



Arlington Police Department

Use of Force

2014 Annual Report

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ARLINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT USE OF FORCE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During 2014, Arlington Police Officers applied force in 2,590 Use of Force occurrences.

These 2,590 occurrences were documented on 907 separate incidents. In 2014, the Arlington Police Department responded to 313,202* calls for service which is an increase of 9,513 calls for service from calendar year 2013 which had a total of 303,689. This number represents all Police-Public interactions including dispatched calls as well as self-initiated stops and investigations. The 907 reported incidents represent .29% of all calls-for-service.

There were 1,244 subjects involved in the 907 incidents. Subjects include males, females, unknown subjects and animals.

Of the 1,244 subjects involved in reported use of force, 725 were arrested. The 725 arrested subjects that force was used upon represent 4.30% of the 16,877 total numbers of subjects arrested by the Arlington Police Department.

Of the 1,244 subjects, 93.65% did not report injuries.

Force was reported to be effective in approximately 95% of the 2590 occurrences.

A total of 415 employees used force one or more times in 2014. This number includes sworn personnel and detention staff.

The most frequently used type of force was *Firearm Pointed at Subject* which was used on 1187 of the 2590 occurrences (45.83%).

Beginning with Recruit Class #46 in 2013, recruit training dealing with force application integrated neuro-scientific research to construct a tactics model which enhances a recruit's ability to use force more effectively. The model is specifically designed to enhance an officer's ability to utilize that portion of the brain known as the pre-frontal cortex, which enables cognitive processing, decision making, proportionality, ethics, and professionalism and inhibits inappropriate responses in force encounters. This furthers the application of procedural justice concepts during force occurrences in order to promote, sustain and enhance the legitimacy of the department with the people we serve.

Note: * *Previous annual Use of Force Reports included cancelled, duplicate, and dispatched calls for service provided by Dispatch Services. 2014 Use of Force Reports reflects official Police Department reporting numbers.*

Note: *The Data represented in this report involves all 2014 Use of Force Reports turned in before January 27, 2015.*

INTRODUCTION/POLICY

The Arlington Police Department requires employees who use force, to document the force usage on a Use of Force Report. This is in accordance with standards established by the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) and as a matter of good community based government agency practice.

According to CALEA Standard 1.3.6, a written report is to be submitted whenever an employee:

1. Discharges a firearm, for other than training or recreational purposes;
2. Takes an action that results in, or is alleged to have resulted in, death or injury of another person;
3. Applies force through the use of lethal or less lethal weapons; or
4. Applies weaponless physical force at a level as defined by this agency.

The departmental policy on reporting force is outlined in General Order 401.05.A. and 401.05.D; specifically, the policy states:

A. When Written Report Required. Unless injury prevents it, before the end of the employee's shift, a Use Of Force report will be submitted when an employee:

1. Takes an action that results in or is alleged to have resulted in injury or death of another person;
2. Applies force through the use of:
 - Empty hand control;
 - Drawing a firearm in response to the presence of any subject unless the officer is acting in accordance with general maintenance, storage, or authorized training;
 - Pointing a firearm at any subject;
 - Handcuffing a person who is released without arrest;
 - Chemical irritant (oleoresin-capsicum spray, CS or CN gas);
 - TASER and/or the accidental discharge of a TASER;
 - Impact weapon;
 - Vascular Neck Restraint;
 - Discharge of firearm on or off-duty (training and recreation are exempted);
 - Diversionary device;
 - Apprehension by dog.

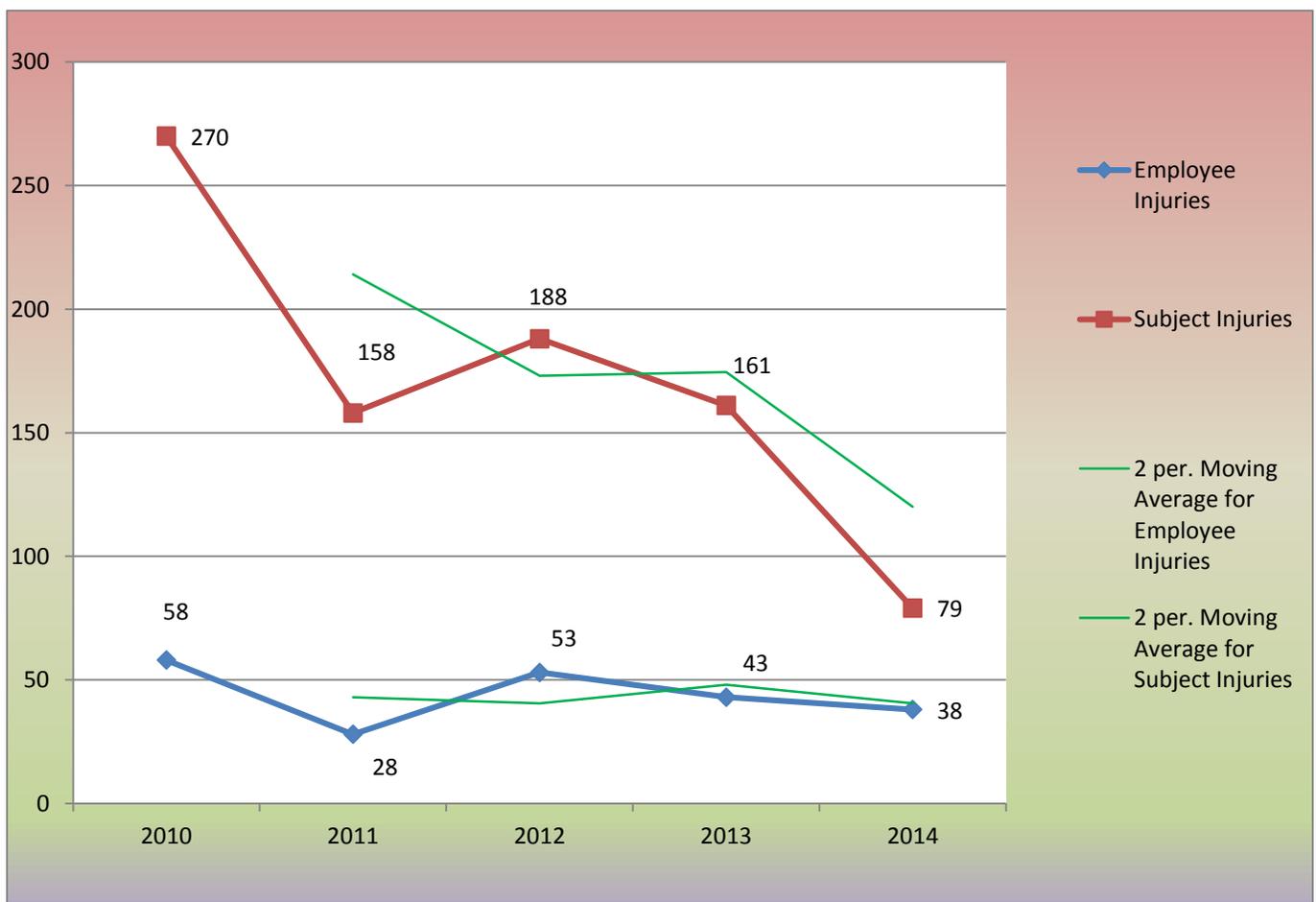
D. Reporting Exception. Personnel assigned to a tactical operation who participated in both a pre-operation briefing and a post-operation debriefing or evaluation and whose actions were reviewed according to the procedures of the Special Operations Standard Operating Procedure are exempt from completing the Use of Force Report form.

INJURIES OF ALL PARTICIPANTS OF FORCE INCIDENTS

Officer Injuries, as noted on a Use of Force Report, decreased for 2014. While there was a slight increase in 2012, the long term downward trend continued in 2014.

In 2014, reported injuries for force recipients declined from 161 (CY 2013) to 79 (50.93% decrease) and reported injuries for employees using force also declined from 43 (CY 2013) to 38 (11.63% decrease). The number of subjects upon whom force was used declined as well, from 1,293 (CY 2013) to 1,244 (3.79% decrease).

GRAPH OF INJURIES



KEY ANALYSIS POINTS

The Percentage Difference reflects percentage of change from CY 2013 to CY 2014.

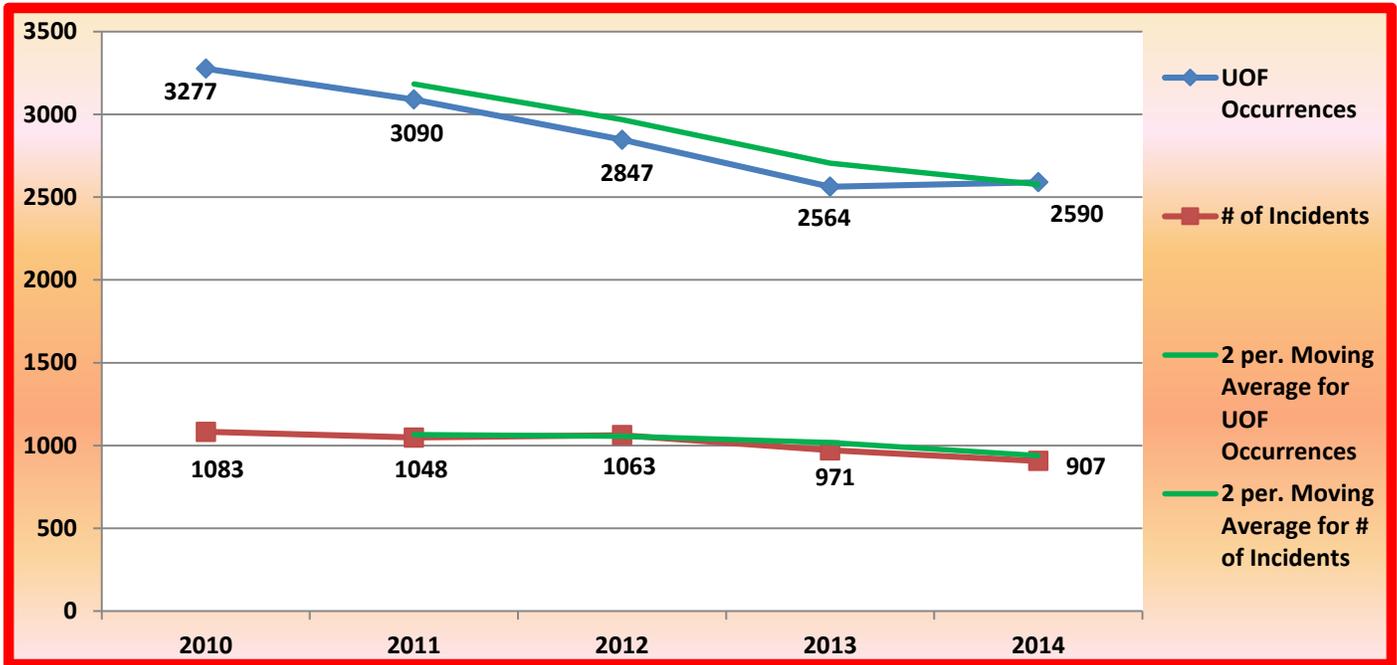
Report Type	2010	2011	2012	2013 *	2014*	% Difference 2013-2014
Officers / Detention Officers	645	630	621	620	683	10.16%
UOF Occurrences	3277	3090	2847	2564	2590	1.01%
# of Incidents	1083	1048	1063	971	907	(6.59%)
Firearm Pointed at Subject	1429	1385	1109	1097	1187	8.20%
# of Officers Using Force	437	440	413	418	415	(.72%)
# of Subjects Force was Used	1529	1407	1391	1502	1244	(17.18%)
# of Subjects Arrested**	-	825	801	884	725	(17.99%)
Subject Injury	270	158	188	161	79	(50.93%)
Employee Injury	58	28	53	43	38	(11.63%)
OC Incidents	234	174	192	155	131	(15.48%)
ECW Incidents***	135	141	238	203	111	(45.32%)

* Yearly totals may differ from previous versions of this report due to system latency. The number of officers/detention officers includes authorized related positions in the department and may include some vacancies. Previous reports only included filled commissioned officer positions.

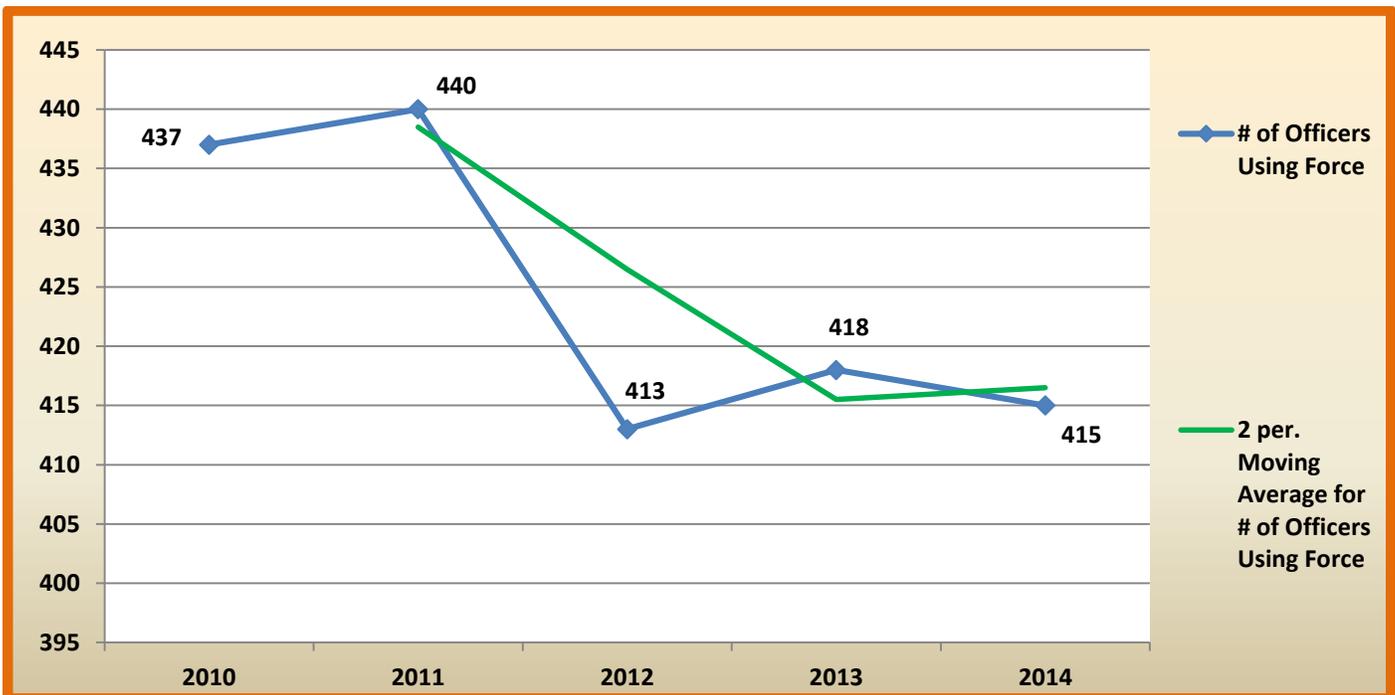
** The number of subjects arrested was not tracked prior to 2011.

*** ECW Incidents reflect a cumulative total of both ECD totals and Taser totals. ECW is the new report type name for both.

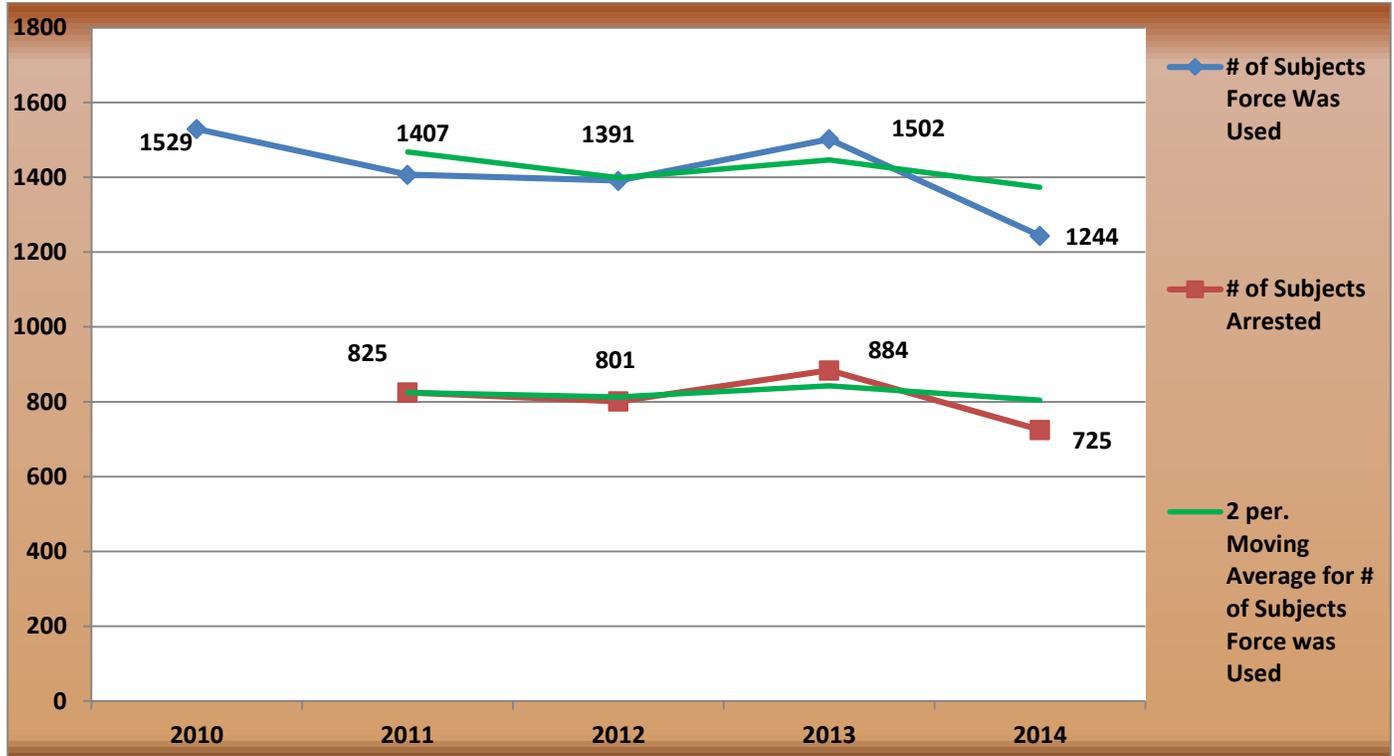
NO. OF UOF OCCURRENCES AND NO. OF INCIDENTS - 5 YR TREND



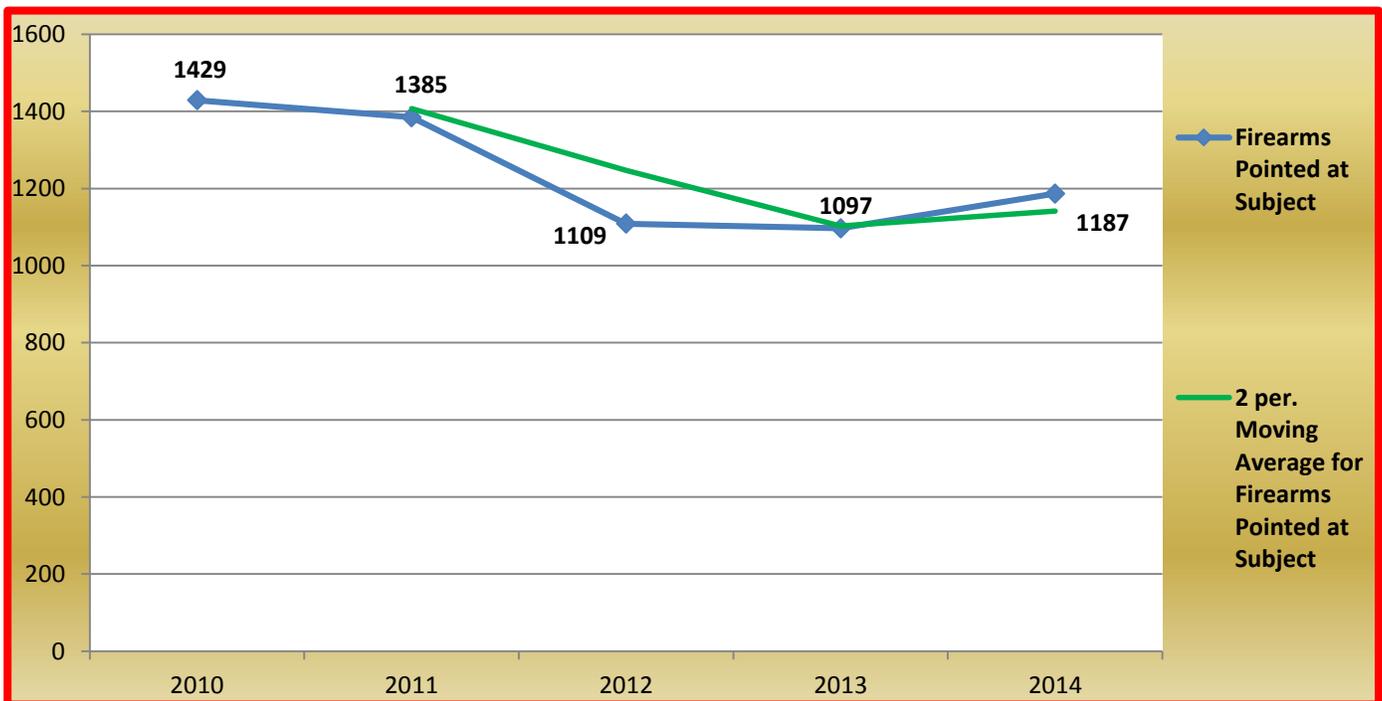
NO. OF OFFICERS USING FORCE - 5 YR TREND



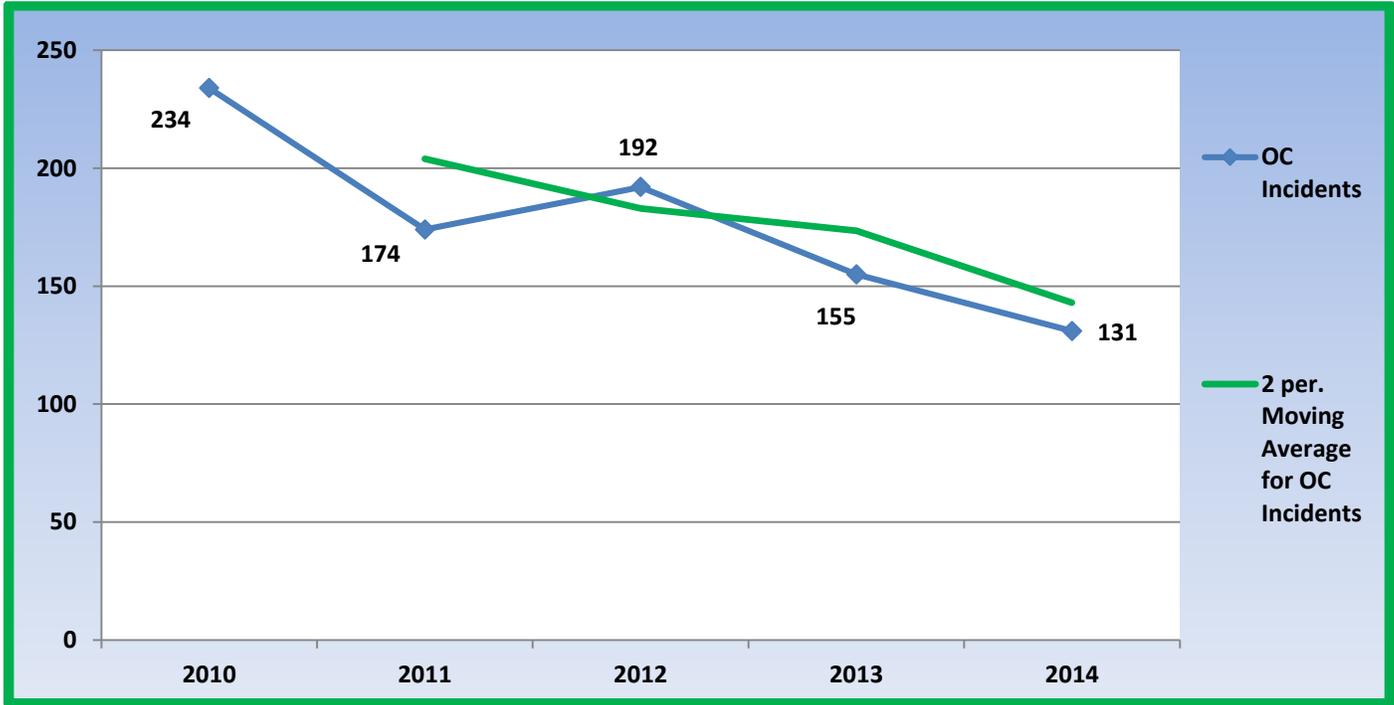
SUBJECTS FORCE WAS USED AND SUBJECTS ARRESTED - 5YR TREND



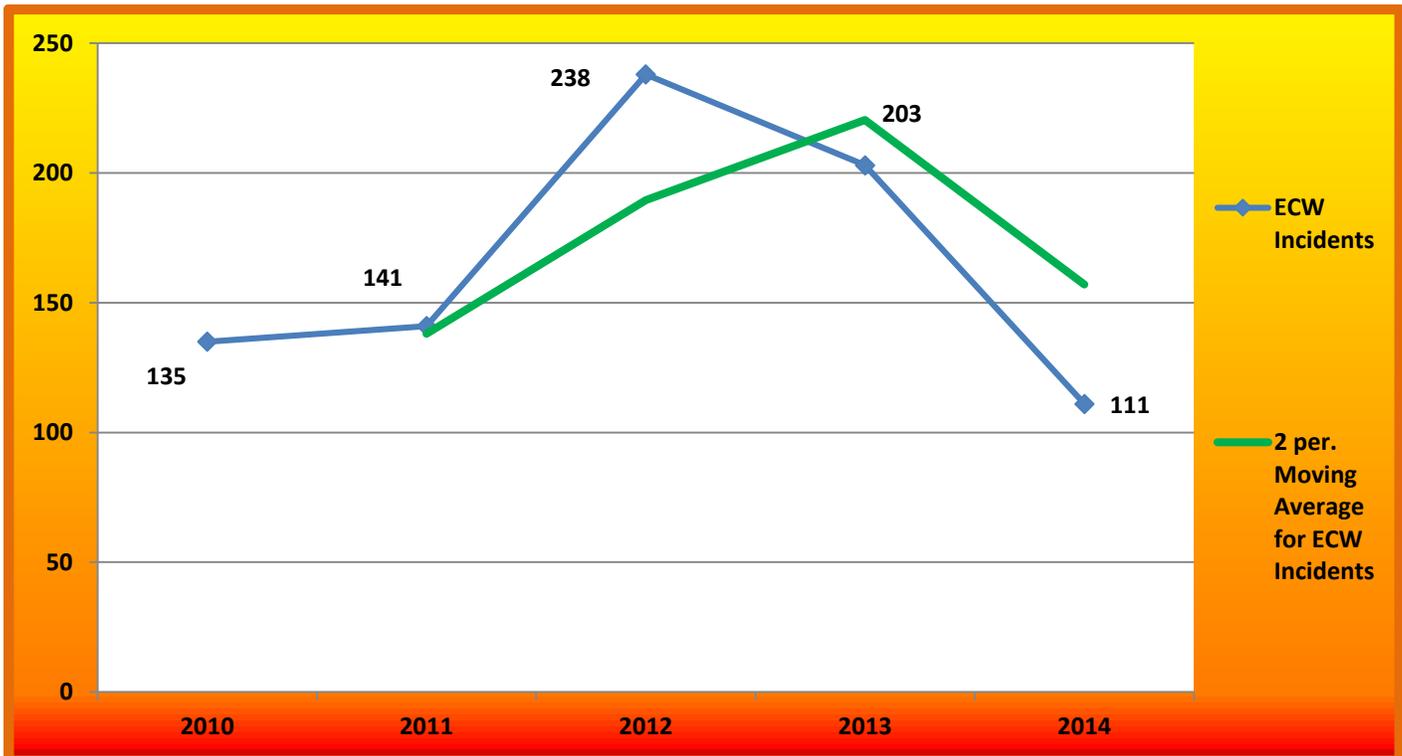
FIREARM POINTED AT SUBJECT - 5 YR TREND



OC INCIDENTS - 5YR TREND



ECW INCIDENTS - 5YR TREND



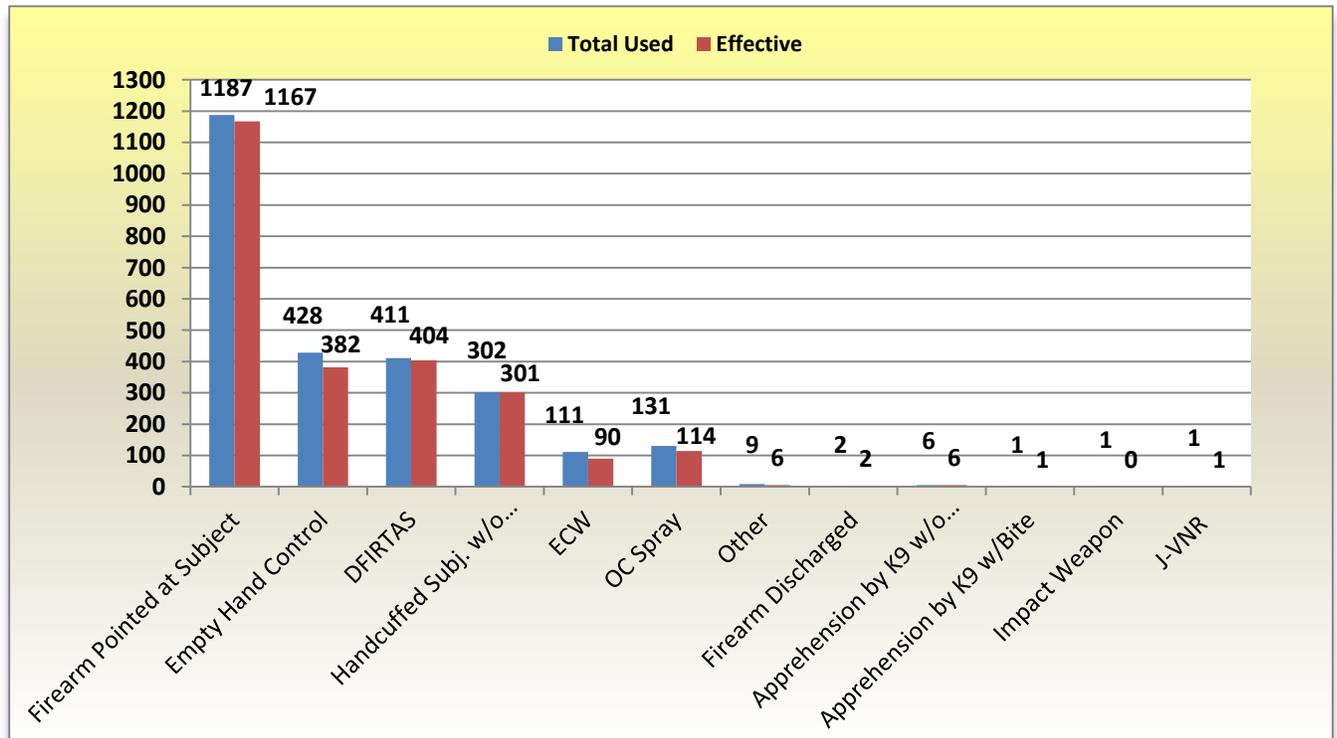
2014 TYPE OF FORCE USED

Type of Force Used	Total Used	Percent of All Force	Effective	Ineffective	N/A	Effectiveness %
Firearm Pointed at Subject	1187	45.83%	1167	16	4	98.32%
Empty Hand Control	428	16.53%	382	45	1	89.25%
DFIRTAS	411	15.87%	404	5	2	98.30%
Handcuffed Subj. w/o Arrest	302	11.66%	301	0	1	99.67%
ECW	111	4.29%	90	12	9	81.08%
OC Spray	131	5.06%	114	15	2	87.02%
Other	9	0.35%	6	0	3	66.67%
Firearm Discharged	2	0.08%	2	0	0	100.00%
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	6	0.23%	6	0	0	100.00%
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	1	0.04%	1	0	0	100.00%
Impact Weapon	1	0.04%	0	1	0	0.00%
VNR	1	0.04%	1	0	0	100.00%
Total Occurrences	2590					

*DFIRTAS – Drawing Firearm In Response To A Subject

**Other – Jail Restraint Chair/Leg Restraints/ etc.

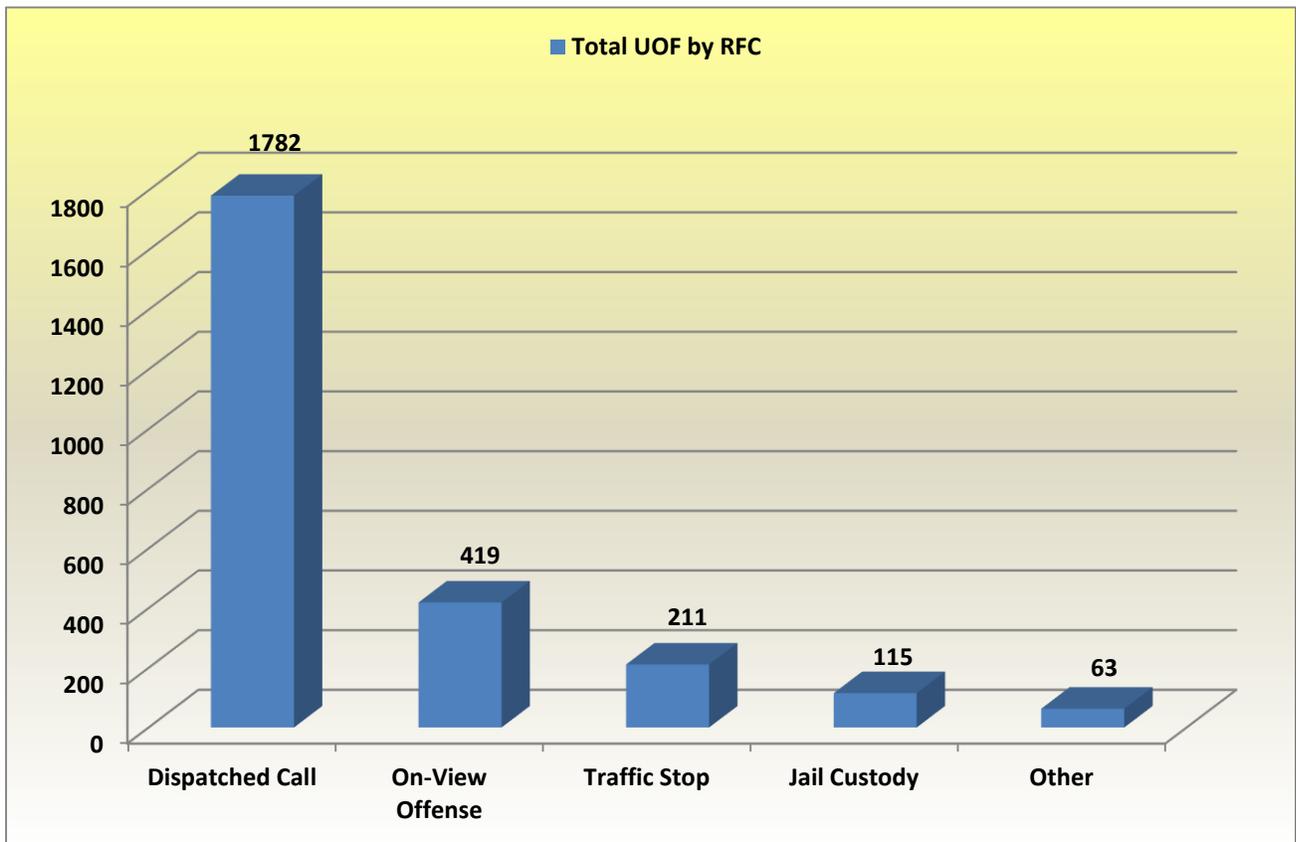
COMPARISON OF TOTAL FORCE USED TO EFFECTIVE APPLICATIONS FOR 2014



USE OF FORCE BY REASON FOR CONTACT

Reason	Number	% of Total
Dispatched Call	1782	68.80%
On-View Offense	419	16.18%
Traffic Stop	211	8.15%
Jail Custody	115	4.44%
Other	63	2.43%
Total	2590	100.00%

UOF BY REASON FOR CONTACT CHART



TYPE OF FORCE BY REASON FOR CONTACT

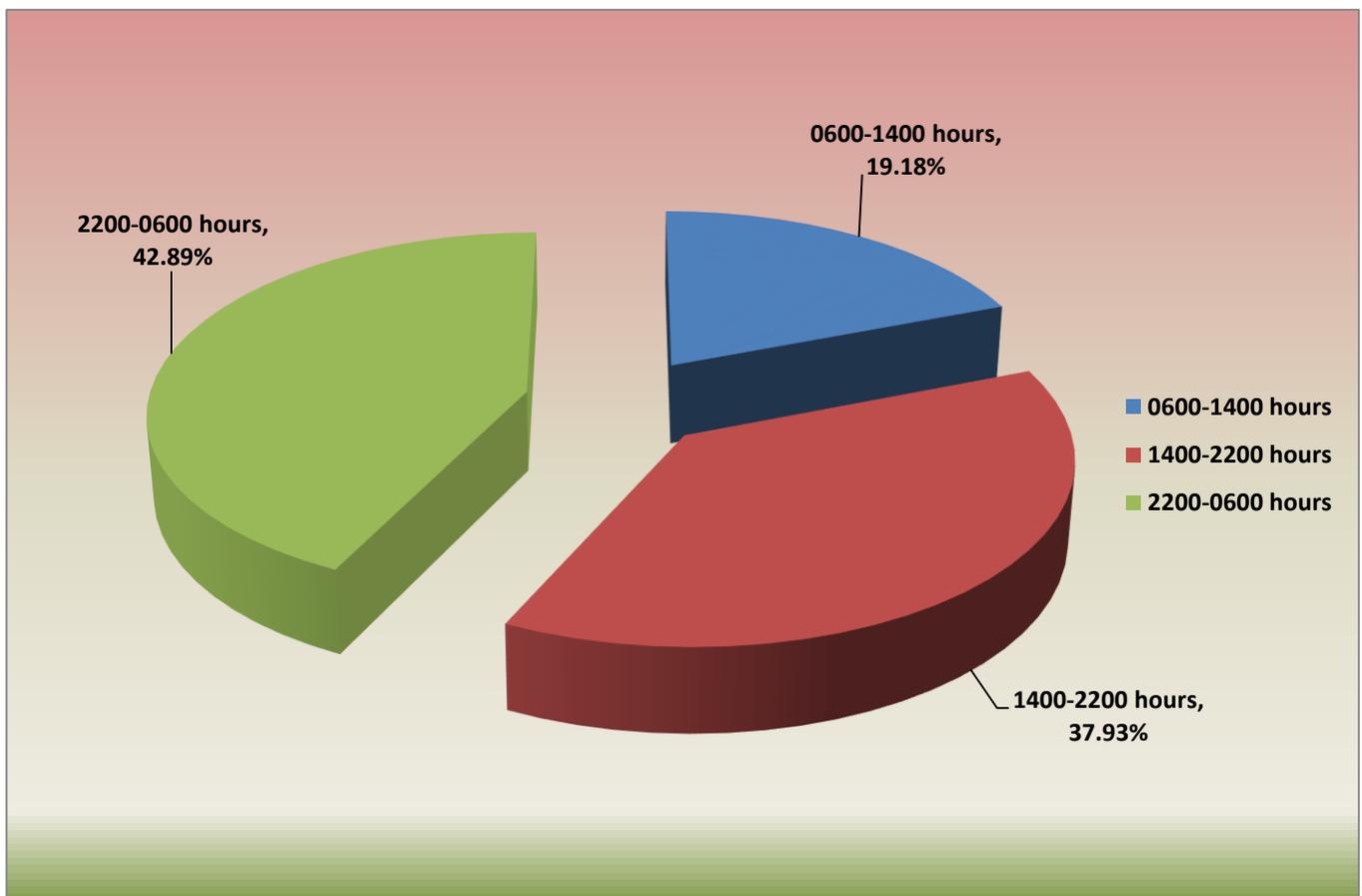
Type of Force Used	Dispatched Call	Jail Custody	On- View Offense	Other	Traffic Stop	Total
Firearm Pointed at Subject	902	0	158	27	100	1187
DFIRTAS	277	0	77	10	47	411
Empty Hand Control	230	70	92	11	25	428
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	214	0	46	10	32	302
OC Spray	66	42	18	2	3	131
ECW	81	0	24	2	4	111
Other	4	2	3	0	0	9
Firearm Discharged	1	0	0	1	0	2
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	6	0	0	0	0	6
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	0	0	1	0	0	1
J-LVNR	0	1	0	0	0	1
Impact Weapon	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total Occurrences						2590

*	DFIRTAS – Drawing Firearm In Response To A Subject
**	Other – Jail Restraint Chair/Leg Restraints
***	VNR – Vascular Neck Restraint

USE OF FORCE BY TIME OF DAY

Time Of Day	Total	% of Incidents
0600-1400 hours	174	19.18%
1400-2200 hours	344	37.93%
2200-0600 hours	389	42.89%
Total Incidents	907	100.00%

PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTS BY TIME OF DAY



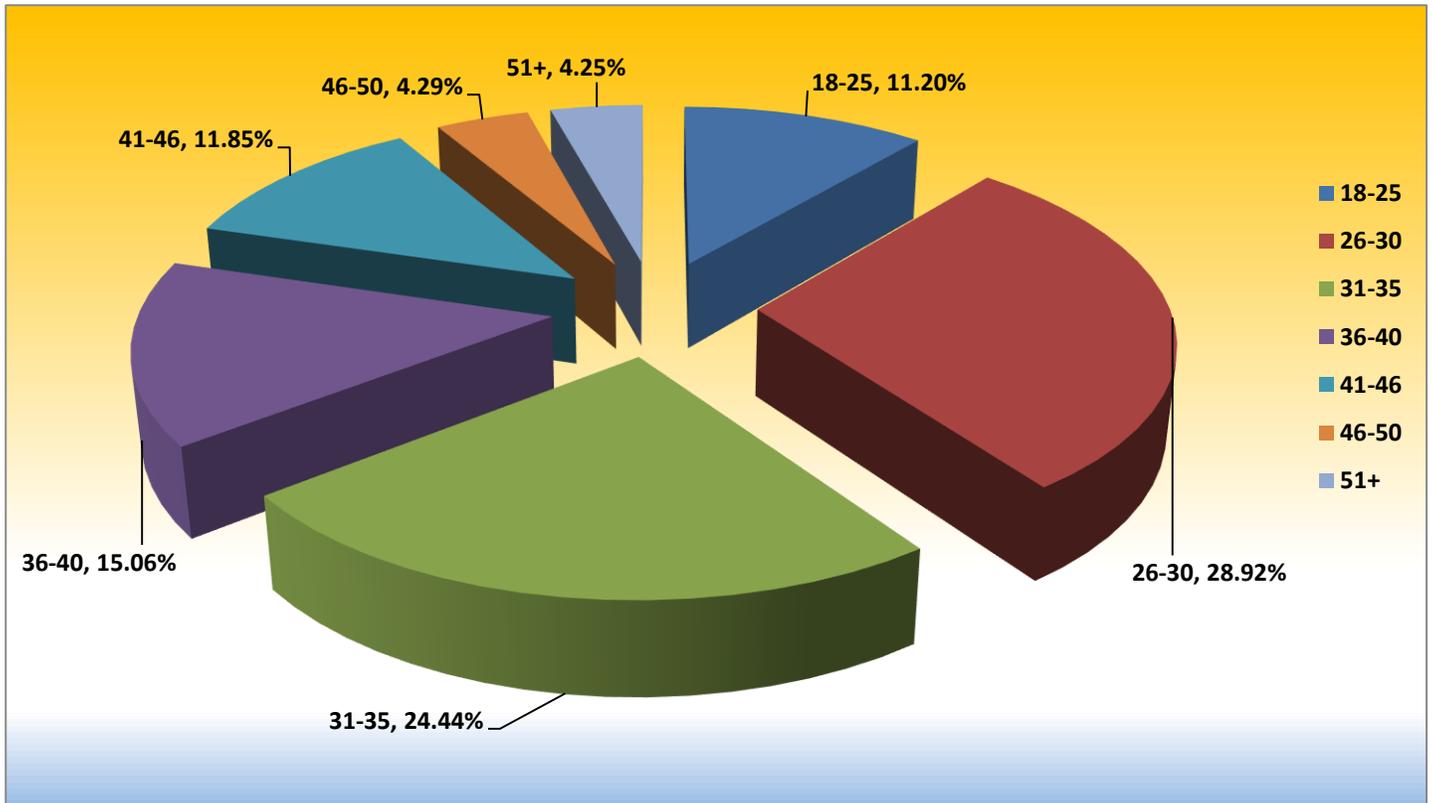
TYPE OF FORCE PER OCCURRENCE BY TIME OF DAY

Type of Force Used	Dayshift	Evening Shift	Mids	Total Used	% by Type of Force Used
Firearm Pointed at Subject	197	372	618	1187	45.83%
Empty Hand Control	63	192	173	428	16.53%
DFIRTAS	99	165	147	411	15.87%
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	49	104	149	302	11.66%
ECW	20	45	46	111	4.29%
OC Spray	15	51	65	131	5.06%
Other	2	4	3	9	0.35%
Firearm Discharged	0	2	0	2	0.08%
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	2	2	2	6	0.23%
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	0	0	1	1	0.04%
VNR	0	1	0	1	0.04%
Impact Weapon	0	1	0	1	0.04%
Total Occurrences	447	939	1204	2590	
% by Scheduled Shift	17.26%	36.25%	46.49%		

AGE PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES WHO USED FORCE

Type of Force Used	18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-46	46-50	51+	Totals
Firearm Pointed at Subject	121	377	293	171	128	51	46	1187
Empty Hand Control	74	101	116	57	47	14	19	428
DFIRTAS	29	94	90	87	56	27	28	411
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	31	99	69	43	41	11	8	302
ECW	7	39	30	17	12	3	3	111
OC Spray	26	33	33	15	15	3	6	131
Other	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	9
Firearm Discharged	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
VNR	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Impact Weapon	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Occurrences	290	749	633	390	307	111	110	2590

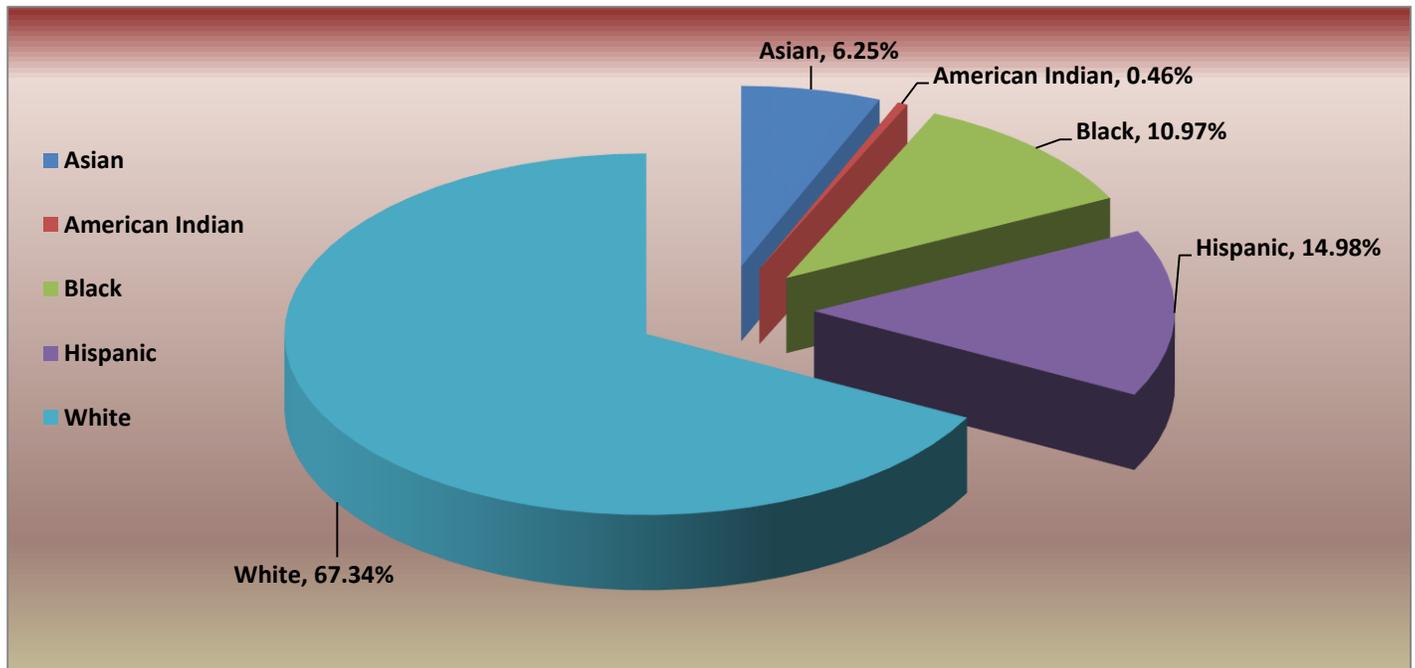
BREAKDOWN OF EMPLOYEES USING FORCE BY AGE



RACE PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES USING FORCE

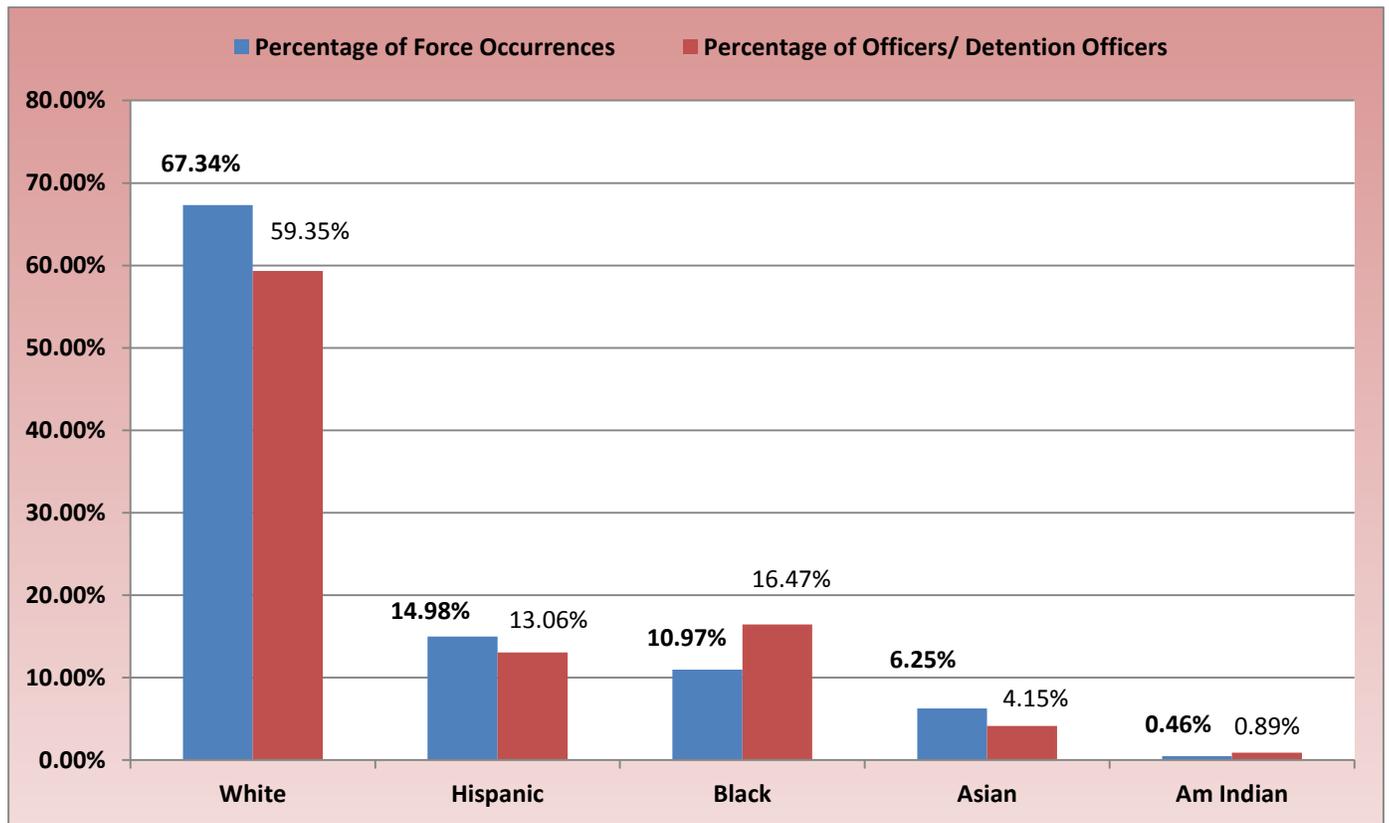
Type of Force Used	<u>A</u>	<u>AI</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>W</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>% by Force Used</u>
Firearm Pointed at Subject	74	6	141	175	791	1187	45.83%
DFIRTAS	31	2	33	77	268	411	15.87%
Empty Hand Control	25	1	49	60	293	428	16.53%
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	17	3	36	47	199	302	11.66%
OC Spray	11	0	15	12	93	131	5.06%
ECW	4	0	7	15	85	111	4.29%
Other	0	0	1	0	8	9	0.35%
Firearm Discharged	0	0	1	0	1	2	0.08%
Apprehension by K9 with Bite	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.04%
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	0	0	0	1	5	6	0.23%
VNR	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.04%
Impact Weapon	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.04%
Total Occurrences	162	12	284	388	1744	2590	
% of Total Occurrences	6.25%	0.46%	10.97%	14.98%	67.34%		

<u>A</u>	<u>AI</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>H</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>UNK</u>	<u>W</u>
Asian	American Indian	Black	Hispanic	Multi/ Mixed	Unknown Race	White



RACE PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES INVOLVED IN FORCE OCCURRENCES

	Race					Total
	A	AI	B	H	W	
Occurrences	162	12	284	388	1744	2590
Percentage	6.25%	0.46%	10.97%	14.98%	67.34%	100.00%



This comparison takes into account all commissioned officers and detention staff; however, it does not separate those assigned to Field Operations versus those in Support Operations and Community Support.

GENDER PROFILE OF EMPLOYEES USING FORCE

Type of Force Used	Female	Males	Totals
Firearm Pointed at Subject	143	1044	1187
Empty Hand Control	54	374	428
DFIRTAS	43	368	411
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	44	258	302
ECW	18	93	111
OC Spray	19	112	131
Other	0	9	9
Firearm Discharged	0	2	2
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	0	6	6
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	0	1	1
VNR	0	1	1
Impact Weapon	0	1	1
Total Occurrences	321	2269	2590
% by Gender for total UOF	12.39%	87.61%	

Male employees represented 87.61% of all force occurrences. This represents a ratio of female to male use of force at a rate of roughly 1 to 7.1

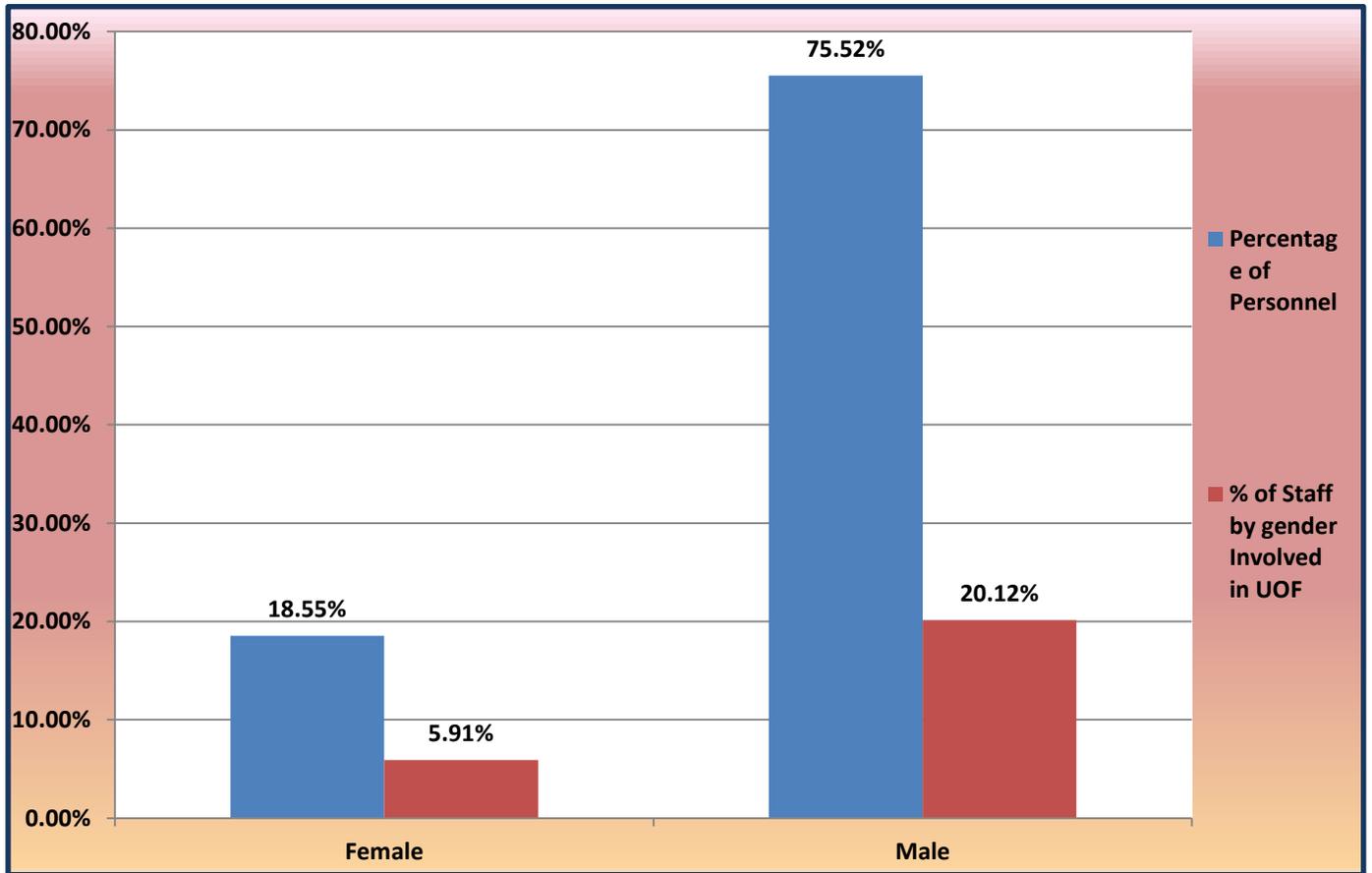
Comparing the following uses of force by females and males as compared to the total number of occurrences, the following results are found:

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
o Firearm Pointed at Subject	5.52%	40.31%	1:7.3
o Empty Hand Control	2.08%	14.44%	1:6.9
o DFIRTAS	1.66%	14.21%	1:8.6
o ECW	0.69%	3.59%	1:5.2
o OC Spray	0.73%	4.32%	1:5.9

The disparity between males and females using force is greatest with the “Firearm Pointed” and “DFIRTAS” categories of force.

GENDER PROFILE OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES AND THOSE WHO USED FORCE

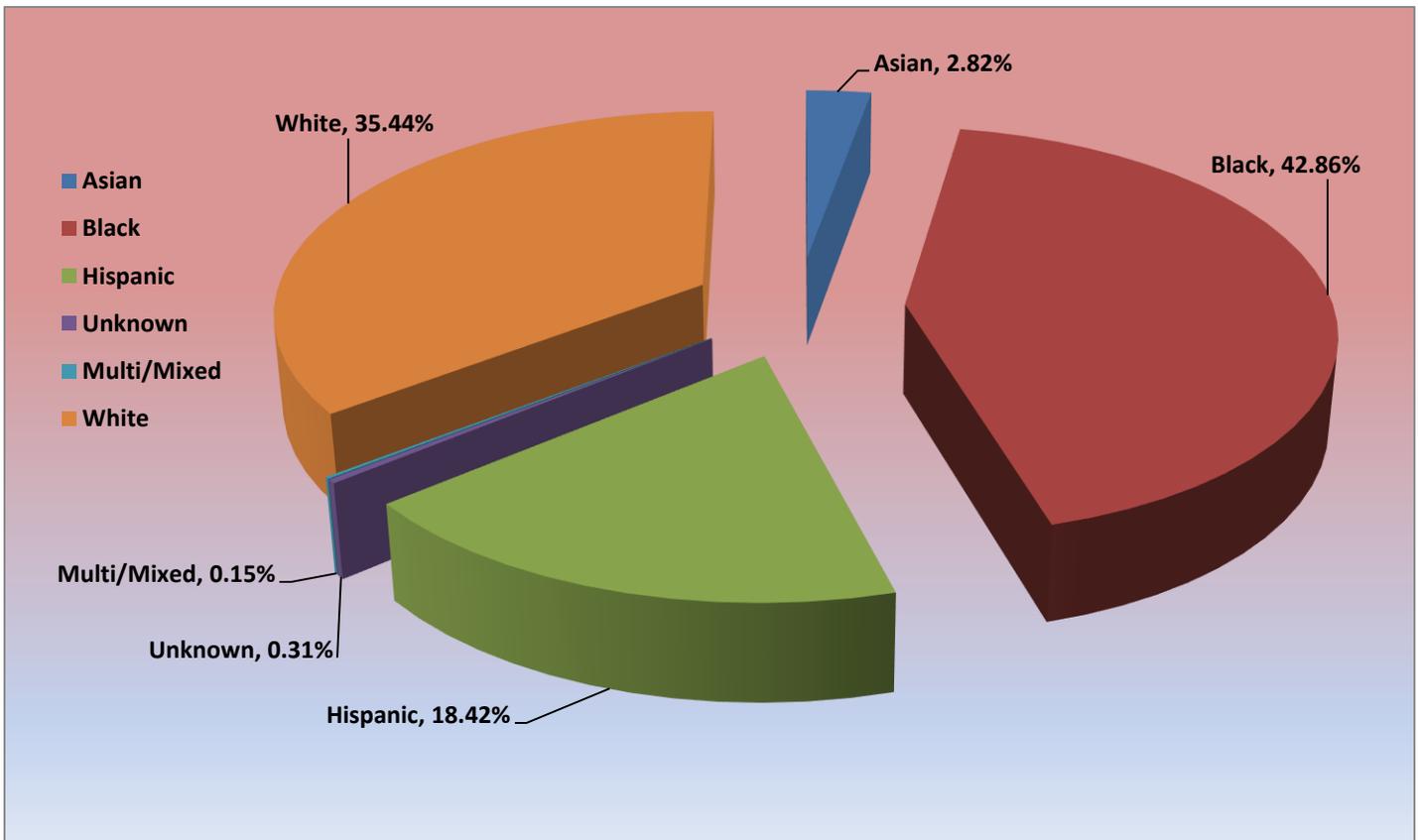
Gender	Female	Male	Total
Number of Total Employees (Sworn/Detention)	153	521	674



RACE PROFILE OF SUBJECTS

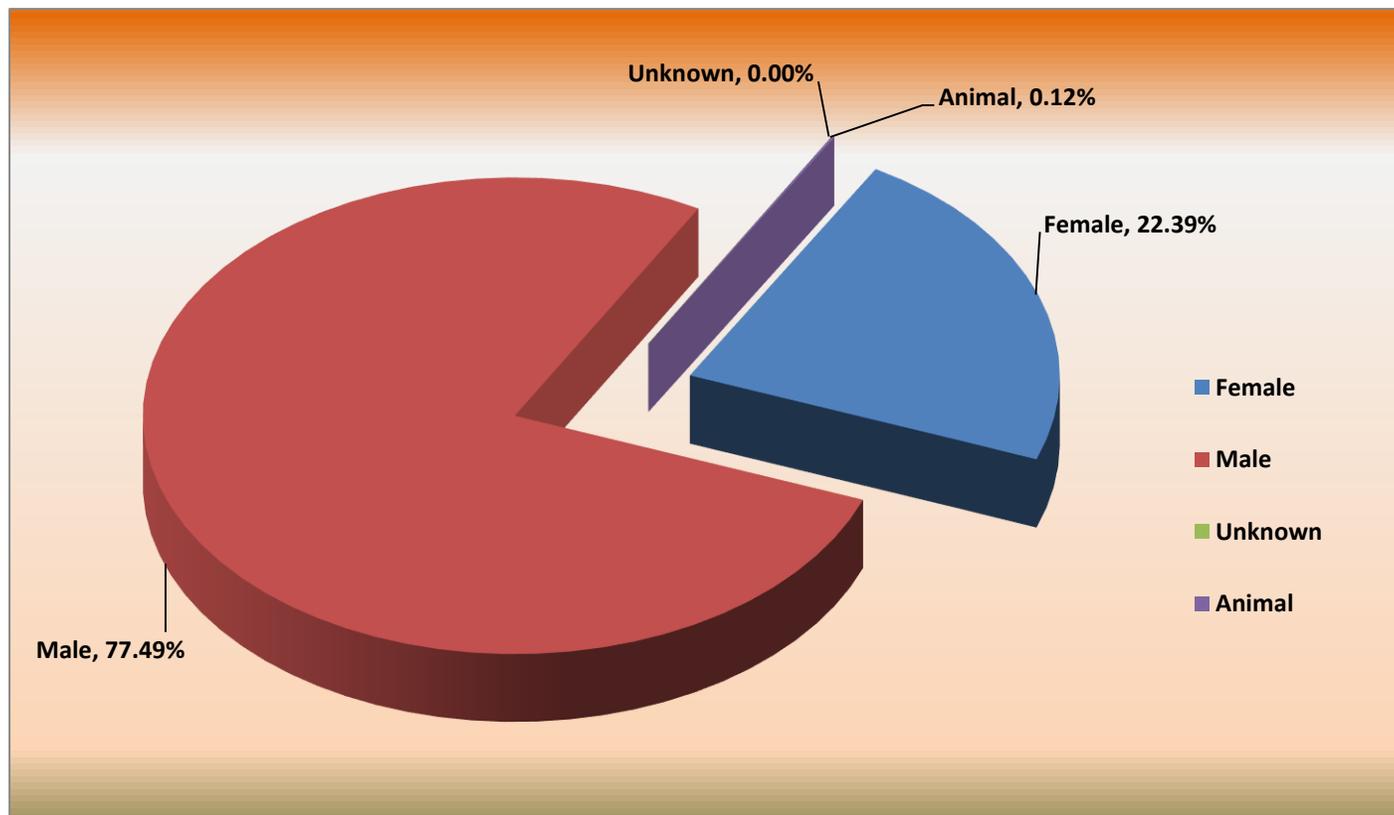
Type of Force Used	A	B	H	UNK	M	W	Totals
Firearm Pointed at Subject	41	532	209	0	2	403	1187
Empty Hand Control	7	156	71	3	0	191	428
DFIRTAS	18	170	95	0	1	127	411
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	6	139	54	0	1	102	302
ECW	0	42	24	3	0	42	111
OC Spray	1	58	23	0	0	49	131
Other	0	7	0	0	0	2	9
Firearm Discharged	0	0	0	2*	0	0	2
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	0	5	0	0	0	1	6
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
VNR	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Impact Weapon	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total Occurrences	73	1110	477	8	4	918	2590
% by Race of Total Occurrences	2.82%	42.86%	18.42%	0.31%	0.15%	35.44%	

Note: * This number reflects firearms discharged against animals.



GENDER PROFILE OF SUBJECTS

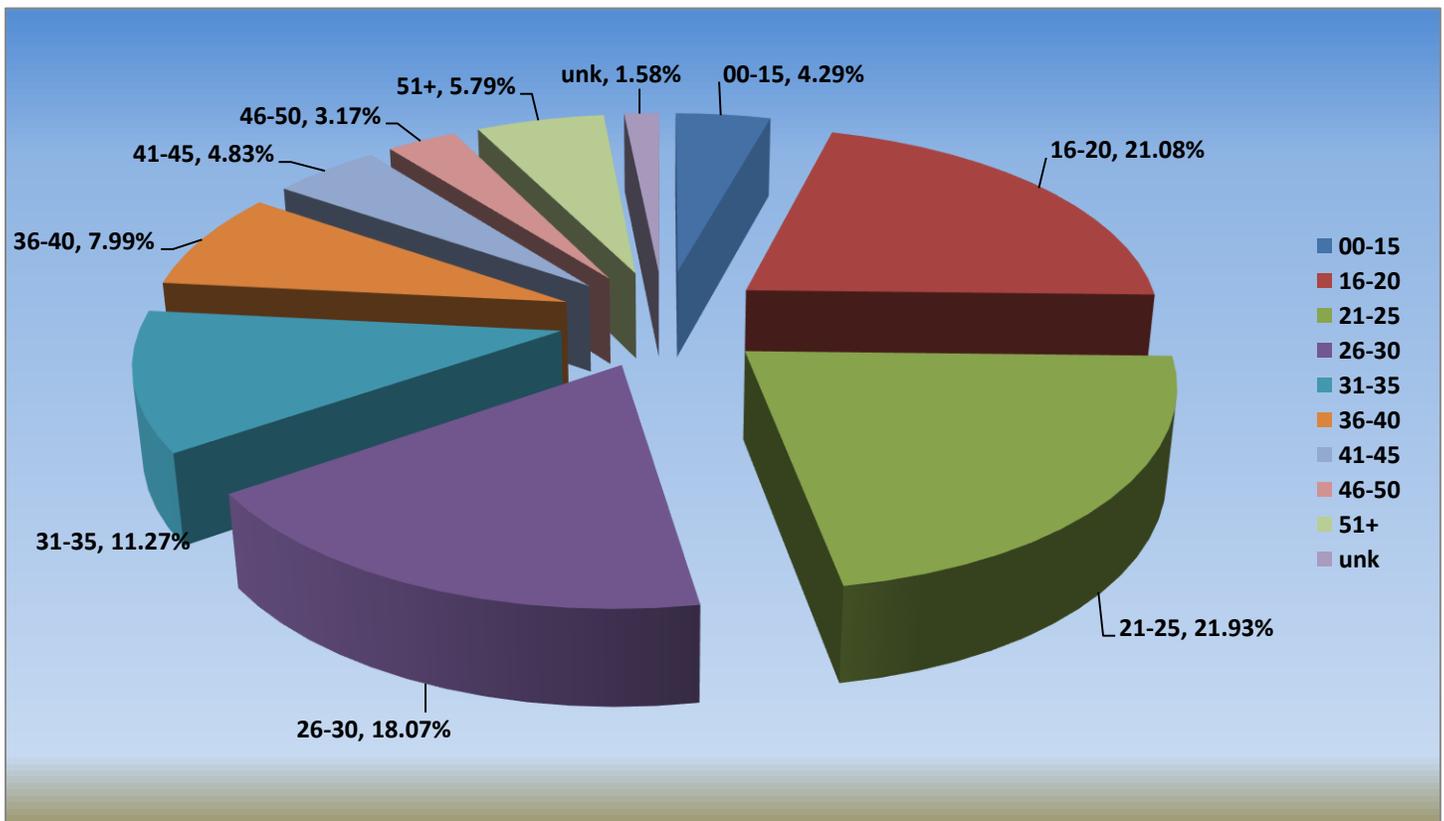
Type of Force Used	Female	Male	Unknown	Animal	Total Used
Firearm Pointed at Subject	233	954	0	0	1187
Empty Hand Control	104	324	0	0	428
DFIRTAS	126	285	0	0	411
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	64	238	0	0	302
ECW	9	101	0	1	111
OC Spray	39	92	0	0	131
Other	5	4	0	0	9
Firearm Discharged	0	0	0	2	2
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	0	6	0	0	6
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	0	1	0	0	1
VNR	0	1	0	0	1
Impact Weapon	0	1	0	0	1
Total Occurrences	580	2007	0	3	2590
% by Gender For Type of Force Used	22.39%	77.49%	0.00%	0.12%	



AGE PROFILE OF SUBJECTS

Type of Force Used	00-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51+	Unk	Total
Firearm Pointed at Subject	41	261	245	230	128	103	62	50	55	12	1187
Empty Hand Control	14	82	110	78	54	37	17	8	20	8	428
DFIRTAS	28	86	87	60	41	18	22	12	46	11	411
Handcuffed Subject w/o Arrest	20	77	68	46	27	21	16	10	16	1	302
ECW	2	17	25	21	16	11	5	1	9	4	111
OC Spray	5	18	31	29	24	13	3	1	4	3	131
Other	1	1	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	9
Firearm Discharged	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2*	2
Apprehension by K9 w/o Bite	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Apprehension by K9 w/Bite	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
VNR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Impact Weapon	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total Occurrences	111	546	568	468	292	207	125	82	150	41	2590
% by Age for UOF of Subjects	4.29%	21.08%	21.93%	18.07%	11.27%	7.99%	4.83%	3.17%	5.79%	1.58%	

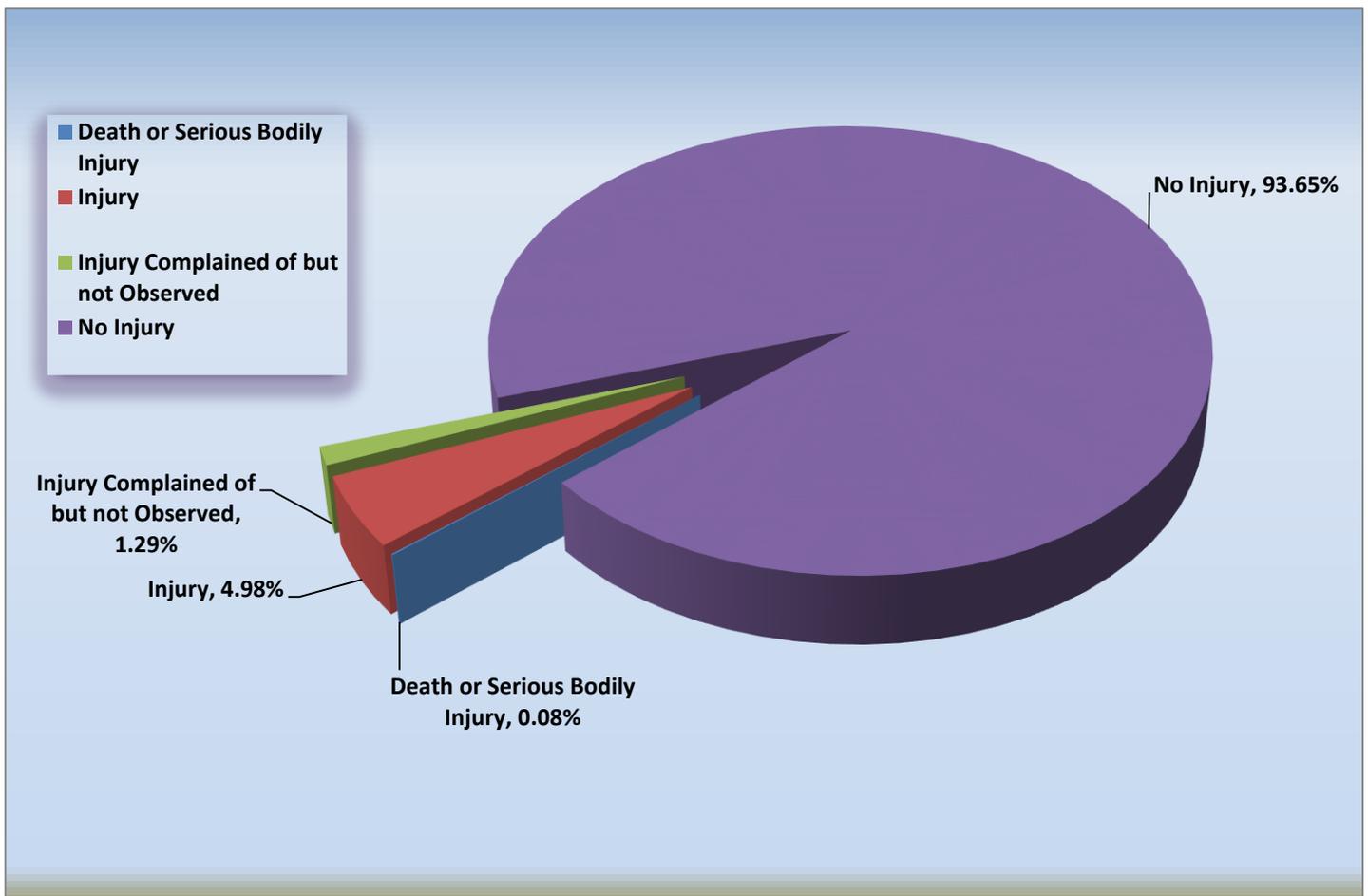
Note: *Reflects firearm discharge against animal
 Force used on Subjects between the ages of 16-30 constituted 61.1% of all force.



INJURY PROFILE OF SUBJECTS

SUBJECT INJURY TYPE	SUBJECT COUNT	% of Injuries by Type
Death or Serious Bodily Injury	1	0.08%
Injury	62	4.98%
Injury Complained of but not Observed	16	1.29%
No Injury	1165	93.65%
Total	1244	

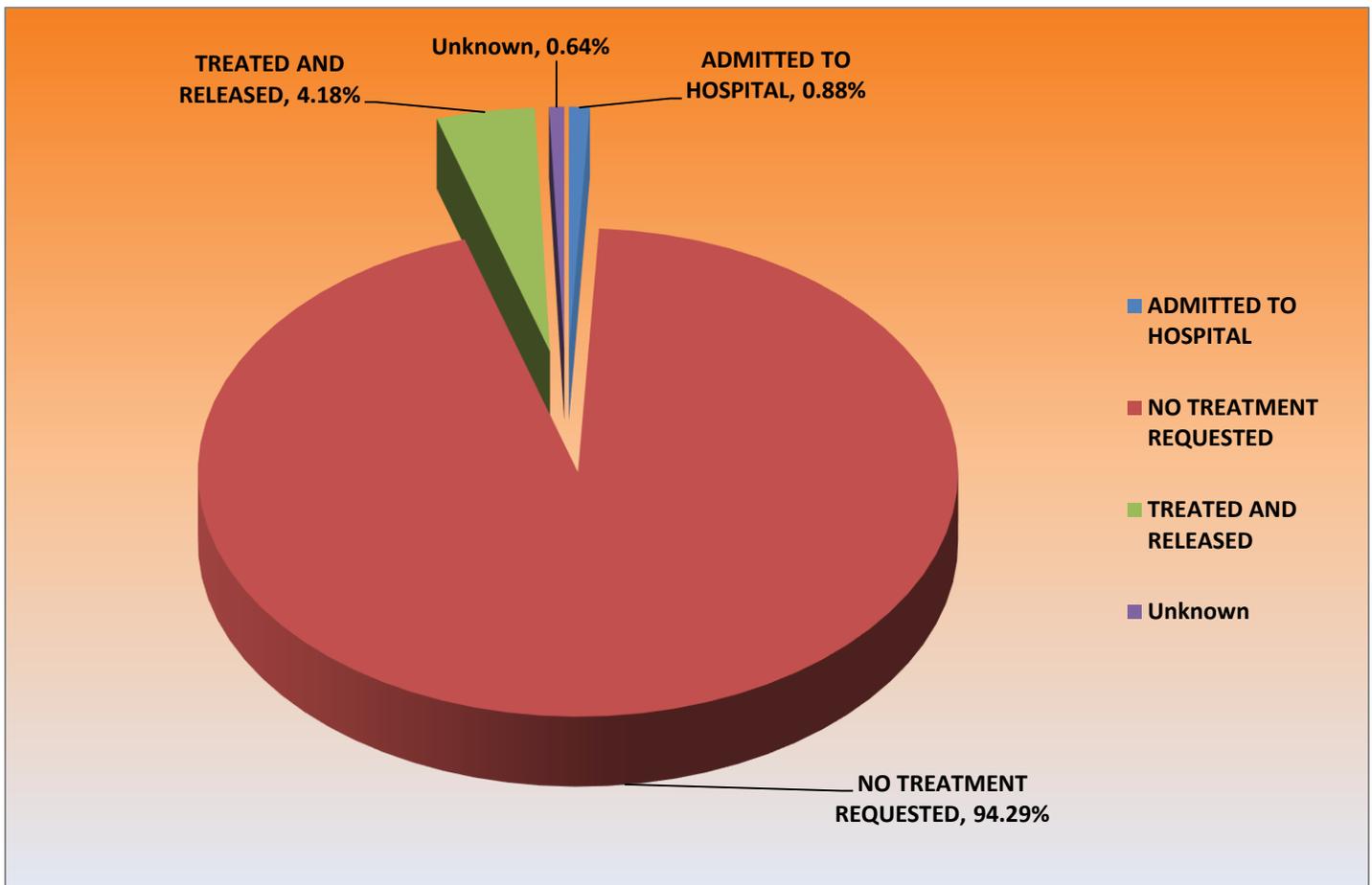
SUBJECT INJURIES



TREATMENT PROFILE OF SUBJECTS

SUBJECT TREATMENT TYPE	SUBJECT COUNT	% BY TREATMENT TYPE
ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	11	0.88%
NO TREATMENT REQUESTED	1173	94.29%
TREATED AND RELEASED	52	4.18%
Unknown	8	0.64%
TOTAL	1244	

NOTE: Unknown is a subject whom the officers were unable to take into custody.



ANALYSIS OF SUBJECTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

Eleven (11) subjects were listed as "Admitted to the Hospital":

Two (2) were due to injuries suffered before officers arrived. These should not have been listed as "Admitted to Hospital" since it was not as a result of any force used.

One (1) occurred when a subject was placed in handcuffs for misdemeanor warrants. The subject then began to panic which induced an asthma attack and was transported to JPS for asthma treatment.

One (1) was not hospitalized due to officers UOF (handcuffed without arrest). The subject was hospitalized due to having blood sugar issues while in police custody.

One (1) involved a dispatched call with a complainant advising of a subject on LSD and in the street. Upon contact, subject fled. Officers initiated foot pursuit with subject whom they believed to be experiencing excited delirium. Although the officers attempted to use an ECW to stop the pursuit, they were not successful due to the prongs coming loose. When officers finally caught up with him, the subject took a fighting posture with the officers. Officers took him to the ground, and after a struggle, were able to handcuff him. After he was in custody, officers discovered that the subject had a cut on his head. It is unclear exactly when and how this cut occurred as the cut was not bleeding and the blood on his face was dry.

One (1) involved Officers being dispatched to an emergency suicide attempt. Subject was on his knees in the back yard with a shotgun. When the subject was distracted, the officer approached and utilized an ECW and took the subject into custody. There was no mention of injuries. The reason cited for the hospitalization is "the psychiatric unit would not accept [the subject] due to him being tased". Therefore the subject was taken to the emergency room to be evaluated before he could be taken for a mental evaluation.

One (1) involved a jailer who was "rushed" by a naked inmate in crisis (possible excited delirium). Jailers administered OC spray and strikes. The subject would not stop his behavior. The jailer was getting fatigued so he applied the VNR. The inmate then stopped resisting. Another jailer said that it was his punches that made the subject stop resisting. Once in custody, he was described as breathing but unresponsive and EMS was called. It is unknown if this was caused by the agitated state/delirium he was in, by the force used, or a combination of both.

One (1) began when officers were dispatched to a call by complainants who stated that there was an unknown subject on their roof yelling and screaming "the cops are after me, they're going to kill me". Subject then jumped off the roof and ran towards a major road. Subject was laying on a back porch screaming. Subject seemed to be incoherent and agitated during the detention. Officers used empty hand control to handcuff him. In an attempt to get him in the patrol car, officers had to use their OC spray which was ineffective. The subject continued to thrash about on the pavement scraping both sides of his face. The hospital

determined that he had heart enzymes and renal problems.

One (1) was an officer attempting a straight arm bar takedown on a criminal trespass suspect who was resisting arrest. When taken down, the suspect injured his head. The injury was a laceration that required stitches.

One (1) involved a suspect arrested for PI. As he was being escorted to the patrol car, the suspect broke free and kicked the officer before starting to evade. Officer kicked back at suspect out of instinct, ineffectively striking the suspect in the stomach area. The handcuffed suspect got away, but later lost his balance in an alley falling face first on the concrete sustaining a facial fracture and bleeding from the mouth and nose.

One (1) involved officers breaking up a fight between two individuals. Officers utilized the ECW drive stun. Subject was later transported to the hospital from jail due to the fact that he had high blood pressure. EMTs were concerned that that might be due to the ECW.