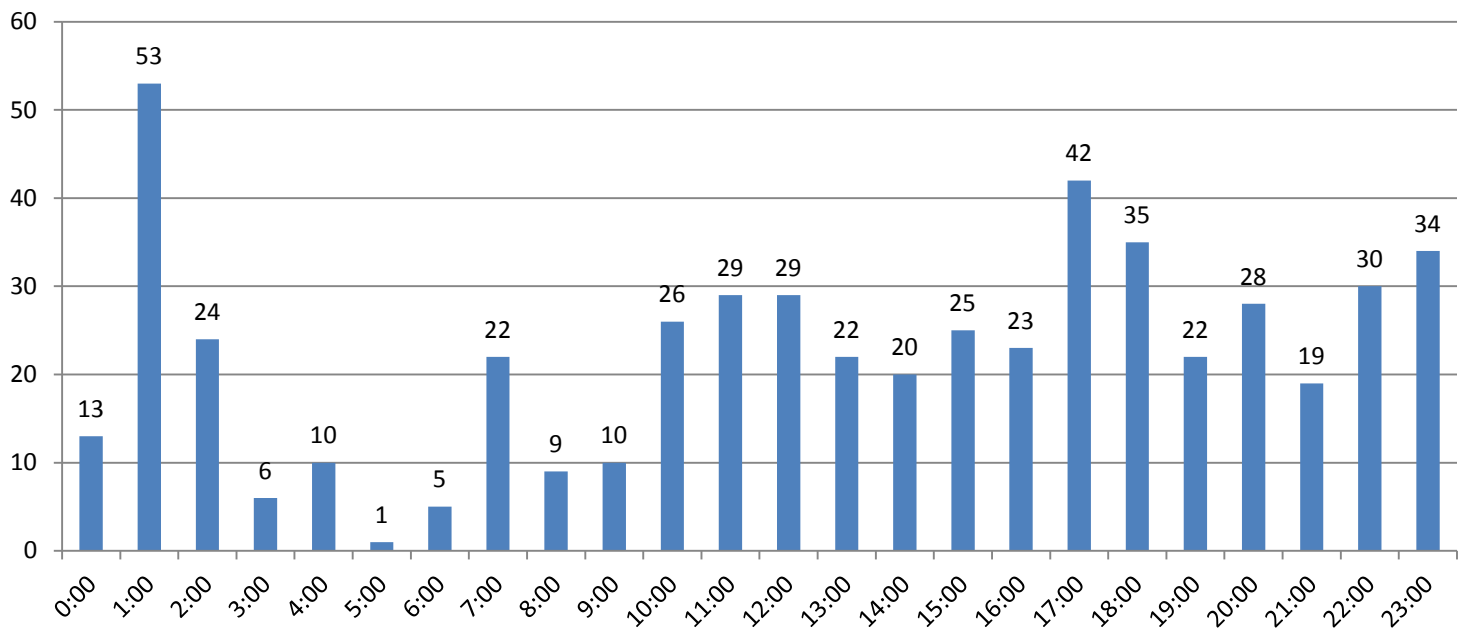
5 Year Trend UoF Reports (Days)



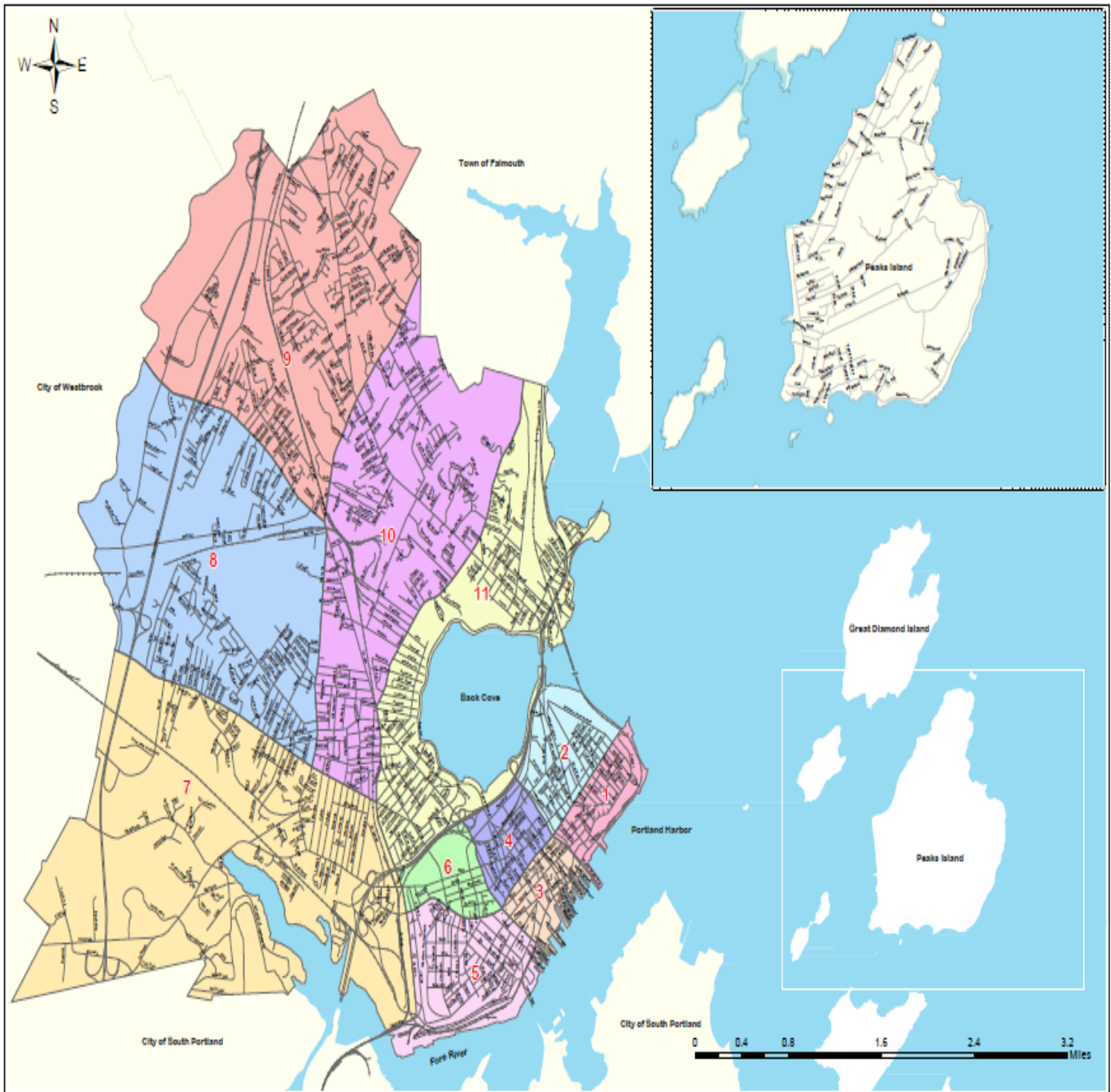
Time of Day: 2020 vs. 5 Year Average



5 Year Total UoF Reports (Time of Day)



PORTLAND POLICE DEPARTMENT BEAT MAP



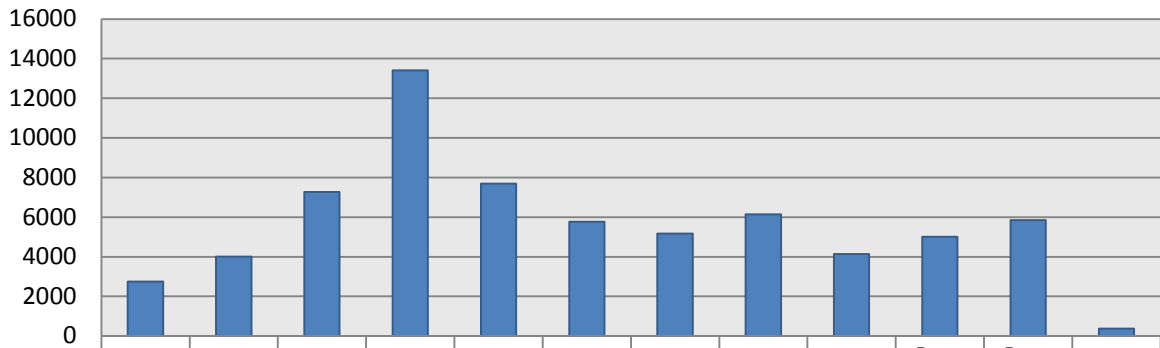
Portland Police Department
 Crime Analysis
 December 2016

POLICE BEATS



The City of Portland is divided into a total of 12 separate areas of responsibility, Patrol Beats. There are 6 located south and east of I295, 5 north and west of I295, and Peaks Island.

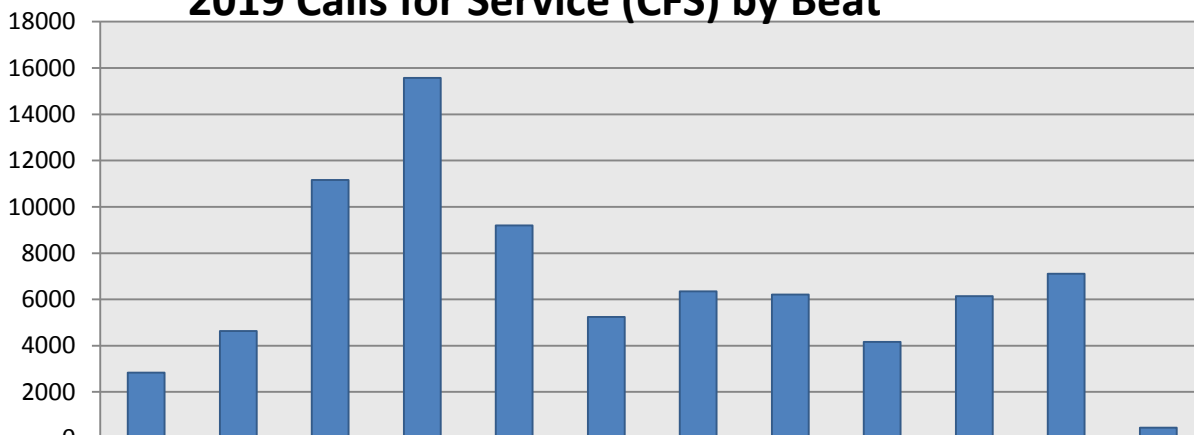
2020 Calls for Service (CFS) by Beat *



Beat	Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4	Beat 5	Beat 6	Beat 7	Beat 8	Beat 9	Beat 10	Beat 11	Peaks
Calls for Service	2749	4006	7277	13409	7686	5774	5166	6138	4130	5012	5847	370

*The remaining 871 Calls for Service are not associated with a specific beat, for example, "Citywide", and are not associated with a Use of Force Incident.

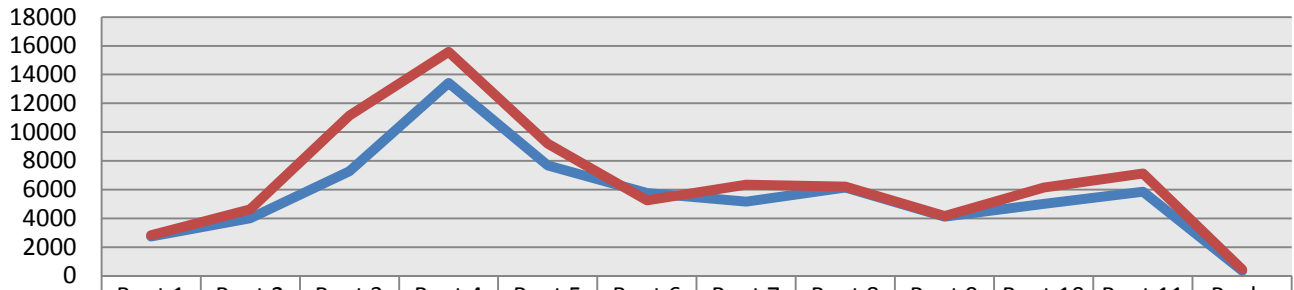
2019 Calls for Service (CFS) by Beat *



Beat	Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4	Beat 5	Beat 6	Beat 7	Beat 8	Beat 9	Beat 10	Beat 11	Peaks
Calls for Service	2832	4637	11158	15575	9193	5246	6349	6217	4165	6145	7116	458

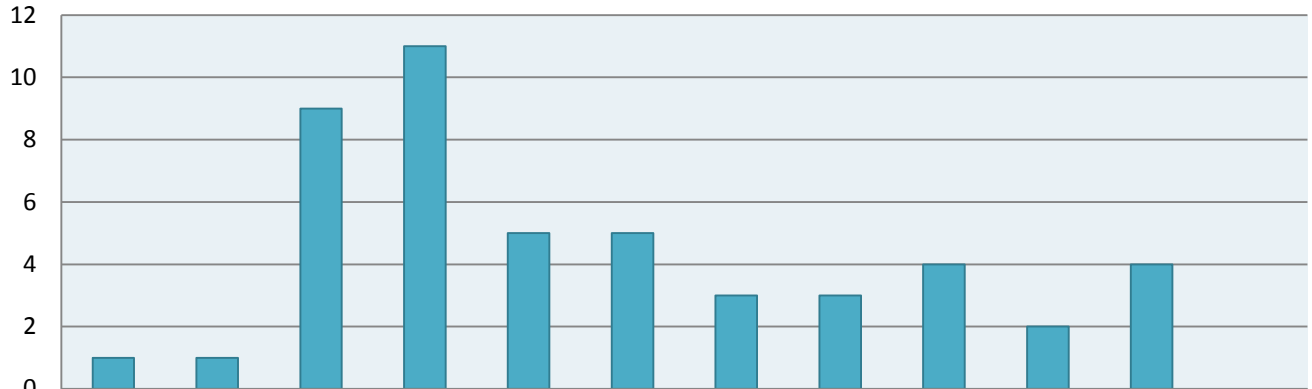
*The remaining 1232 Calls for Service are not associated with a specific beat, for example, "Citywide", and are not associated with a Use of Force Incident.

2020 vs 2019 CFS by Beat



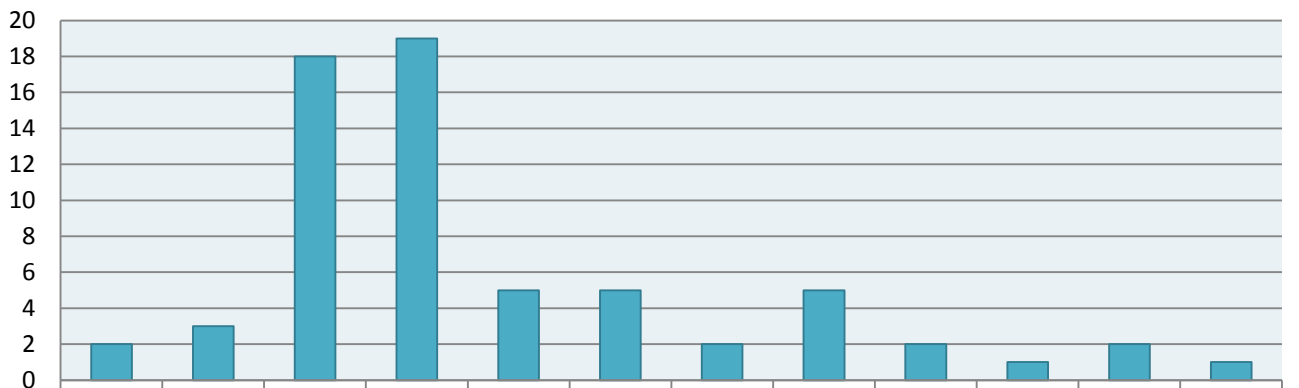
	Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4	Beat 5	Beat 6	Beat 7	Beat 8	Beat 9	Beat 10	Beat 11	Peaks
2020	2749	4006	7277	13409	7686	5774	5166	6138	4130	5012	5847	370
2019	2832	4637	11158	15575	9193	5246	6349	6217	4165	6145	7116	458

2020 UoF Incidents by Beat



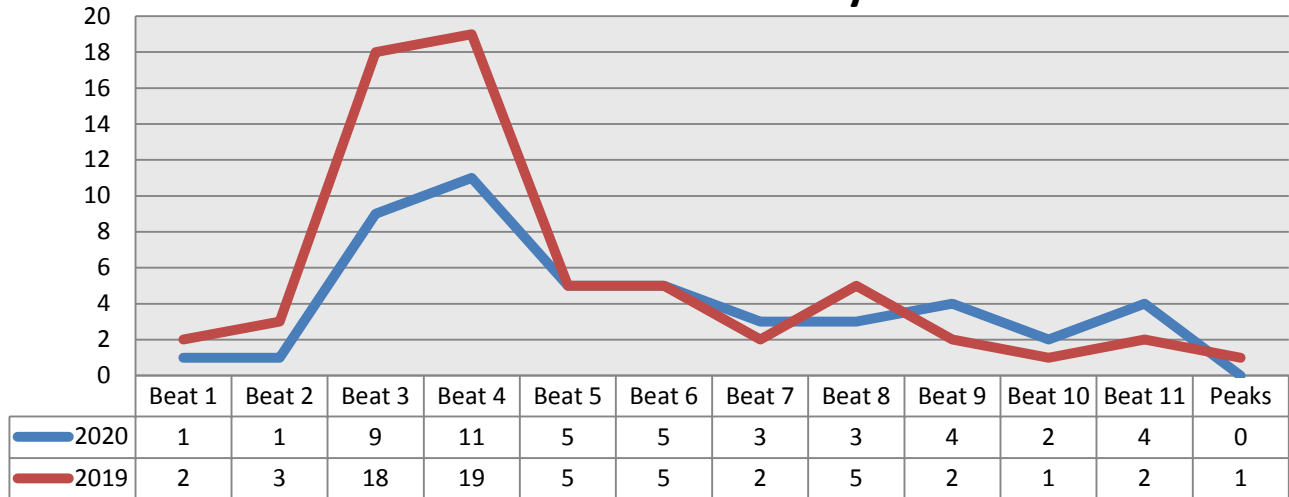
	Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4	Beat 5	Beat 6	Beat 7	Beat 8	Beat 9	Beat 10	Beat 11	Peaks
2020	1	1	9	11	5	5	3	3	4	2	4	0

2019 UoF Incidents by Beat

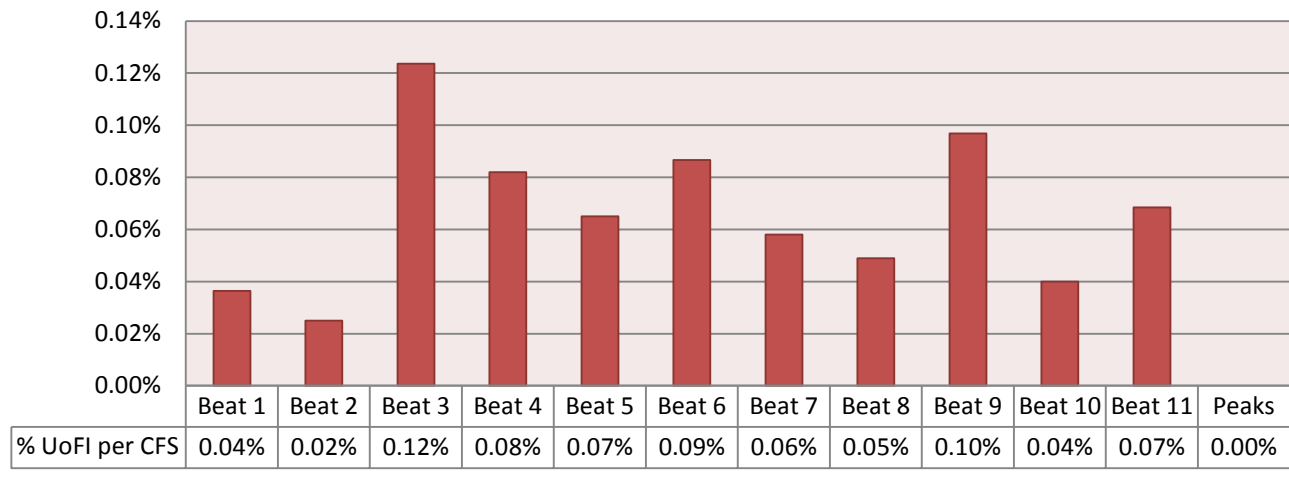


	Beat 1	Beat 2	Beat 3	Beat 4	Beat 5	Beat 6	Beat 7	Beat 8	Beat 9	Beat 10	Beat 11	Peaks
2019	2	3	18	19	5	5	2	5	2	1	2	1

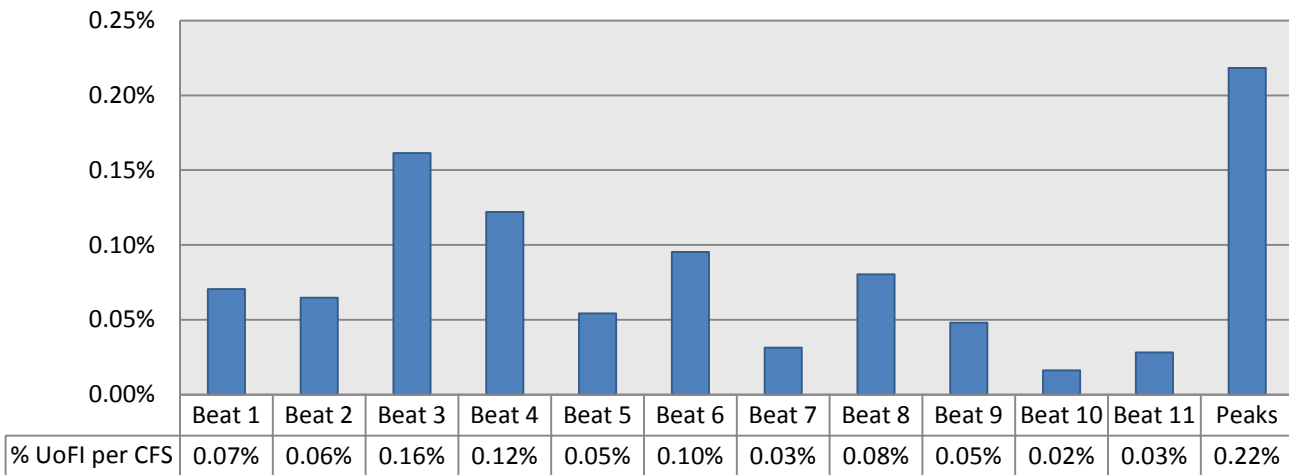
2020 vs 2019 UoF Incidents by Beat



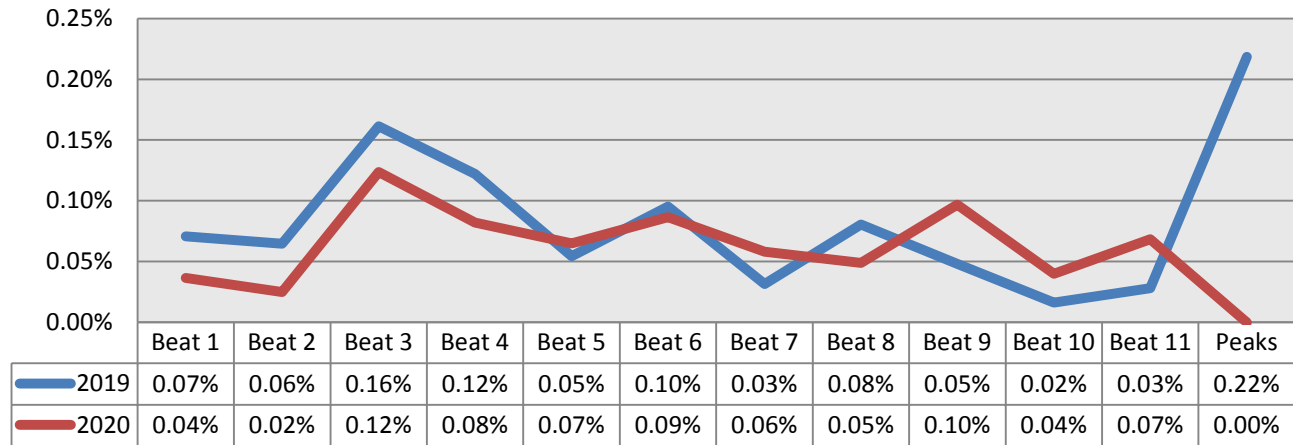
2020 % UoFI per CFS



2019 % UoFI per CFS

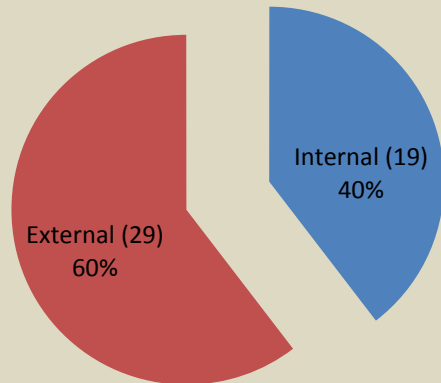


2020 vs 2019 %UoFI per CFS

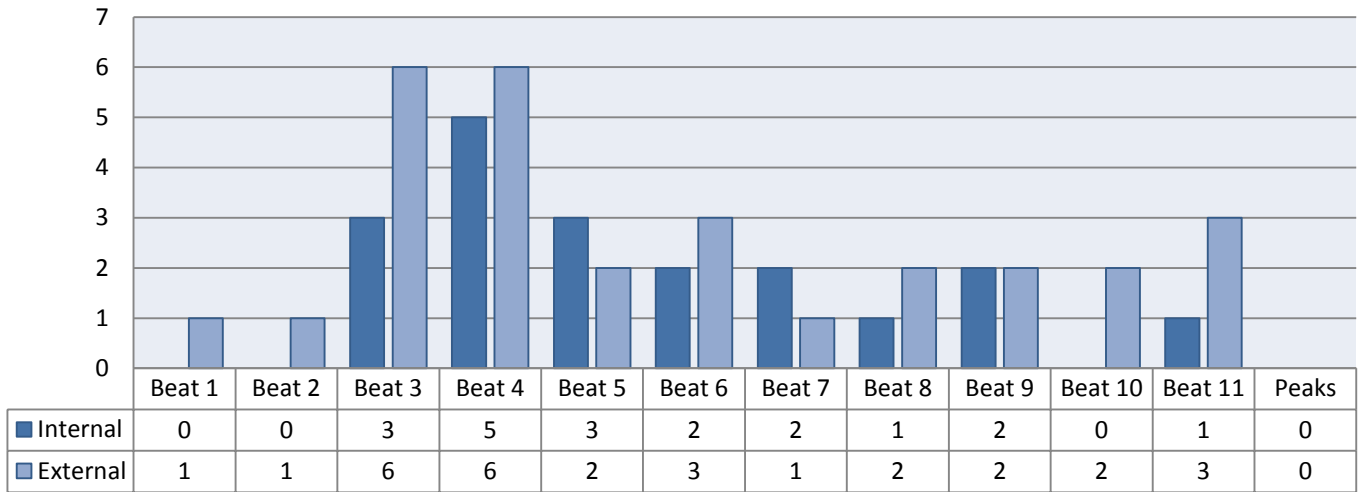


Calls for Service involving a Use of Force Incident were evaluated to determine if they were self-initiated or first reported by the officer (Internal) or were first reported by another source of information (External). External calls for service include those from other government agencies, other emergency services, service providers, health care professionals, and members of the public.

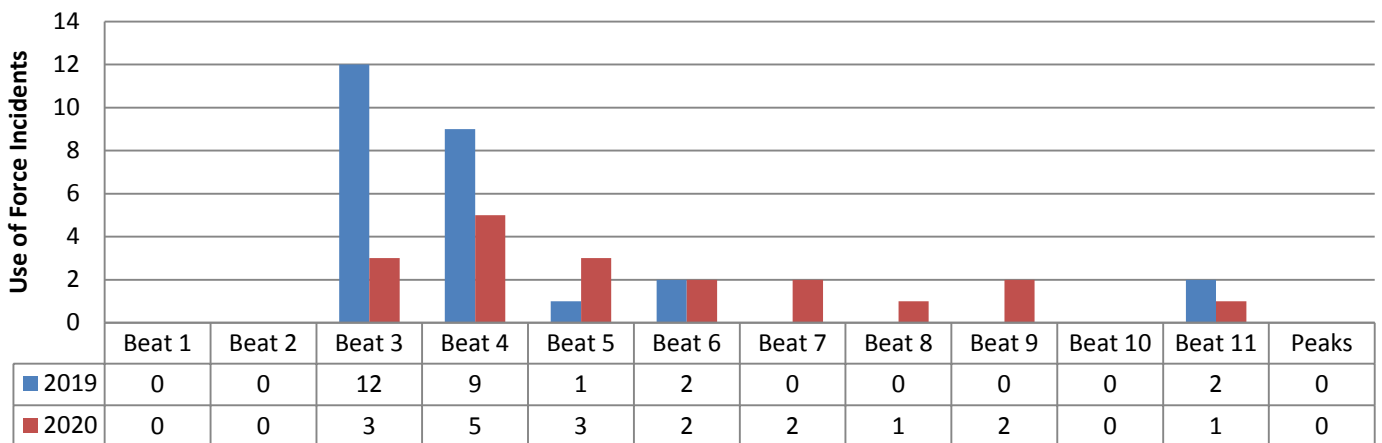
2020 Use of Force Incidents



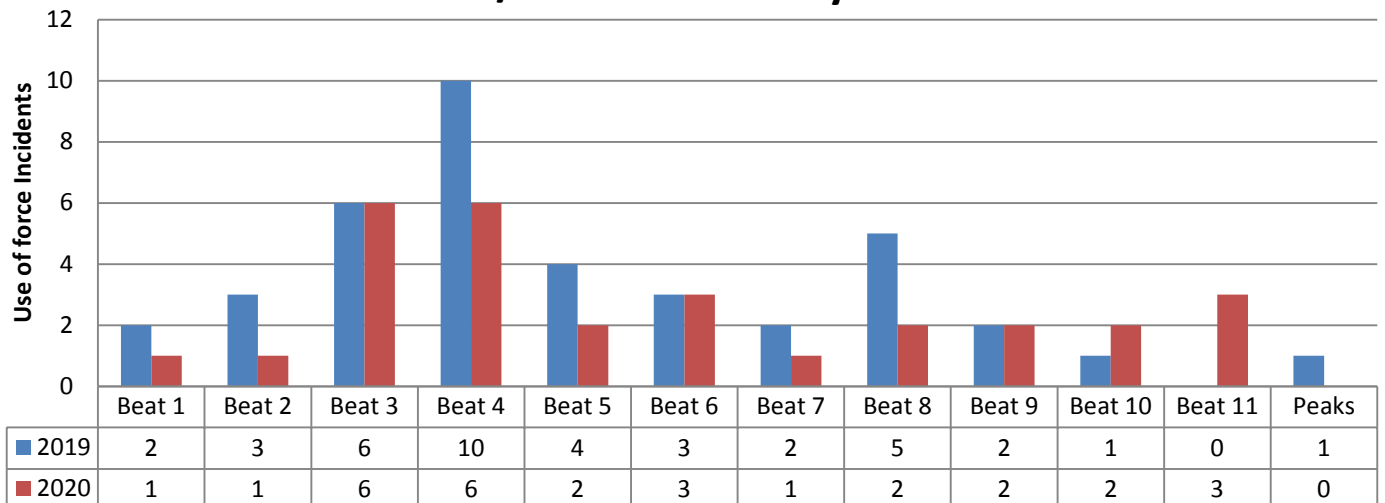
2020 UoFI Internal vs External by Patrol Beat



2019/2020 Internal by Beat



2019/2020 External by Beat



Use of Force by Team

The Police Department is divided into various Teams and Specialty Units. Each Team or Unit may have different assignments based on time of day or particular function.

The Patrol Division is primarily divided into three teams providing twenty-four hour a day uniformed patrol services. These are A-Team, covering from 6:30 am until 5:30 pm. B-Team, covering from 4:00 pm until 2:00 am, and C- Team which works from 9:00 pm until 7:00 am.

Each team has 5 squads. These squads stagger their start times and days off to maintain constant availability and coverage for patrol functions. With the exceptions of the "5" squads, the patrol officers work a 10-hour shift.

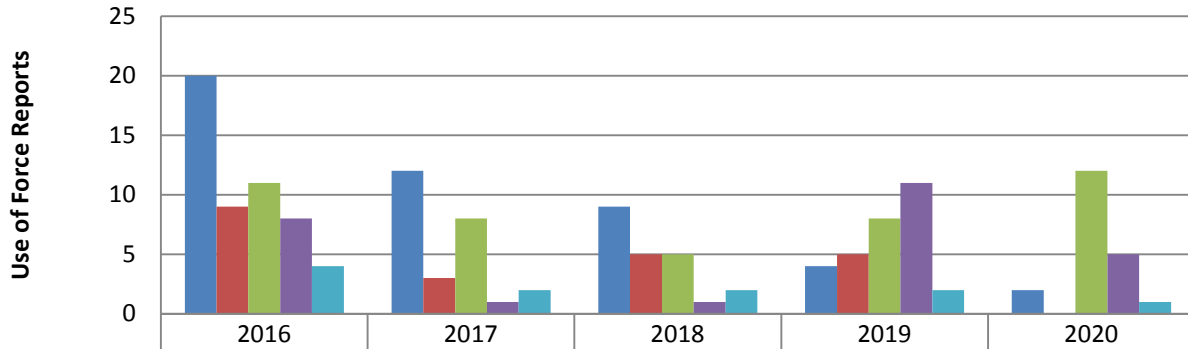
The Community Policing Unit (CPU) is a policing unit with officers in a wide variety of specialty assignments. This unit includes the youth services officer, school resource officers, and officers assigned to various districts within the city. These officers schedule is primarily during the day on Monday through Friday, however, their hours can vary based upon operational and community needs. Additionally, these officers are also occasionally assigned to supplement patrol teams.

The Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) is a specialty unit that conducts a variety of activities that include uniformed directed enforcement, supplemental uniformed details, and plainclothes (non-uniformed) operations and investigations. Their duty hours vary based upon the operational needs and assignments, however, they are primarily assigned to work from 1:00 pm until 9:00 pm Tuesday through Saturday.

The Other Teams include Chiefs Staff, which includes command level positions, Administration, Criminal Investigation Division (CID), the Traffic Unit, and Peaks Island Units.

Additionally, all deployments of the Special Reaction Team (SRT) are calculated as a use of force incident and are included in Other Teams.

A- Teams



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Patrol A-1	20	12	9	4	2
Patrol A-2	9	3	5	5	0
Patrol A-3	11	8	5	8	12
Patrol A-4	8	1	1	11	5
Patrol A-5	4	2	2	2	1

5 Year Totals:

Patrol A-1	47
Patrol A-2	22
Patrol A-3	44
Patrol A-4	26
Patrol A-5	11

2016	52
2017	26
2018	22
2019	30
2020	20
TOTAL:	150

A-Team is assigned to "Days", from 6:30 am until 5:30 pm every day.

A-1 Squad is assigned Tuesday through Friday from 6:30 am until 4:30 pm.

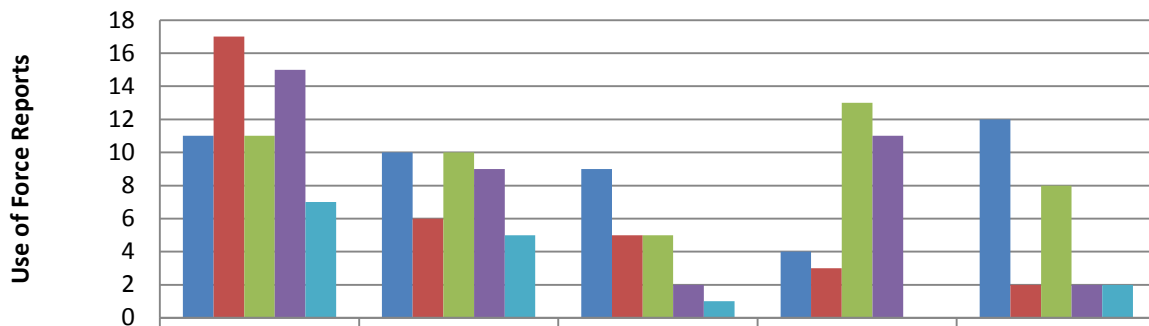
A-2 Squad is assigned Wednesday through Saturday from 7:30 pm until 5:30 pm.

A-3 Squad is assigned Friday through Monday from 6:30 pm until 4:30 pm.

A-4 Squad is assigned Saturday through Tuesday from 7:30 pm until 5:30 pm.

A-5 Squad is assigned Sunday through Thursday from 8:00 pm until 4:00 pm. (8 hours)

B- Teams



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Patrol B-1	11	10	9	4	12
Patrol B-2	17	6	5	3	2
Patrol B-3	11	10	5	13	8
Patrol B-4	15	9	2	11	2
Patrol B-5	7	5	1	0	2

5 Year Totals:

Patrol B-1	46
Patrol B-2	33
Patrol B-3	47
Patrol B-4	39
Patrol B-5	15

2016	61
2017	40
2018	22
2019	31
2020	26
TOTAL:	180

B-Team is assigned to "Evenings", from 4:00 pm until 3:00 am pm every day.

B-1 Squad is assigned Tuesday through Friday from 4:00 pm until 2:00 am.

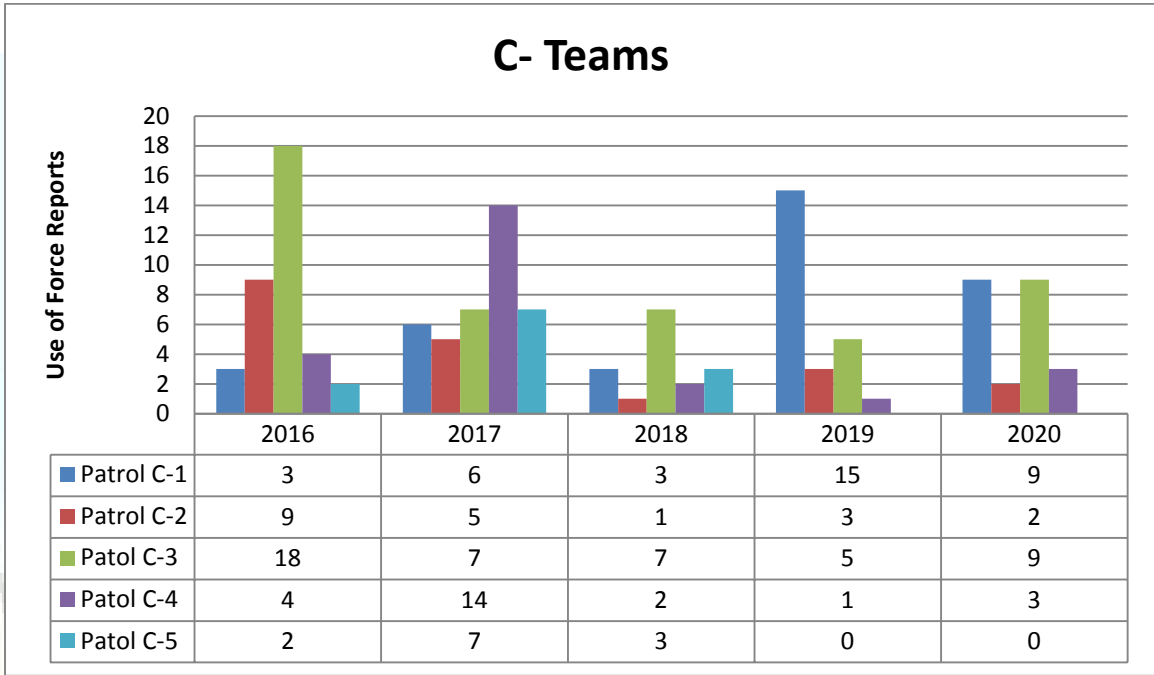
B-2 Squad is assigned Wednesday through Saturday from 4:00 pm until 2:00 am.

B-3 Squad is assigned Friday through Monday from 4:00 pm until 2:00 am.

B-4 Squad is assigned Saturday through Tuesday from 4:00 pm until 2:00 am.

B-5 Squad is assigned Sunday through Thursday from 1:00 pm until 9:00 pm (8 hours)

C- Teams



5 Year Totals:

Patrol C-1	36
Patrol C-2	20
Patrol C-3	46
Patrol C-4	24
Patrol C-5	12

2016	36
2017	39
2018	16
2019	24
2020	23
TOTAL:	138

C-Team is assigned to "Nights", from 9:00 pm until 8:00 am every day.

C-1 Squad is assigned Tuesday through Friday from 9:00 pm until 7:00 am.

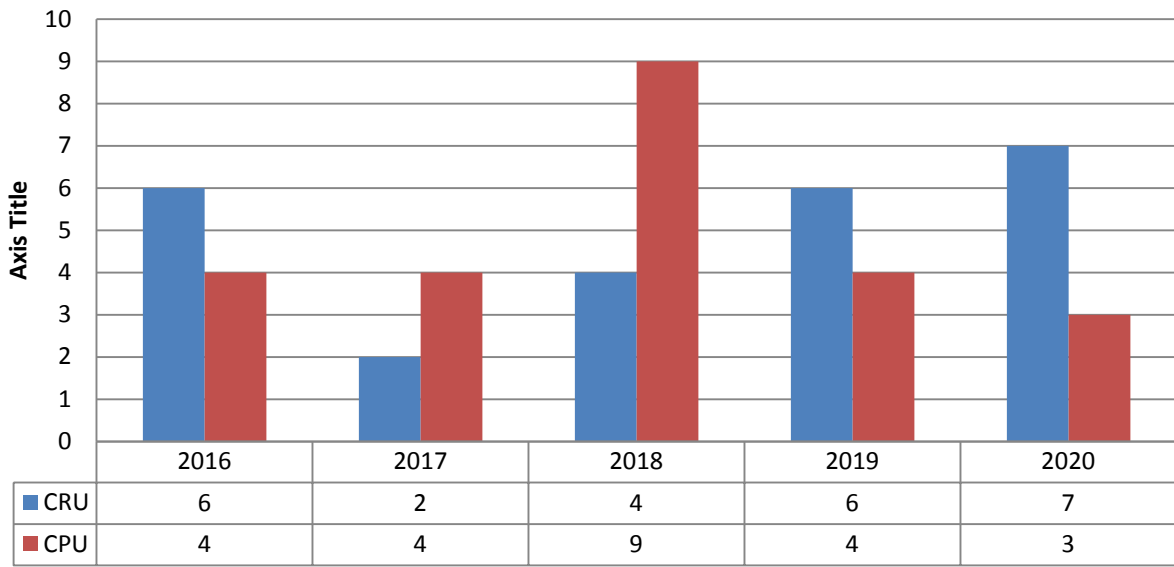
C-2 Squad is assigned Wednesday through Saturday from 10:00 pm until 8:00 am.

C-3 Squad is assigned Friday through Monday from 9:00 pm until 7:00 am.

C-4 Squad is assigned Saturday through Tuesday from 10:00 pm until 8:00 am.

C-5 Squad is assigned Sunday through Thursday from 12:00 am until 8:00 am (8 hours)

Crime Reduction and Community Policing Units



5 Year Totals:

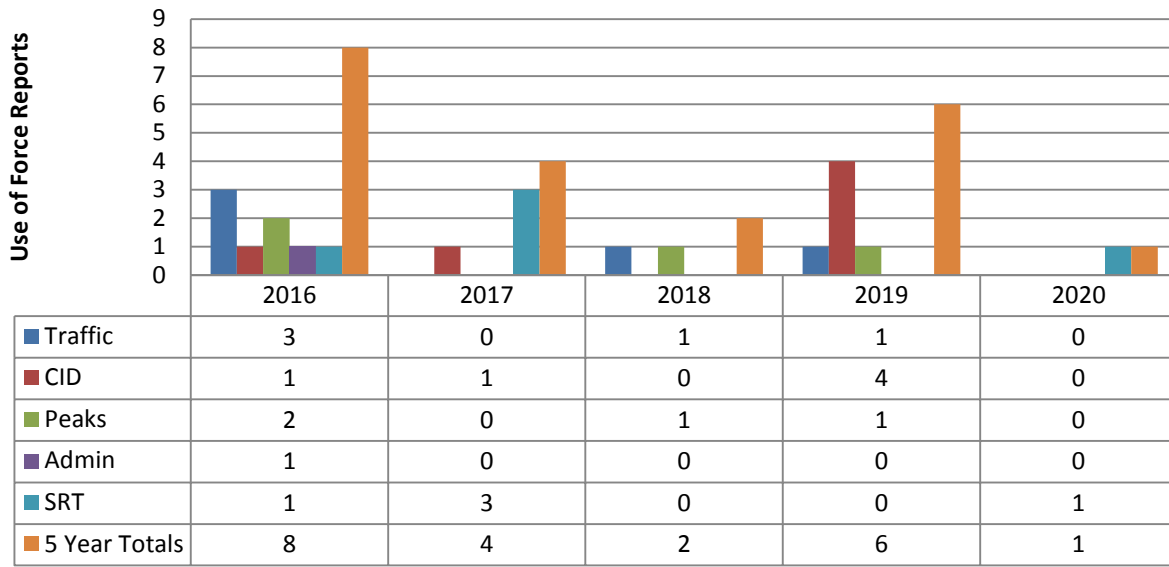
CRU	25
CPU	24

2016	10
2017	6
2018	13
2019	10
2020	10
Total	49

CRU- Crime Reduction Unit is assigned Tuesday through Saturday from 1:00 pm to 9:00 pm.

CPU – Community Policing Unit is assigned various hours Monday through Saturday.

Other Teams

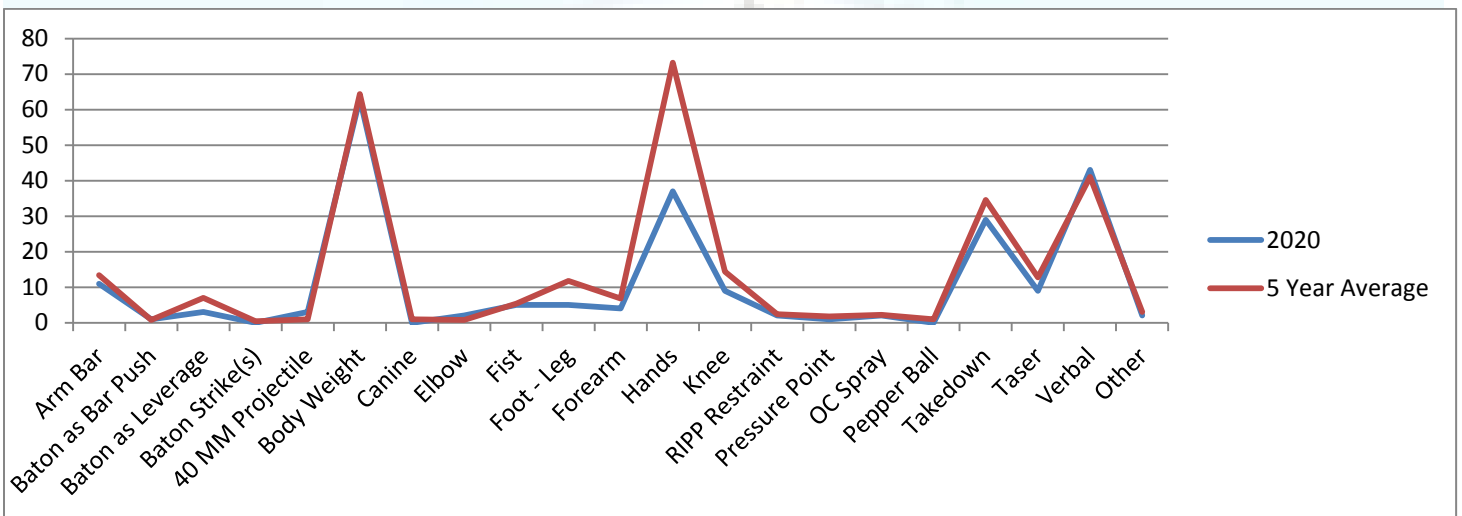


5 Year Totals:

Traffic	5
CID	6
Peaks Island	4
Admin	1
SRT	5

2016	8
2017	4
2018	2
2019	6
2020	1
TOTAL:	21

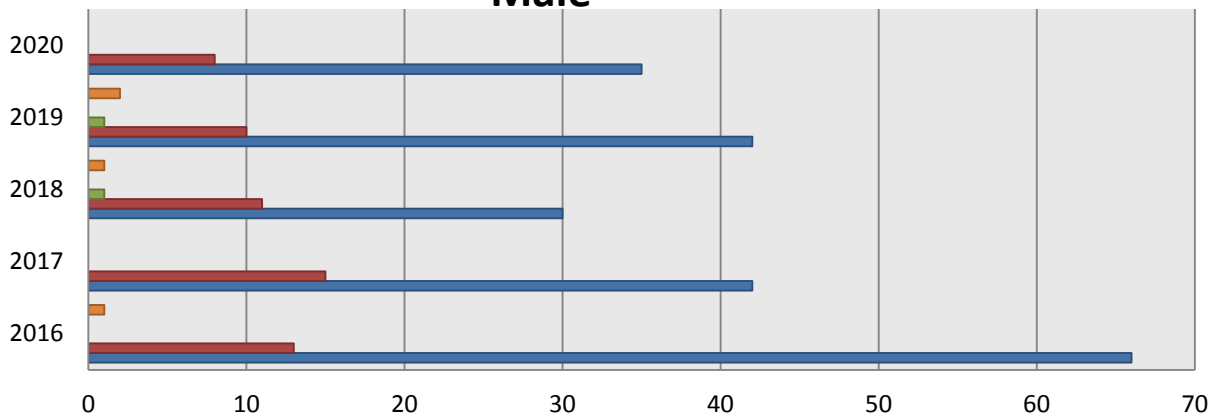
Type of Force Used



<u>Type of Force</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>5 Year Average</u>
Arm Bar	21	15	6	14	11	67	13.4
Baton as Bar Push	1	2	0	0	1	4	0.8
Baton as Leverage	14	13	3	2	3	35	7
Baton Strike(s)	1	0	0	1	0	2	0.4
40 MM Projectile	0	0	2	0	3	5	1
Body Weight	74	63	54	68	63	322	64.4
Canine	2	3	0	0	0	5	1
Elbow	1	0	0	1	2	4	0.8
Fist	4	11	1	6	5	27	5.4
Foot - Leg	7	11	23	13	5	59	11.8
Forearm	10	7	6	7	4	34	6.8
Hands	117	75	67	70	37	366	73.2
Knee	24	17	9	13	9	72	14.4
RIPP Restraint	6	4	0	0	2	12	2.4
Pressure Point	1	7	0	0	1	9	1.8
OC Spray	3	1	1	4	2	11	2.2
Pepper Ball	4	0	1	0	0	5	1
Takedown	48	35	25	36	29	173	34.6
Taser	25	17	3	10	9	64	12.8
Verbal	34	46	22	60	43	205	41
Other	8	4	0	1	2	15	3

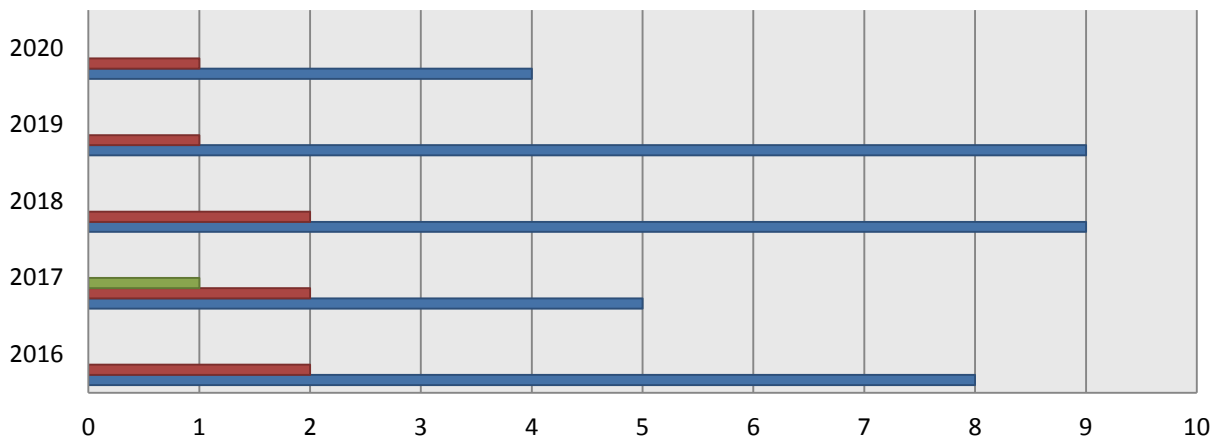
5 Year Use of Force Incidents by Race and Gender

Male



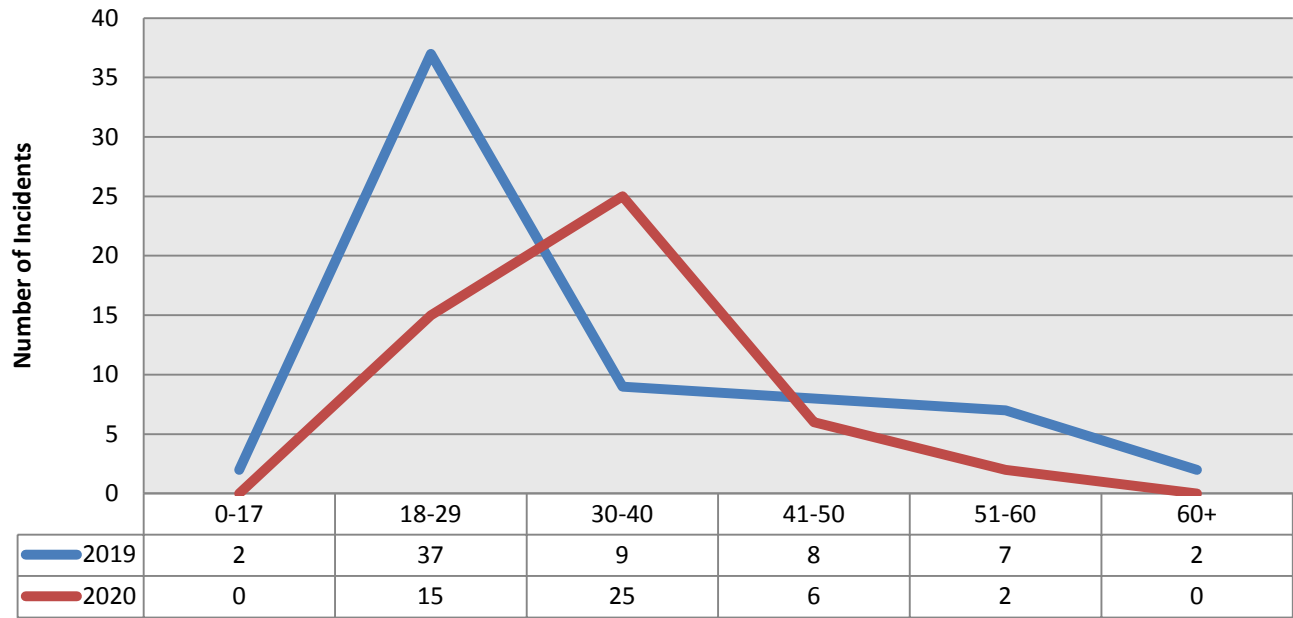
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unknown	1	0	1	2	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	1	1	0
Black	13	15	11	10	8
White	66	42	30	42	35

Female

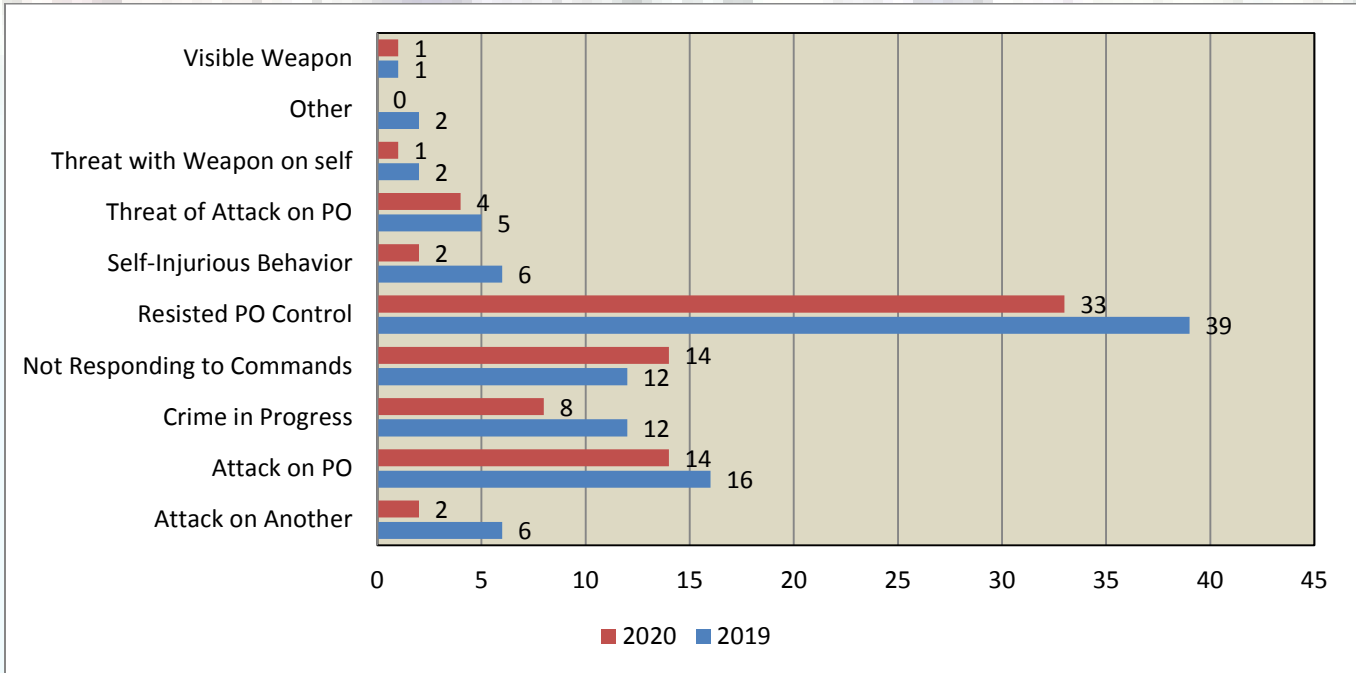


	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	0	0
American Indian	0	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	1	0	0	0
Black	2	2	2	1	1
White	8	5	9	9	4

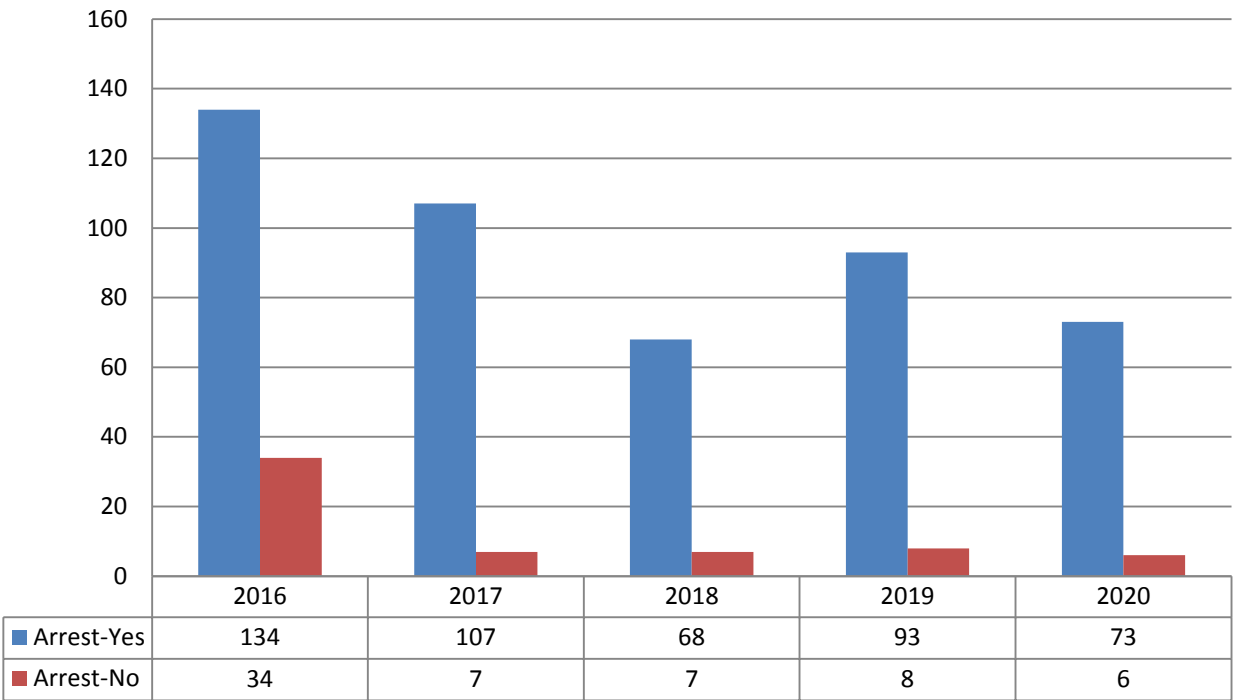
2019/2020 Use of Force Incidents by Age



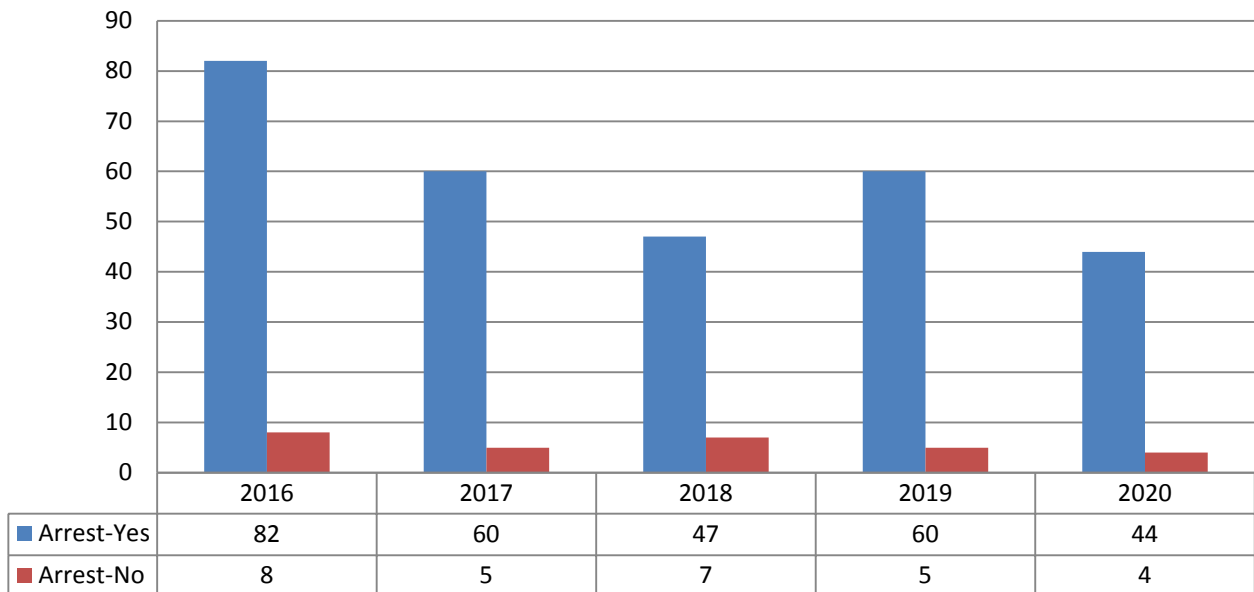
2020/2019 Use of Force Reason



UoF Reports: Arrest vs No Arrest

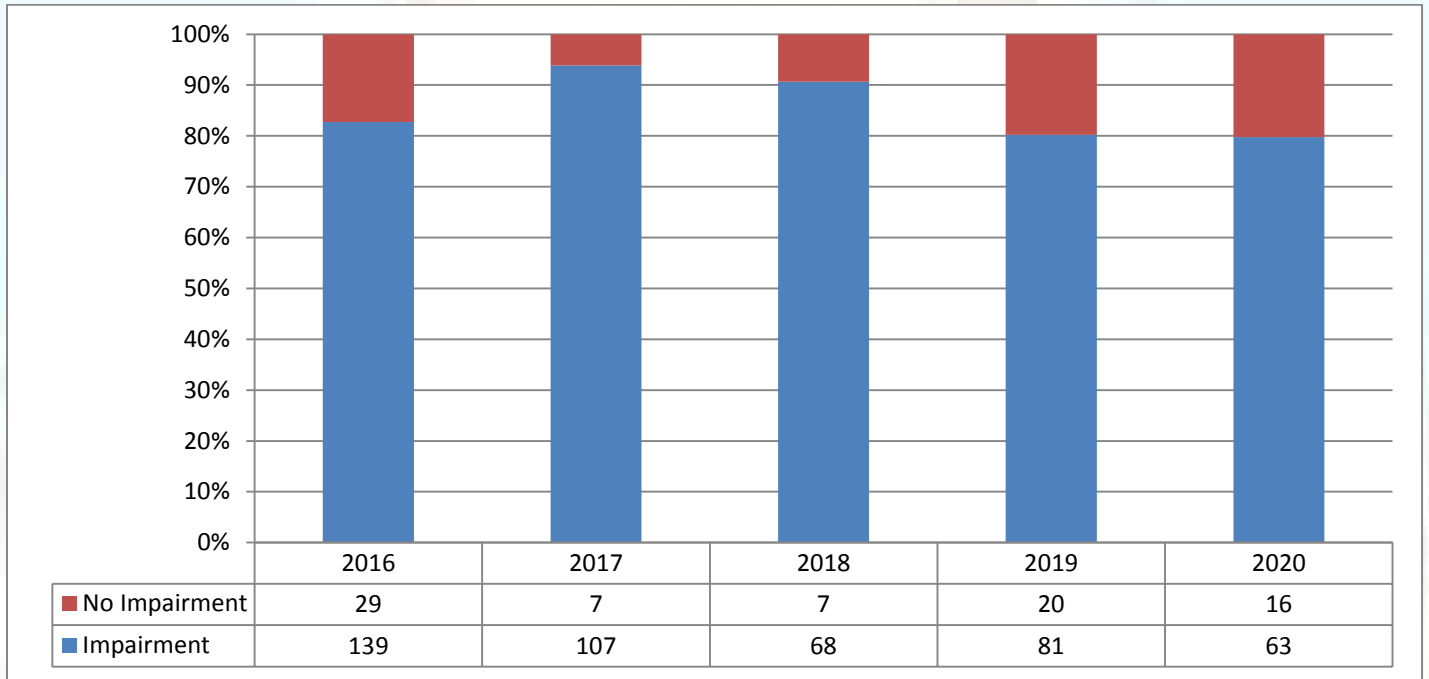


UoF Incidents: Arrest vs No Arrest

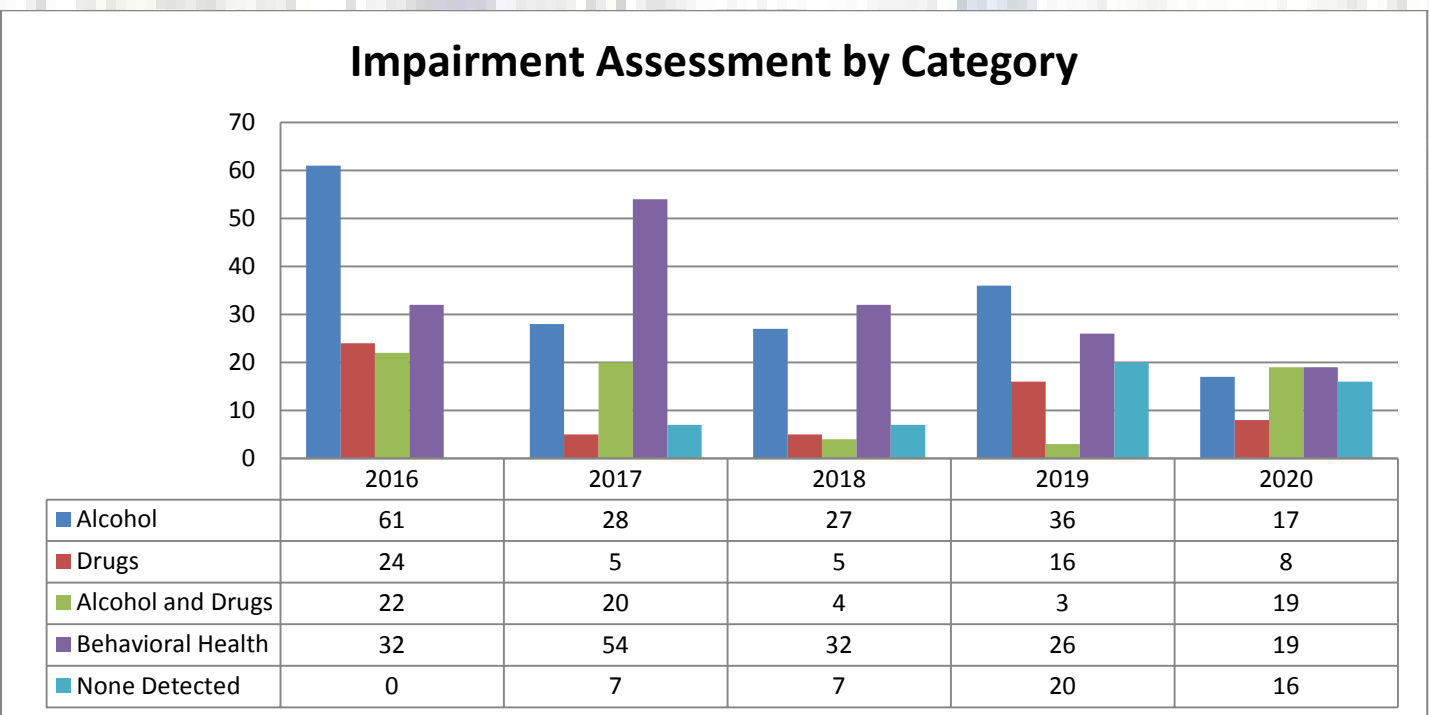


Impairment

The Department requires each officer to indicate if the individual has a level of impairment when the use of force incident occurred. The officers make the assessment based on individual admissions, interviews, and evaluations. Officers also use their personal knowledge, experience, and training to assess the individuals' cognitive levels.

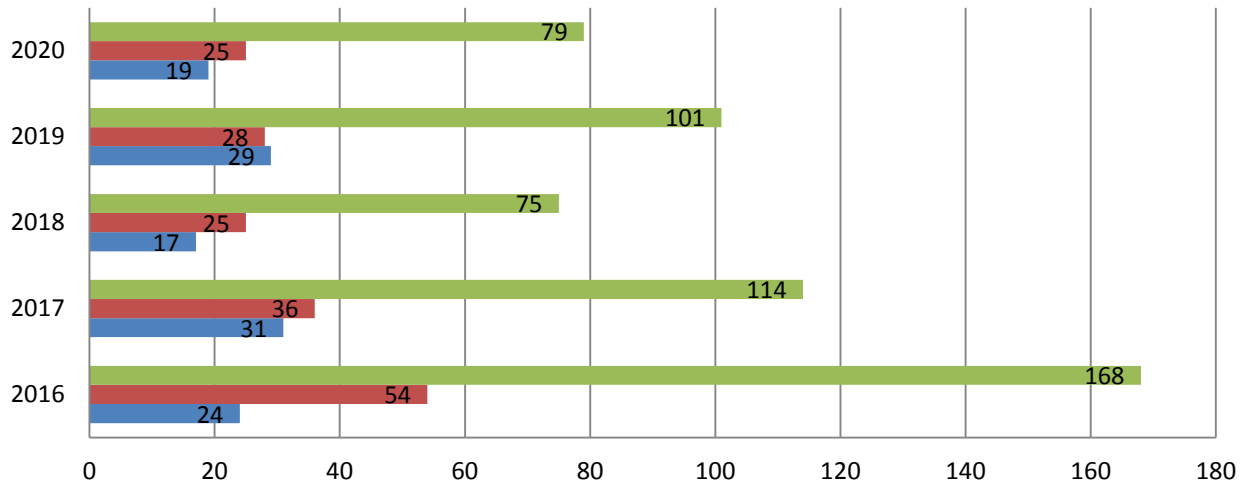


Impairment Assessment by Category



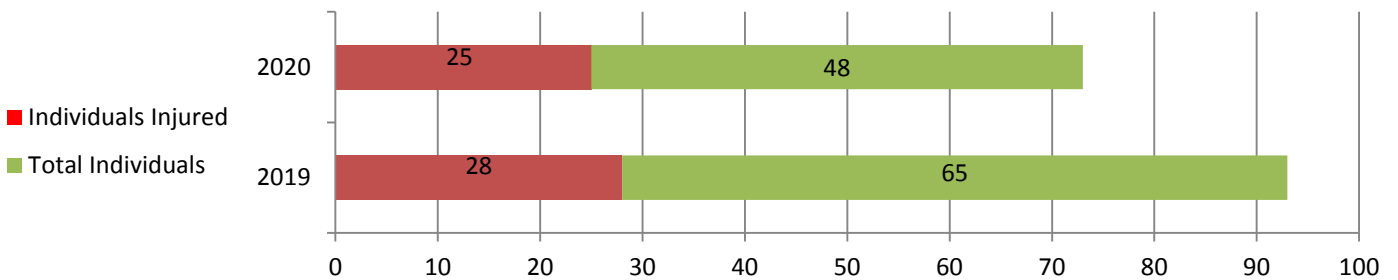
*In 2017 the Categories were modified to their current definitions and None Detected was added.

Officer vs Individuals Injured



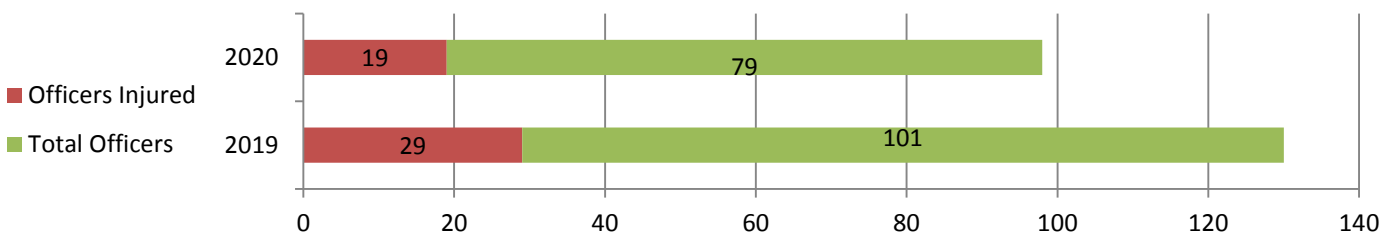
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total UoF Reports	168	114	75	101	79
Individual Injured	54	36	25	28	25
Officer Injured	24	31	17	29	19

Individuals Injured



In 2020 52% of the subjects were reported to be injured, compared to 43% in 2019.

Officer Injuries



In 2020 24% of officers were reported to be injured, compared to 29% in 2019.

Analysis

UOF – Five Year Average

There have been 537 UOF reports over the last five years.

Our five-year average is 107 UOF reports.

There was a 22.8% decrease in UOF reports when comparing 2019 (101) to 2020 (79).

UOF – Race and Gender Comparison

In 2020 we used force on a Total of 48 Individuals compared to 65 in 2019.

In 35 (72.92%) of those cases, the subject was a white male.

In 8 (16.67%) of those cases, the subject was a Black male.

In 4 (8.33%) of those cases, the subject was a white female.

In 1 (2.08%) of those cases, the subject was a Black female.

In 0 (0.0%) of those cases, the subject was an Asian male.

In 0 (0.0%) of those cases, the subject was an Unknown male.

In 2020 there were a total of 2221 arrests made by Portland PD. 1826 or 82.2% were white and 355 or 16.0% were Black.

In 2019 there were a total of 2651 arrests made by Portland PD. 2162 or 81.6 % were white and 450 or 17.0 % were Black.

In 2020 force was used on 48 individuals. 39 were white, 9 were Black. 0 was Asian, and 0 was Unknown.

In 2020 force was used on 2.1% of the white subjects arrested and 2.5% of Black subjects

In 2019 force was used on 65 individuals. 51 were white, 11 were Black, 1 was Asian, and 2 were Unknown.

In 2019 force was used on 1.8% of the white subjects arrested and 2.4% of Black subjects.

2020 – Number of Officers per Incident

In 28 (58.33%) of the incidents, one (1) officer was involved in the UOF.

In 13 (27.08%) of the incidents, two (2) officers were involved in the UOF.

In 6 (12.5%) of the incidents, three (3) officers were involved in the UOF.

In 1 (2.08%) of the incidents, seven (7) officers were involved in the UOF.

UOF – Monthly / Day of Week/ Time of Day Comparison

January – 7.6 February – 12.8 March – 10.4 April – 8.4 May – 11.8 June – 9.4 July – 11.6 August – 9.2
September – 9.8 October – 10.2 November – 6.4 December – 9.4

The five-year average shows February (12.8) and May (11.8) are the months with the most UOF reports.

In 2020, March (13) and October (17) posted the highest numbers. It should be noted that one incident in November accounted for 7 Use of Force Reports.

UOF – Monthly / Day of Week/ Time of Day Comparison (cont.)

The five-year average shows Saturday (18.2) and Sunday (18.6) are the days with the most UOF.

In 2020 Thursday (20) and Friday (16) posted the highest numbers.

The five-year average shows Monday (12) and Wednesday (12.6) are the lowest reported.

2020 showed Saturday (8), and Wednesday (0) as the lowest.

Over the past five years, the hours between 03:00 and 12:00 show the lowest UOF Reports and 13:00 to 02:00 being the highest. The hours from 01:00 to 01:59 (53) and 17:00 to 17:59 (42) had the highest number of UOF Reports.

2020 showed hours from 23:00 to 23:59 (11) and 18:00 to 18:59 (9) had the highest number of UOF Reports.

UOF –Patrol Team Comparisons

Over the past five years force used by shift was: A-Team – 150, B Team – 180, C Team – 138.

In 2020 A-3 (12 UOF), B-1 (12 UOF), and C-1 and C-3 (9 UOF) were the highest.

In 2019 C-1 (15 UOF), B-3 (13 UOF), and A-4 (11 UOF) were the highest.

UOF – Geographic Location- Patrol Beat (2020/2019)

In 2020 Patrol Beat 3 (Old Port) and Beat 4 (Bayside) had the highest number of Use of Force Incidents, with 9 and 11 respectively. Beat 4 had the highest volume of calls for service, 13,409. Beat 3 was third in call volume at 7,277.

Beat 3- 9 Use of Force Incidents

5 of the 9 UoFIs (55.6%) are associated with a fight or recent assault call for service.

6 of the 9 UoFIs (66.7%) involved a cognitively impaired individual, with 3 of the 9 (33.3%) involving alcohol.

0 of the 9 UoFIs (0.0%) were associated with the special assignment of Old Port Foot beats patrols.

9 of the 9 (100%) UoFIs were associated with patrol units.

Beat 4- 11 Use of Force Incidents

5 of the 11 UoFIs (45.5%) are associated with a fight or recent assault call for service

8 of the 11 UoFIs (72.7%) involved a cognitively impaired individual, with 4 of the 11 (36.4%) involving drugs.

2 of the 11 (18.2%) were associated with the special assignment of Bayside Detail patrols.

11 of the 11 (100%) UoFIs were associated with patrol units.

In 2019 Patrol Beat 3 (Old Port) and Beat 4 (Bayside) had the highest number of Use of Force Incidents with 18 and 19 respectively. They also had the highest number of calls for service with 11,158 in Beat 3 and 15,575 in Beat 4.

Beat 3- 18 Use of Force Incidents

12 of the 18 UoFIs (67%) are associated with a fight or recent assault call for service.

17 of the 18 UoFIs (94%) involved a cognitively impaired individual, with 13 of the 17 (76%) involving alcohol.

10 of the 18 UoFIs (56%) were associated with the special assignment of Old Port Foot beats patrols.

7 of the 18 UoFIs were associated with patrol units.

Beat 4- 19 Use of Force Incidents

11 of the 19 UoFIs (58%) are associated with a fight or recent assault call for service

17 of the 19 UoFIs (89%) involved a cognitively impaired individual, with 9 of the 17 (53%) involving drugs.

6 of the 19 (32%) were associated with the special assignment of Bayside Detail patrols.

11 of the 19 UoFIs (89%) were associated with patrol units.

UOF – Internal (Self-Initiated) & External (Not Self-Initiated) Calls for Service- Patrol Beat

Calls for Service involving a Use of Force Incident were evaluated to determine if they were first reported by the officer self-initiated (Internal) or were first reported by another source of information (External).

In 2020:

Of the 48 UoFI, 19 (40%) were (Internal) self-initiated calls for service, and 39 (60%) were from External (not self-initiated calls for service).

Of the 9 UoFI in Beat 3, 3 (33.3%) were Internal and 6 (66.7%) were External.

Of the 11 UoFI in Beat 4, 5(45.5%) were Internal and 6(54.5%) were External.

In 2019:

Of the 65 UoFI, 26 (40%) were (Internal) self-initiated calls for service, and 39 (60%) were from External (not self-initiated calls for service).

Of the 18 UoFI in Beat 3, 12 (67%) were self-initiated and 6 (33%) were not.

Of the 19 UoFI in Beat 4, 9(47%) were self-initiated and 10(53%) were not.

UOF – Type of Force Used Comparison

Most Common UOF Type:

2020– Bodyweight (63), Hands (37), Takedown (29), Arm Bar (11), and Knee (9)

2019 – Hands (70), Bodyweight (68), Takedown (36), Arm Bar (14) Foot/Leg sweep and Knee (13 each)

2018 – Hands (67), Bodyweight (54), Takedown (25), Foot/Leg Sweep (23), and Knee (9)

2017 – Hands (75), Bodyweight (63), Takedown (35), Taser (17), and Knee (17)

2016 - Hands (117), Bodyweight (74), Takedown (48), Taser (25), and Knee (24)

* The use of a KNEE as a type of force used refers to a "knee strike", usually to a large muscle group such as the thigh. The use of a knee to the head or as part of a neck hold is considered lethal force.

UOF – Impairment Assessment

In 2017 the Categories were modified to their current definitions and None Detected was added.

2016 – 139 out of 168 (83%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2017 – 107 out of 114 (94%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2018 – 68 out of 75 (91%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2019 – 81 out of 101 (80%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

2020 – 63 out of 79 (80%) of the UOF Reports indicated a level of Impairment

The 5-year average is 85% of the UOF Reports indicate the individual had some level of impairment.

UOF – Individual & Officer Injured

The number of Individual Injuries decreased from 28 in 2019 to 25 in 2020.

Individual injuries increased from 43% of all UOF Contacts in 2019 to 52% in 2020.

The number of Officers' injuries decreased from 29 in 2019 to 19 in 2020.

Officers' injuries decreased from 29% of all UOF contacts in 2019 to 24% in 2020.

In 2019 65 individuals had force used on them by 101 officers.

In 2020 48 individuals had force used on them by 79 officers.

In 2019, 28 of the 65, or 43% of the Individuals were injured as a result of the UOF.

In 2020, 25 of the 48, or 52% of the Individuals were injured as a result of the UOF.

In 2019, 4 (6%) were reported to be injured prior to the police contact.

In 2020, 3 (6%) were reported to be injured prior to the police contact.

In 2019, 4 (6%) were reported to be injured BOTH before and as a result of the UOF.

In 2020, 2 (4%) were reported to be injured BOTH before and as a result of the UOF.

UOF – Most Commonly Cited Reason for the Use of Force

In 2020:

- #1) Resisted Police Officer Control (33)
- #2) Not Responding to Commands (14) / Attack on Police Officer (14)
- #3) Crimes in Progress (8)

In 2019:

- #1) Resisted Police Officer Control (38)
- #2) Attacks on Police Officer (16)
- #3) Not Responding to Commands (12)

UOF – Arrest vs. No Arrest

In 2019, 60 of the 65 (92.3%) subjects that force was used on were arrested.

In 2020, 44 of the 48 (91.7%) subjects that force was used on were arrested.

In 2019, 4 of the 65 (6.2%) subjects that force was used on were not arrested and taken to the hospital for Behavioral Health Issues.

In 2020, 4 of the 48 (8.3%) subjects that force was used on were not arrested and taken to the hospital for Behavioral Health Issues.

In 2019 1 of the 65 (1.5%) subjects that force was used on was released without charges or transport.

In 2020 0 of the 48 (0.0%) subjects that force was used on was released without charges or transport.

Recommendations

Although 2020 showed a percentage decrease in the number of individuals that were noted to have a level of impairment, the overall percentage remains high. Additionally, the pattern of impairment with individuals involved in Use of Force Incidents demonstrates the importance of de-escalation techniques and skills. It is recommended that the Department continues its emphasis on de-escalation to include additional scenario-based training, incorporating a practical application of force, to improve the proficiency of the officers, as well as allowing for the critical review of policies, procedures, and techniques.

It is also recommended that the Department continue to emphasize the importance of consistent and accurate impairment assessments and proper documentation.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lt. Clifford Strout