



**Knoxville Police Department**  
**Annual Response to Resistance Analysis**  
**2018**



**Prepared by**  
**Lt. Jerry L. Armstrong**



# Knoxville Police Department

## Annual Response to Resistance Analysis

### 2018



*"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**

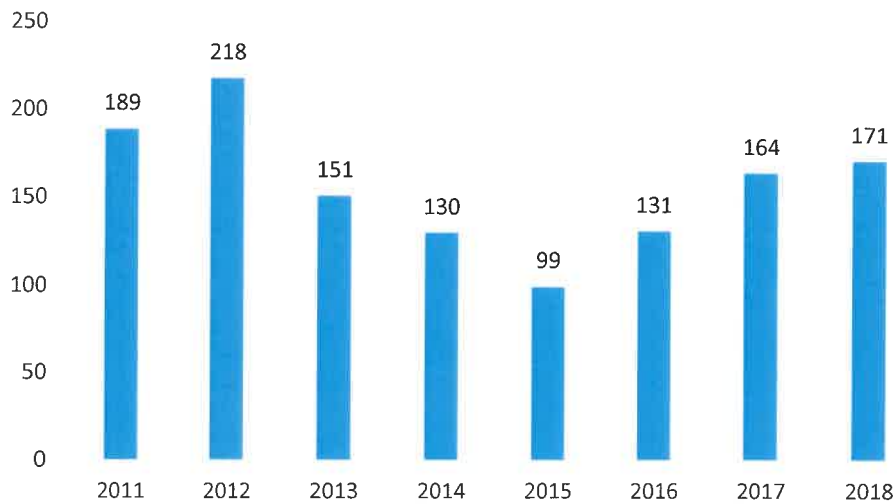


## Executive Summary

### Annual Response to Resistance Analysis - 2018

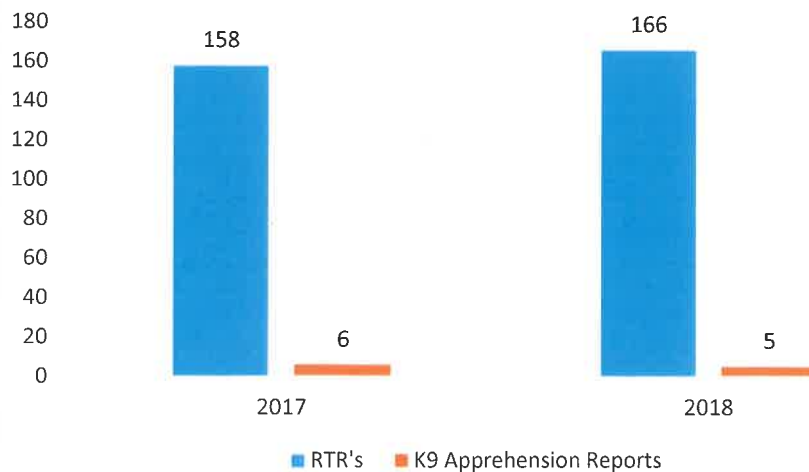
In 2018, officers of the Knoxville Police Department engaged in 171 documentable force incidents (including five K-9 Apprehension reports). This is a 4% increase from 164 reports in 2017. In 2018, there were 11,078 individuals arrested which is more than the 10,225 people arrested in 2017. In 2018, 1.5% of arrests resulted in a police officer having to use force. Data from 2014 thru 2017 has shown a slight increase from .98% to 1.6%, however, in 2018 a slight decrease, 1.6% to 1.5% was reported. It is important to note that overall the low percentage of officers needing to employ force reflects on the training, education, and professionalism of officers at the Knoxville Police Department.

Response to Resistance by Year  
2011 - 2018

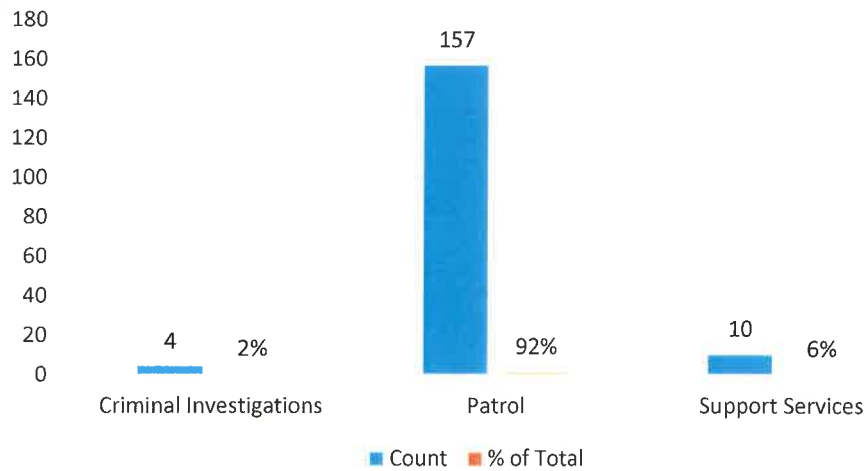


As reflected in the above chart, there was an increase of (7) Response to Resistance Reports (RTR) in 2018. This is a 4 % increase from 2017 trending upward the last two (2) years. As can be seen in the chart, in 2012 there was a peak with (218) incidents reported with a downward trend through 2015 with a low of (99) incidents. Of the 171 incidents that required a Response to Resistance Report in 2018, (5) 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.

Total RTR's Including K-9 Reports



### 2018 RTR Reporting by Division



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 (157) of (171) RTR incidents in 2018.

The Support Services Division, which includes the SRO (School Resource Officer) Unit experienced a decline of (6) in the number of response to resistance incidents compared to 2017. SRO's reported (9) Response to Resistance Reports in 2018. The Training Unit which falls under Support Service accounted for (1) RTR. The Management Services Division had no response to resistance incidents reported and the Criminal Investigative Division (C.I.D.) submitted (4) Response to Resistance Reports for 2018, an increase of (3) from 2017.

As per Knoxville Police Department General Order 1.6, "Response to Resistance," during the 2018 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 INCREASE IN INCIDENTS FOR 2018**

In 2018, the Knoxville Police Department answered 255,173 calls for service compared to 247,425 calls for service in 2017. This is an increase of 3.13% in calls for service. The overall reduced numbers of staffing in patrol (officers), along with an increase in the number of arrests, could be contributing factors for the increase of Response to Resistance Reports. 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 Safety Education Unit provides programs that are offered to the public free of charge. Church Safety and Security programs, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design for residential and business surveys, Identity theft, Personal Protection Programs and Active Shooter Training can be scheduled upon request. The Knoxville Police Department offers a Child Safety Seat Checkpoint on the second Saturday of each month at its Fifth Avenue location. 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, and Coffee with a Cop.

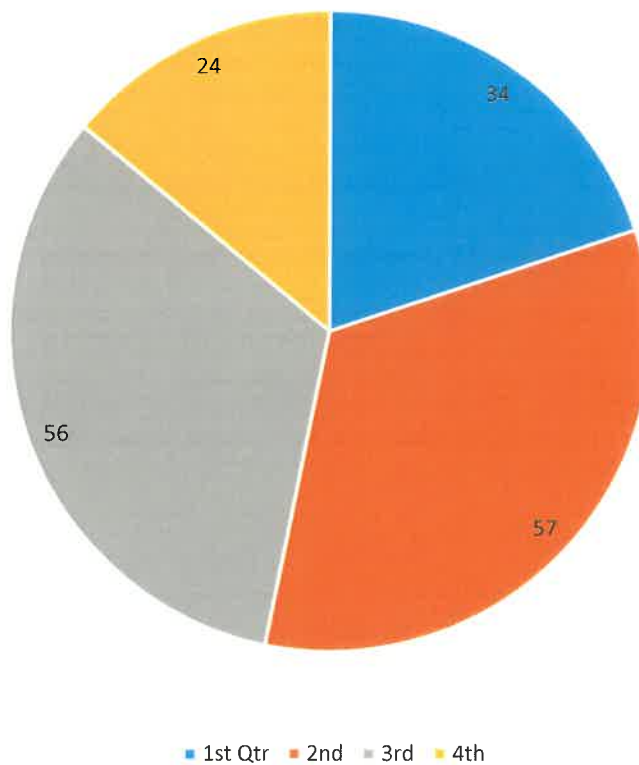




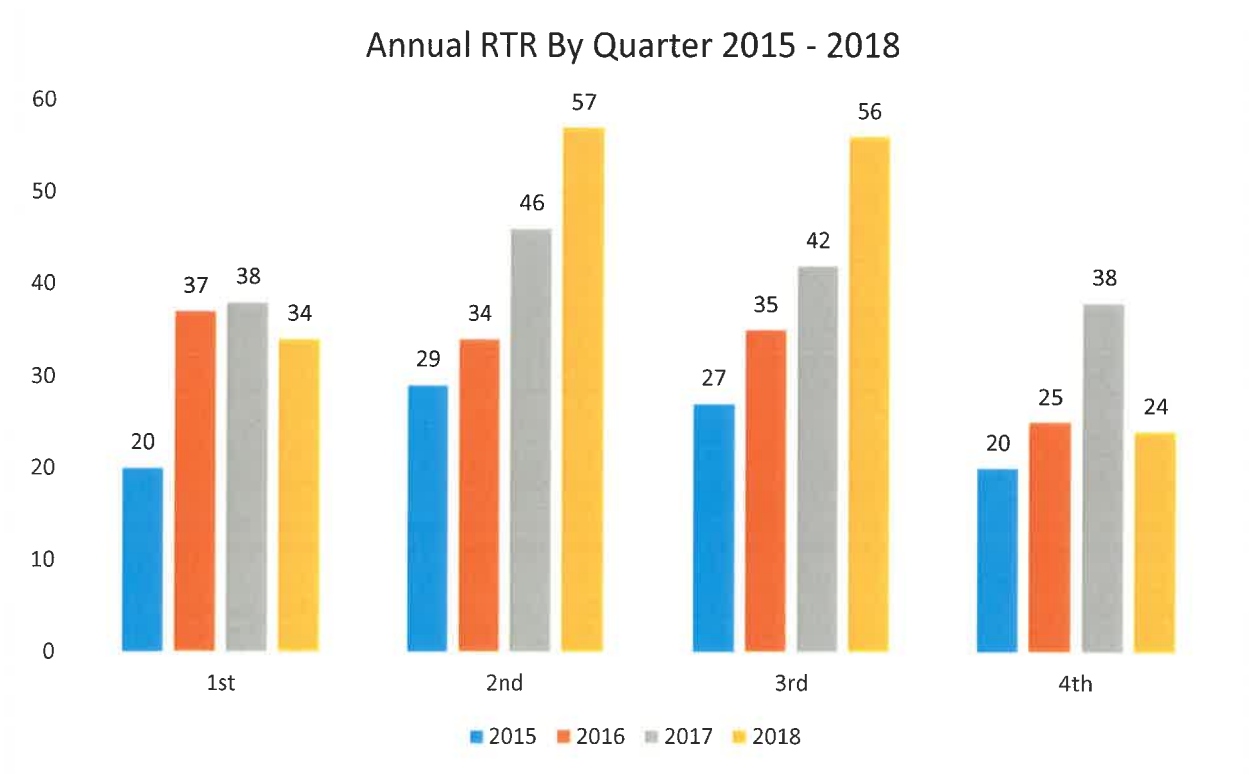
## 2018 Quarterly Summary

During the 2018 calendar year, the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter accounted for the highest number of Response to Resistance Reports with (57) having been submitted. The 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter was close behind with (56) reported incidents while the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter reported (34). The 4<sup>th</sup> quarter reported (24) incidents.

Quarterly Summary 2018

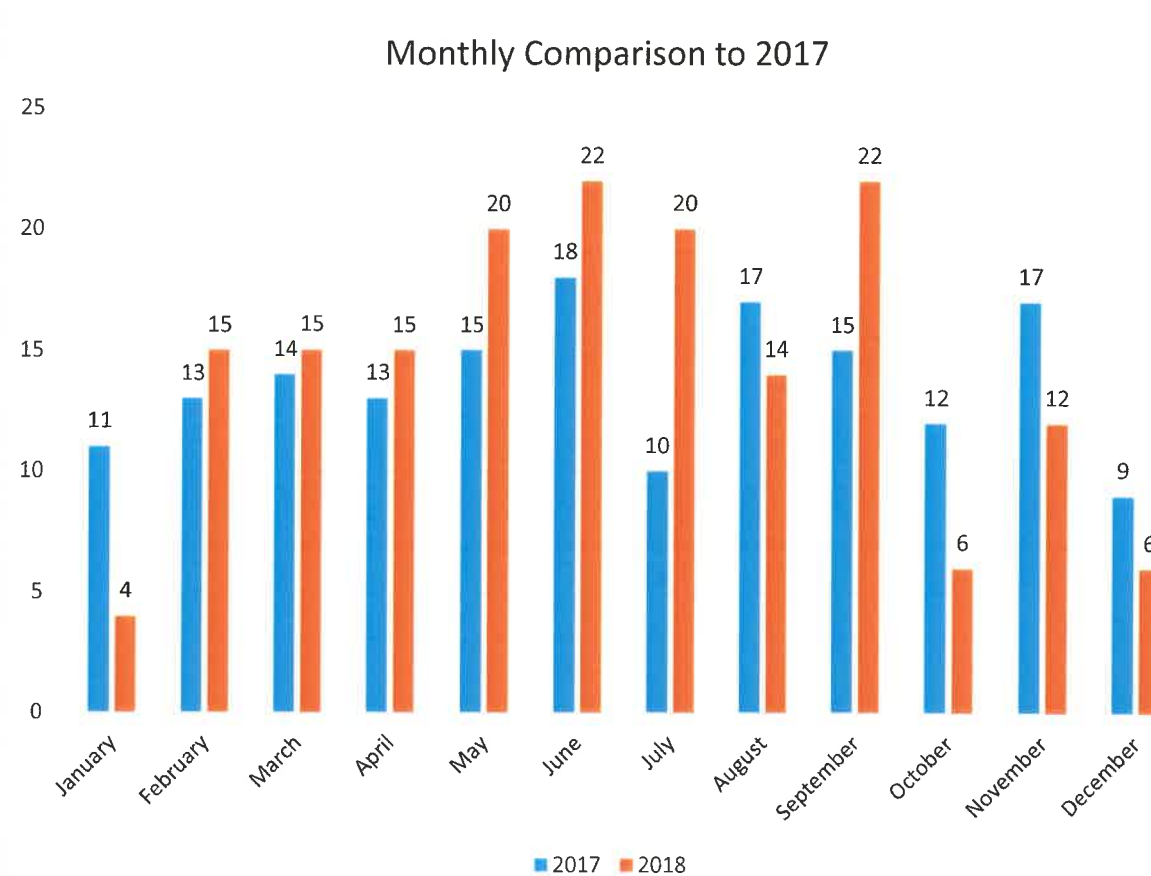


Below is a comparison over the past four years by quarter. While the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter has consistently reflected the highest number of Response to Resistance incidents, the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter has historically had the fewest incidents



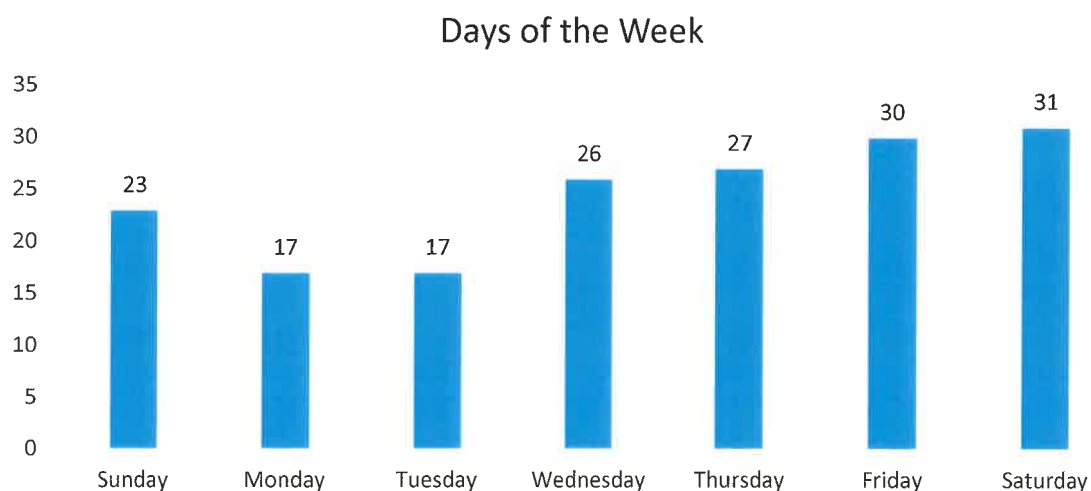
## 2018 Monthly Response to Resistance Reporting

The chart below shows that during the 2018 calendar year, June and September had the highest number of RTR's with (22), while May and July tied for second place with (20) RTR's. Third place went to February, March and April with (15) each while August was fourth place with (14) reported incidents. January had the lowest number of RTR incidents with (4).

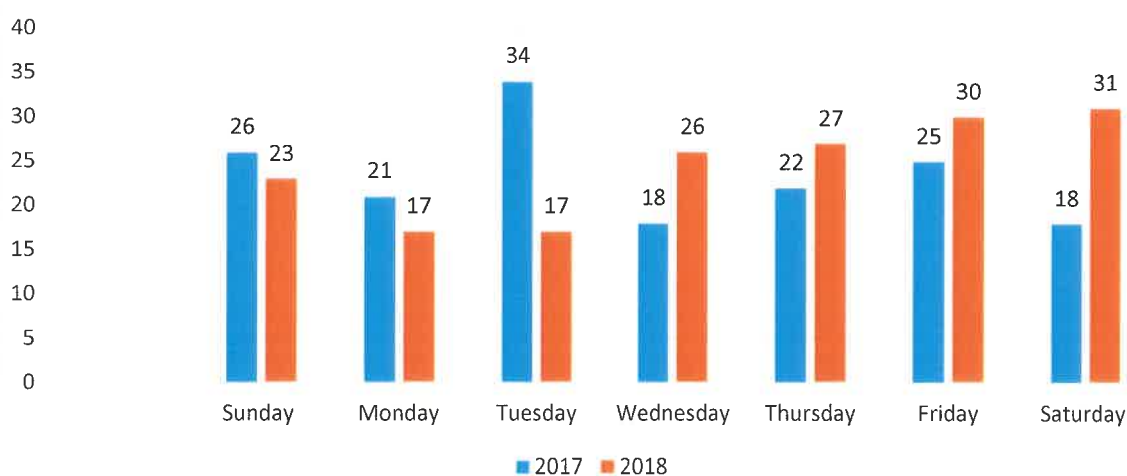


## 2018 Response to Resistance Reporting by Day of Week

Friday and Saturday experienced the highest numbers of RTR's for 2018 with (30) a piece. The second highest number of incidents occurred on Thursday with (27). Wednesday was in third place with (26) and Sunday was in fourth place with (23). The work week, Monday through Friday accounted for 68 % of the RTRs for the year.

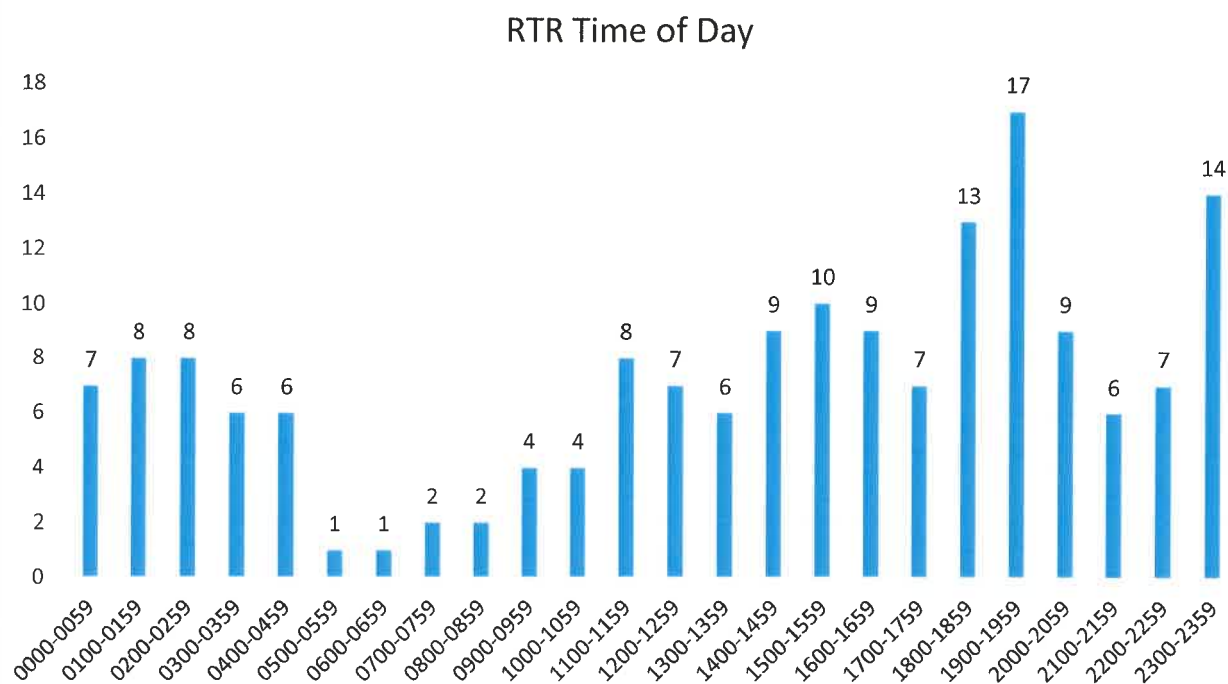


## 2017 / 2018 RTR Comparison by Day



## 2018 Response to Resistance by Time of Day

During 2018, the most active single hour of the day was the hour between 1900 and 1959. This hour accounted for (17) RTRs. The most active four hour block of time was the hours between 1600 and 1959. These hours accounted for (46) RTRs, or 27 % of the RTRs for the year. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the least active hours for RTRs were the hours between 0500 and 0859 that accounted for (6) RTR's. There was not a time frame that didn't have at least one (1) Response to Resistance incidents reported.

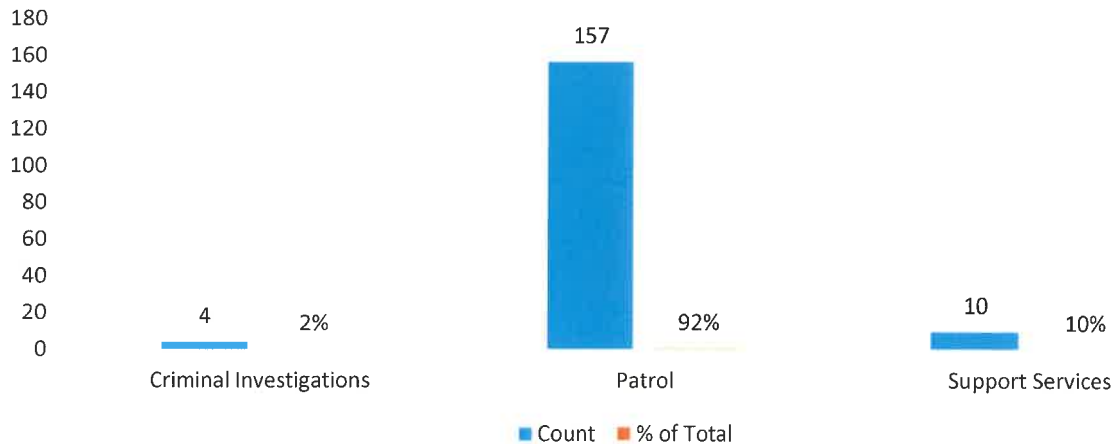




## Response to Resistance Reporting by Division/District/Unit

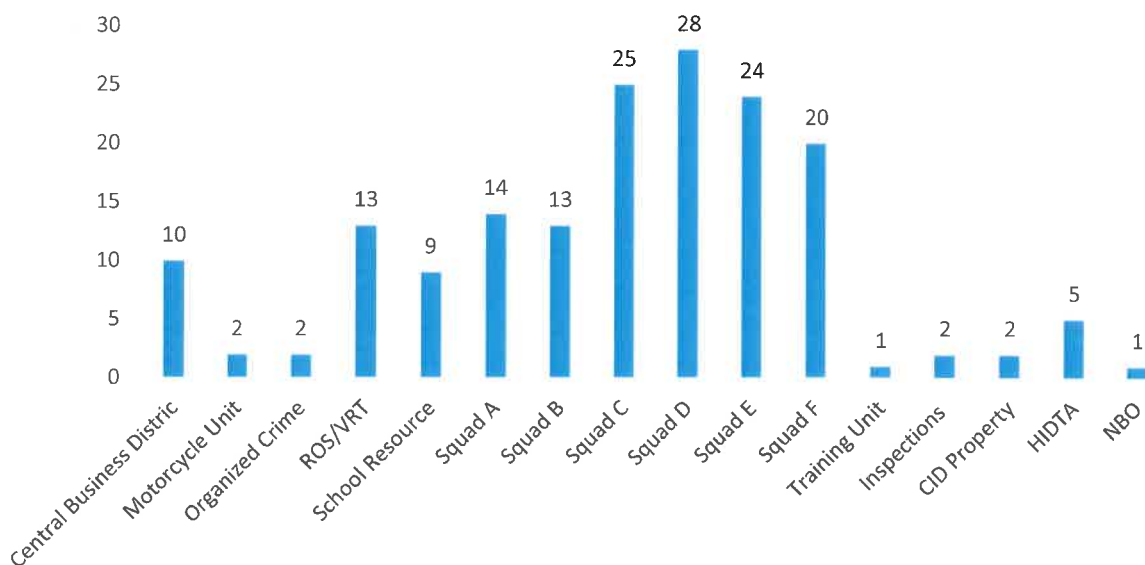
The Patrol Division has historically accounted for the majority of Response to Resistance Reports due to the factors involved in their daily assignments, tasks and duties. The chart below shows that during 2018, the Patrol Division accounted for (157) RTR's, followed by the Support Services Division with (10) and Criminal Investigative Division with (4).

2018 RTR Reporting by Division



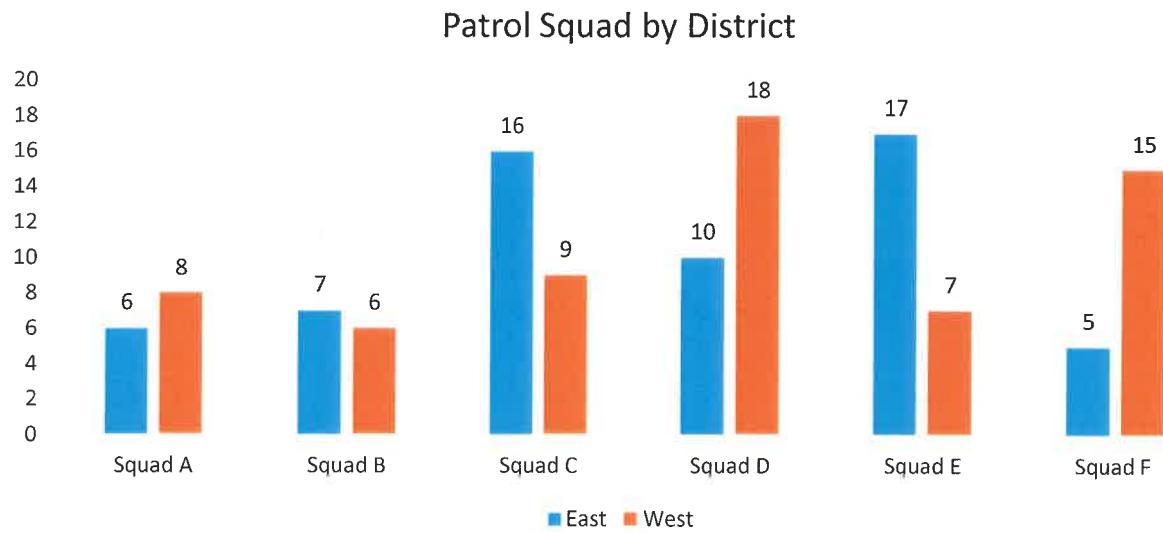
The chart below illustrates the Response to Resistance Reports submitted by Squad / Unit within the Departmental Divisions.

RTR by Squad





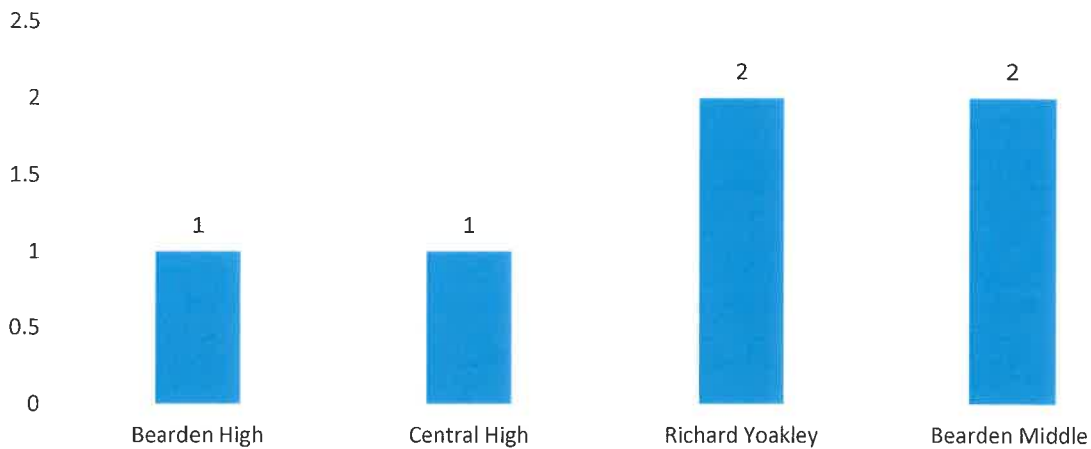
The below chart depicts the number of Response to Resistance Reports submitted by Patrol Squad and District.



## 2018 SRO Response to Resistance Overview

School Resource Officers (which are part of Support Services) reported Six (6) RTR's in performance of their assigned duties during 2018, a decrease of six (6) from the previous year. All (6) six responses involved a juvenile subject. Two (2) of the juvenile subjects reported or exhibited visible injuries as a result of the force response. Four (4) officers reported injuries of minor scrapes and abrasions, laceration to both hands and wrist 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.

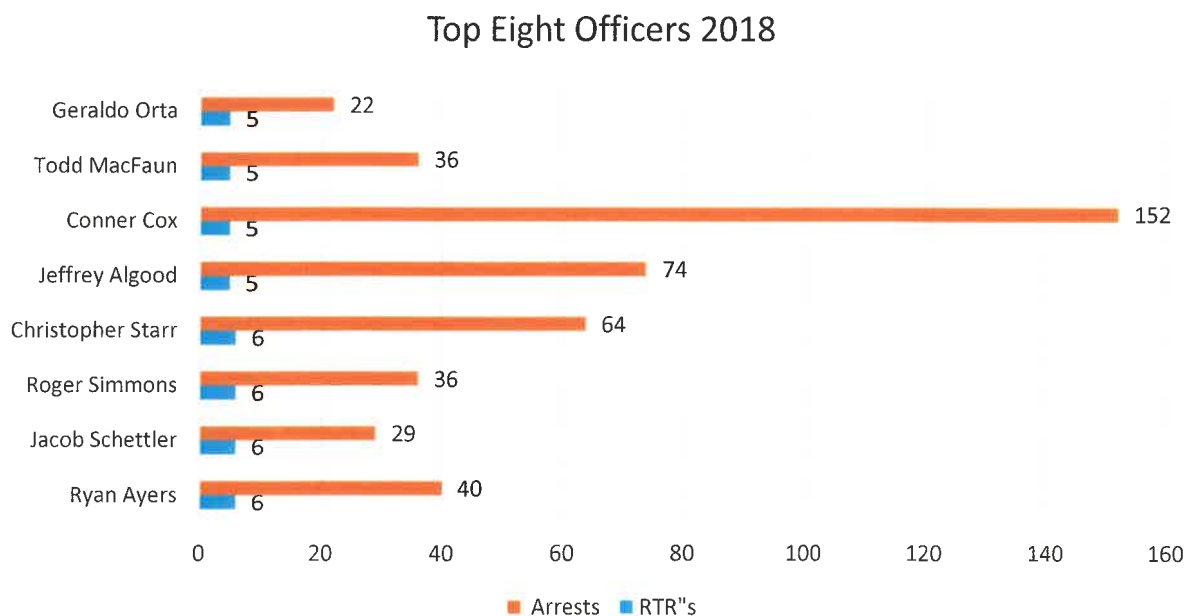
2018 School resource Officer RTR's



Officers Involved

## Officers Documenting Response to Resistance During 2018

During 2018 there were a total of 316 officers that utilized 45 types of documentable force a total of 171 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 (8) eight officers who employed 23% of force responses in 2018. All of the Officers are assigned to the Patrol Division.



It should be noted that the remaining officers who responded with force during 2018 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 2018.

## Number of incidents by officer -- Jan 01, 2018 Dec 31, 2018

Type	Officer	#
Use of force	Ryan Ayers	6
Use of force	Jacob Schettler	6
Use of force	Roger Simmons	6
Use of force	Christopher Starr	6
Use of force	Jeffery Allgood	5
Use of force	Conner Cox	5
Use of force	Todd MacFaun	5
Use of force	Geraldo Orta	5
Use of force	Anthony Estrada	4
Use of force	David Gerlach	4
Use of force	Tyler Harmon	4
Use of force	Andrew Markham	4
Use of force	Stephen Mercado	4
Use of force	Brian Mullane	4
Use of force	Jacob Wilson	4
Use of force	Stephanie Wilson	4
Use of force	Brian Baldwin	3
Use of force	Anthony Bradley	3
Use of force	Brandon Brewer	3
Use of force	Christopher Brooks	3
Use of force	Darren Carden	3
Use of force	Michael Dabbelt	3
Use of force	Anthony DeLalla	3
Use of force	Garrett Fontanez	3
Use of force	Gerald George	3
Use of force	Ian Green	3
Use of force	Jordan Hardy	3
Use of force	Jordan Henderson	3
Use of force	Stephen Henderson	3
Use of force	Zackery Herman	3
Use of force	Diondre' Jackson	3
Use of force	Jeremy Maupin	3
Use of force	Vanessa Mayes	3
Use of force	John Mays	3
Use of force	Bill McMahan	3
Use of force	Alan Meisheid	3
Use of force	Christopher Morgan	3
Use of force	Mark Niethammer	3
Use of force	Michael Rupe, Jr.	3
Use of force	John Stevens	3
Use of force	Alan Stonerock, Jr.	3
Use of force	Derek Swartz	3
Use of force	Steven Taylor	3
Use of force	Timothy Walker	3
Use of force	Richard White	3
Use of force	Robert Wiesenber	3
Use of force	Tyler Wiggins	3
Use of force	Dylan Williams	3
Use of force	Chelsea Wright	3
Use of force	Richard Boruff	2
Use of force	Christopher Burke	2
Use of force	James Burrell	2
Use of force	Joseph Clabo	2
Use of force	Jonathon Clabough	2
Use of force	Caleb Coffey	2
Use of force	Kristen Cox	2
Use of force	Hakan Dururvurur	2
Use of force	Nelson Hamilton	2
Use of force	Travis Harvey	2
Use of force	Jeffrey Hopkins	2
Use of force	Andrew Huddleston	2
Use of force	Christopher Jones	2
Use of force	Justin Kellione	2
Use of force	Jason Lay	2
Use of force	James Lockmiller	2

Use of force	Bryan Malone	2
Use of force	Joseph Mattina	2
Use of force	Benjamin McVay	2
Use of force	Stefan Muresan	2
Use of force	Lesley Pressley	2
Use of force	Michael Price	2
Use of force	Charles Roach	2
Use of force	Darrell Sexton	2
Use of force	Joseph Shackelford	2
Use of force	James Sisk	2
Use of force	Nathanael Skellenger	2
Use of force	Todd Strickenberger	2
Use of force	Michael Traylor	2
Use of force	Thomas Turner	2
Use of force	Luis Vazquez	2
Use of force	Richard Wallace	2
Use of force	Christina Nichole Westrup	2
Use of force	Zack Wilson	2
Use of force	James Wilson	2
Use of force	Jason Artymovich	1
Use of force	Christopher Baldwin	1
Use of force	Christopher Bell	1
Use of force	Brian Bell	1
Use of force	Andrew Boatman	1
Use of force	Jonathan Book	1
Use of force	Jason Boston	1
Use of force	Joseph Bowers, Jr.	1
Use of force	Brian Bumpus, II	1
Use of force	David Chandler	1
Use of force	Todd Childress	1
Use of force	Andrew Cloyd	1
Use of force	B. Coffey	1
Use of force	Michael Cooper	1
Use of force	Kevin Crigger	1
Use of force	Terry Crowe	1
Use of force	Jason Cunningham	1
Use of force	Michael Earlywine	1
Use of force	Ricky Eastridge	1
Use of force	Timothy Edwards	1
Use of force	Michael Foster	1
Use of force	Brian Foulks	1
Use of force	Steven Frazier	1
Use of force	Charles Fritz	1
Use of force	James Gadd	1
Use of force	Michael Geddings	1
Use of force	Peyton Goins	1
Use of force	Jonathan Gomez	1
Use of force	Ethan Grantham	1
Use of force	Patrick Green	1
Use of force	Gordon Gwathney	1
Use of force	Warren Hamlin	1
Use of force	Brayden Hanson	1
Use of force	Barry Hardin	1
Use of force	Bradley Heath	1
Use of force	Tracy Hunter	1
Use of force	Philip Jinks	1
Use of force	Edward Johnson	1
Use of force	Gordon Johnson	1
Use of force	Jason Keck	1
Use of force	Andrew Keith	1
Use of force	James Kennedy, Jr.	1
Use of force	David Lee	1
Use of force	Grant Marshall	1
Use of force	Christopher McKinney	1
Use of force	Colin McLeod, III	1
Use of force	Leah Renea Miller	1
Use of force	Christopher Ott	1
Use of force	Adam Parnell	1
Use of force	John Pickens	1
Use of force	Travis Porter	1

Use of force	Eric P'Simer	1
Use of force	Dean Ray	1
Use of force	Martin Rice	1
Use of force	Dan Roark	1
Use of force	Dexter Rogers	1
Use of force	William Romanini	1
Use of force	Robert Rose	1
Use of force	Charles Sands	1
Use of force	Travis Shuler	1
Use of force	Hunter Snoderly	1
Use of force	Daniel Soldner	1
Use of force	Ronald Trentham	1
Use of force	Michael Tucker, Jr.	1
Use of force	Francisco Vargas	1
Use of force	Kevin Varner	1
Use of force	James Waggoner	1
Use of force	Trisha Ward	1
Use of force	Shane Watson	1
Use of force	Joseph Whitehead, II	1
Use of force	Christopher Williams	1

Report date range criteria: Incidents received between 1/1/2018 and 12/31/2018

Report count criteria: By officer linked to incident

**Report name: Involved officer incident count**

**Report run on: Mar 21, 2019 at 17:01 by Lieutenant Jerry Armstrong**

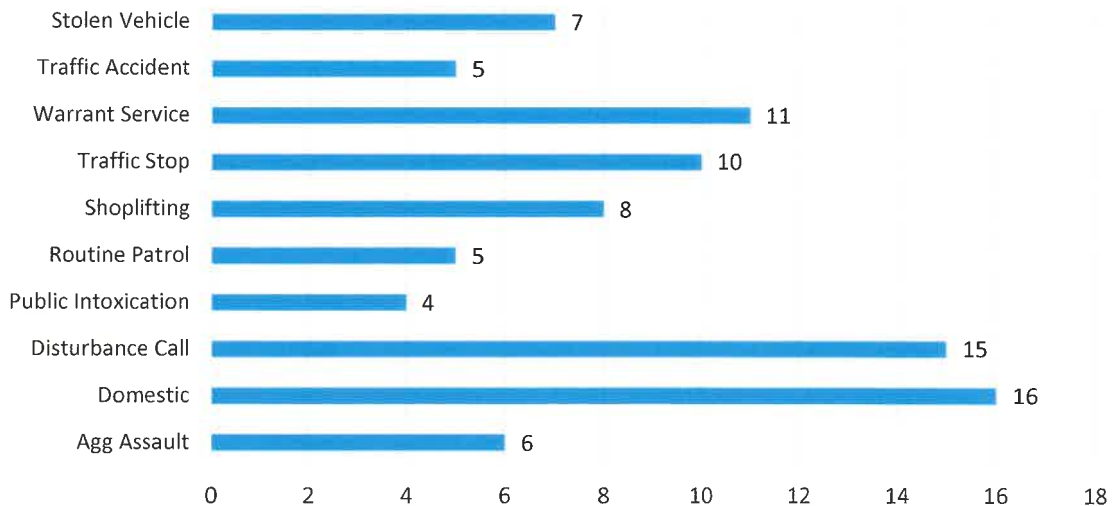




## Precipitating Factors to the Force Response

There was a wide variety of factors that caused the application of force by officers in 2018. There were (60) 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 those calls 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 Ten Calls Resulting in RTR



Domestic disputes, disturbance calls, warrant service, traffic stops, and shoplifting were the top police activities that resulted in the most responses to resistance in 2018.

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

<b>Service type</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of total</b>
: Agg. Assault	6	4%
Assault	2	1%
Assist other Agency	1	1%
Burglary-In Progress	3	2%
Burglary-Vehicle	1	1%
Criminal Trespass	3	2%
Disorderly Conduct	3	2%
Disturbance Call	15	9%
Domestic Problems	16	9%
Drug Related Call	1	1%
Fight Call	2	1%
Follow-up Investigation	1	1%
Home Invasion	1	1%
Hospital	1	1%
Indecent Exposure	1	1%
Investigation Call	3	2%
Knock and Talk	1	1%
Loitering	1	1%
Loud Music	1	1%
Medical Related	1	1%
Mental/Psychological	3	2%
Mobile Field Force Unit	1	1%
Officer Assist	4	2%
Overdose	1	1%
Overtime Assignment	1	1%
Possible Overdose	1	1%
Probation/Parole Check	1	1%
Public Intoxication	4	2%
Pursuit--Vehicle	2	1%
Robbery	1	1%
Robbery-Armed	1	1%
Robbery-In Progress	1	1%

Routine Patrol	5	3%
Runaway	2	1%
School - Basketball Game	1	1%
School-Disorderly Conduct	3	2%
School-Disturbance	1	1%
School-Fight	1	1%
Search Warrant	1	1%
Shoplifting	8	5%
Shots Fired	2	1%
Stolen Vehicle	7	4%
Suicide--Attempt	3	2%
Suspicious Person	3	2%
Theft	2	1%
Towing Vehicle	1	1%
Traffic Accident	5	3%
Traffic Enforcement	1	1%
Traffic Problem	1	1%
Traffic Stop	10	6%
Transfer Subj to Wagon	1	1%
Trespass	2	1%
Undercover Operation	2	1%
Unreported	4	2%
UT Football Game	2	1%
Vandalism	1	1%
Walking Patrol	1	1%
Wanted Person	1	1%
Warrant Service	11	6%
Working Security	4	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	

Average age of involved Citizens: 34

Report date range criteria: Incidents received Between Jan 1, 2018 and Dec 31, 2018

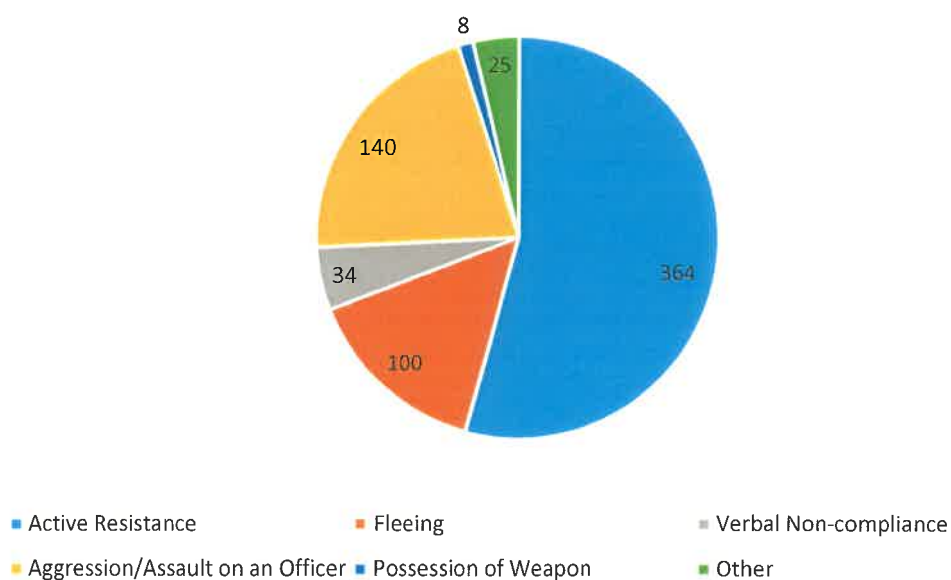
Report name: Use of Force stats

Resistance Type/  
Response Used

## 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 671 types of resistance used by subjects that required a response in 2018.

2018 Types of Resistance



The most prominent type of resistance utilized by arrestees was active resistance which accounted for 54 % 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.

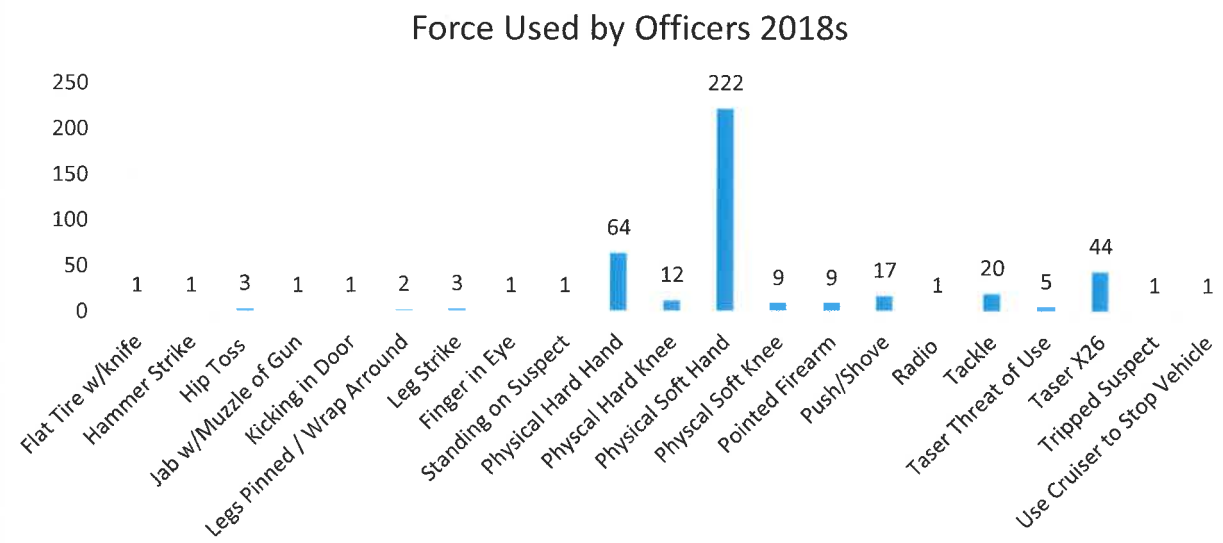
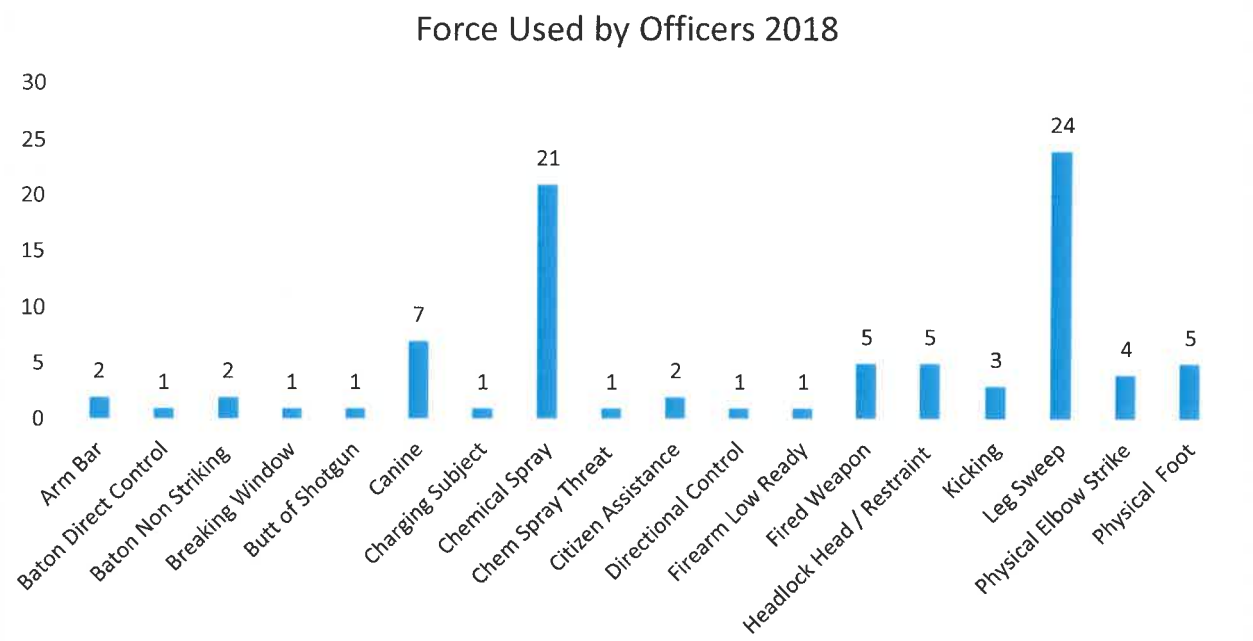
The second most prevalent type of resistance was aggression/assault on officers, which accounted for 21 % of resistance used. During 2018, Officers documented ten (10) incidents

when they were assaulted during a response to resistance incident. 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 2018 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 2018, officers administered 45 different types of force (511) times. The most prominent type of force used by Knoxville Officers in 2018 was soft hand techniques which accounted for 43 % of all responses. Soft hand techniques include pain compliance techniques, arm bars, and “come-along” holds. Empty-hand (physical) hard techniques were the second most frequent type of force and accounted for 13% 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 (192) in 2017 to (222) in 2018. Officers that used empty hand hard techniques increased from (41) in 2017 to (64) in 2018. The following graphs give a reflection of the types of force used.



Although they are similar in terms of force continuum, the Taser and pepper spray are not included in the empty-hand hard figures. In 2018, the Taser was deployed (44) times, up from (37) times in 2017. Pepper spray (Chemical spray) was deployed (21) times which is up (10) from 2017.



Profile of Use-of-force Incidents received Between Jan 1, 2018 and Dec 31, 2018

Total number of use-of-force incidents: 171

Total number of officers involved: 316

Type of force tally:

Type of force	Effective		Not effective		Total #
	#	%	#	%	
Arm Bar	1	50%	1	50%	2
Arriving Officers Presence	1	100%	0	0%	1
Baton-Direction Controls	1	100%	0	0%	1
Baton-Non Striking	1	50%	1	50%	2
Breaking Window	1	100%	0	0%	1
Butt of Shotgun	1	100%	0	0%	1
Canine	5	71%	2	29%	7
Charging Subject	1	100%	0	0%	1
Chemical Spray	12	60%	8	40%	20
Chemical Spray - Threat	1	100%	0	0%	1
Citizen Assistance	2	100%	0	0%	2
Directional Controls	1	100%	0	0%	1
Firearm - Low Ready	0	0%	1	100%	1
Fired weapon	5	100%	0	0%	5
Flattening Tires w/Knife	1	100%	0	0%	1
Hammer Strike	1	100%	0	0%	1
Head Restraint	2	100%	0	0%	2
Headlock	2	67%	1	33%	3
Hip Toss	1	33%	2	67%	3
Jabs w/Muzzle of Carbine	0	0%	1	100%	1
Kicking	1	33%	2	67%	3
Kicking in Door	1	100%	0	0%	1
Leg Sweep	12	50%	12	50%	24
Legs-Pinned Subj. Legs	0	0%	1	100%	1
Legs-Wrap Around Subj.	1	100%	0	0%	1
Pepper Spray	1	100%	0	0%	1
Physical-Elbow Strike	4	100%	0	0%	4
Physical-Foot	2	40%	3	60%	5
Physical-Hard Hand	25	39%	39	61%	64
Physical-Hard Knee	6	50%	6	50%	12
Physical-Leg Strike	2	67%	1	33%	3
Physical-Soft Hand	97	44%	125	56%	222
Physical-Soft Knee	4	44%	5	56%	9
Pointed Firearm	6	67%	3	33%	9
Pressure Point	1	33%	2	67%	3
Push/Shove	8	47%	9	53%	17
Radio	0	0%	1	100%	1
Stabbing Finger in Eye	0	0%	1	100%	1
Standing on Suspect	1	100%	0	0%	1
Tackle	5	25%	15	75%	20
Taser - Impact Weapon	0	0%	1	100%	1
Taser - Threat of Use	3	60%	2	40%	5
Taser - X26	26	59%	18	41%	44
Tripped suspect	0	0%	1	100%	1
U/Cruiser Stop Susp Veh	1	100%	0	0%	1



## 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 2018, (48) officers reported (75) 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. In 2018, injuries to the knees and hands were the most common. Knee injuries accounted for 12% of the injuries incurred while responding to resistance in 2018. The use of strikes other than those involving the fists has been a continued focus of defensive tactics training to reduce the risk of hand injuries.

**Officer injuries tally:**

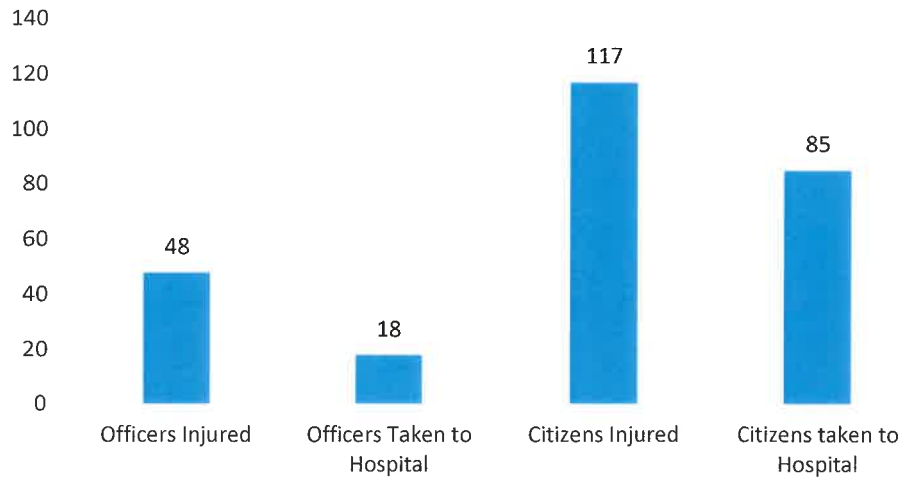
Condition	Count	Percent of total
Arm(s) - Bite On	1	1%
Arm(s) - Bruise(s)	1	1%
Arm(s) - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Back Pain	1	1%
Cheek - Laceration(s)	1	1%
Cheek - Swelling	1	1%
Dog Bite	1	1%
Elbow - Abrasion(s)	1	1%
Elbow - Sprained	1	1%
Elbow(s) - Cut(s)	1	1%
Exposure to Blood	3	4%
Exposure to Body Fluids	1	1%
Exposure to Drugs	1	1%
Eye(s) - Injury	2	3%
Eye(s) - Scratch(es) Around	1	1%
Face - Abrasion(s)	1	1%
Face - Cut(s)	1	1%
Finger(s) - Bitten	2	3%
Finger(s) - Cut(s)	2	3%
Finger(s) - Injury	1	1%
Finger(s) - Strained	1	1%
Forearm(s) - Scrape(s)	1	1%
Forearm(s) - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Hamstring - Strained	1	1%
Hand - Bitten	3	4%
Hand(s) - Abrasion(s)	3	4%
Hand(s) - Bruise	1	1%
Hand(s) - Cut(s)	2	3%
Hand(s) - Laceration(s)	1	1%
Hand(s) - Scrape(s)	2	3%
Hand(s) - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Hand(s) - Swollen	2	3%

Head - Head Butted	1	1%
Heroin Exposure/Contaminatio	1	1%
Hip - Bruised	1	1%
Knee(s) - Abrasion(s)	4	5%
Knee(s) - Bruising	1	1%
Knee(s) - Cut(s)	2	3%
Knee(s) - Laceration(s)	1	1%
Knee(s) - Swelling	5	7%
Knuckle(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	1%
Knuckle(s) - Broken Skin	1	1%
Lip - Cut(s)	1	1%
Neck - Scratch(es)	1	1%
Nose - Bloody	1	1%
Shin - Skinned	1	1%
Shoulder - Dislocated	2	3%
Temple/Ear - Red Mark	1	1%
Thumb - Cut(s)	1	1%
Thumb - Injury	1	1%
Wrist - Bit (Break & Bleed)	1	1%
Wrist - Bruising	1	1%
Wrist - Cut(s)	1	1%
Wrist - Swelling	1	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	

During the course of the year, 171 Response to Resistance incidents occurred where (48) Officers were injured. (18) Officers were taken to a medical facility for treatment. During these incidents, there were (117) citizens injured and (85) were taken to a hospital.

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Officers / Citizens Injured in RTR



**Citizen condition tally:**

Condition or injury	Count	Percent of total
Abdomen - Redness	1	0%
Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Ankle(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Ankle(s) - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Arm	1	0%
Arm - Laceration(s)	1	0%
Arm(s) - Bleeding	1	0%
Arm(s) - Cut(s)	2	1%
Arm(s) - Cut(s) Self-Inflict	1	0%
Arm(s) - Gravel	1	0%
Arm(s) - Knife Wounds	1	0%
Arm(s) - Scrape(s)	2	1%
Arm(s) - Scratch(es)	2	1%
Arm(s) - Skin Peeling	1	0%
Back - Abrasion(s)	3	1%
Back - Gravel	1	0%
Back - Redness	2	1%
Back - Scratch(es)	2	1%
Bleeding	1	0%
Busted Lip	1	0%
Butt - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Canine Bite Wound(s) - Arm	3	1%
Canine Bite Wound(s) - Elbow	1	0%
Canine Bite Wound(s) - Face	1	0%
Canine Bite Wound(s) - Head	1	0%
Canine Scrape(s) from Claws	1	0%
Cheek - Abrasion(s)	2	1%
Cheek - Scrape(s)	1	0%
Cheek - Swelling	1	0%
Chest - Redness	1	0%
Chest Pains from Falling	1	0%
Chin - Cut	2	1%

Dog Bite	1	0%
Ear(s) - Redness Behind	1	0%
Ear(s) - Swollen	1	0%
Ear(s)-Below - Cut(s)	1	0%
Elbow(s) - Abrasion(s)	3	1%
Elbow(s) - Cut(s)	1	0%
Elbow(s) - Scrape(s)	5	2%
Elbow(s) - Scratch(es)	2	1%
Eye - Abrasion Below	1	0%
Eye - Cut Above	1	0%
Eye - Laceration Above	2	1%
Eye - Swelling	3	1%
Eye(s) - Black	1	0%
Eye(s) - Laceration(s)	1	0%
Eye(s) - Swelling	1	0%
Eyebrow - Above - Abrasion	2	1%
Eyebrow - Laceration(s)	1	0%
Eyebrow - Swelling	1	0%
Face - Abrasion(s)	4	2%
Face - Bruising	2	1%
Face - Cut(s)	2	1%
Face - Laceration(s)	4	2%
Face - Redness	2	1%
Face - Scrape(s)	3	1%
Face - Swelling	2	1%
Finger(s) - Fracture	1	0%
Finger(s) - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Forehead - Abrasion(s)	5	2%
Forehead - Bruise(s)	3	1%
Forehead - Contusion	1	0%
Forehead - Cut(s)	6	3%
Forehead - Laceration(s)	1	0%
Forehead - Scrape(s)	1	0%



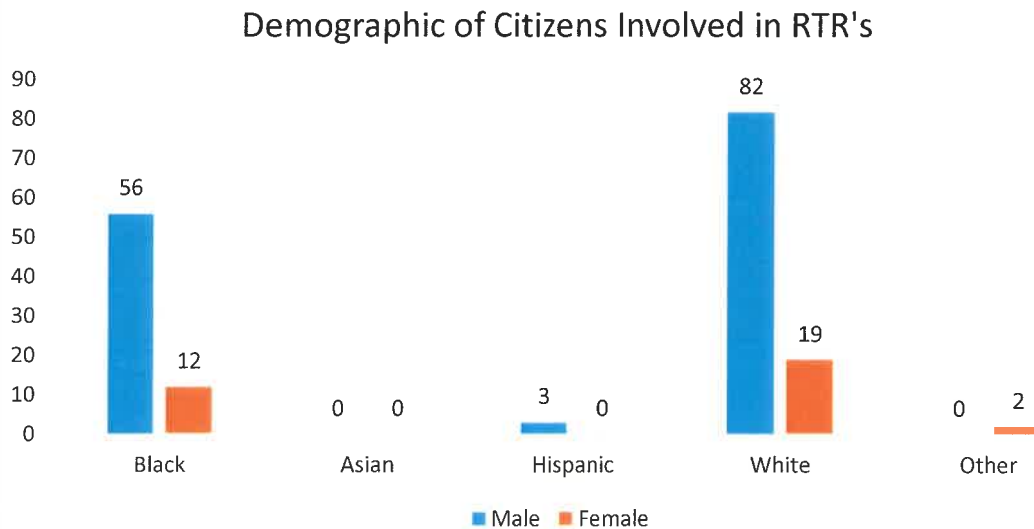
Forehead - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Gunshot Wound	1	0%
Gunshot Wound (Pre-Existing)	1	0%
Hand(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Hand(s) - Cut(s)	5	2%
Hand(s) - Scrapes	2	1%
Hand(s) - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Head - Abrasion(s)	2	1%
Head - Bruise(s)	1	0%
Head - Cut	1	0%
Head - Cut(s)	3	1%
Head - Laceration(s)	1	0%
Head - Lump(s)	1	0%
Hip - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Knee(s) - Abrasion(s)	4	2%
Knee(s) - Bleeding	1	0%
Knee(s) - Scrape(s)	3	1%
Knee(s) - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Knuckle(s) - Cut(s)	2	1%
Laceration(s)	1	0%
Leg(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Leg(s) - Knife Wounds	1	0%
Leg(s) - Scrapes	1	0%
Leg(s) - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Leg(s) - Scuffs	1	0%
Lip - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Lip - Bleeding	1	0%
Lip - Cut	5	2%
Mouth - Bloody	1	0%
Mouth - Cut Near	1	0%
Neck - Cut(s)	1	0%
Neck - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Nose - Bloody	3	1%
Nose - Cut(s)	1	0%

OC Spray - Effects of Spray	7	3%
Ribcage - Bruise(s)	1	0%
Scrape(s)	1	0%
Scratches	2	1%
Shin(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Shoulder	1	0%
Shoulder - Abrasions	1	0%
Shoulder - Pain	1	0%
Shoulder - Scrape(s)	1	0%
Shoulder - Scuff	1	0%
Shoulder - Sprained	1	0%
Stomach - Scratch(es)	1	0%
Taser Punctures/Marks	26	12%
Temple - Contusion	1	0%
Toe(s) - Abrasion(s)	1	0%
Tooth - Chipped	1	0%
Wrist(s) - Scratch(es)	1	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	



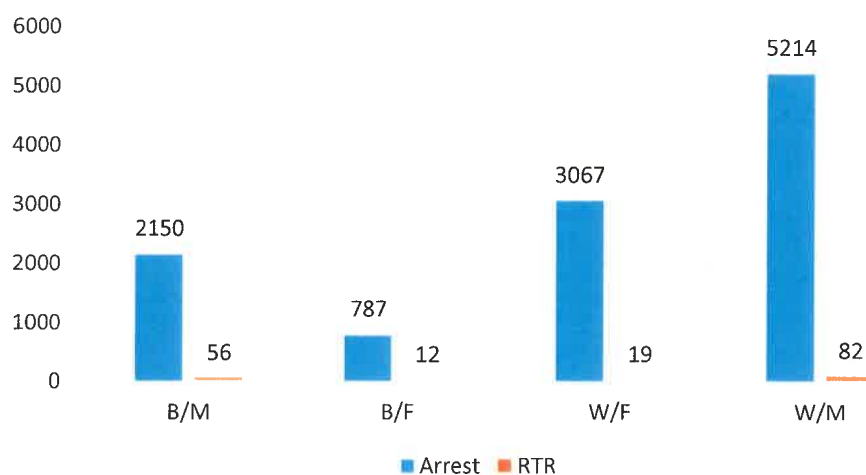
## Response to Resistance by Subject

The majority of persons upon whom police responded to resistance with force in 2018 were white males (48%) followed by black males (33%). Black females accounted for (7%) and white females accounted for (11%) There were no Hispanic females involved in responses to resistance and only (3) Hispanic males that accounted for (1%).



White males represented the majority of those who resisted officers with (82) RTRs an increase of (13) compared to 2017. There was a decrease of five (5) RTRs for black males involved in resistance, while the number of black females involved in resistance remained the same at (12). There was an increase of two (2) RTRs in the white female category. The number of Hispanic males involved in resistance increased by (1) to (3).

Comparison of Total Arrest by Race 2018



During 2018, there were 2,150 black males arrested compared to 5,214 white males. Response to resistance reports were required for (2.6%) of the arrests involving black males compared to (1.6%) involving white males. In comparison, 787 black females were arrested compared to 3,067 white females. Response to resistance reports reflect (1.5%) of black female arrests required force compared to (.6%) of white females arrested.



## **Firearms Use in 2018**

Patrol officers discharged their weapons seven (7) times outside of training in 2018. Two (2) incidents involved the approved use of the firearm to destroy an animal. Five (5) were officer involved shootings.





## **Policy and Practice**

There were no significant policy changes to the Response to Resistance policy in 2018 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 2018, there was an update to General Order 1.6 (Response to Resistance) regarding subjects who sustained injuries or claimed to be injured as a result of response to resistance to be photographed.



## **Recommendations Based Upon 2018 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 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 received CIT training during the yearly 2018 In-service training.
- While the Taser is the less lethal weapon most often chosen by officers to use, it should be noted that chemical spray has a slightly 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. Again this year, chemical spray continued to be under-utilized. Chemical spray (pepper spray) was used a total of twenty – one (21) times and was just over 60% 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.
- Continue to offer Incentives to assist officers in developing their defensive tactics skills. The Training Division has developed the defensive tactic incentive program for participants to earn comp time by participating in these training sessions which will help officers to develop and maintain their skills set. The course will teach empty and hard hand techniques, punches, strikes and other force options.