

MAPLEWOOD POLICE



RESPONSE TO AGGRESSION REPORT

2016

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THE DATA COLLECTED IS BASED ON MAPLEWOOD POLICE POLICY OF USE OF FORCE REPORTING LISTED BELOW:

Use of Force requires an on-scene review when possible, including a narrative report from the responding supervisor. This is REQUIRED for incidents when:

(a) application caused visible injury, (b) application would lead a reasonable officer to conclude that the individual may have experienced more than momentary discomfort, (c) individual subjected to the force complained of injury or continuing pain, (d) application of a TASER device or control device, (e) application of a restraint device other than handcuffs, shackles or belly chains, (f) individual subjected to the force was rendered unconscious, (g) individual was struck or kicked (h) individual alleges any of the above has occurred

“This report reflects DATA collected during all of 2016. All DATA collected in this report was gathered from the use of force reporting forms which have all been documented by officers, investigated by sergeants and approved by Commanders and Chief Schnell.”

This report also includes DATA collected in a sixth month time frame from June 1st 2015 – Dec 31st 2015 for comparison. This DATA will be indicated in red throughout this report.

In 2016 there were 19 incidents requiring a response to aggression or “use of force” by the officers as compared to 24 incidents during only a six month period in 2015. 19 total times force was used by 27 total officers during this time frame due to some incidents involving multiple Officers using force. This report will highlight some key observations and statistics but is in no way all the DATA that has been collected. The training unit will be reviewing all DATA beyond this report in an attempt to maximize training, review what is effective and not effective and identify any officers that may need additional training.

INJURIES OCCURING DURING THE USE OF FORCE ENCOUNTER:

SUSPECT INJURY:

No injury: 10

Minor injury: 7

Major injury: 1

-1 injury to head

Self-Inflicted: 1

OFFICER INJURY:

No injury: 18

Minor injury 4

Major injury: 5

-1 stitches

-1 chipped teeth

-2 lacerations

-1 head injury



OFFICER RESPONSE (TYPE OF FORCE):

There was no use of force incidence in which officers were in plain clothes or partial uniforms.

2016 Force Used (12 Months)

- 18 VERBAL:
 - 3 partially effective
 - 15 not effective
- 5 ESCORT:
 - 3 effective
 - 1 partially effective
 - 2 not effective
- 0 CHEMICAL:
 - n/a
- 8 TASER:
 - 7 probes
 - 1 effective
 - 4 partially effective
 - 0 not effective
 - 2 laser only
 - 2 not effective
 - 1 drive stun
 - 1 effective
- 8 TAKEDOWNS:
 - 8 effective
- 4 PRESSURE POINTS:
 - 2 partially effective
 - 1 effective
 - 1 not effective
- 3 STRIKES:
 - 0 effective
 - 1 partially effective
 - 2 not effective

- 3 K9 APPREHENSION:
 - 3 effective
- 1 LEG RESTRAINT (RIP):
 - 1 effective

2nd Half of 2015 (6 Months)

- 14 VERBAL:
 - 5 partially effective
 - 9 not effective
- 5 ESCORT:
 - 1 effective
 - 2 partially effective
 - 2 not effective
- 2 CHEMICAL:
 - 2 effective
- 7 TASER:
 - 6 probes
 - 4 effective
 - 1 partially effective
 - 1 not effective
 - 1 laser only
 - Effective
 - 0 drive stun
- 8 TAKEDOWNS:
 - 8 effective
- 2 PRESSURE POINTS:
 - 1 partially effective
 - 1 effective
- 1 VASCULAR RESTRAINT:
 - 1 effective
- 3 LEG RESTRAINTS(RIP):
 - 3 EFFECTIVE

ORIGINAL NATURE OF CALLS:

The highest percentage calls that triggered a use of force in 2016 were theft, traffic stops and EDP/DOC calls. This falls directly in line with the top three of 2015. Five (5) of the seven (7) uses of force for theft were directly related to the Maplewood Mall area.

2016

- 7 THEFT
- 4 TRAFFIC/PURSUIT
- 3 EDP/DOC
- 2 DOMESTIC
- 1 FIGHT
- 1 DISTURBANCE
- 1 THEFT FROM AUTO

2ND Half of 2015 (6 Months)

- 6 EDP/DOC
- 3 TRAFFIC
- 3 THEFT
- 2 FIGHT
- 1 BURGLARY
- 1 NOISE COMPLAINT
- 1 DOMESTIC
- 1 CRIMINAL DAMAGE
- 1 ASSIST
- 1 SUSPICIOUS

PRE-ATTACK INDICATORS:

(Avoiding eye contact, scanning, shed clothing, lowering center of gravity, ignoring instructions and commands, clenching fists, flanking, nostril flaring/increased respiration, change in body language, walking away, hesitation in response, blading, adjusting clothing, stretching, verbal cues, close distance, cleansing breath, trembling, staring)

The indicators that officers observed and documented ranged from 1 to 12 per incident prior to an assault or needing to use force. There is an increase in the total amount of indicators that are being observed from the prior year. Officers are observing 3-6 pre attack indicators on average per incident. Officers observing these indicators and recognizing what they mean prior to an assault is critical to the successful outcome of that incident for both the officer and the suspect. These statistics only represent times when pre-attack indicators were observed and there was a response to aggression. There is no measurable way to statistically keep track of times when officers observe pre-attack indicators, adjust their tactics or communication accordingly and force was then not needed.

2016 RACE AND GENDER ARREST STATISTICS:

GRAND TOTAL ARRESTS: **2,951**

TOTAL MALE: 1,884

TOTAL FEMALE: 1,063

WHITE MALE: 790

BLACK MALE: 653

WHITE FEMALE: 503

BLACK FEMALE: 327

UNKNOWN MALE: 236

ASIAN MALE: 184

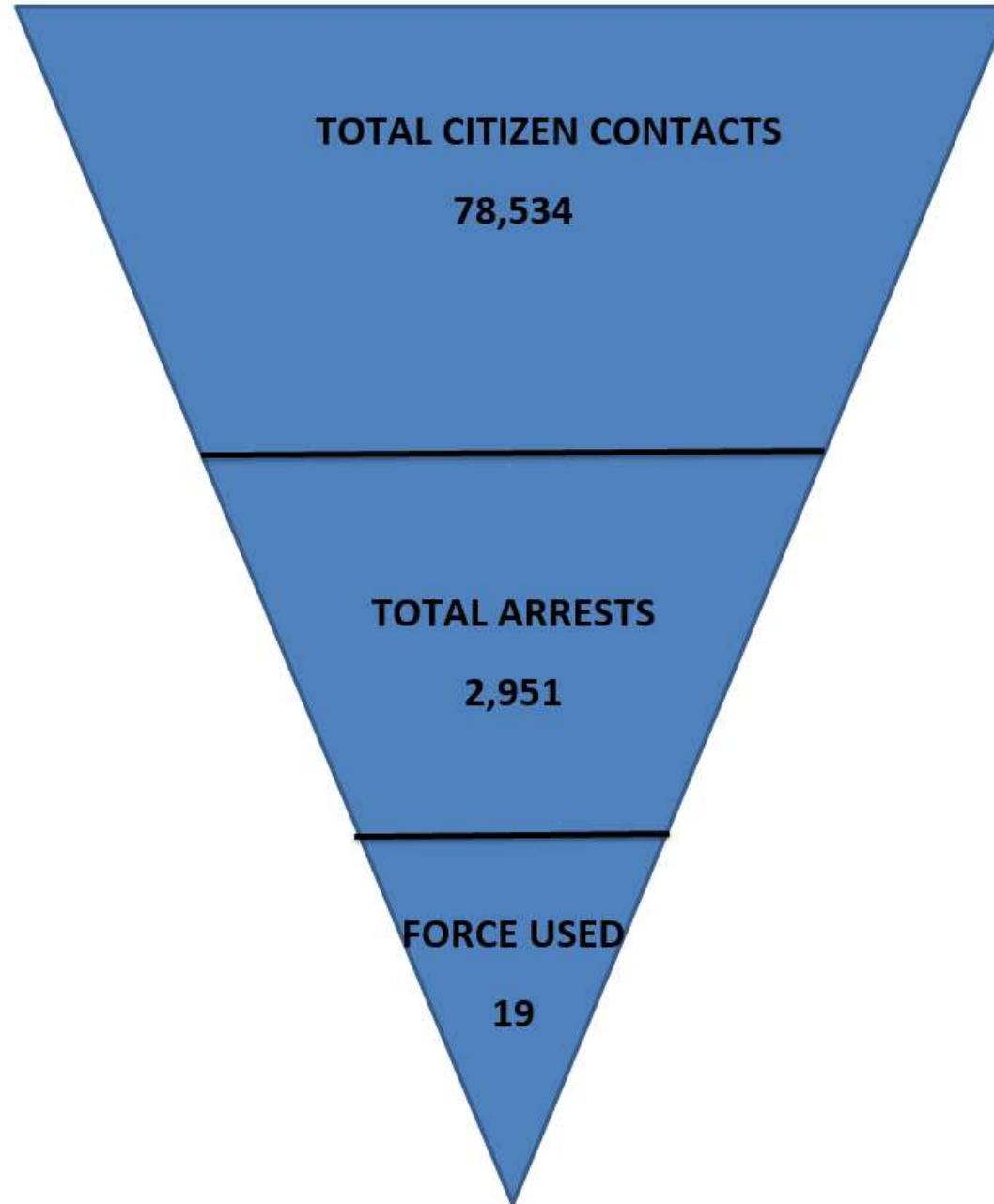
UNKNOWN FEMALE: 142

ASIAN FEMALE: 73

AMERICAN INDIAN MALE: 21

AMERICAN INDIAN FEMALE: 18

Summary of Contacts vs Force Used:



RACE AND GENDER BREAKDOWN:

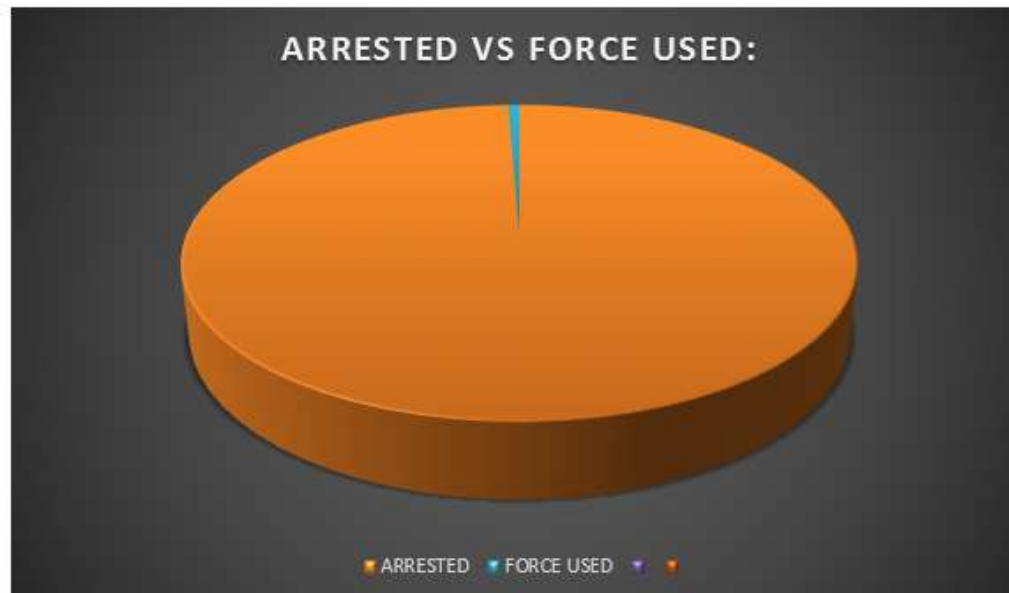
2016 (12 Months)

- 8 BLACK MALES
- 6 WHITE MALES
- 2 HISPANIC MALES
- 2 BLACK FEMALES
- 1 WHITE FEMALE
- 0 ASIAN MALES
- 0 HISPANIC FEMALES
- 0 ASIAN FEMALES
- 0 OTHER MALE
- 0 OTHER FEMALE

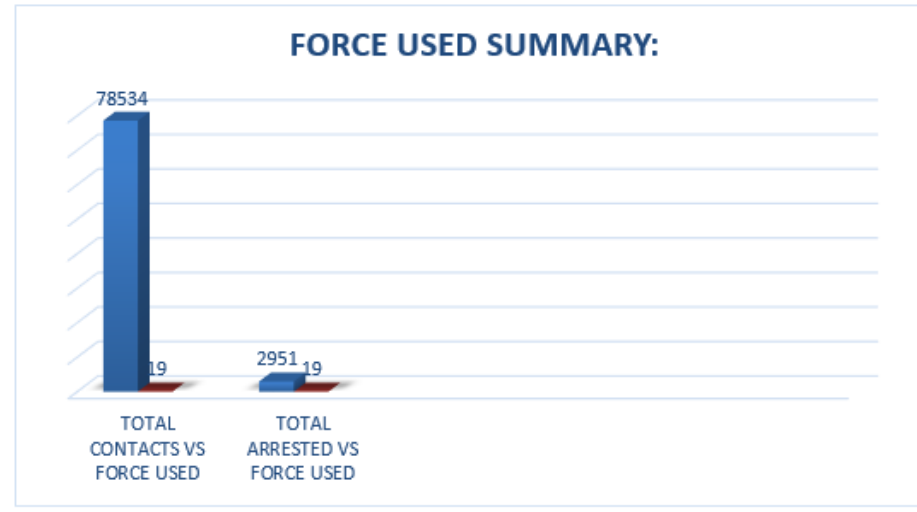
2nd half of 2015 (6 Months)

- 13 WHITE MALES
- 5 BLACK MALES
- 1 HISPANIC MALE
- 1 HISPANIC FEMALE
- 0 WHITE FEMALES
- 0 BLACK FEMALES
- 0 ASIAN MALES
- 0 ASIAN FEMALE

In 2,951 arrest situations officers used force only 19 total times or .64% of all arrests in one year.



In 2016 Officers responded to **39,267** calls for service. The total calls for service could reasonably be doubled (Dolan Consulting Group: informal contacts, multiple subjects on one call etc.) to get an estimated **“total contacts” per year for a total of 78,534**. Officers used force **0.02%** of the total citizen contacts. That is down from .08% in 2015. The 2015 national average is 1.9% of police interactions.



2016 SUMMARY of FORCE USED:

.64% of total arrests (2,951)

.02% of estimated citizen contacts (78534)

1.9% is the national average