



## CHARLESTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

To: Chief Luther Reynolds

From: Lt. Anita Craven  
Professional Standards Office

Subject: **Professional Standards Office Annual Report for 2018**

Date: March 8, 2019

The Professional Standards Office is responsible for ensuring that the Charleston Police Department is operating within the boundaries and established guidelines of public trust and confidence. The Department is committed to providing the highest standards of integrity and our administrative investigative process plays an integral role in building and maintaining that public trust.

One of the functions of the Professional Standards Office includes the investigation, management, and review of complaints and allegations of misconduct against department personnel, both civilian and sworn.

The Police Department's image and reputation depend on the personal integrity and discipline of all departmental employees. To a large degree, the public image of the department is determined by a professional response to allegations of misconduct against its employees.

The Professional Standards Office also manages the reporting of all "Response to Resistance / Aggression" reports submitted by Charleston Police Department officers throughout the year, the reporting of all employee-involved vehicle collisions, and the reporting of all vehicle pursuits. In addition, the Professional Standards Office manages the Early Intervention System.

This report will be broken down into two sections:

Section 1 – Investigations

Section 2 – Response to Resistance / Aggression

## **Geographical Overview**

The City of Charleston is divided into five geographical teams. Team One serves the peninsula of Charleston. The dividing line for Team One is Calhoun Street. Specifically, everything north of Calhoun Street is in Team One, which is situated between the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. Team Two is also located on the peninsula and covers the area south of Calhoun Street. Team Two is also situated between the Cooper and Ashley Rivers. Team Three encompasses James and Johns Island and Team Four encompasses the area known as West Ashley. Team Five encompasses the Daniel Island area.

The Charleston Police Department is also divided into numerous other divisions, which are comprised of sworn officers and non-sworn personnel. The Professional Standards Office conducts investigations and also analysis of all the distinctive divisions and units within the police department.

## **Body Worn Cameras**

In 2015, the Charleston Police Department began full implementation of its new body worn camera program. In 2016, the Department completed its implementation program. To date, over 460 officers, including patrol and school resource officers, have been trained on and issued the new Getac devices.

Officers turn on their camera when taking police action. The videos are then uploaded into a secured Microsoft Azure Cloud storage system. Supervisors regularly review videos for quality assurance.

The training potential in body worn cameras is certainly worthy of mention. The footage can be used to coach and mentor officers in how they conduct themselves. The videos could be utilized in one-on-one sessions, for example, in which newer officers actually train with their own footage. This could potentially improve their demeanor and safety awareness when dealing with suspects, victims, and witnesses.

Body worn camera videos are also utilized by the Professional Standards Office during administrative investigations into officer actions. These cameras have been shown to contribute to a reduction in not only citizen complaints, but also in the number of response to resistance/aggression incidents. The use of cameras can be an excellent tool to help modify the behavior of both the police and members of the community. The effects of the cameras show that people tend to be more inclined to adhere to social norms and change their conduct when they are aware that their behavior is being recorded. Under camera scrutiny, people become more conscious that unacceptable behaviors will be captured on film, and that they are expected to follow the rules. This “self-awareness effect” caused by the camera affects the actions of officers and suspects alike, prompting suspects to cool down aggressive actions and deterring officers from reacting with excessive or unnecessary force and unprofessional behavior.

The body worn cameras have so far shown to be invaluable in providing an objective view of police and citizen encounters, as well as being useful in the collection of visual evidence during those important first moments of a police response. They are a valuable tool in enhancing transparency and the legitimacy of the police, thereby increasing accountability and trust.

## **Section 1 – INVESTIGATIONS**

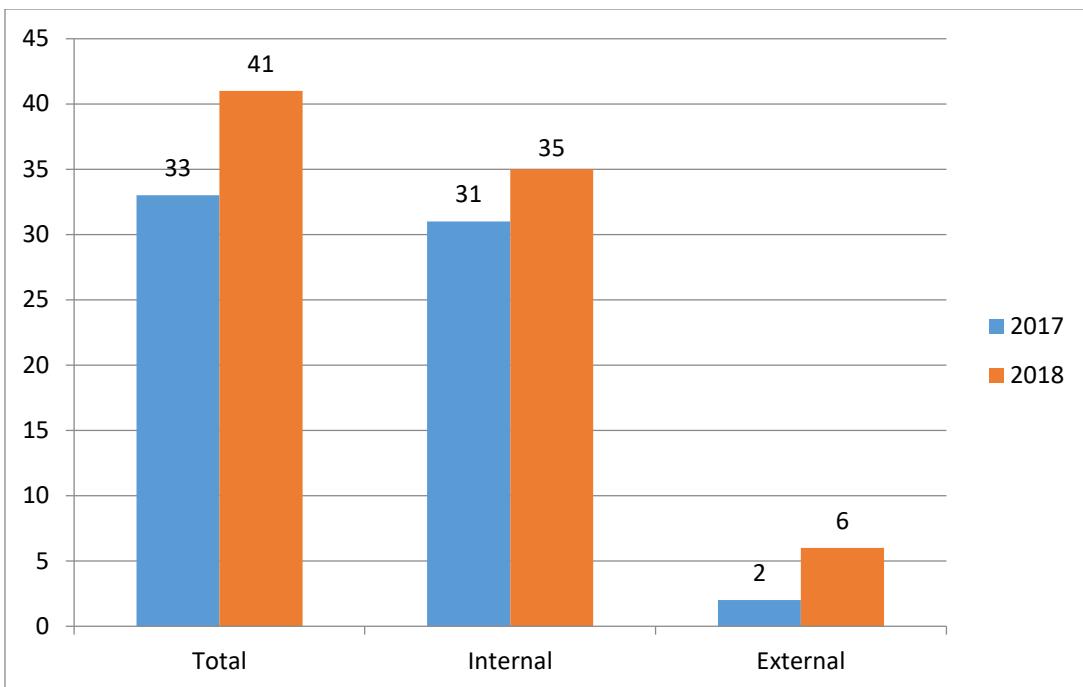
The intake and disposition of complaints is an ongoing process. During the investigations, cases may be reclassified as a result of information obtained during the investigatory process. Moreover, it is also important to note that the specific allegations linked to a case and the policies cited are determined during the Command Review process and hence, are not linked to the individual cases until the file is returned to the Professional Standards Office to be closed out and classified as *completed*. Due to the fluid nature of investigations and the directions taken during investigations, and during the subsequent Command Review process, numerical differences may exist if compared historically.

Investigations are conducted either at the Sergeant Level, the Command Level, or by the Professional Standards Office. The nature of the complaint determines the investigating entity.

Throughout the calendar year of 2018, the Professional Standards Office documented, managed, or handled 41 investigations. This is a slight increase of 24.24% from the previous year of 2017, during which the Professional Standards Office managed 33 investigations.

Depicted in the following table and graph are the number of investigations in 2018, as compared to the number in 2017, and the percentages of the cases that were generated internally, by someone within the police department, and those cases generated externally, by someone outside of the police department.

<b>PSO Investigations</b>	<b>2017</b>		<b>2018</b>	
Total Cases	33	100%	41	100%
Internally Generated	31	93.94%	35	85.37%
Externally Generated	2	6.06%	6	14.63%



As previously noted, we incurred a slight increase in the overall number of investigations in 2018. Of particular significance is the 200% increase incurred in the number of externally generated investigations, from 2 in 2017 to 6 in 2018. These increases can be attributed the increased accountability on the part of the first-line supervisors. That is, when possible issues present themselves, they are being noticed and subsequently dealt with, accordingly, by the supervisors.

Our externally generated complaints are still relatively low. This can be attributed in large part to the fact that, as mentioned previously, in 2015, the Charleston Police Department began implementation of the body worn camera program, and completed implementation in 2016. It appears that there is the potential for officers and the public alike to remain on their best behavior when they know their actions are being recorded. Citizens are less likely to file false complaints when they know the interactions are being recorded, and officers are less likely to engage in a behavior that may result in a complaint.

As reflected in the table on page 3, in 2018, 85.37% of the investigations were generated in-house. In 2017, 93.94% of the cases were generated in-house. With regard to the complaints generated in-house in 2018, 85.71% resulted in *at least* one sustained allegation against the employee. This is evidence that we, as a Department, do not and will not hesitate to hold our own accountable when we see possible violations that need to be addressed. Moreover, we value the importance of identifying an issue and then taking proactive measures to correct any deficiencies the employee may have. Three of the six externally generated complaints, or 50%, resulted in at least one sustained allegation.

### **Demographic Information-Externally Generated Cases**

There were 4 employees linked to the 2 externally generated cases in 2017 and 7 employees linked to the 6 externally generated cases in 2018. The demographic information with regard to the race and gender for the employees in these cases for both years is depicted in the table below.

Officer Demographic Information	2017	2018
<b>Total # of Involved Employees</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
Race of Involved Officers		
White	75%	71.43%
Black	25%	28.57%
Hispanic	0%	0%
Asian	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%
Gender of Involved Employees		
Male	75%	100%
Female	25%	0%
Total	100%	100%

There were 2 complainants linked to the 2 externally generated cases in 2017 and 6 complainants linked to the 6 externally generated cases in 2018. The demographic information with regard to the race and gender for the complainants for these cases for both years is depicted in the table below.

Complainant Demographic Information	2017	2018
<b>Total # of Complainants</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Race of Complainants		
White	0%	66.67%
Black	100%	33.33%
Hispanic	0%	0%
Asian	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%
Gender of Complainants		
Male	0	33.33%
Female	100%	66.67%
Total	100%	100%

For statistical purposes, investigations are classified into the following allegations:

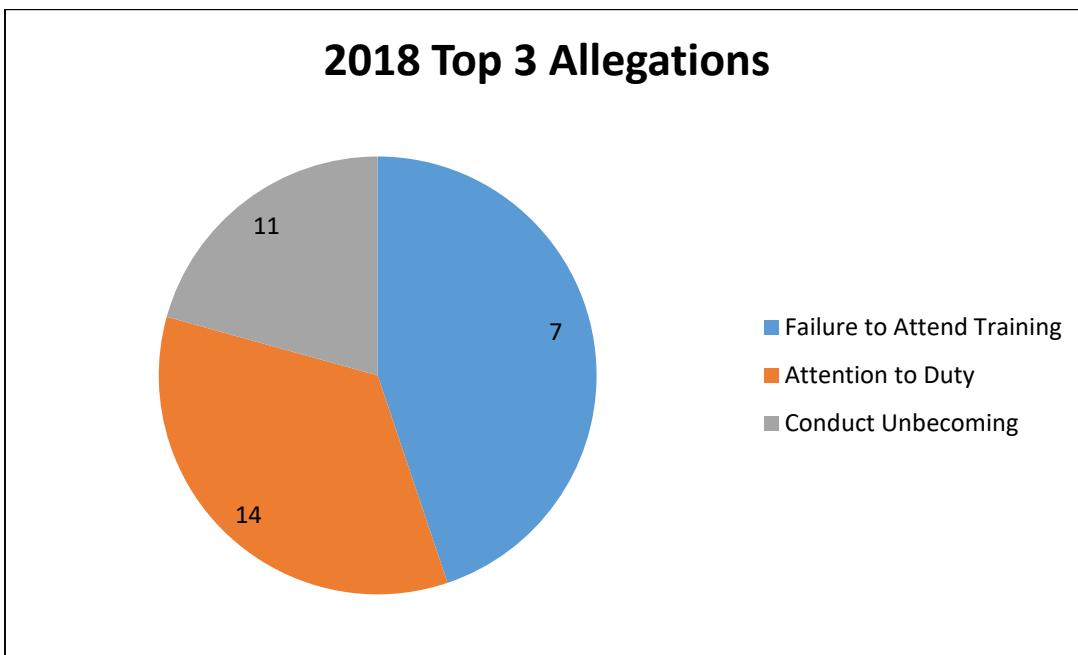
Abuse of Authority	Failure to Act or Render Assistance
Abuse of Break or Meal Privileges	Failure to Attend Court or Assignment
Associating With the Criminal Element	Failure to Comply with Drug & Alcohol Testing
AWOL	Failure to File Internal Report
Bias-based Profiling/Discrimination	Failure to Follow Computer Security Protocol
Conduct Unbecoming	Failure to Notify Supervisor
Conducting an Unauthorized Investigation	Failure to Report Collision/Loss/Damage
Corruption	Failure to Report Violations of the Law
Courtesy and Customer Service	Failure to Supervise
Dispatch and Radio Violations	Failure to Take Report/Improper Doc.
Excessive or Unreasonable Force	Failure to Use Tactics as Trained
Harassment (General)	Failure to Use Vehicle Recorder Equip.
Hostile Work Environment/Harassment	Firearms Discharge
Improper Entry to Land/Structure	Improper Uniform and Grooming
Improper Evidence/Property Handling	Improper Use/Notification of Leave
Improper Handling of City Funds	Improper Vehicle Operation
Improper Identification/Disengagement	Improper Weapons Handling
Improper or Inadequate Investigation	Inaccurate or Incomplete Document
Improper Prisoner Search/Handl./Secur.	Inadequate Work/Job Task Perform.
Improper Search/Search Procedures	Inattention to Facility Security
Improper Stop/Detention/Arrest	In-custody Injury/Suicide/Death
Improper Training Practices	Insensitivity (Racial, Cultural, Handicap)
Improper Tow/Inventory Procedure	Insubordination
Improper Vehicle Maintenance	Leaving Assigned Area or Post
Involvement in Criminal Misconduct	Misuse of City Computers/Access.
Major Vehicle Collision	Misuse of Sensitive Information
Misuse of City Mail, Phone, E-mail, etc.	Tardiness
Misuse of City Vehicles, Equip., Resources	Off-duty Employment Violations
Sexual Harassment	Other
Truthfulness	

## **ALLEGATIONS**

There were a total of 75 allegations linked to the 41 cases in 2018.

A closer review of the type of allegations that were investigated during 2018 was conducted. The top 3 allegations are noted in the table and pie chart on page 7. Also reflected in the table is the percentage of the total number of allegations. The top 3 allegations represented 42.67% of all the allegations. For reference, there were 26 different allegations linked to the 41 investigations.

Top 3 Allegation Types - 2018		# of Allegations	% of Total Allegations
Attention to Duty		14	18.67%
Conduct Unbecoming		11	14.67%
Failure to Attend Training		7	9.33%
Total		32	42.67%



It's important to point out that with regard to the cases involving these top 3 allegations, the majority of them, or 80%, are the result of internally generated cases, and aren't allegations brought forward by citizens.

It should be noted that many of the investigations involved more than one officer and more than one allegation. Hence, there may be instances in which, for example, there were two allegations of Attention to Duty in the same case because there were two different officers involved.

The table below depicts the top 3 allegations of 2018 and their occurrences in 2017, and the percent change in the number of allegations between the two years. The table also shows the number of these allegations that were sustained.

2018 Top 3 Allegations	2018			2017			Change
	Type	#	Cases	Sustained	#	Cases	Sustained
Attention to Duty	14	12	11	10	7	9	40%
Conduct Unbecoming	11	8	9	6	4	2	83.33%
Failure to Attend Training	7	2	5	13	2	6	-46.15%

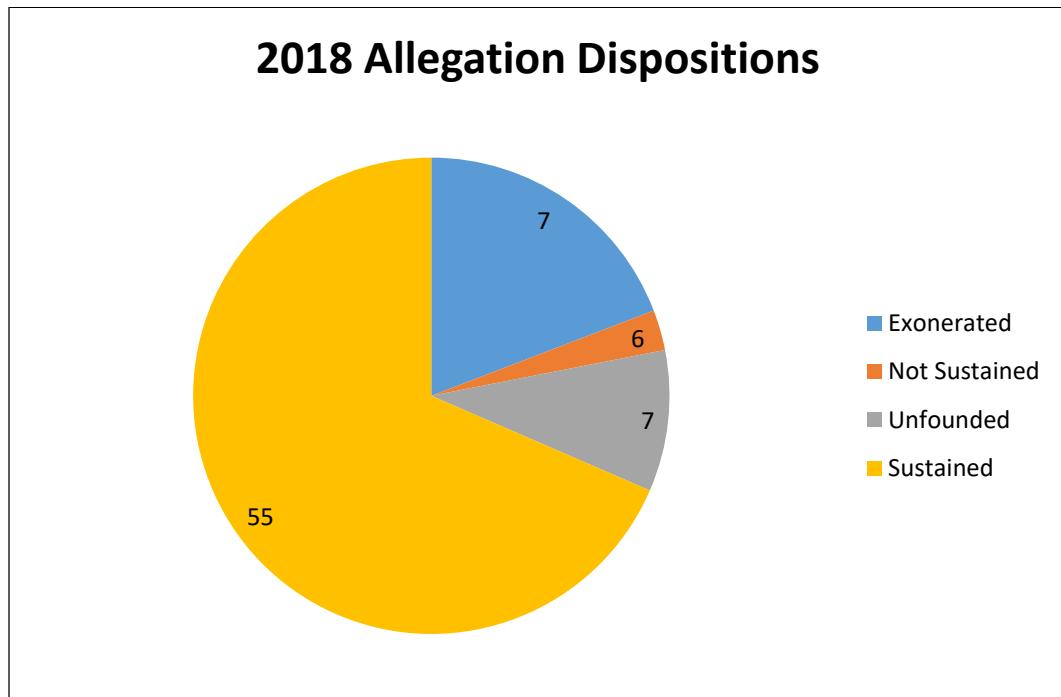
The Attention to Duty allegations account for 18.67% of all the allegations. There were ten such allegations of this type in 2017, representing a 40% increase in 2018, with 14. In 2018, 78.57% of these allegations were sustained. In 2017, 90% of these allegations were sustained.

There was an 83.33% increase in the number of Conduct Unbecoming allegations in 2018, from six in 2017 to eleven. There were eight cases dealing with this allegation. In three of the cases, three employees tendered their resignations from the agency before the investigation was closed out, and in one of the cases, the employee was terminated.

### **ALLEGATION FINDINGS**

A review of the dispositions for all of the 75 allegations from the cases in 2018 is depicted in the following table and pie chart.

<b>Allegation Dispositions-2018</b>		
<b>Disposition</b>	<b>Count</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
Exonerated	7	9.33%
Not Sustained	6	8%
Unfounded	7	9.33%
Sustained	55	73.34%
Total	75	100%



Of the 75 allegations in 2018, 73.34% resulted in a sustained disposition.

Of the 13 allegations resulting from the six externally generated complaints, 46.15% resulted in a sustained allegation.

With regard to the 62 allegations resulting from the complaints generated in-house, 79.03% of them resulted in a sustained disposition against the employee. This high percentage is explained by the fact that with most internally generated complaints, there's already a strong initial indication that a violation has, in fact, occurred. Hence, the cases will more than likely result in a sustained allegation.

When looking at the 55 sustained allegations, it's important to note that 49 of them, or 89.09%, resulted from investigations that were generated internally. Only 10.91% resulted from investigations that were generated externally. This certainly speaks to the point, as stated previously in this report, that we, as a Department, do not and will not hesitate to hold our own accountable when we see possible violations that need to be addressed.

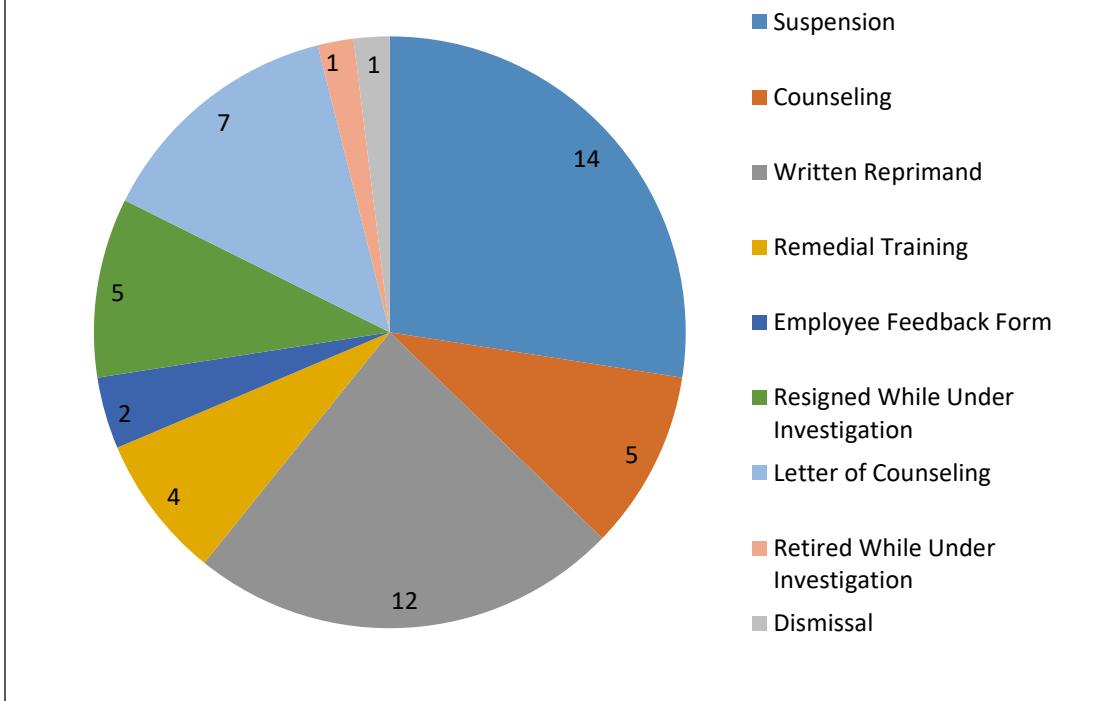
### **ACTIONS TAKEN**

While specific disciplinary actions taken against an employee as a result of an investigation cannot usually be disclosed to the complainant or to the public, we want to assure the public that action is indeed taken when it is found that an officer was not acting in accordance with all the governing rules, procedures, and laws.

The table below and the pie chart on page 10 contain a summary of all actions taken in response to the 55 sustained allegations from cases that were received and completed during the period of January 1, 2018, through December 31, 2018:

<b>Sustained Allegations - 2018</b>	
<b>Action Taken</b>	<b>Number</b>
Suspension	14
Counseling	5
Written Reprimand	12
Remedial Training	4
Letter of Counseling	7
Employee Feedback Form	2
Dismissal	1
Resigned While Under Investigation	5
Retired While Under Investigation	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

## 2018 Sustained Allegations : Action Taken



For the 55 sustained allegations from investigations received in 2018, there were a total of 51 actions taken. It's important to note that for some of the allegations, more than one action was taken. For example, an officer may have received a written reprimand and remedial training for one allegation. And, there may be circumstances when an officer may have had three sustained allegations, but only one action was taken to cover all three allegations. As far as retraining and counseling, these are mainly used as corrective measures.

In 2018, there were no significant increases or decreases in the types of actions taken compared to 2017. In 2018, there was one less suspension, 14 versus 15, 2 less letters of counseling, 7 versus 9, and the same number of written reprimands, 12.

There was the same number of dismissals, 1, one additional resignation from an employee while their case was still in an active status, from 4 in 2017 to 5 in 2018, and one retirement from an employee while their case was still in an active status, with no such instances in 2017. With regard to the 5 employees who resigned while under investigation, all of the cases were internally generated, and three of the five employees were sworn. With regard to the dismissal, that case was internally generated and the employee was sworn. The investigation that resulted in the employee retiring before the case had reached completion was internally generated, as well, and the employee was sworn.

The administering of discipline among employees has been consistent and appropriate when necessary. Follow-up and continued counseling and coaching by the first line supervisor seem to provide the best available methods of lowering the recidivism rate of employee misconduct.

### **Bias-Based Profiling/Discrimination**

Bias-Based Profiling/Discrimination is one of the most complex and controversial issues facing law enforcement professionals today. In view of the current social environment and to limit civil liability often associated with allegations of racial profiling, law enforcement agencies must first develop written policies specifically prohibiting bias-based policing and condemning any conduct by an employee that leads to the disparate treatment of any person based on race or ethnicity. In addition, it is essential for police departments, just as the Charleston Police Department has, to establish a comprehensive approach that includes:

- Increased education and training in racial diversity and cultural awareness for all personnel
- Community outreach
- A citizen complaint system that is both fair and effective.

There were no investigations in 2018 dealing with bias-based profiling or discrimination. The national spotlight on recent incidents across the country, namely officer-involved shootings, has highlighted the issue. It is an extremely complex and controversial matter facing law enforcement professionals today and it is an issue that provokes impassioned debate and can result in extensive division within all segments of the community.

The fact that there were no investigations in 2018 dealing with such issues speaks to the emphasis the Department places on instilling in the officers the importance and value of conducting fair and impartial policing. Moreover, this speaks to the type of professional, fair, and honest culture the Department has created and consistently cultivates on a daily basis.

The Department conducts training on issues that pertain to bias-based profiling in accordance with guidelines. Moreover, the in-service training, Fair and Impartial Policing, which began in 2013 and was initially provided to Sergeants, has been incorporated as a mandatory block of instruction for all officers, regardless of rank.

Upon completing an analysis of the Professional Standards Office investigations, the existence of patterns or trends could be predictive of policy modification needs or indicative of training needs. There were no issues that appeared to be the result of a lack of training. However, the analysis did show that there are areas in which the officers would benefit from refresher training on certain issues (customer service and selling the stop). These areas were addressed with recommendations. Other than the training

recommendations mentioned thus far in this report, no further action is required. The Training Office continues to provide quality in-service training in many areas.

## **Section 2 – RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE/AGGRESSION**

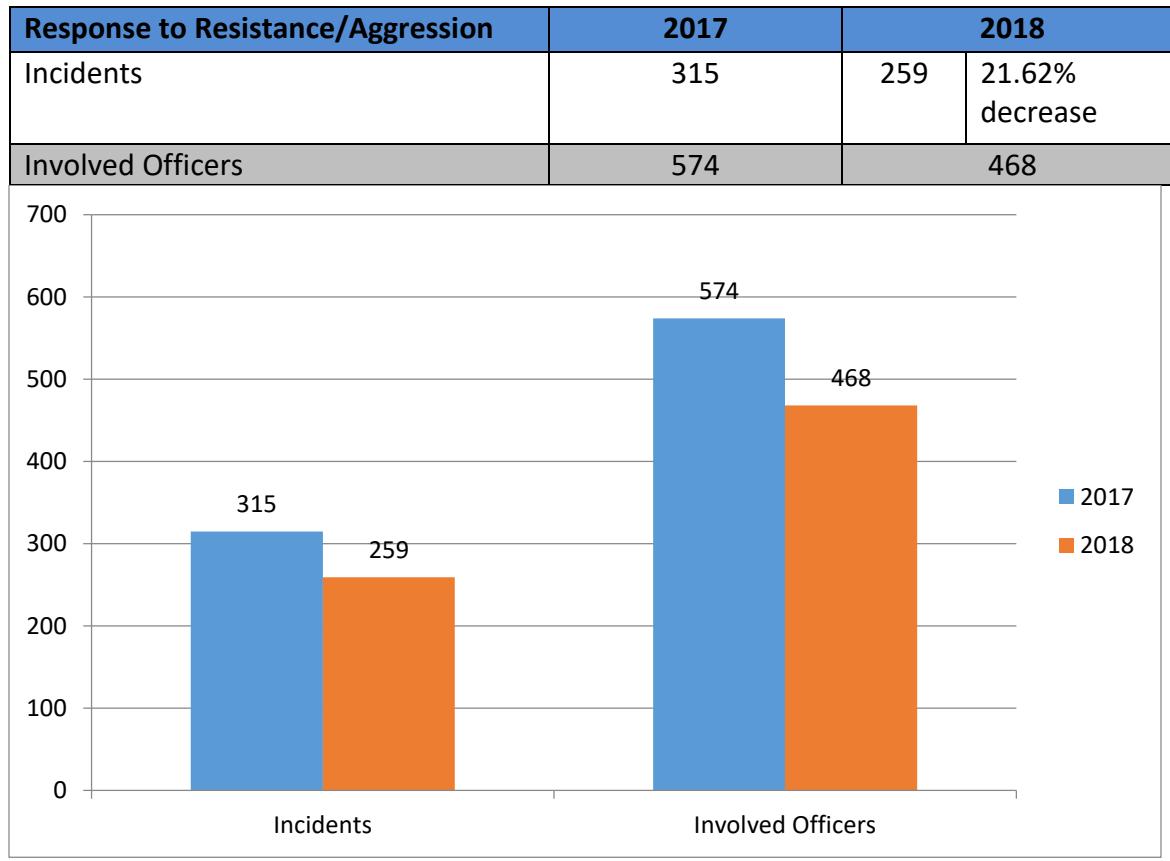
The following is an analysis of the responses to resistance/aggression by officers of the Charleston Police Department during the period of January 2018 through December 2018. The data for this document, which was obtained from the IAPRO database, reflects Response to Resistance/Aggression reports that were completed by the involved officers and subsequently reviewed by their chain of command.

When a CPD employee exercises any response to resistance and/or aggression for other than training or recreational purposes, takes any action that results in, is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person, applies force through the use of less-lethal or lethal weapons or applies force through any other means identified through this policy, a “Response to Resistance/Aggression Report” will be submitted by the employee using force directly to the Bureau Commander, via his chain of command, before the end of the employee’s shift. The “Response to Resistance/Aggression Report” will be submitted to the Professional Standards Office, through the chain of command, via the department’s *BlueTeam* program. The report will follow an outline of Situation (the nature of the call or situation that caused the officer to come into contact with the resistor) and Results. The report will also briefly outline the types of force used, the reason for its use, and the date, time, and place of its occurrence. The “Response to Resistance/Aggression Report” will also note any injuries and list the names and addresses of civilian and police witnesses, if any. The original Incident Report OCA number will be noted in the “Response to Resistance/Aggression Report.” Failure to report the response to resistance/aggression will be cause for disciplinary action whether or not such force is justified.

Our department and community benefit from a comprehensive review and analysis of each response to resistance/aggression incident. The review and analysis help discern potential patterns in incidents. This is helpful in evaluating our training needs and in determining if our policies and procedures warrant reviews or revisions.

During 2018, there were 259 incidents resulting in a reported response to resistance/aggression, with a total of 467 officers involved in these 259 incidents. In 2017, there were 315 incidents resulting in a reported response to resistance/aggression, with a total of 574 officers. This is a decrease of 21.62% in the number of incidents in 2018.

This data is depicted in the following table and graph.

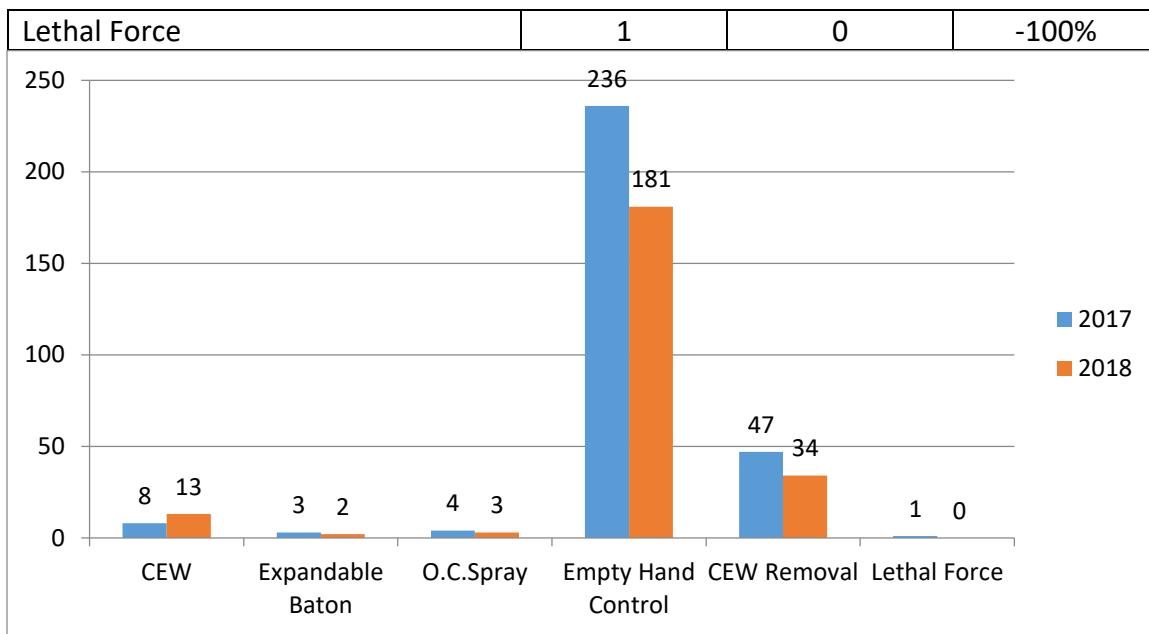


When specifically looking at the occurrence of incidents by geographical team, Teams One and Four led the patrol teams in the number of incidents for both 2017 and 2018 of all reported incidents. This is due to those teams having a high call volume and to those teams having the largest complement of officers of all the patrol teams. It is expected that these officers would have more encounters and contacts with the public.

### Responses

Some of the recorded types of responses used in 2018 are compared with 2017 data in the table below and in the bar graph on page 14.

Type of Force	2017	2018	% Change
CEW	8	13	62.5%
Intermediate Weapons			
Expandable Baton	3	2	-33.33%
O.C. Spray	4	3	-25%
Empty Hand Control	236	181	-23.31%
CEW Removal	47	34	-27.66%



It should be noted that just as the number of response to resistance/aggression incidents decreased in 2018, there was also a decrease in the types of force used.

The Expandable Baton and OC Spray were used 2 and 3 times, respectively, in 2018. There was a decrease of 23.31% in the use of Empty Hand Control. There was an increase of 62.5% in the deployment of the CEW, with 5 more documented. The number of CEW deployments in 2018, specifically 13, is an extremely low number when compared to the number of occurrences in surrounding agencies. Empty Hand Control was clearly the most common response reported in 2018, with this being the case in 2017, as well. This type of force is predictably the most used in encounters that result in a response to resistance/aggression.

There were 102 Removal of Firearm types and 34 CEW Removals in 2018. It can't be stressed enough that this speaks to the level of training the Department provides its officers as well as to the quality of patrol officers that are provided to the public and community. These types of responses result in a lower level of force being applied once the display has occurred. The frequent occurrences of these allow officers to de-escalate incidents by either the necessary display of the weapon, thereby, being able to gain compliance, or with the good use of verbal skills. The displays of the weapon system seem to tremendously assist officers in bringing situations under control and subjects into compliance, helping to avoid injuries to the suspect and to the officer.

### Injuries

When looking at the 259 response to resistance/aggression incidents in 2018, which involved 467 officers, there were a total of only 31 injuries to officers, all of which were categorized as minor (scratches, cuts, bumps, bruises) and only 30 injuries to offenders, 29

of which were categorized as minor in nature, as well. There was one officer-involved shooting in 2018, which did not result in the suspect's death. The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division conducted an investigation into the incident, which was subsequently reviewed by the Solicitor. The Solicitor ruled that the involved officer was cleared of any wrong doing.

### **Training**

The low numbers of reported incidents resulting in a response to resistance/aggression in 2018 can be directly attributed to the implementation of the body worn cameras and to the Department's commitment to providing the officers with up-to-date, yearly training and instruction in defensive tactics, in the proper use of the Conducted Electrical Weapon, in proper disengagement techniques, and in de-escalation training.

De-escalation tactics and techniques are those actions undertaken by an officer(s) to avoid physical confrontations, unless immediately necessary to protect someone or to stop dangerous behavior, while minimizing the need to use force during an incident when the totality of the circumstances and time permit. De-escalation tactics and techniques are employed to increase the likelihood of voluntary compliance and cooperation. Officers are taught that when all of the reasonably known circumstances indicate it is safe, prudent, and feasible to do so, an officer(s) shall attempt to slow down, reduce the intensity, or stabilize the situation so that more time, options and/or resources may become available for incident resolution. Where circumstances and time reasonably do permit, an officer(s) shall take those reasonable and prudent actions which operate to mitigate the immediacy of the threat, thereby giving the officer(s) time to call more officers, utilize other tactics, or request specialty assistance, such as Crisis Negotiators. The number of officers on scene may increase the available force options, a circumstance which has the potential to increase the ability of the officer(s) to reduce the overall force used by promoting consideration of other viable alternatives.

The Office of Professional Development and Training incorporated de-escalation training aspects into all response to resistance/aggression training. This includes defensive tactics, OC/CEW refresher training, and instruction at the firearms range. The purpose of this training was to better inculcate the thinking process of response to resistance/aggression from a classroom setting, to being part of the more "real world" setting in the physical training environment. Thus, this not only builds muscle memory skills in regards to force options, but also combines them with the mental side that emphasizes re-assessing each response to resistance, be it multiple strikes, sprays, electronic control devices, or firearms. Central to this is the idea that de-escalation continues throughout the response to resistance/aggression, and is always the "best" alternative.

To emphasize this, the scenarios in Block Training were designed to have successful de-escalation outcomes if the officers applied the principles of de-escalation properly. These

included scenarios with emotionally disturbed persons and persons with elevated emotional states. Officers were critiqued not only on positioning, but on inter-partner communication, force option selection, and use of cover and concealment. Moreover, they were evaluated on their ability to recognize and call for appropriate resources, establish a dialog with a disturbed person, listen to what that person was telling them, and on their ability to actually obtain compliance via verbal skills.

The Department's plan is to continue the holistic approach to de-escalation training during any physical response to resistance/aggression training to emphasize that de-escalating a situation verbally is not only the preferred option, but that we should never lose sight of the ability to return to it even after force has been used if the subject begins to comply.

Completely eradicating responses to resistance/aggression is unlikely, as some force will always be required against some offenders in some circumstances. But, the use of body cameras has been shown to help contribute to fewer incidents in that the cameras seem to influence civilian behavior, which, in turn, will affect police behavior and the entire interaction.

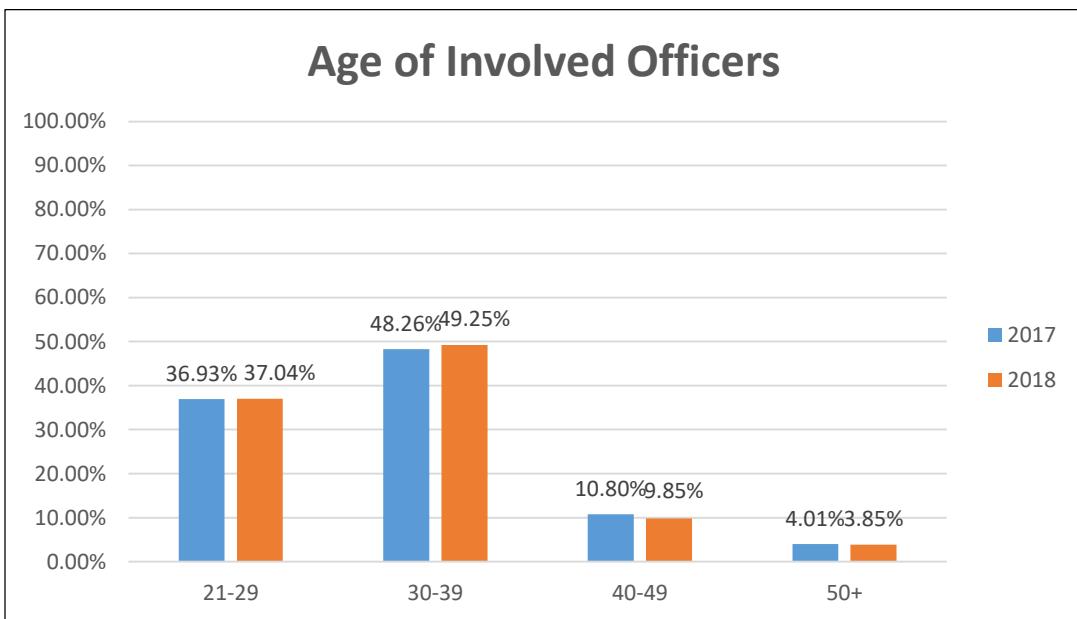
Analyzing the 2018 data with regard to types of force used, it was determined there was no obvious pattern or trend developing that would cause concern for the Department.

#### **Demographic Information-Response to Resistance/Aggression Incidents**

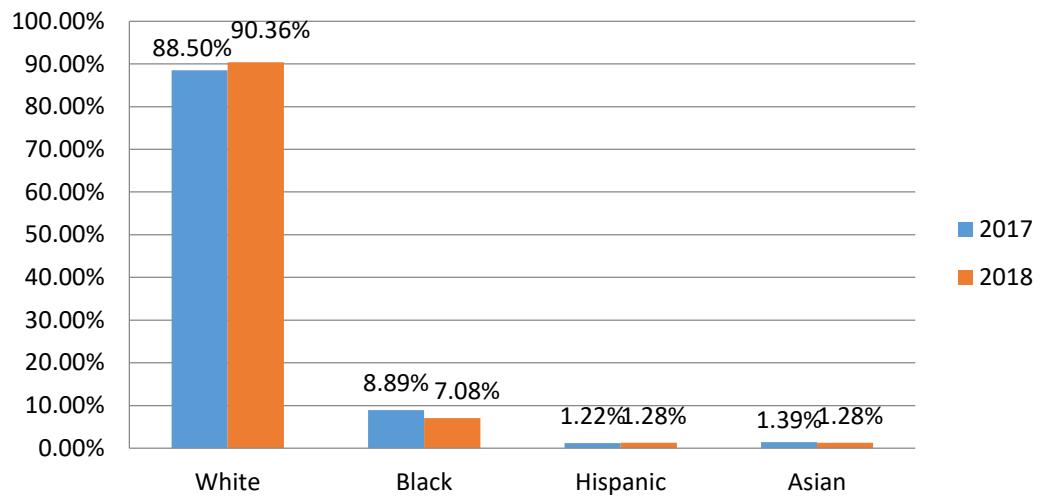
It's important to point out that it's not uncommon for one single response to resistance/aggression incident to involve more than one citizen or more than one officer. For example, one incident can involve a single citizen, but involve several officers, which might be the case in a High-Risk Car Stop. Conversely, a single response to a resistance/aggression incident can involve several citizens and one officer, which might be the case in a large physical disturbance.

The demographic information with regard to the age, race, and gender for the officers in these incidents for both years is depicted in the following table and graphs.

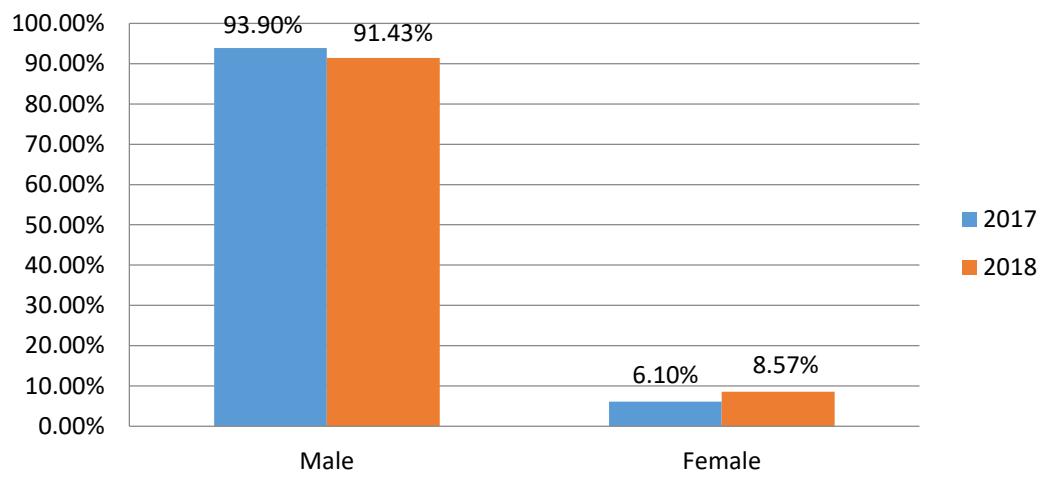
Officer Demographic Information		2017	2018
<b>Total # of Involved Officers</b>		<b>574</b>	<b>467</b>
<b>Age of Involved Officers</b>			
21 to 29		36.93%	37.04%
30 to 39		48.26%	49.25%
40 to 49		10.80%	9.85%
50+		4.01%	3.85%
Total		100%	100%
<b>Length of Service of Involved Officers</b>			
5 Years or Less		69.18%	70.03%
<b>Race of Involved Officers</b>			
White		88.50%	90.36%
Black		8.89%	7.08%
Hispanic		1.22%	1.28%
Asian		1.39%	1.28%
Total		100%	100%
<b>Gender of Involved Officers</b>			
Male		93.90%	91.43%
Female		6.10%	8.57%
Total		100%	100%

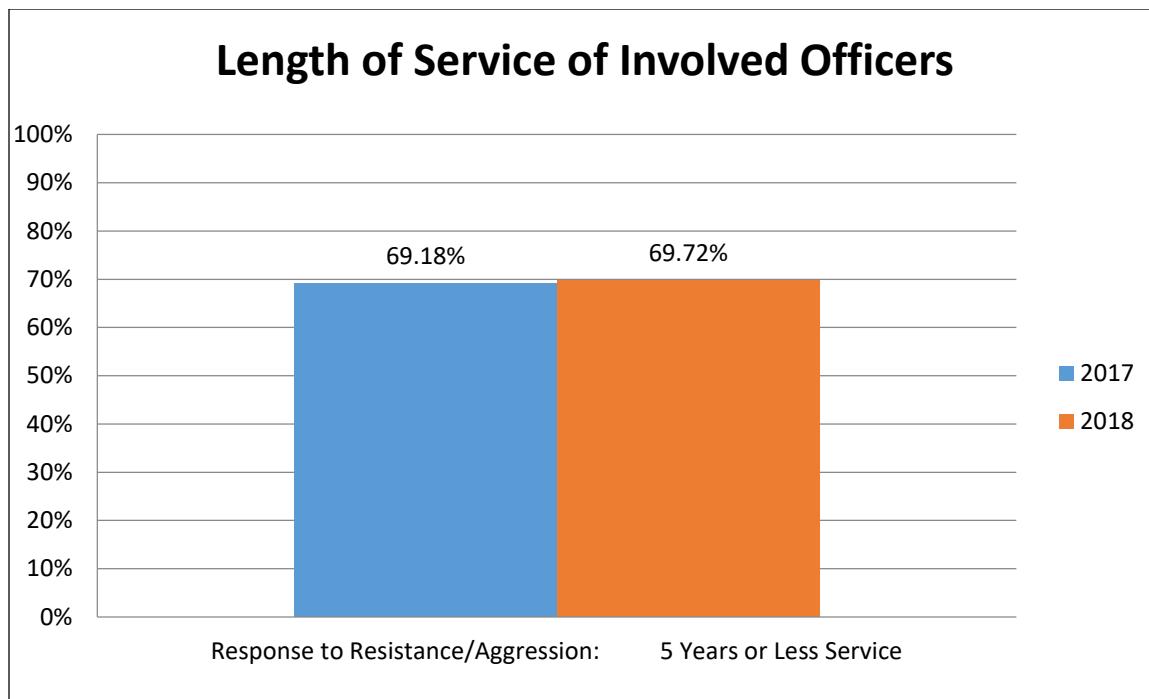


## Race of Involved Officers



## Gender of Involved Officers



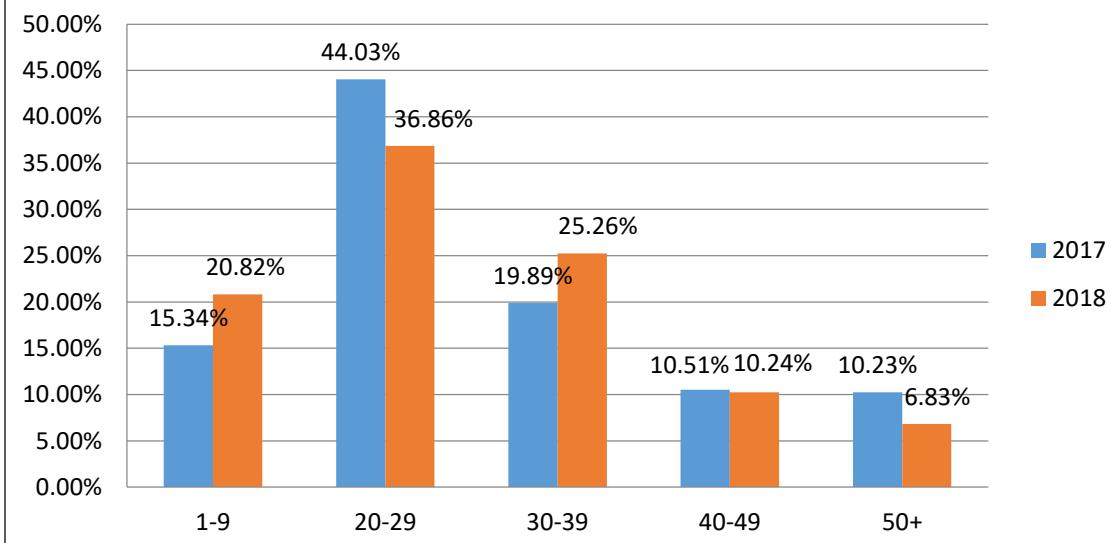


The length of service time for the majority of the involved officers is 5 years or less. This was the case in 2017, as well.

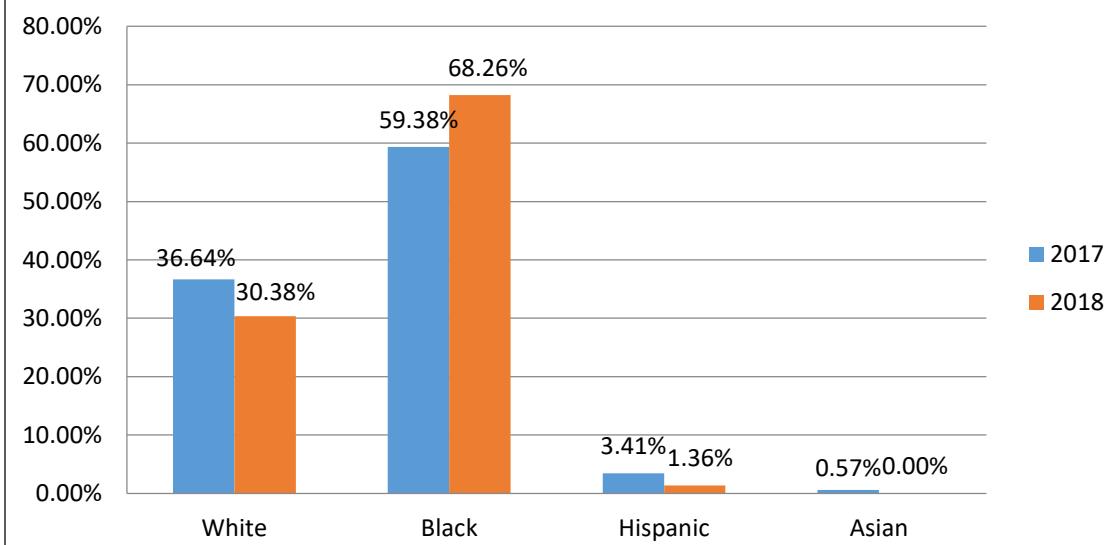
There were 352 citizens linked to the 315 response to resistance incidents in 2017 and 293 citizens linked to the 259 responses to resistance in 2018. The demographic information with regard to the age, race, and gender for the citizens involved in these incidents for both years is depicted in the following table and graphs.

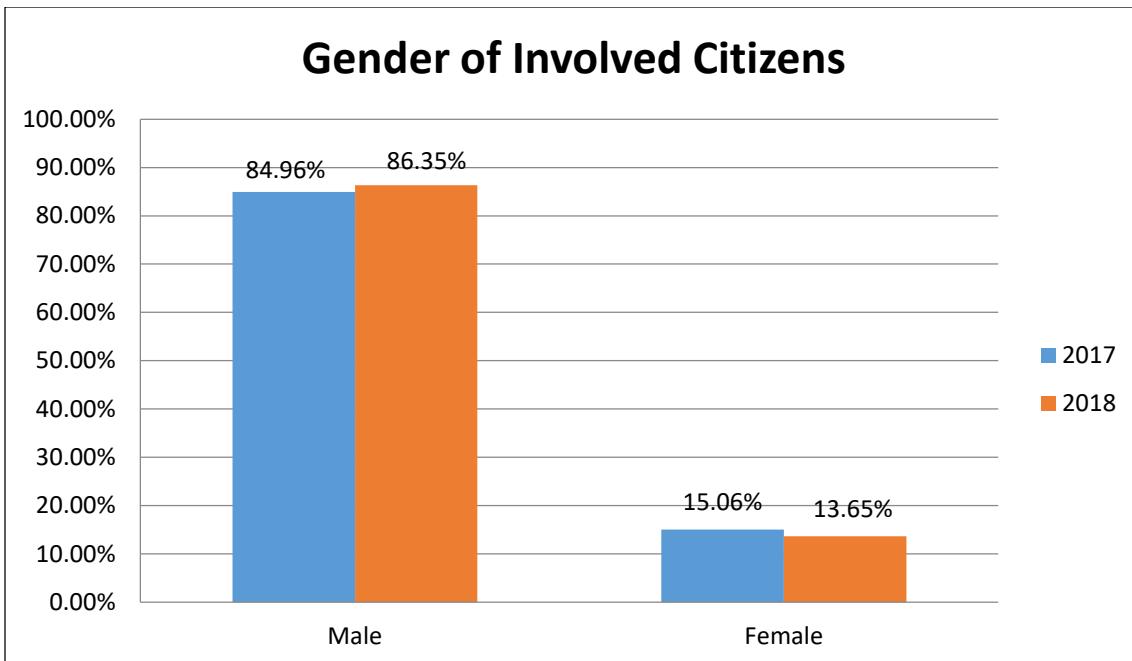
Citizen Demographic Information	2017	2018
<b>Total # of Involved Citizens</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>293</b>
Age of Involved Citizens		
1 to 19	15.34%	20.82%
20 to 29	44.03%	36.86%
30 to 39	19.89%	25.26%
40 to 49	10.51%	10.24%
50+	10.23%	6.83%
Total	100%	100%
Race of Involved Citizens		
White	36.64%	30.38%
Black	59.38%	68.26%
Hispanic	3.41%	1.36%
Asian	.57%	0%
Total	100%	100%
Gender of Involved Citizens		
Male	84.96%	86.35%
Female	15.06%	13.65%
Total	100%	100%

### Age of Involved Citizens



### Race of Involved Citizens



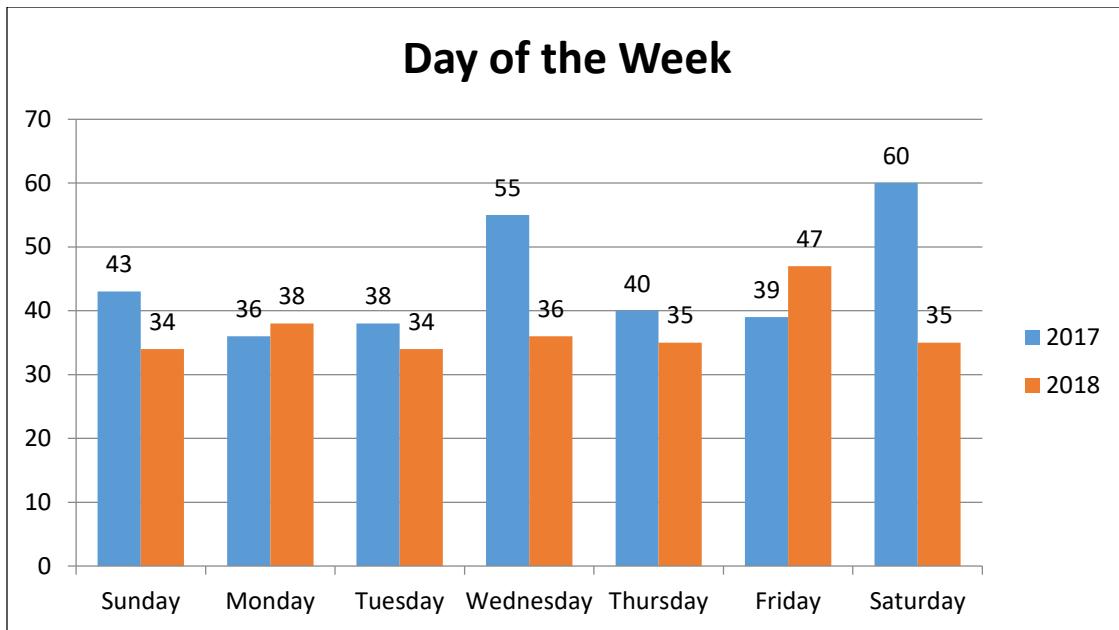


This analysis and statistical summary noted no significant concerns regarding the response to resistance/aggression actions administered by CPD personnel during citizen encounters during 2018.

#### Day and Time of Incidents

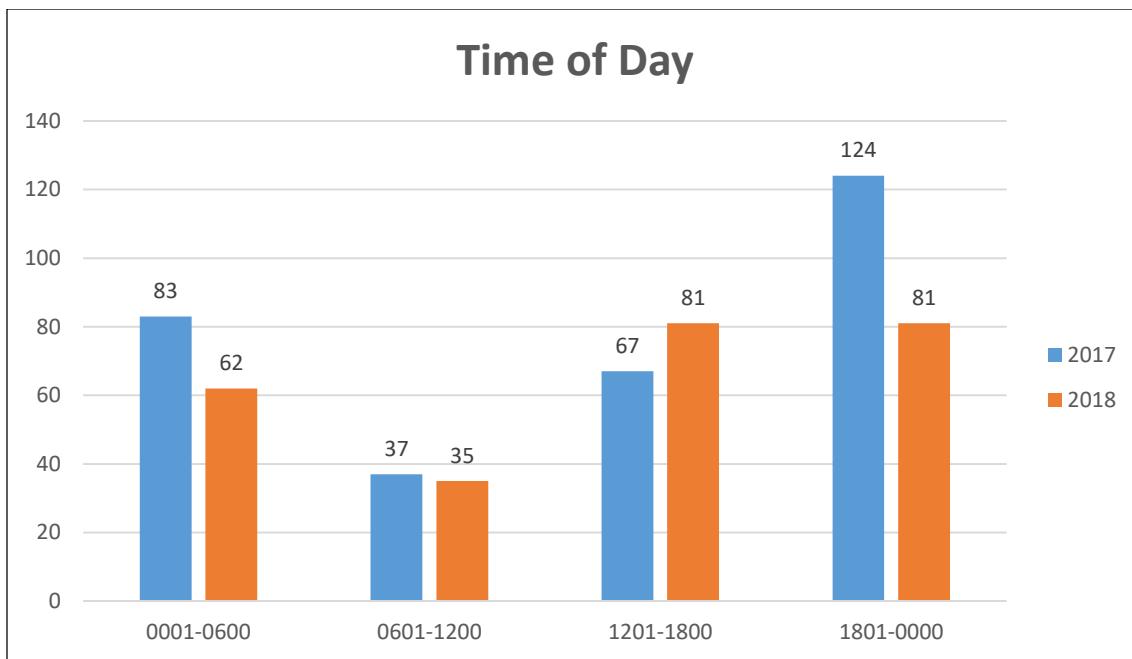
An analysis of the response to resistance/aggression occurrences in 2018 show the most common day of the week for such incidents is Friday, followed by Monday. In comparison, 2017 showed the most responses to resistance/aggression occurrences on Saturday, followed by Wednesday. Due to the variation of types of calls received, officer initiated activities and operations plans during the different days of the week, it would be hard to draw any conclusion based on the available data at this time as to why the days of the week changed from 2017 to 2018.

Day of the Week	2017	2018	% Change
Sunday	43	34	-20.93%
Monday	36	38	-5.56%
Tuesday	38	34	-10.53%
Wednesday	55	36	-34.55%
Thursday	40	35	-12.5%
Friday	39	47	20.51%
Saturday	60	35	-41.67%



An analysis of the response to resistance/aggression occurrences in 2018 shows that the two most common times of day for such incidents are the period between 1201-1800 hours and 1801-0000 hours. In the 2017, the most common times were 1801-0000 hours and 0001 to 0600 hours. The increase of criminal activities in the hours of dusk and darkness would lead to greater numbers of officer and suspect encounters, which raises the chances that response to resistance/aggression techniques will be used.

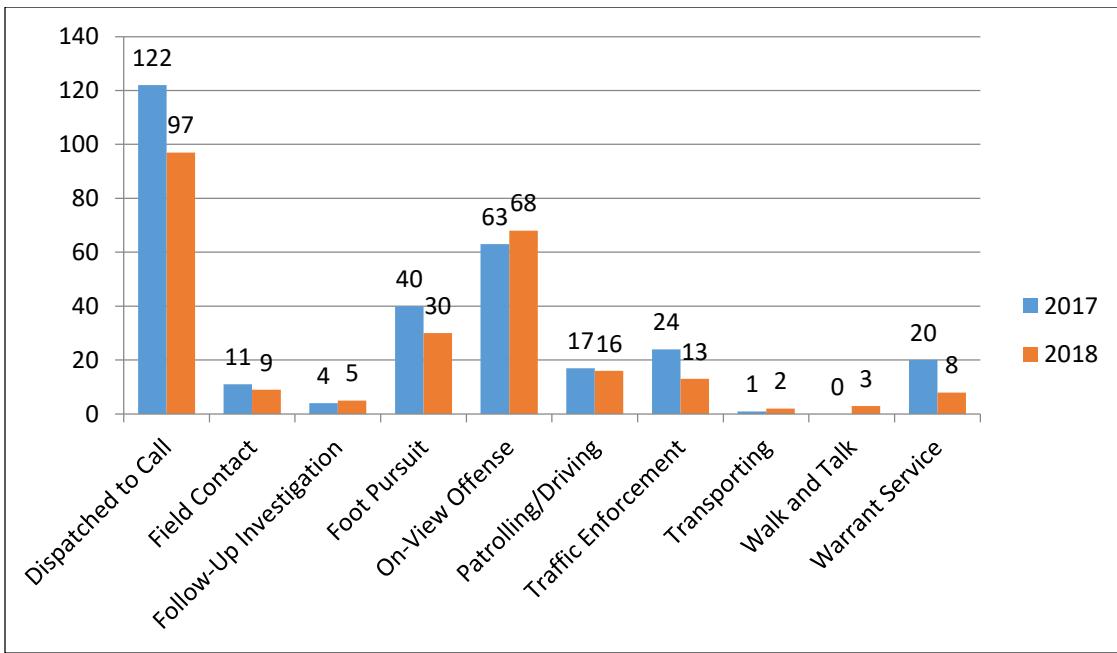
Time of Day	2017	2018	% Change
0001-0600	83	62	-25.30%
0601-1200	37	35	-5.41%
1201-1800	67	81	20.90%
1801-0000	124	81	-34.68%



#### Type of Service being rendered

When reviewing the most common types of services being rendered in 2018, officers were most likely to become involved in a response to resistance/aggression encounter after being dispatched to a call (37.45%). The second most frequent type of service was after officers reacted to an offense that they viewed (26.25%). In 2017, being dispatched to a call was also the most common type of service (38.73%), with the second most common being when officers reacted to an offense they viewed (20%). This analysis shows that beyond a few variations within the smaller categories, the officers respond to resistance/aggressions over half the time due to a call for service or when they see a crime in progress.

Type of Service	2017	2018	% Change
Dispatched to Call	122	97	-20.49%
On-View Offense	63	68	7.94%
Foot Pursuit	40	30	-25%
Traffic Enforcement	24	13	-45.83%
Warrant Service	20	8	-60%
Patrolling/Driving	17	16	-8.88%
Field Contact	11	9	-18.18%
Follow-up Investigation	4	5	25%
Walk and Talk	0	3	300%
Transporting	1	2	100%



### Reason for Response to Resistance/Aggression

In 2018, officers were most likely to engage in a response to resistance/aggression incident during encounters where they were dealing with a possible armed suspect (25.87%). The second most common reason for such an incident was when someone was resisting arrest (13.13%). In 2017, the top two were the same: possible armed suspect (24.13%) and resisting arrest (16.83%). A large portion of the types of force used during the encounters with a possible armed suspect were the removal of firearms and the pointing of firearms.

Type of Service	2017	2018	% Change
Possible Armed Suspect	76	67	-11.84%
Resisting Arrest	53	34	-35.85%
Non-Compliance	45	30	-33.33%
Combative Subject	36	27	-25%
High-Risk Stop	30	30	No change
Fleeing Subject	26	26	No change
Assault on Police	15	16	-6.67%
Protective Sweep for Suspect	13	12	-7.69%
Assault on a Citizen	11	8	-27.27%
Emergency Protective Custody	7	5	-28.57%
Crowd Control	3	4	33.33%
Damage to Private Property	1	0	-100%

### **Response to Resistance/Aggression Investigations**

In 2018, there was one investigation that was externally generated regarding an allegation of excessive or unreasonable force. That case involved two officers. The allegations were determined to be unfounded following a review by the officers' chain of command.

None of the applications of force by CPD officers were found to be excessive and/or improper. In all reported response to resistance/aggression instances in 2018, no officer was found negligent, abusive, or in violation of any department policy regarding the application of force. Policy 23 – Response to Resistance/Aggression was reviewed and found to be appropriate and up-to-date with current national practices and procedures.

A review was conducted of the 259 response to resistance/aggression incidents in 2018 for the purpose of evaluating the implications of each based on certain criteria. Following an examination of the occurrences with regard to the day of the week, the time of the day, the type of service being rendered, and the reason for the response, it was determined that there were no trends or patterns. A closer look was also had into the 31 officer injuries, all of which were categorized as minor, which resulted from the 259 incidents. There were 22 minor injuries incurred while the officer was detaining the offender, and not as a direct result of being assaulted by an offender. There were, however, 9 injuries to officers that were incurred as a direct result of being assaulted by an offender. After taking a closer look at these 9 incidents with regard to the above criteria (day of week, time of day, reason for the response, and service being rendered) and others (incident type and officer history), it was clear that there were no distinguishable patterns or specific concentrations. Hence, there were no recommendations brought forward to enhance officer safety, revise policy, or address any training issues. The review does better prepare the Department for accommodating requests for information regarding response to resistance/aggression events and for maintaining training curriculums that are predicated on real data from field-based events.

As a result of this analysis, there was nothing that would indicate a failure of the department to properly train officers. In fact, this actually speaks to the level of training provided to our officers by our defensive tactics instructors during yearly Block Training. This information seems to indicate that we are properly educating our workforce on how to maintain compliance with our Response to Resistance/Aggression policy. This needs to continue, and the policy needs to be consistently and constantly upheld by our first-line supervisors and all other supervisory personnel.