

Between January 1, 2018 and December 31, 2021, the Upper Arlington Division of Police engaged in 14 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 16 incidents, 13 resulted in arrests or emergency admissions 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 below). The following is a break-down of the data.

In 2021, the Upper Arlington Police Division had 24,450 calls for service after removing miscellaneous calls for meal breaks, workouts, car washes, roll-calls, etc.

The total number of calls for service for a four year period (2018-2021) is 90,949. There were a total of 14 uses of force during that time resulting in an overall rate of .015% total uses of force.

**The following reflects the five-year period 2017-2021. These numbers are based on actions per incident. Some incidents involved multiple officers.**

Subject Actions		Officer Actions	
Verbal physical danger cues	10	Officer Presence	14
Not responding to commands	14	Verbal or physical commands	14
Refusing to move-Dead weight	12	Assistance from other officers	13
Pulling away from officer	12	Escort position-Balance displacement	10
Pushing officer	8	Joint manipulation - pressure points	7
Wrestling with officer	8	Take downs	11
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.

12 of the 14 subjects were intoxicated and/or emotionally impaired at the time.

1 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
3/24/2018	m	w	34
4/18/2018	m	b	20
7/5/2018	m	w	22
1/20/2019	m	w	63
2/5/2019	m	w	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
3/18/2021	m	b	23
10/20/2021	m	w	50
12/3/2021	m	b	36

**Injuries to the subjects included:**

Abrasions, cuts, scrapes, bruises, Taser probes, and an unknown leg injury.

**Injuries to officers included:**

Lacerations and swelling.

**Findings:**

In reviewing the data and reading the reports from the five-year reporting period, I have concluded the each incident was thoroughly investigated and that 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 as well as the number of physical arrests made during this time.

Other than Not Responding to Commands, the most common actions by the subjects in the 14 incidents were:

Pulling Away/Refusing to Move	12
Verbal/Physical Danger Cues	10
Wrestling with/Pushing the Officer	8
Striking or Kicking the Officer	2
Weapons Used/Displayed	2

Other than Officer Presence, Verbal/Physical Commands, and assistance from other officers, the most common applications of force in the 16 incidents are:

Escort Position/Balance Displacement	10
Take Downs	11
Joint Manipulation/Pressure Points	7
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, 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 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.

In 2021, we focused on the recommendations in 2020 which included:

- Continued training in de-escalation techniques
- Continued training in Escort Positions/Balance Displacement
- Continued training in take down techniques (individual and with multiple officers)

The division further began using the newly issued Body Worn Cameras to evaluate performance and incorporate into Use of Force Training.

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 29 certified CIT Officers. Seven officers are scheduled for the training in 2022 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.

Below is the 2021 Use of Force analysis provided by the Training Division Sergeant:

Date: March 16, 2022

To: Chief Steve Farmer

From: Sergeant Matt Petty

**RE: Use of Force Analysis G.O. 4.2.4 (A-E) and Assault of Officer Review G.O. 4.2.5**

Pursuant to G.O. 4.2.4 Use of Force Analysis, I completed the following analysis using: Use of Force Reports, Use of Firearm Reports, and Use of Taser Reports. There were eight Use of Force Reports, three Use of Firearm Reports, and no Use of Taser Reports filed in 2021. The eight use of force reports were out of three separate incidents. All eight incidents involved either minor hand-to-hand control techniques, such as joint manipulation, taking a subject to the ground, or physical control once the subject was on the ground. All of the use of force reports that I completed an administratively review on met the General Order (G.O. 4.1) requirements of an official use of force.

In order to further break down the reported uses of force, in three of the incidents none of the suspects involved were known to be under the influence of an alcoholic beverage or an illegal substance. Out of three of the suspects where force was applied, only one of the suspects received a minor injury. This minor injury was an abrasion to his elbow from being taken to the ground as he was trying to flee the arrest.

Further break down for the last three years:

Use of Force Incidents													
Years	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	YTD
<b>2019</b>	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	8
<b>2020</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>2021</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3

Number of Arrest					
Years	Adults	% Adults	Juvenile	% Juvenile	YTD
<b>2019</b>	494	96%	23	4%	517
<b>2020</b>	383	84%	72	16%	455
<b>2021</b>	468	89%	59	11%	527

**Types of Force Reported \***

Year	Joint Manipulation	Take Downs	Strikes	Baton Restraints	Chemical Irritants	Taser	Baton Strikes	Deadly Force	Total Officers Involved	Total Incidents
2019	10	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	19	8
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3

\* Can be multiple uses of force out of one use of incident

**Time of Day**

Year	0001-0200	0201-0400	0401-0600	0601-0800	0801-1000	1001-1200	1201-1400	1401-1600	1601-1800	1801-2000	2101-2300	2301-2400
2019	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

**Use of Force by Suspect Gender**

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
2019	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	8
2020	0	0	0	0	0
2021	3	100%	0	0	3

**Use of Force by Suspect Race**

Year	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Indian	Pacific Islander	Other	Total
2019	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	8
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3

Year	Use of Force by Suspect Age							
	Under 18	18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50
2019	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	3
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0

Year	Injury to Suspect			
	Minor Physical Injury	Serious Physical Injury	Claimed Injury	No Injury
2019	4	1	0	3
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	1	0	0	2

Year	Injury to Officers			
	Minor Physical Injury	Serious Physical Injury	Claimed Injury	No Injury
2019	0	0	0	19
2020	0	0	0	0
2021	2	0	0	6

In the three Use of Firearm Reports, all were for the pointing of a firearm at a suspect. After review, one of the reports was determined not to be a use of firearms incident because the firearm was in a ready position and was not pointed at the suspect. The other two reports were out of a stolen vehicle arrest and a burglary arrest where officers pointed their firearms at the suspects in each incident while giving verbal commands, which the suspects complied to and arrests were subsequently made.



There were no use of Tasers in 2021, either deployed or displayed, thus no Use of Taser Reports were filed.

There were no trends or patterns found related to injuries either to suspects or officers in 2021. Due to the limited data, there were also no trends or patterns found from 2019 to 2021.

This analysis clearly demonstrates the Police Division's officers are using good judgement with respect to the reasonable use of force when effecting an arrest. This is a testament to the Police Division's commitment to good de-escalation techniques and appropriate empty hand and weapons based control techniques and tactics. The Police Division has demonstrated, via this analysis, that it reviews all uses of force incidents per the Division's written policy. It is my recommendation the Police Division continue with its annual use of force training curriculum, with continued emphasis on de-escalation and defensive tactics. At this time, there is no need for additional remedial training.

Pursuant to G.O. 4.2.5 Assault of Officers Review, there was not an assault on an officer in 2021 to review. The one minor injury to an officer reported during a use of force was not from a suspect assaulting an officer.

C: Accreditation file