



Knoxville Police Department

Annual Response to Resistance Analysis

2017



Prepared by
Lt. Jerry L. Armstrong



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"When resistance to police action or threat to human life is encountered and reasonable alternatives have been considered, a reasonable response to resistance may be employed. Based upon the circumstances of the situations, only a response which is reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the lives of officers or another, shall be applied. A response to gain control of a situation will be used with restraint and in proportion to the legitimate objective to be achieved."

-KPD General Order 1.6, Response to Resistance

2017 Annual Response to Resistance

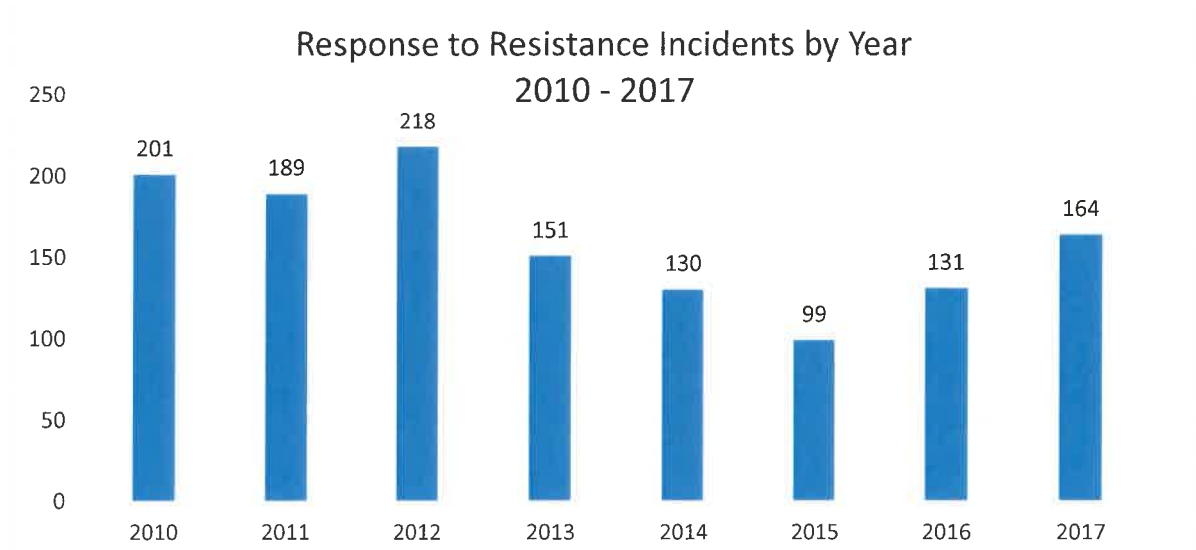
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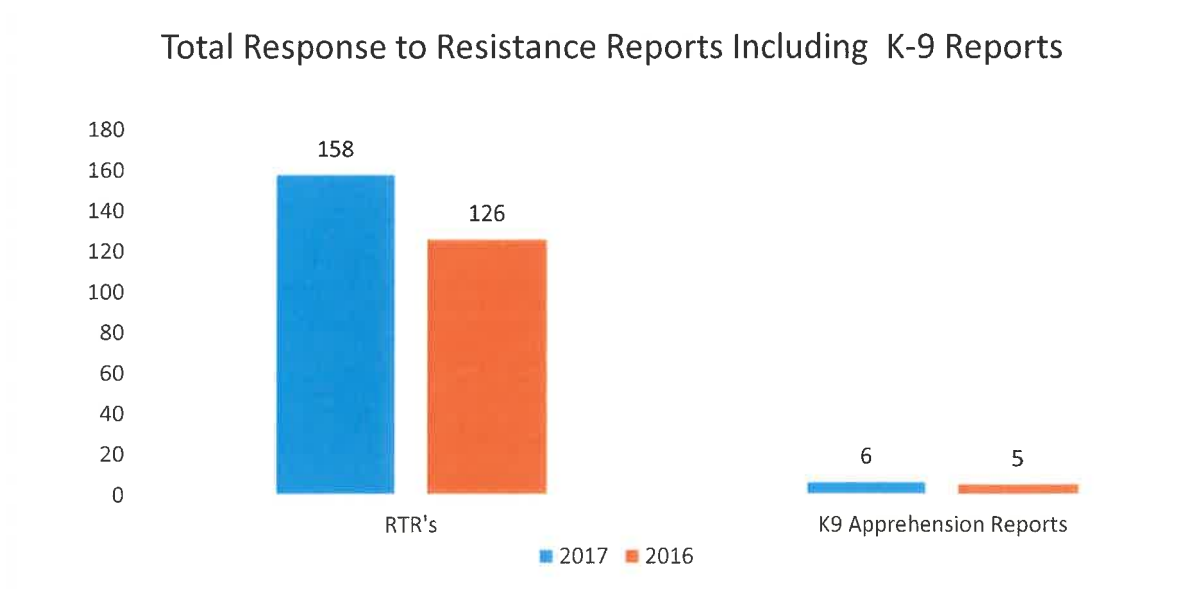
Executive Summary

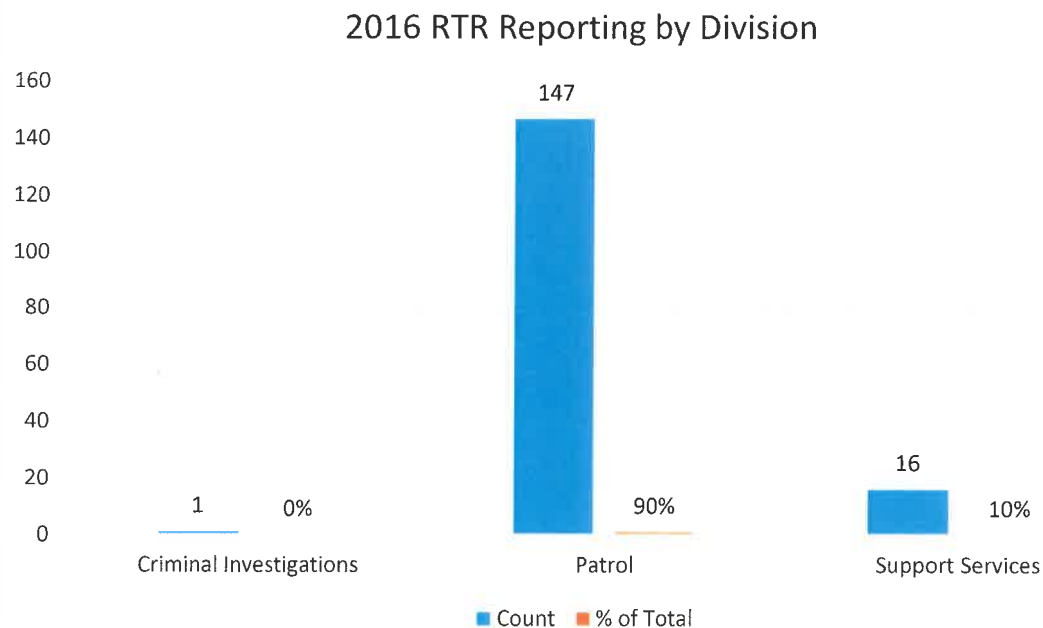
Annual Response to Resistance Analysis – 2017

On November 12, 2017, the Knoxville Police Department had its first officer involved shooting (OIS) since July of 2014. The department went over three (3) years without an officer involved shooting and had a total of two (2) OIS for 2017. In 2017 during the course of their duties, officers of the Knoxville Police Department engaged in documentable force against 164 people (including K-9 Apprehension reports) who were actively resisting officers' efforts during arrests or incidents involving persons taken into protective custody. In comparison to the previous year, there were (33) more Response to Resistance Reports completed, a 25% increase from 2016. In 2017, there were 10,225 individuals arrested which is fewer people arrested than in 2016. In 2017, 1.6% of the Knoxville Police Department's arrests resulted in a police officer having to use force on an individual. These numbers reflect what has been the trend compared to (1.12%) in 2013, (.98%) in 2014, (.83%) 2015 and (1.2%) 2016. Over the last two (2) years there has been an increase in the number of RTR's completed by officers. It is important to note that the low percentage of officers needing to employ force to make an arrest reflects on the training, education, and professionalism of officers at the Knoxville Police Department.



As reflected in the above chart, there was an increase of (33) Response to Resistance Reports (RTR) in 2017. This is a 25% increase from 2016 trending upward the last two (2) years. As can be seen in the chart, in 2012 there was a peak with (218) incidents reported with a downward trend through 2015 with a low of (99) incidents. Of the 164 incidents that required a Response to Resistance Report in 2017, (6) were K-9 Use/Apprehension Reports which resulted in a bite. It is important to note that only those K-9 reports that resulted in a bite are included in this analysis.





The most significant increase in response to resistance reporting was in the Patrol Division which was unusual given there were (622) less arrests in 2017. Patrol has historically accounted for the majority of Response to Resistance Reports, as a function of their daily duties, and any significant changes will be represented in Patrol Division reporting. The Patrol Division accounted for (147) of 164 incidents in 2017.

The Support Services Division, which contains the SRO (School Resource Officer) Unit experienced an increase in the number of response to resistance incidents reported. SRO's reported (10) Response to Resistance Reports in 2016. That number rose to 16 in 2017. The Management Services Division had no response to resistance incidents reported and the Criminal Investigative Division (C.I.D.) submitted (1) Response to Resistance Reports for 2017, a decrease of (2) from 2016.

As per Knoxville Police Department General Order 1.6, "Response to Resistance," during the 2017 calendar year any member who applied any type of lethal or less lethal weapon(s) (to include impact weapons and munitions, OC spray and Electronic Control Device) that was actually used (not merely displayed), and/or physical force was applied at the level of empty hand hard or greater, or instances where injury to the subject was visible or apparent, was

required to document their actions as well as the subject's precipitating actions, on a Response to Resistance Report.

POSSIBLE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE INCLINE IN INCIDENTS FOR 2017

In 2017, the Knoxville Police Department answered 247,425 calls for service which is an increase of 1.6% from 2016. The overall reduced numbers of staffing in patrol officers could be a contributing factor in the increase in numbers as well. This could explain the considerable decrease in the number of arrest and an increase in the number of RTR's. Another factor could be the amount of extra shiftwork and overtime officers are working.

KPD's Continued Commitment to Community Engagement

It is well worth noting that the Knoxville Police Department has continued to assertively seek ways to engage the community – both to educate the community about the police department and police procedures and to educate the members of the department regarding the perceptions and needs of the community it serves. The Citizens Police Academy (CPA) has been in place since 1995, with most graduates becoming members of the Citizens Police Academy Alumni Association (CPAAA), which provides volunteer assistance to the department and to the community as an outreach of the Department whenever needed. The Liaison Officer initiative is another example of how the department has responded to community concerns. This initiative has evolved from the department's commitment to have a specific officer assigned to a particular neighborhood and attend regularly scheduled monthly meetings. This ensures continuity in communication of problems and issues raised at these meetings to ensure that problem solving occurs and a response/information is provided by that officer. Liaison officers volunteer for this assignment and are provided special training as well as compensation for time they spend on these duties that may occur during "off-duty" time. Other initiatives include the Chaplain Corps, which is made up of community volunteers who have a minimum of five years of ministry or counseling service and complete a Chaplain Training Academy. Chaplains serve as a support service for the community in crisis situations as well as police department employees and their families. The KPD Explorer Unit is affiliated with the Boys Scouts of America and is comprised of individuals between the ages of 14 and 21 who have an

interest in law enforcement and volunteer their time to receive training and provide working support to the department. Additionally, all members of the department are encouraged to participate in community events. KPD took part in National Night Out, Shop with a Cop, Lonsdale Homecoming and kicked off a new program Coffee with a Cop on October 4th. Officers participated in a program (Straight Talk) with Austin East high schools students during Black History Month. The program involved reversal of roles where students got to experience what it was like to make traffic stops and see things from an officer's perspective. The Austin East Dance Team challenged the police officers to perform a dance routine on stage in front of the community. The purpose of the role reversal was to show that being a Dance Team member or a police officer requires a set of skills, preparation and hard work to be your best. This challenge required the officers to work really hard at learning the dance routines just to perform in front of an audience. Officers continue new initiatives and receive ongoing training in communication.

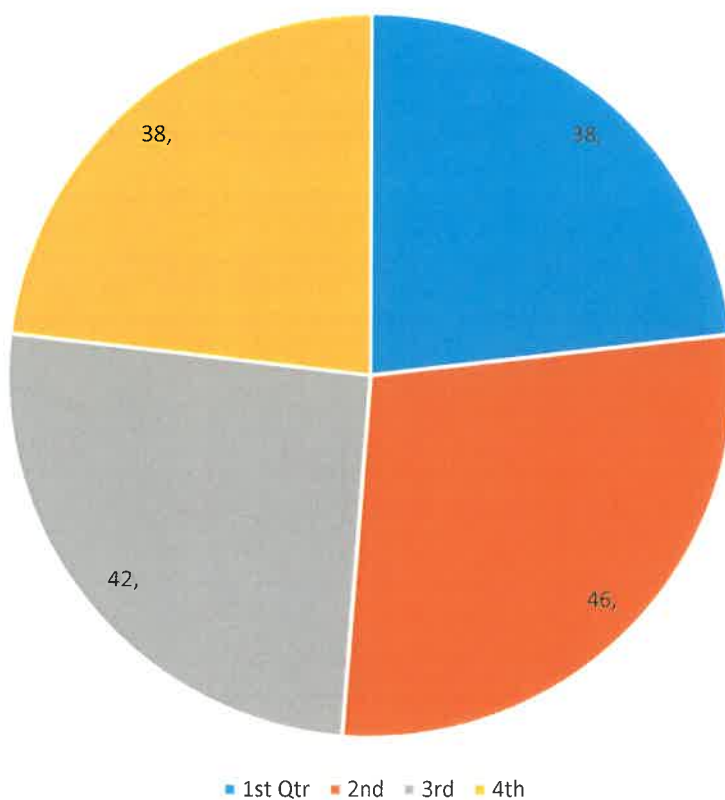
Recent Internal Investigations

During the 2017 calendar year, there were nine (9) Internal Affairs Unit investigations that involved use of force allegations compared to (1) in 2016. This is a considerable increase from the previous year. Two (2) of the use of forces incidents were officer involved shootings and are still under investigation. Of the seven (7) force cases that have been closed, only one (1) resulted in a sustained disposition. Even though it has been nearly five (5) years, it must also be noted that a high profile Use of Force investigation conducted back in 2013 resulted in three officers separating from the department and each one plead guilty to a felony and misdemeanor charge. This incident is still used as an example of what not to do during a response to resistance. The focus is three fold: Officers are trained to foster community relationships through community engagement, community communication, and accountability.

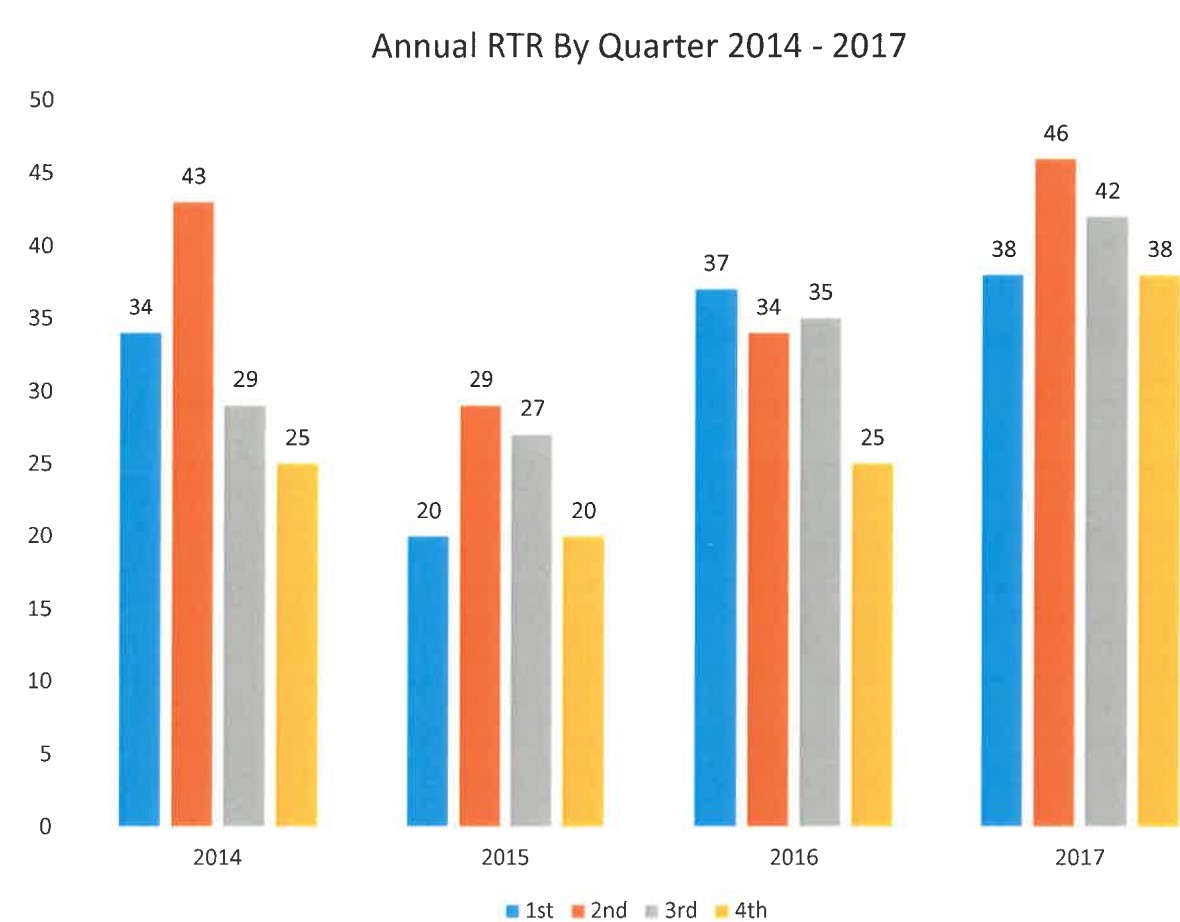
2017 Quarterly Summary

During the 2017 calendar year, the 2nd quarter accounted for the highest number of Response to Resistance Reports with (46) having been submitted. The 3rd quarter was close behind with (42) reported incidents while the 1st and 4th quarters reported (38) incidents a piece. As indicated in the chart below with the exception of the 2nd quarter, reporting was fairly consistent across the board.

2017 RTR by Quarter

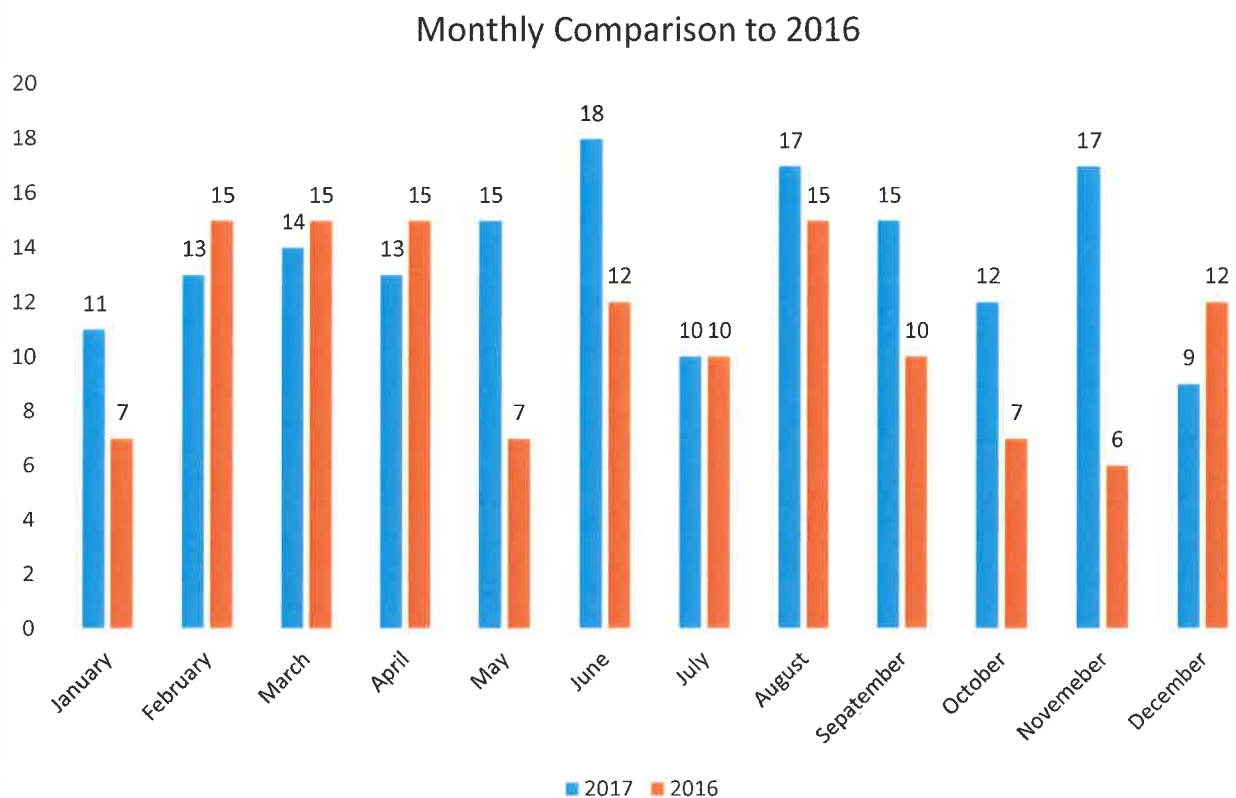


Below is a comparison over the past four years, by quarter. While the 2nd quarter has consistently reflected the highest number of Response to Resistance incidents, the 4th quarter has historically had the fewest incidents.



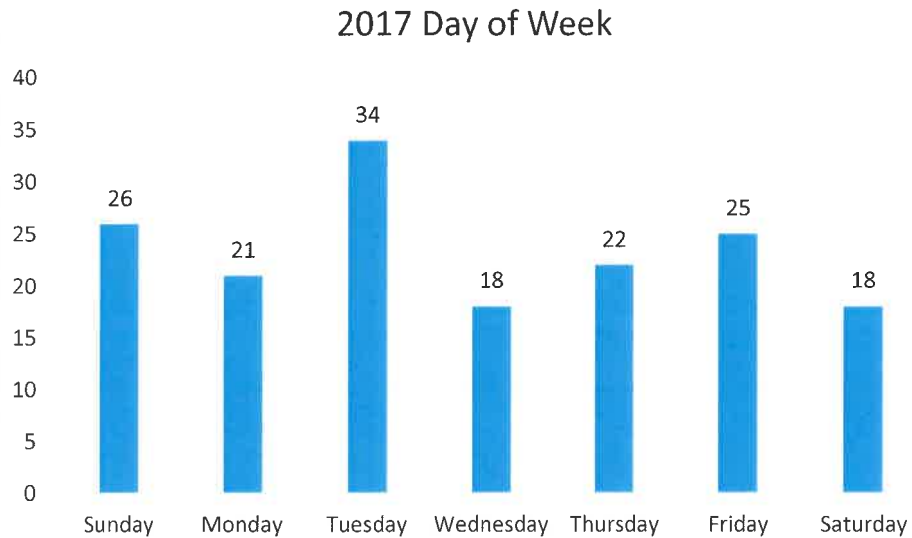
2017 Monthly Response to Resistance Reporting

The chart below shows that during the 2017 calendar year, June had the highest number of RTR's with (18), while August and November tied for second place with (17) RTR's. Third place went to March with (14) as February and April were in fourth place with (13) reported incidents. December had the lowest number of incidents with (9). The top three month of June, August and November of 2017 accounted for 32 % of the 164 Response to Resistance reports

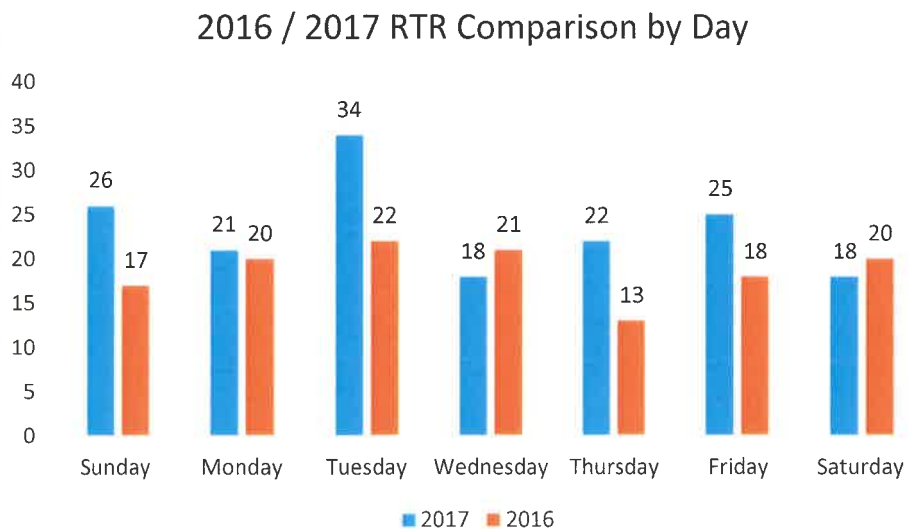


2017 Response to Resistance Reporting by Day of Week

Tuesday experienced the highest number of RTR's for 2017 with (34). The second highest incidents occurred on Sunday with (26). Friday was in third place with (25) and Thursday was in fourth place with (22). The top three days accounted for 52% of the RTR's for the year. The work week, Monday through Friday accounted for 73% of the RTRs for the year

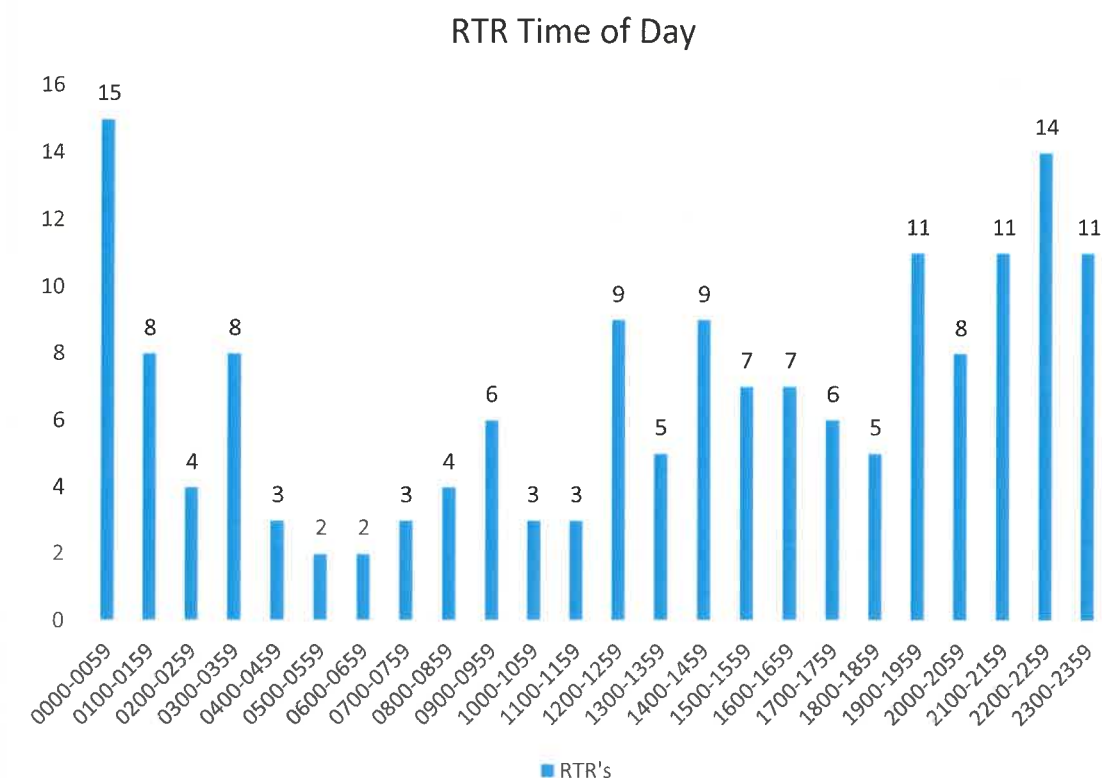


In Comparison to the 2016 report, Tuesday remained in first place with the highest number of RTR occurrences. Wednesday and Saturday were the days with the lowest number of RTR incidents (18) in 2017 while Thursday had the lowest number (13) in 2016.



2017 Response to Resistance by Time of Day

During 2017, the most active single hour of the day was the hour between 0000 and 0059. This hour accounted for (15) RTRs. The most active four hour block of time was the hours between 2100 and 0059. These hours accounted for (51) RTRs, or 31% of the RTRs for the year. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the least active hours for RTRs were the hours between 0400 and 0759 that accounted for (10) RTR's. There was not a time frame that didn't have at least two (2) Response to Resistance incidents reported.

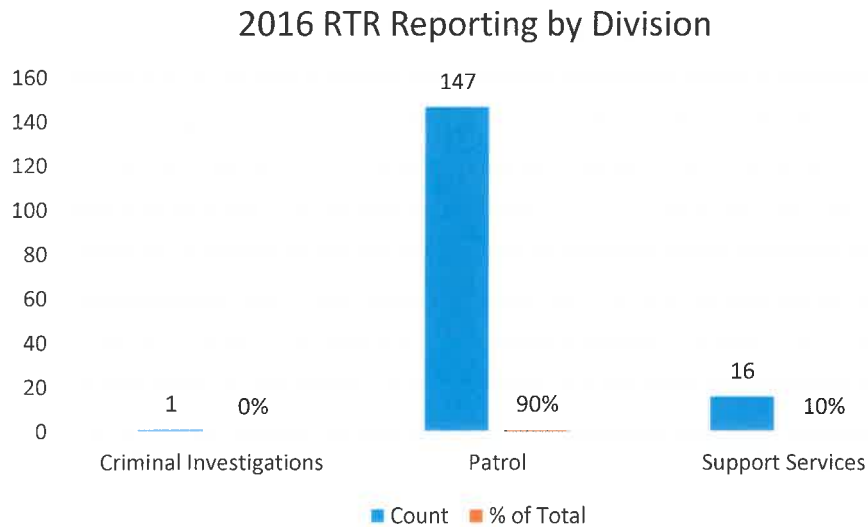


Yearly Overview by Time of Day (2014 - 2017)

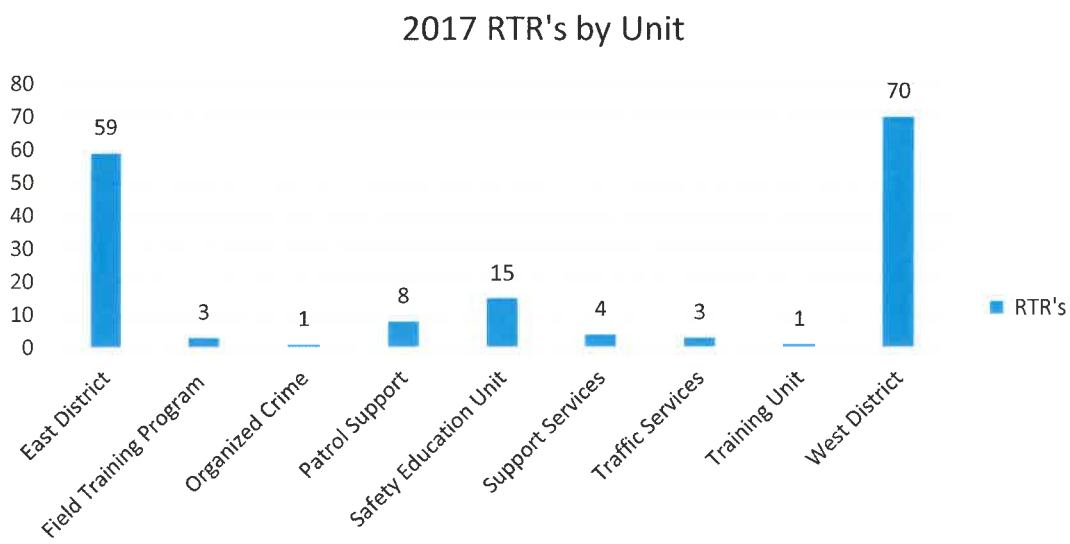
	2017	2016	2015	2014
0000-0059	15	8	5	11
0100-0159	8	7	5	10
0200-0259	4	10	6	11
0300-0359	8	5	4	5
0400-0459	3	4	1	2
0500-0559	2	3	0	1
0600-0659	2	2	1	0
0700-0759	3	3	0	2
0800-0859	4	2	0	6
0900-0959	6	1	0	2
1000-1059	3	0	4	2
1100-1159	3	0	3	3
1200-1259	9	4	2	3
1300-1359	5	5	7	6
1400-1459	9	2	5	3
1500-1559	7	8	3	7
1600-1659	7	7	6	7
1700-1759	6	5	6	10
1800-1859	5	6	5	8
1900-1959	11	5	7	6
2000-2059	8	9	4	3
2100-2159	11	10	9	5
2200-2259	14	10	8	8
2300-2359	11	15	8	9
TOTAL	164	131	99	130

Response to Resistance Reporting by Division/District/Unit

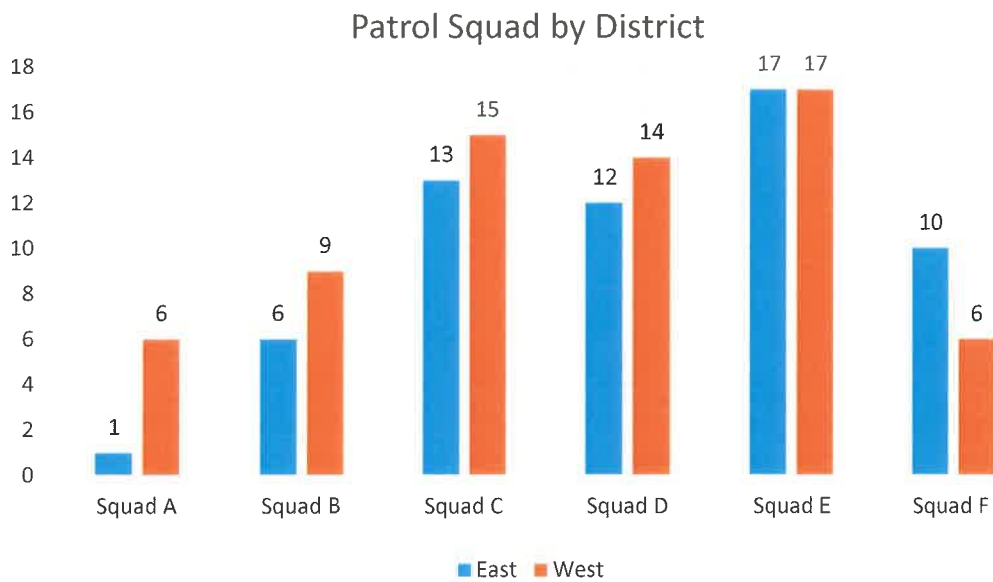
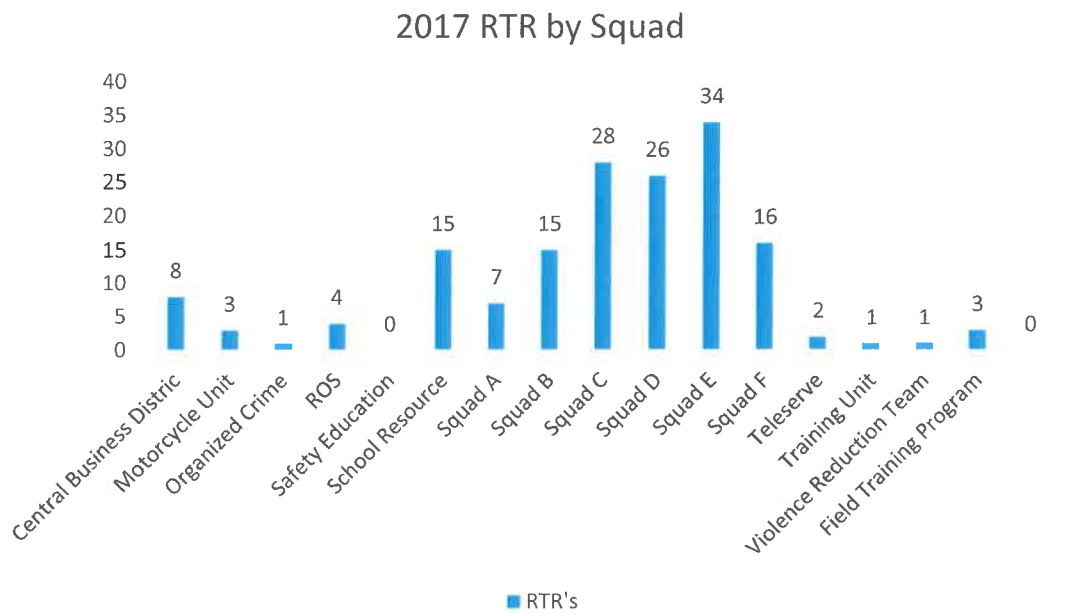
The Patrol Division has historically accounted for the majority of Response to Resistance Reports due to the factors involved in their daily assignments, tasks and duties. The chart below shows that during 2017, the Patrol Division accounted for (147) RTR's, followed by the Support Services Division with (16) and Criminal Investigative Division with (1).



The chart below illustrates the Response to Resistance Reports submitted by District / Unit within the Departmental Divisions.



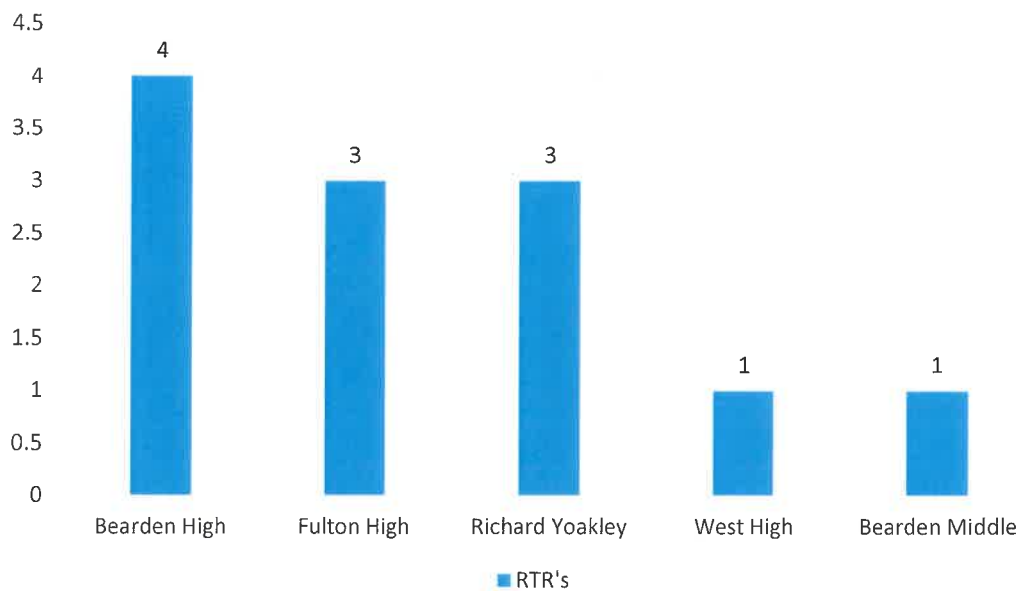
The below chart depicts the number of Response to Resistance Reports submitted by Squad and Unit.



2017 SRO Response to Resistance Overview

School Resource Officers (which are part of Support Services) reported twelve (12) RTR's in performance of their assigned duties during 2017, an increase of two (2) from the previous year. All of the twelve (12) responses involved a juvenile subject. Three (3) of the juvenile subjects reported or exhibited visible injuries of abrasions as a result of the force response, while one (1) subject required medical assistance to remove probes from a taser deployment. Four (4) officers reported injuries of minor scrapes and abrasions, laceration to thumb and a knee injury. It should be recognized that School Resource Officers may be required to respond to resistance while taking part in secondary assignments or duties not associated with their responsibilities at a school. Only those responses to resistance that were the direct result of their SRO assignment are represented in this section.

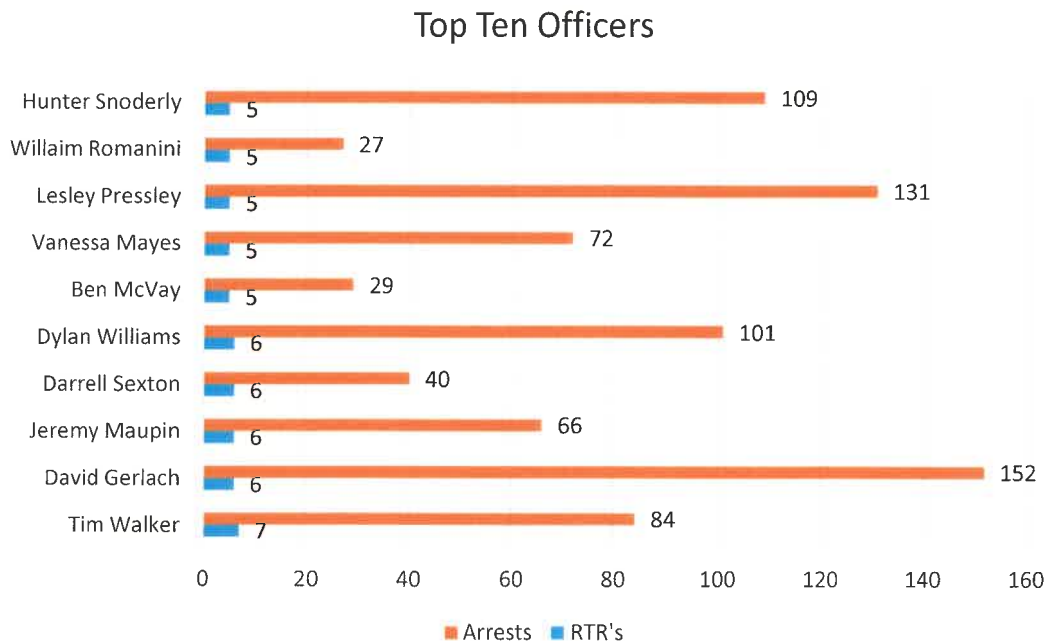
2017 School Resource Officers RTR's



Officers Documenting Response to Resistance During 2017

During 2017 there were a total of 273 officers that utilized 34 types of documentable force a total of 164 times. As previously stated, multiple officers may have employed several types of force on an individual subject. These figures do not capture witnessing officers that may have observed the force response but did not engage.

The chart below statistically depicts the top ten officers who employed 34% of force responses in 2017. All of the Officers are assigned to the Patrol Division except one (1) that is a School Resource Officer.



It should be noted that the remaining officers who responded with force during 2017 used it only four (4) times or less during the year. The following report (following page) is a listing of all the officers involved in a Response to Resistance in 2017.

Number of incidents by officer -- Jan 01, 2017 Dec 31, 2017

Type	Officer	#
Use of force	Timothy Walker	7
Use of force	David Gerlach	6
Use of force	Jeremy Maupin	6
Use of force	Darrell Sexton	6
Use of force	Dylan Williams	6
Use of force	Vanessa Mayes	5
Use of force	Benjamin McVay	5
Use of force	Lesley Pressley	5
Use of force	William Romanini	5
Use of force	Hunter Snoderly	5
Use of force	Darren Carden	4
Use of force	Brian Foulks	4
Use of force	Christopher Hutton	4
Use of force	David Lee	4
Use of force	Joseph Whitehead, II	4
Use of force	Jacob Wilson	4
Use of force	Zack Wilson	4
Use of force	Brandon Brewer	3
Use of force	Adam Broome	3
Use of force	Anthony DeLalla	3
Use of force	Garrett Fontanez	3
Use of force	Ian Green	3
Use of force	James Hunley	3
Use of force	Christopher Jones	3
Use of force	Eric Parks	3
Use of force	Roger Simmons	3
Use of force	Nathanael Skellenger	3
Use of force	Christopher Starr	3
Use of force	Alan Stonerock, Jr.	3
Use of force	William Thompson	3
Use of force	Thomas Turner	3
Use of force	Christopher Williams	3
Use of force	Stephanie Wilson	3
Use of force	Andy Young	3
Use of force	Christopher Bell	2
Use of force	Joseph Bowers, Jr.	2
Use of force	James Burrell	2
Use of force	Joshua Compton	2
Use of force	Michael Cooper	2
Use of force	Raiques Crump	2
Use of force	James Erskine	2
Use of force	Sean Ford	2
Use of force	Nelson Hamilton	2
Use of force	Brayden Hanson	2
Use of force	Barry Hardin	2
Use of force	Kenneth Harrell	2
Use of force	Stephen Henderson	2
Use of force	Andrew Huddleston	2
Use of force	James Kennedy, Jr.	2
Use of force	Horace Lane, III	2
Use of force	Nevin Long	2
Use of force	Keith Lyon	2
Use of force	Bryan Malone	2
Use of force	Andrew Markham	2
Use of force	Austin McCoy	2
Use of force	Dusty Miller	2
Use of force	Christopher Morgan	2
Use of force	Charles Roach	2
Use of force	Dan Roark	2
Use of force	Jacob Schettler	2
Use of force	Travis Shuler	2
Use of force	Derek Swartz	2

Use of force	Michael Tucker, Jr.	2
Use of force	Richard White	2
Use of force	James Wilson	2
Use of force	Donald Zerillo	2
Use of force	Wallace Armstrong	1
Use of force	Ryan Ayers	1
Use of force	Brian Baldwin	1
Use of force	Brian Bell	1
Use of force	Rachel Britt	1
Use of force	Christopher Burke	1
Use of force	Caleb Burrell	1
Use of force	Timothy Campbell	1
Use of force	Michael Chase	1
Use of force	B. Coffey	1
Use of force	Kristen Cox	1
Use of force	Jason Cunningham	1
Use of force	Michael Dabbelt	1
Use of force	Michael Deets	1
Use of force	William Dorwart	1
Use of force	Hakan Dururvurur	1
Use of force	Ricky Eastridge	1
Use of force	Timothy Edwards	1
Use of force	Thomas Epps	1
Use of force	Malinda Fortner	1
Use of force	Gerald George	1
Use of force	Jonathan Gomez	1
Use of force	Ethan Grantham	1
Use of force	JaJuan Hamilton	1
Use of force	Travis Harvey	1
Use of force	Bradley Heath	1
Use of force	Zackery Herman	1
Use of force	Jason Hughett	1
Use of force	Tracy Hunter	1
Use of force	Diondre' Jackson	1
Use of force	Steven Kaufman	1
Use of force	Justin Kellione	1
Use of force	Carl Kennedy	1
Use of force	Matthew Lawson	1
Use of force	Todd MacFaun	1
Use of force	Sergio Marrero	1
Use of force	John Martin	1
Use of force	Bobby Maxwell	1
Use of force	J. McCarter	1
Use of force	Rollin McGowan	1
Use of force	Bill McMahan	1
Use of force	Matthew Merritt	1
Use of force	John Morgan	1
Use of force	Brian Mullane	1
Use of force	Geoffrey Murret	1
Use of force	Christopher Ott	1
Use of force	Michael Perry	1
Use of force	John Pickens	1
Use of force	Eric P'Simer	1
Use of force	Eugene Reed	1
Use of force	Martin Rice	1
Use of force	Dustin Roberts	1
Use of force	Dexter Rogers	1
Use of force	Robert Rose	1
Use of force	David Sanders	1
Use of force	Charles Sands	1
Use of force	Shawn Shreve	1
Use of force	James Sisk	1
Use of force	John Stevens	1
Use of force	Douglas Stiles	1
Use of force	Robert Taylor	1
Use of force	Steven Taylor	1
Use of force	Ethan Thompson	1

Use of force	Thomas Thurman	1
Use of force	Phyllis Tonkin	1
Use of force	Rodney Townsend	1
Use of force	Coy Tucker, II	1
Use of force	James Vesser	1
Use of force	Shane Watson	1
Use of force	Tyler Wiggins	1
Use of force	James Williams, Jr.	1
Use of force	Anthony Willis	1
Use of force	Drew Winstead	1
Use of force	Chelsea Wright	1

Report date range criteria: Incidents received between 1/1/2017 and 12/31/2017

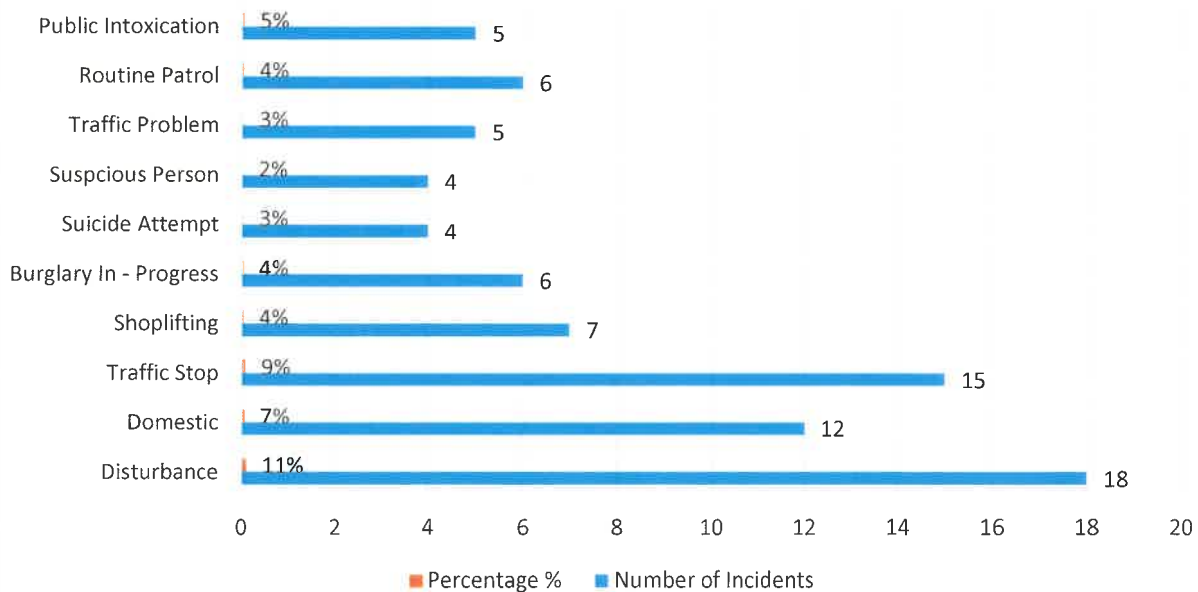
Report count criteria: By officer linked to incident

Report name: Involved officer incident count

Precipitating Factors to the Force Response

There was a wide variety of factors that caused the application of force by officers in 2017. There were (51) different types of calls for service that were being rendered when officers responded with force. The variety of calls demonstrates that any call has the potential to be dangerous. Officers routinely respond to situations and calls without knowing complete facts and circumstances of the call they are going to. Law enforcement officers approach unknown offenders on traffic stops and often respond to calls equipped with limited information provided by a biased or uninformed third party. Frequently, the details of most calls are not confirmed until an officer(s) have been on scene for an extended period of time or received information first hand.

Top 10 Calls Resulting in RTR



Disturbance calls, traffic stops, domestic disputes, shoplifting, routine patrol, and public intoxication were the top police activities that resulted in the most responses to resistance in 2017. In comparison to 2016, traffic stops, domestic disputes and disturbance calls were the top three (3) calls requiring a response to resistance.

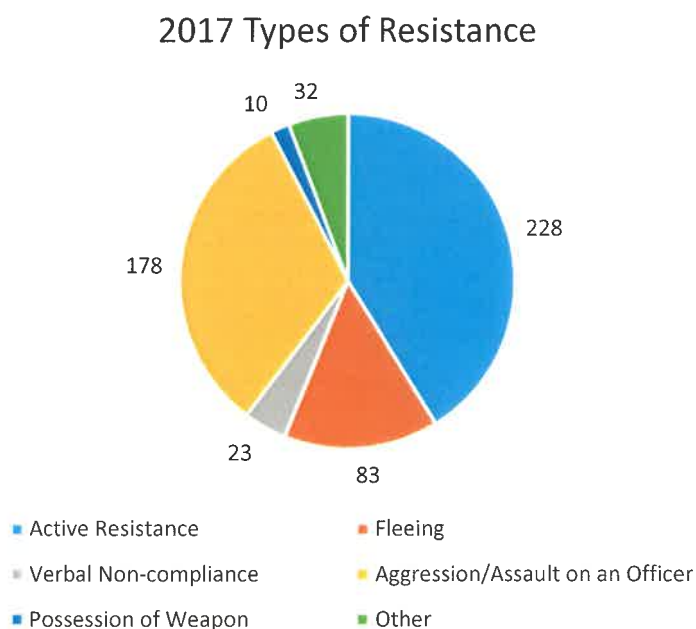
Type of service being rendered at time of use-of-force:

Service type	Count	Percent of total
[No Entry]	1	1%
Agg. Assault	1	1%
Assist other Agency	2	1%
Assist Rural Metro	3	2%
Bike Patrol	1	1%
Burglary-Business	1	1%
Burglary-In Progress	6	4%
Burglary-Residential	1	1%
Burglary-Vehicle	2	1%
Canine Assist	3	2%
Carjacking	1	1%
Courtesy Officer	1	1%
Disorderly Conduct	1	1%
Disturbance Call	18	11%
Domestic Problems	12	7%
Drug Related Call	3	2%
Fight Call	2	1%
Foot Patrol	1	1%
Hostile Animal	1	1%
Loud Party	3	2%
Man W/Knife Call	2	1%
Medical Related	1	1%
Officer Assist	5	3%
Public Intoxication	5	3%
Pursuit--Foot	1	1%
Pursuit--Vehicle	1	1%
Robbery-Armed	1	1%
Robbery-In Progress	1	1%
Routine Patrol	6	4%
School	1	1%
School-Disorderly Conduct	4	2%
School-Disturbance	3	2%

School-Fight	2	1%
School-VOP	2	1%
Shoplifting	7	4%
Shots Fired	1	1%
SOS Squad	1	1%
Stolen Vehicle	5	3%
Suicide--Attempt	5	3%
Suspicious Person	4	2%
Theft	1	1%
Traffic Accident	4	2%
Traffic Problem	5	3%
Traffic Stop	15	9%
Transporting to Jail	1	1%
Trespass	1	1%
Undercover Operation	1	1%
Unreported	2	1%
Vandalism	2	1%
Warrant Service	6	4%
Welfare Check	2	1%
Working Security	2	1%
Total	164	

Types of Resistance Used by Subjects

Those who resisted the police chose a wide array of non-compliant behaviors and actions that required officers to respond. It is important to note, that many of the reported incidents involved several types of resistance which may have resulted in multiple types of responses by officers. In total, there were 554 types of resistance used by subjects that required a response in 2017.



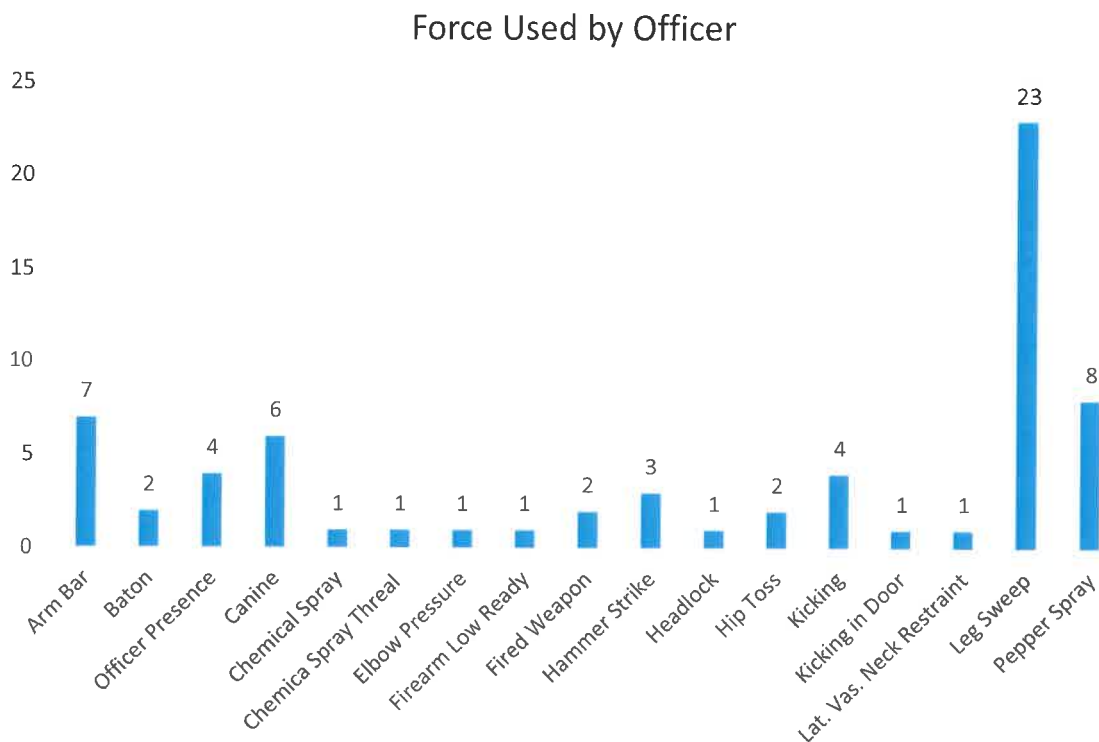
The most prominent type of resistance utilized by arrestees was active resistance which accounted for 42 % of all resistance. This type of active, physical resistance included wrestling or pulling away from an officer to avoid being handcuffed and/or to evade arrest. Included in this category are those instances where subjects refused to exit a vehicle upon an officer's command and the officer was required to forcibly extract the subject. It is important to remember that physical resistance can continue after restraints are applied.

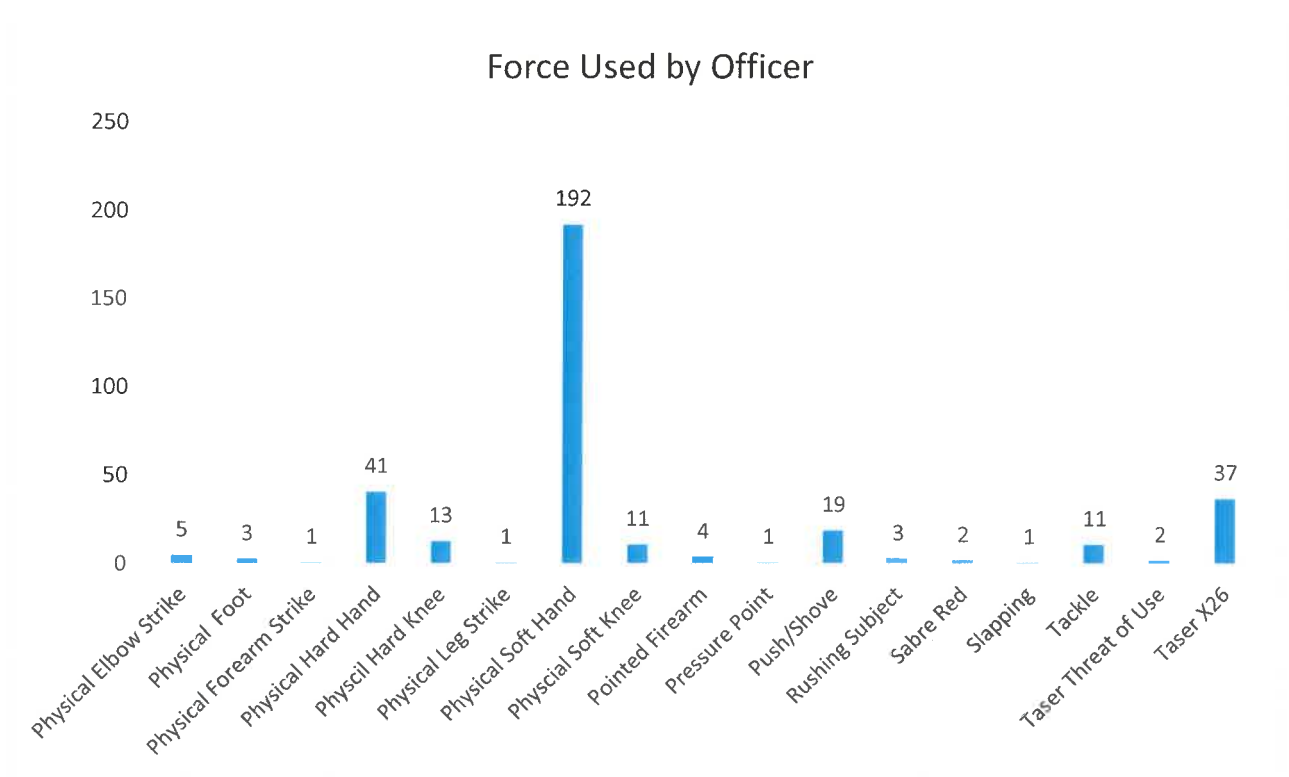
The second most prevalent type of resistance was aggression/assault on officers, which accounted for 33 % of resistance used. In 2017, officers documented 19 incidents when they were assaulted during a response to resistance situation. Multiple assaults or assault attempts can be employed during a single response to resistance scenario. For instance, a suspect may choose to spit, punch and kick during their attempt to resist arrest. Officers will document all acts of violence employed by the suspect on the Response to Resistance report. This provides an indication that situational de-escalation tactics by officers during tense situations are still making an impact.

The third most prevalent type of resistance used by subjects in 2017 was fleeing which accounted for 15% of resistance. Fleeing encompasses running or attempting to run or get away which also includes attempted flight by the subject in a vehicle.

Response Types Used by Police Officers

In 2017, officers administered 34 different types of force (415) times. The most prominent type of force used by Knoxville Officers in 2017 was soft hand techniques which accounted for 46 % of all responses. Soft hand techniques include pain compliance techniques, arm bars, and “come-along” holds. Empty-hand hard techniques were the second most frequent type of force and accounted for 10% of all responses to resistance. Empty hand hard techniques are represented by strikes, kicks, and movements that cause the assailant to impact the ground. The number of officers using soft hand techniques increased from (129) in 2016 to (192) in 2017. Officers that used empty hand hard techniques decreased from (44) in 2016 to (41) in 2017.





Although they are similar in terms of force continuum, the Taser and pepper spray are not included in the empty-hand hard figures. In 2017, the Taser was deployed (37) times, down from (42) times in 2016, but accounted for 9% of all force use (415 total types of force used). Pepper spray (including Sabre Red, and Chemical spray) was deployed eleven (11) times and accounted for 2.6% of all force used.

Profile of Use-of-force Incidents received Between Jan 1, 2017 and Dec 31, 2017

Total number of use-of-force incidents: 164

Total number of officers involved: 273

Type of force tally:

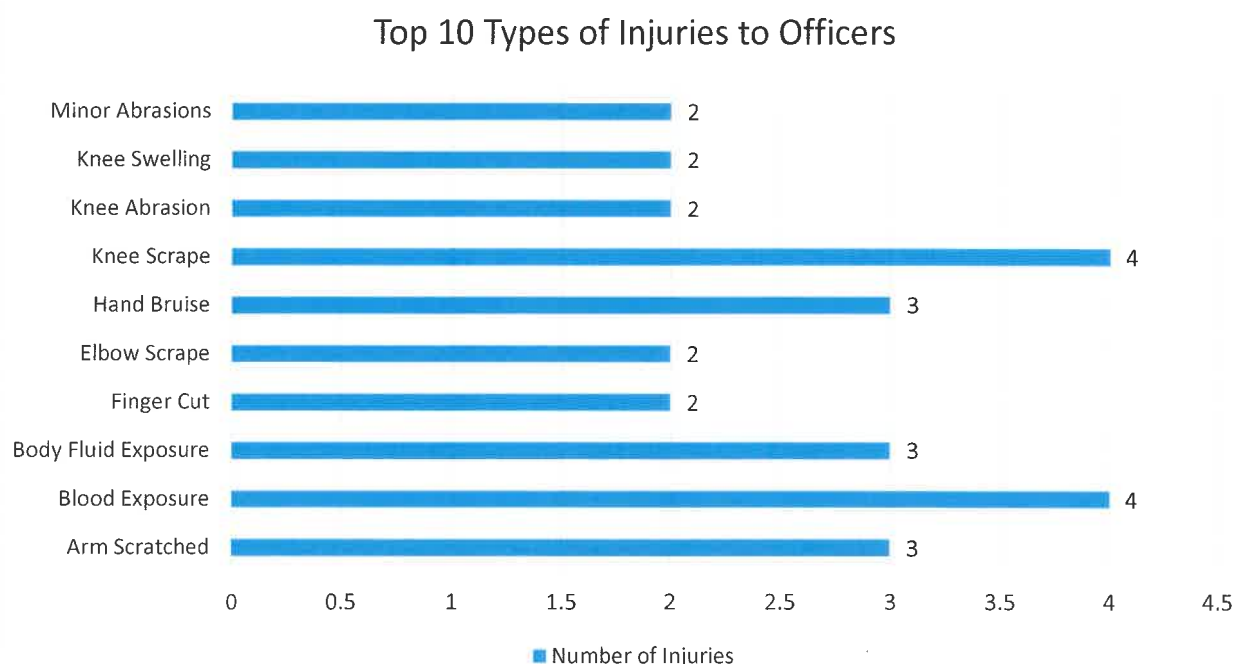
Type of force	Effective		Not effective		Total #
	#	%	#	%	
Arm Bar	2	29%	5	71%	7
Arriving Officers Presence	4	100%	0	0%	4
Baton	1	50%	1	50%	2
Canine	6	100%	0	0%	6
Chemical Spray	1	100%	0	0%	1
Chemical Spray - Threat	1	100%	0	0%	1
Elbow - Pressure	0	0%	1	100%	1
Firearm - Low Ready	1	100%	0	0%	1
Fired weapon	1	50%	1	50%	2
Hammer Strike	0	0%	3	100%	3
Headlock	1	100%	0	0%	1
Hip Toss	1	50%	1	50%	2
Kicking	2	50%	2	50%	4
Kicking in Door	1	100%	0	0%	1
Lat. Vas. Neck Restraint	1	100%	0	0%	1
Leg Sweep	11	48%	12	52%	23
Pepper Spray	7	88%	1	13%	8
Physical-Elbow Strike	4	80%	1	20%	5
Physical-Foot	2	67%	1	33%	3
Physical-Forearm Strike	1	100%	0	0%	1
Physical-Hard Hand	24	59%	17	41%	41
Physical-Hard Knee	10	77%	3	23%	13
Physical-Leg Strike	0	0%	1	100%	1
Physical-Soft Hand	81	42%	111	58%	192
Physical-Soft Knee	7	64%	4	36%	11
Pointed Firearm	1	25%	3	75%	4
Pressure Point	0	0%	1	100%	1
Push/Shove	9	47%	10	53%	19
Rushing Subject	3	100%	0	0%	3
Sabre Red	2	100%	0	0%	2
Slapping	0	0%	1	100%	1
Tackle	2	18%	9	82%	11
Taser - Threat of Use	1	50%	1	50%	2
Taser - X26	23	62%	14	38%	37

In 2017 the use of police canines remained one of the most effective tools with (6) attempts and retained a 100% success rate. The number of canine uses were (6) in 2017 compared to (5) in 2016. Chemical spray (including pepper spray and Sabre Red) were 91% effective as well. The Taser remained the preferred less-lethal weapon for response to resistance in 2017 and its effectiveness declined slightly from 69% in 2016 to 62% in 2017. Hammer strikes, leg strikes and leg sweeps are some of the least effective types of force used.

Injuries to Officers

It should be recognized that there is a possibility of injury to officers as they respond to resistance and it is not possible to anticipate every situation that they may face in order to prevent injury. However, officers receive defensive tactics training annually in order to minimize the possibility of injury to themselves and the resisting subject(s). This training is continually updated based upon current trends, research and new information.

During 2017, 35 officers reported 64 types of injuries. The types of injuries are depicted in the chart below:

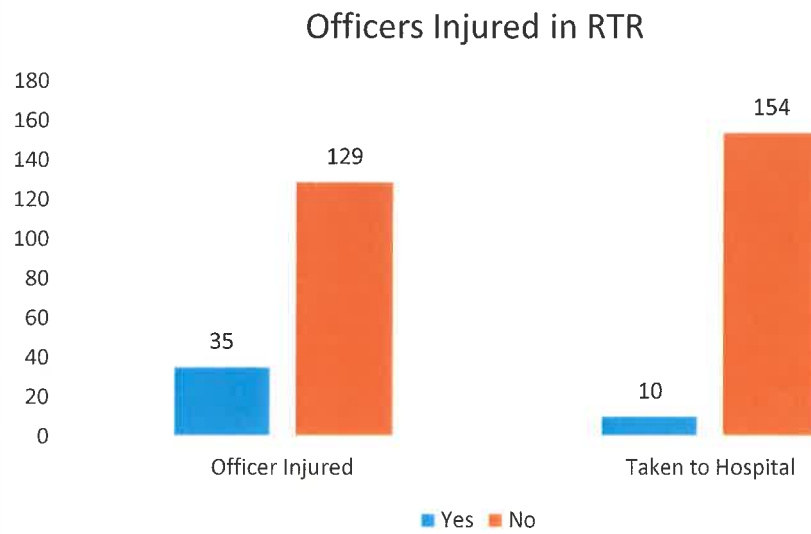


As can be seen above, the noted injuries are largely minor in nature, which again is a direct result of defensive tactics and tactical training received by officers throughout their careers. This is not to minimize the fact that a serious injury can occur at any time regardless of the type and amount of training received as police work is inherently dangerous and the potential for responding to a volatile situation is always a factor, as evidenced by the three recorded broken bones in 2016. In 2017, injuries to the knees and blood exposure were the most common. Knee injuries accounted for 6% of the injuries incurred while responding to resistance in 2017. A reduction in the number of broken bones to the hand/wrist area compared to previous years reflects well on the defensive tactics training officers received concerning closed fist strikes. The use of strikes other than those involving the fists has been a continued focus of defensive tactics training.

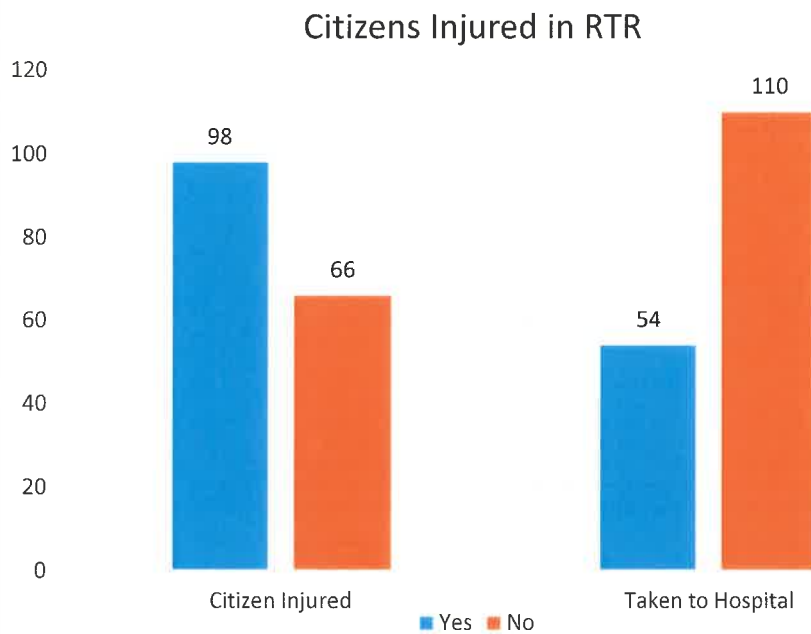
Officer injuries tally:

Condition	Count	Percent of total
: [No Entry]	1	2%
Arm(s) - Bite Mark	1	2%
Arm(s) - Hyperextension	1	2%
Arm(s) - Laceration(s)	1	2%
Arm(s) - Scratch(es)	3	5%
Bicep(s) - Bruise(s)	1	2%
Ear(s) - Scratch(es)	1	2%
Elbow - Abrasion(s)	2	3%
Elbow - Redness	1	2%
Elbow(s) - Scrape(s)	2	3%
Exposure to Blood	4	6%
Exposure to Body Fluids	3	5%
Finger(s) - Cut(s)	2	3%
Finger(s) - Jammed	1	2%
Finger(s) - Laceration(s)	1	2%
Finger(s) - Scratch(es)	1	2%
Foot	1	2%
Forearm - Bite On	1	2%
Forehead - Scratch(es)	1	2%
Groin Area	1	2%
Hand - Dislocated	1	2%
Hand(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	2%
Hand(s) - Bruise	3	5%
Hand(s) - Puncture	1	2%
Hand(s) - Scrape(s)	1	2%
Hand(s) - Swollen	1	2%
Hand(s) - Tender	1	2%
Head - Swelling	1	2%
Knee(s) - Abrasion(s)	2	3%
Knee(s) - Scrape(s)	4	6%
Knee(s) - Scratch(es)	1	2%
Knee(s) - Swelling	2	3%

Knuckle(s) - Cut(s)	1	2%
Knuckle(s) - Scratch(es)	1	2%
Lip - Cut(s)	1	2%
Minor Abrasions	2	3%
Multiple Scrapes/Abrasions	1	2%
Swollen Lip	1	2%
Taser Puncture(s)/Mark(s)	1	2%
Thumb - Bruised	1	2%
Thumb - Laceration(s)	1	2%
Thumb - Swollen	1	2%
Thumb - Tip (Bit Off)	1	2%
Wrist - Abrasion(s)	1	2%
Wrist - Scratch(es)	1	2%
Wrist - Sprained	1	2%
Total	64	



During the course of the year, 164 Response to Resistance incidents occurred where thirty five (35) Officers were injured. Ten (10) officers were taken to a medical facility for treatment. During these incidents there were ninety eight (98) citizens injured and fifty four (54) were taken to a hospital.



Injuries to Suspects

Citizen condition tally:

Condition or injury	Count	Percent of total
Abrasion to Knee Area	1	1%
Abrasions to Forehead	2	1%
Arm	1	1%
Arm - Laceration(s)	1	1%
Back - Scrape(s)	2	1%
Bicep - Shot Through	1	1%
Biting Tongue	1	1%
Bruises on Hand(s)	1	1%
Busted Lip	5	3%
Cheek	1	1%
Cheek - Abrasion(s)	2	1%
Cheek - Cut	1	1%
Cheek - Redness	1	1%
Cheek - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Cheek - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Cheek - Swelling	1	1%
Chin - Cut	3	2%
Cut Over Eye	1	1%
Cut to Thumb Area	1	1%
Dog Bite	7	5%
Ear	1	1%
Ear - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Ear(s) - Swollen	1	1%
Elbow	1	1%
Elbow(s) - Abrasion(s)	4	3%
Elbow(s) - Scrape(s)	2	1%
Eye - Abrasion Above	2	1%
Eye - Bruised Above	1	1%
Eye - Cut Above	2	1%
Eye - Cut Below	1	1%

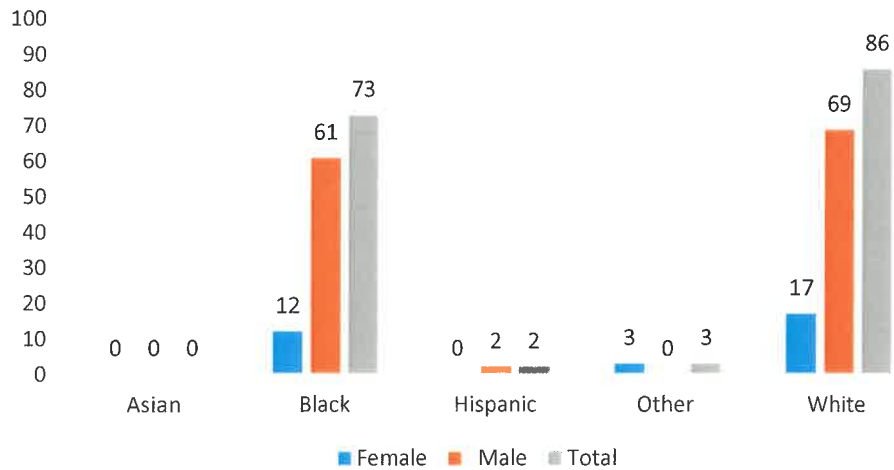
Eye - Laceration Above	1	1%
Eye - Swelling	1	1%
Eye - Swelling Above	1	1%
Eye(s) - Bruised	1	1%
Eyebrow - Bleeding	1	1%
Eyebrow - Cut	1	1%
Eyelid - Laceration	1	1%
Eyelid - Swelling	1	1%
Eyes - Red/Watery	1	1%
Face - Bloody	1	1%
Face - Bruising	1	1%
Face - Redness	1	1%
Face - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Face - Swelling	1	1%
Facial Abrasion	2	1%
Forearm(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	1%
Forearm(s) - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Forehead - Abrasion(s)	1	1%
Forehead - Cut(s)	1	1%
Forehead - Knot	1	1%
Forehead - Laceration(s)	2	1%
Forehead - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Hand - Cut	3	2%
Hand(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	1%
Hand(s) - Laceration(s)	1	1%
Hand(s) - Scrapes	1	1%
Hand(s) - Scratch(es)	2	1%
Head - Back Of	1	1%
Head - Bruise(s)	1	1%
Head - Laceration(s)	1	1%
Head - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Head - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Hitting Head on Floor/Ground	1	1%
Inflammation of the Face	2	1%

Jaw - Sore	1	1%
Knee(s) - Abrasion(s)	5	3%
Knee(s) - Cut(s)	2	1%
Knee(s) - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Knuckle - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Laceration to Forehead	2	1%
Laceration(s) to Head	1	1%
Leg(s) - Scrape	1	1%
Leg(s) - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Lip - Abrasion(s)	1	1%
Lip - Bleeding	1	1%
Lip - Cut	1	1%
Lip - Laceration(s)	1	1%
Minor Abrasions	2	1%
Mouth	1	1%
Multiple Lacerations/Scrapes	1	1%
Nose - Bleeding	1	1%
Nose - Busted	2	1%
Nose - Cut(s)	2	1%
Nose - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Scratches	1	1%
Shoulder - Abrasions	2	1%
Shoulder - Bruise/Redness	1	1%
Shoulder - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Taser Punctures/Marks	19	13%
Temple - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Tooth - Lost in Altercation	2	1%
Tooth - Missing	1	1%
Wrist	1	1%
Total	149	

Response to Resistance by Subject

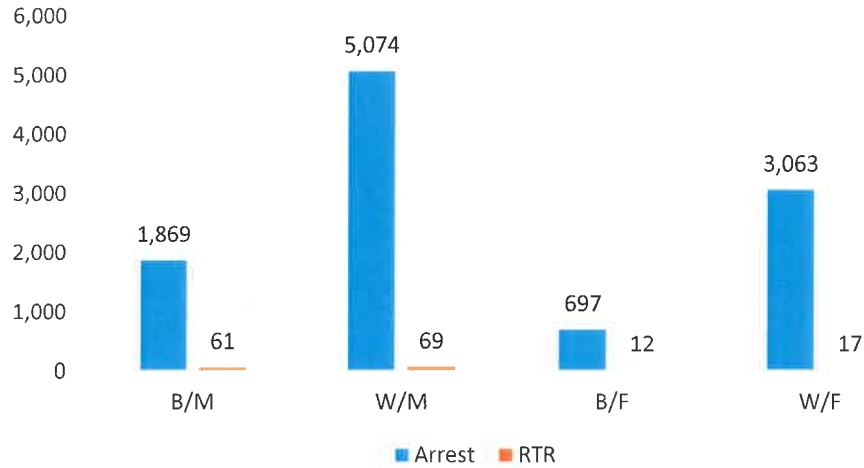
The majority of persons upon whom police responded to resistance with force in 2017 were white males (42.1%) followed by black males (37.2%). Both black females and white females accounted for 7.3% and 10.4% respectively. There were no Hispanic females involved in responses to resistance and only (2) Hispanic males (1.2%).

Demographic of Citizens involved in RTR



This demographic breakdown by citizen subject shifted some from 2016 to 2017. White males still represented the majority of those who resisted officers with sixty nine (69) RTRs the same number as in 2016. There was an increase of twenty – six (26) RTRs of black males involved in resistance, though the number of black females involved in resistance showed an decrease of three (3). There was an increase of eight (8) RTRs in the white female category. The number of Hispanic males involved in resistance stayed the same at two (2).

Comparison of Total Arrests by Race and Sex



During 2017, there were 1,896 black males arrested compared to 5,074 white males. Response to resistance reports were required for 3.2% of the arrests involving black males compared to 1.3 % involving white males. In comparison, 697 black females were arrested compared to 3,063 white females. Response to resistance reports reflect 1.7% of the black female arrests required force compared to .5 % of white females who were arrested.

Firearms Use in 2017

Animal Control Officers accounted for two (2) of the nine (9) firearms uses in 2017. Patrol officers discharged their weapons seven (7) times outside of training in 2017. Three (3) incidents involved the approved use of the firearm to destroy an animal. Two (2) were officer involved shootings and there were two (2) accidental discharges.

Policy and Practice

There were no significant policy changes to the Response to Resistance policy in 2017 and no future changes are recommended – although it should be noted that CALEA will be requesting comments on proposed standards relating to use of force data reporting and analysis which may prompt changes to our current policy. During 2017, there was an update to General Order 1.6 (Response to Resistance) definitions. The terminology changes include Use of Force Continuum to Paradigm and Taser to Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW).

Recommendations Based Upon 2017 Analysis

As we must continue to be innovative in policy, training and practice when considering response to resistance, the following are recommendations based upon current trends and information contained in this analysis:

- Continued focus and training on de-escalation tactics and tactical repositioning / tactical pause in order to avoid the need to respond to resistance is strongly recommended. Continued improvement of communication skills will lead to legitimacy in the community and reinforce the practice of procedural justice.
- A continued focus on “officer wellness” is also recommended to ensure that officers have the maximum potential to make critical decisions and optimal physical performance when required to respond to resistance.
- Continued expansion of CIT (Crisis Intervention Training) for officers assigned to Patrol and Investigative duties would be beneficial when engaged with the growing segment of society that struggles with mental health issues and comes into contact with the criminal justice system. Currently, officers not CIT Certified are receiving CIT training during the yearly 2018 In-service training.
- Again this year, chemical spray continued to be under-utilized. Chemical spray (including pepper spray and Sabre Red) were used a total of eleven (11) times and were 91% effective. Although officers are trained to use this as a tool to use when confronted with aggressive suspect(s), they are not using it to its potential. While the Taser is the less lethal weapon chosen by officers to use, it should be noted that chemical spray has a higher effectiveness rate, which does not require medical attention for probe removal and will shorten the amount of time officers will spend out of service. We are in the process of changing the delivery system of chemical spray. Its limited use may result because of the fear of cross contamination (others being impacted). The new system will deliver a stream of gel rather than a cone of mist which will be less likely to impact the officer deploying the chemical and others in the immediate vicinity.
- Continue discussion by the Use of Force / Response to Resistance Committee on the position of “sul” and actually pointing a gun being documented in the RTR/Use of Force report.