

## 2017-2020 Use of Force Analysis

Between January 1, 2017 and December 31, 2020, the Upper Arlington Police Division engaged in 13 use of force incidents. Following each incident, a thorough investigation was conducted involving reviewing physical evidence, audio/video recordings, and conducting interviews with participants and witnesses. Of the 13 incidents, 12 resulted in arrests and all were determined to be reasonable. Officers of the UAPD make every attempt to be progressive in the use of force based on the Use of Force Continuum recommended by the Ohio Peace Officer Training Council (pictured on page 2). The following is a break-down of the data.

In the four (4) year period, the Division responded to 86,518 calls for service. In calculating this number, the crime analyst used the number of calls for service in the 2017 Annual Report and performed a CAD search for 2018-2020. She removed all miscellaneous calls such as meal breaks, workouts, car washes, rollcall, etc.

During the four year look-back, the Division engaged in a use of force incident in .00015% of our calls for service. While national statistics are not available, by comparison, a neighboring suburban police department\* engaged in 94,891 calls for service over a three (3) year period (2017-2019). During this time, they engaged in 53 use of force incidents, which account for .0005% of all calls for service. Another nearby police department\* engaged in 124,873 calls for service in a three year period (2017-2019). During this time, they experienced 66 use of force incidents, which account for .0005% of similarly identified calls for service. The Upper Arlington Police Division is much less likely to engage in uses of force by comparison.

\*Taken from agency annual reports

Subject Actions		Officer Actions	
Verbal physical danger cues	11	Officer Presence	13
Not responding to commands	13	Verbal or physical commands	13
Refusing to move-Dead weight	NR	Assistance from other officers	12
Pulling away from officer	11	Escort position-Balance displacement	10
Pushing officer	NR	Joint manipulation - pressure points	9
Wrestling with officer	8	Take downs	10
Striking or kicking officer	2	Striking muscle groups	0
Life threatening weaponless assault	0	Baton restraints	0
Attempting to disarm officer	0	Aerosols (OC)	0
Weapons used against officer	2	Taser (ECD)	2
		Striking , punching, kicking	2
Other* (see report)	3	Baton techniques	0
		Deadly force	0
NR - not reported			
		Other* (see report)	4





\*Other subject actions included striking a cruiser, kicking a cruiser, presenting naked in public upon our arrival, attempting to strangle a victim prior to our arrival.

Eleven of the 13 subjects were intoxicated and/or emotionally impaired at the time.

One subject was believed to be a homicide suspect at the time she was briefly detained. During an active search for the homicide suspect, the subject was observed outside of the suspect's residence engaging in suspicious activity and matching the suspect's general description.

\*Other officer actions included using a restraint chair, assisting medics to restrain on a medical gurney, applying a spit hood, one pointing of a firearm.



The demographic breakdown of the subjects are as follows:

Date	Gender	Race	Age
2/9/2017	m	w	16
11/26/2017	m	w	38
3/24/2018	m	w(h)	34
4/18/2018	m	b	20
7/5/2018	m	w	22
1/20/2019	m	w	63
2/5/2019	m	w(h)	62
3/8/2019	m	w	23
6/18/2019	m	b	47
11/24/2019	m	w	38
10/31/2019	f	w	68
11/17/2019	m	b	33
12/15/2019	m	w	37

- Two subjects were classified as White Hispanic.
- **Injuries to the subjects included:** Abrasions, cuts, scrapes, bruises, Taser probes, and an unknown leg injury.
- **Injuries to officers included:** Cuts and swelling.

#### Findings:

In reviewing the data and reading the reports from the four-year reporting period, it is clear that each incident was thoroughly investigated and the use of force applied was reasonable in every case. The number of incidents is relatively low, based on the number of calls for service and the number of physical arrests made during this time.

Other than Not Responding to Commands, the most common actions by the subjects in the 13 incidents were:

Verbal/Physical Danger Cues	11
Pulling Away from the Officer	11
Wrestling with the Officer	8
Striking or Kicking the Officer	2
Weapons Used/Displayed	2

Other than Officer Presence and Verbal/Physical Commands, the most common applications of force in the 13 incidents are:

Escort Position/Balance Displacement	10
Take Downs	10
Joint Manipulation/Pressure Points	9
Taser	2
Strikes	2



## Recommendations:

In the spring of 2020, the command staff revised the Use of Force policy to reflect current best practices and comply with the sixth edition standards required by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).

In 2020, Police Division instructors attended advanced training in utilizing de-escalation techniques and recognizing implicit bias. They received certification to train every officer in the Division on the topic.

In 2020, the Division's Use of Force reporting forms were updated, allowing us to gather detailed information on both the subject's actions and the officer's response. In 2020, two use of force reports were filed for investigation. On completing the investigation, it was determined that the officer's actions did not rise to the level defined as a "use of force." Supervisors are trained to direct officers to complete a report both when a use of force has clearly occurred and when they want another opinion from the training unit and/or another supervisor. The supervisors followed this directive appropriately in order to verify the officer did not engage in a use of force.

It is further recommended that we continue to use the data and analysis to direct our training cadre in our curriculum development. Based on the analysis, our training should include the following:

Continued training in de-escalation techniques

Continued training in Escort Positions/Balance Displacement

Continued training in take down techniques (individual and with multiple officers)

As a CALEA Accredited agency, we provide required training in Mental Health and also Implicit Bias; however, in addition to these, we will continue our efforts to have every officer certified as a Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) Officers. The Division currently has 28 certified CIT Officers. Seven officers are scheduled for the training in 2021 as well as the new officers who will receive it in the academy exceeding 70% of the Division. The Division is committed to preparing officers for successfully working with persons in crisis in order to reduce the need to use force whenever practical.

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