



*City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police*

# **Use of Force in the City of Pittsburgh: 2015 through June 2020**

MARCH 2021

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## ACRONYMS

**CCR:** Criminal Case Report

**DHS:** [Allegheny County] Department of Human Services

**PBP:** City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police

**SRR:** Subject Resistance Reports

**UCR:** Uniform Crime Reporting

## DEFINITIONS

**On view arrest:** An officer has the right to arrest an individual without a warrant if they have probable cause to believe that there is ongoing conduct that imperils the personal security of any person or endangers public or private property. Officers can legally make warrantless arrests when the crime is committed in the officer's presence or when the officer has probable cause to believe that the suspect committed a felony<sup>1</sup> or misdemeanor.<sup>2</sup>

**Warrant arrest:** A warrant is a court order authorizing officers to make an arrest or conduct a search of an individual's property. In Pennsylvania, an individual can receive an outstanding warrant for any criminal activity, including felonies, misdemeanors and delinquent child support, as well as unpaid traffic tickets. If an individual fails to appear in court for a previously appointed court date, a bench warrant could be issued for their arrest, compelling them to appear in court.

**Prisoner transport injury:** A prisoner transport injury is one that occurs while an individual in custody is being transported by law enforcement. While the Pittsburgh Bureau of Police's incident report form uses the term "prisoner," these incidents can also involve an arrested individual who is being transported to jail or a psychiatric hospital. These incidents can occur while getting into or out of a vehicle, or while in transit.

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<sup>1</sup> Felonies are serious crimes punishable by death, imprisonment for more than one year and/or substantial fines.

<sup>2</sup> Misdemeanors are criminal offenses generally punishable by fine or a limited, local jail term, but not by imprisonment in a penitentiary.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background

From 1997 through 2002, the City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (PBP) was under a federal consent decree to track each incident in which an officer used force with a subject. Shift supervisors and commanders were charged with reviewing these “subject resistance reports” (SRRs), which detail “subject resistance” (SR) incidents, to determine if the officer(s) involved had followed PBP policies and procedures. Even after the consent decree was lifted, the PBP continued to require these reports.

The PBP compiled the information from thousands of these reports involving use of force and has analyzed this information to identify trends and to better understand the dynamics of use of force by its officers, including reasons for the incidents and characteristics of the subjects.

This report is the second such examination of use of force in the City of Pittsburgh; a previous report, covering data from 2010 to 2015, was published in July 2016. It should be noted that this type of report is rare throughout the country, in large part because few police agencies report use of force. And while at least one study found a dozen cities that shared use of force information, there continue to be differing definitions of use of force; this was true when the previous PBP use of force report was published in 2015, and it remains true today. This lack of standardization of definition is more than just a semantic issue. The National Institute of Justice reports that there are no national standards to guide the implementation of use of force in the United States.

However, some progress has been made nationally on voluntary collection of use of force data, with the FBI launching in January 2019 a data collection effort that provides national-level statistics on use of force incidents by law enforcement. The first set of data was made available in July 2020, when law enforcement agencies representing more than 40% of the total officer population agreed to participate in the effort.

Recognizing the limitations in comparative and baseline data, this report focuses on creating a picture of the number and circumstances of PBP SRRs from 2015 through June 2020. From this information, we know that:

- **The number of SR incidents has continued to decrease over time.** From 2015 through June 2020 there were 3,448 use of force–related incidents in Pittsburgh, and a total of 6,870 SRRs filed. Excluding 2020 (since we don’t have the full year’s data yet), from 2015 to 2019 there was an average of 643 SR incidents each year. During the first six months of 2020, there were 235 reported SR incidents, which is 26% lower than the average number of incidents reported during this same time frame the previous five years (2015–2019). Given this data, 2020 will likely conclude with 476 SR incidents, a decline of 35% from the previous high of 737 SR incidents in 2015.
- Around one in 10 total arrests involve the use of force.
- Most SR incidents resulted from some form of attempted arrest: 74% of subjects resisted arrest during an on-view arrest (an arrest where probable cause is established by observing or “viewing” an offense), and 4% resisted during a warrant arrest.
- The most commonly used control techniques were forcible handcuffing (used with 68% of resisting subjects) and “other,” which includes grabbing, pushing and pulling (58%), and takedowns (51%). Note that more than one control technique can be used and reported.

- In almost all of the SR incidents (82%), officers used no more than Tier 3–level force — which includes pulling subjects back when they pull away from an officer, forcible handcuffing, oleoresin capsicum spray (OC spray, also known as pepper spray), kicking, punching, restraining and takedowns.
- Injuries to both subjects and officers have not changed much during the six years of study. In Pittsburgh, 39% of use of force incidents resulted in injury to a suspect, and 15% resulted in injury to the officer.
  - The percentage of injured subjects and officers is higher when the incident occurs as part of “prisoner transport.” While PBP’s SR incident report form uses the term “prisoner,” these incidents can involve an arrested individual who is being transported to jail or psychiatric hospital. These incidents can occur while getting into or out of a vehicle, or while in transit. Though there were only 39 incidents from 2015 through June 2020 where use of force was applied during “prisoner transport,” the subject was injured in 64% of these incidents, while an officer was injured in 21% of these incidents.
  - The likelihood of injuries to both subjects and officers also increased when multiple control techniques were applied in the process of an arrest. In 25% of the 44 incidents in which a subject exhibited “deadly force” resistance, both the officer and the subject were injured.
- In 65% of SR incidents, there was at least one charge related to “Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police.”
- Most officers use force infrequently — between one and five times from 2015 through June 2020. However, 57 officers (out of 896 who submitted at least one SR report) used force more than 20 times during this time frame.
- Black individuals comprised 59% of arrestees, despite comprising only 23% of Pittsburgh’s population. While the number of Black arrestees is disproportionate to the number of Black individuals who reside in Pittsburgh, there are slightly fewer SR incidents, annually, involving Black subjects than would be expected, given the arrest data (with the exception of 2017).
- The rate of use of force incidents is significantly higher for young Black men. The use of force rate in the City of Pittsburgh from 2015 through June 2020 was 1,185 per 100,000; for Black males, the rate was 4,048 per 100,000, which is 4 times the rate for white males (1,013 per 100,000). The rate for young Black males (ages 15 through 34) was 9,333 per 100,000.
- **However, there is alarming disproportionality in the types of force Black and white individuals experience during the course of their arrests.**
  - For SR incidents in which the subject’s most severe type of resistance was “body language,” 50% of Black individuals received a control technique in Tier 3 (which can include pepper spray, kicking, punching, restraining and takedowns), while for white individuals showing the same type of resistance, the majority (53%) received only a Tier 2 (less severe) control technique (which can include grabbing, pushing, pulling and forcible handcuffing). See the “Control Techniques: Tiers” section for more information on the control technique tiers.
  - When the subject showed deadly force resistance, 63% of SR incidents that involved Black individuals were addressed using Tier 4 (taser, neck restraint, impact weapon, canine) or Tier 5 (firearm) technique controls; for SR incidents reported in which a white individual showed deadly force resistance, Tier 4 and Tier 5 control techniques were applied in 54% of incidents.

## PBP's Response

PBP recognizes that it must closely monitor the application of force and its disproportionate effects, and that it must work diligently to ensure that police policy and procedure, as well as training and supervision, provide the guidance and accountability that's necessary for quality policing. The PBP is committed to examining racial disproportionality by revamping its policies, training and communications. The PBP is also committed to making use of force an element of the officer accountability system it is building, and to conducting case reviews focused on emerging issues.

The PBP will continue to collect data and publicly report on use of force incidents.

### WHAT IS USE OF FORCE?

The International Association of Chiefs of Police defines use of force as “the amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject” (IACP 2001) to protect an individual or group or for self-defense. There is no “universal set of rules that governs when officers should use force and how much,” according to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ, 2015).

In Pennsylvania, the Crimes Code, Section 508 says that a peace officer is “justified in the use of any force which he believes necessary to effect the arrest and of any force which he believes to be necessary to defend himself or another from bodily harm while making the arrest.” The Code also says a peace officer who “has an arrested or convicted person in his custody is justified in the use of such force to prevent the escape of the person from custody” as the officer would be justified in using if he were arresting the person. It also states that people (not just officers) can use force “when the actor believes that such force is immediately necessary to prevent such other person from committing suicide, inflicting serious bodily injury upon himself, committing or consummating the commission of a crime involving or threatening bodily injury, damage to or loss of property or a breach of the peace.”

A peace officer is justified in using deadly force “only when he believes that such force is necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury to himself or such other person, or when he believes both that such force is necessary to prevent the arrest from being defeated by resistance or escape; and the person to be arrested has committed or attempted a forcible felony or is attempting to escape and possesses a deadly weapon, or otherwise indicates that he will endanger human life or inflict serious bodily injury unless arrested without delay.”

Locally, the PBP's policy forbids excessive uses of force and requires officers to report any use of force, whether or not it caused injury. Uses of force might include physical force, chemical force (such as pepper spray), any discharge of a Taser or other kinetic energy projectile, use of impact weapons such as a baton, and use of “weapons of last resort” (Policy Order Number 12-6, dated January 3, 2005). Officers must also report when they used verbal commands.

## REPORT

### 1. Overview

This report is an analysis of use of force by City of Pittsburgh Bureau of Police (PBP) officers from 2015 through June 2020. It begins with a description of trends in the number of reported use of force incidents and then examines the circumstances surrounding use of force in Pittsburgh, including the months and times of day when incidents are most likely to occur and the events that frequently preceded the use of force. It concludes by presenting findings on the charges commonly filed against subjects, their demographics, and the distribution of incidents across the police force.

### 2. Use of force data

In almost every contact between the police and the public in the City of Pittsburgh, officers maintain safety and order without using force. Of the PBP's 250,536 calls for service in 2019, for example, force was used in an average of 549 incidents, which is less than one percent of calls (0.22%). This marks a decrease from 2010–2015, during which, on average, 0.4% of service calls each year resulted in a use of force incident.

The PBP began tracking police use of force in 1997, as part of a federal consent decree and in the wake of public protests over policing approaches and deaths in police custody. The court order led the police to implement a system for documenting use of force and a protocol for training and supervision.<sup>3</sup> That consent decree — and the requirement to track use of force incidents — was lifted in 2001, but the PBP has continued to both train its officers in appropriate use of force and require them to record detailed reports of each incident through subject resistance reports (SRRs).

The SRRs record basic incident details, including:

- Incident number and report ID
- Initial reason for police contact (incident type)
- Types of resistance by the subject (reason for use of force)
- Methods used to control the subject (tactics)
- Demographics of the subject
- Injuries sustained by the subject and/or officer
- Location, date, and time of the occurrence
- Charges filed

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<sup>3</sup> Vera Institute of Justice, "[Turning Necessity Into Virtue: Pittsburgh's Experience with a Federal Consent Decree.](#)"

The data used in this analysis was retrieved from the PBP's Automated Police Reporting System (APRS), which draws from nearly every field available on the SRR form. As mentioned previously, this report limits its analysis to subject resistance (SR) incidents that occurred from January 1, 2015 through June 30, 2020.

One use of force incident can be associated with more than one SR report, as every police officer involved in an incident writes and submits their own SR report. For example, if two officers responded to a crime scene and used force during the course of arresting an individual, both officers would then write a report involving the same subject.

An incident can also involve multiple individuals and can occur in multiple places. For example, suppose two individuals committed a crime in the South Side (which is PBP's Zone 3). Force is used in the course of arresting both individuals. In this example, the arresting officer will write and submit separate SRRs for each individual (two reports). Now imagine that, additionally, force was used in the course of transporting the two subjects to jail. Because this represents forced used in a new location, two additional, separate reports (one for each individual) must be written and submitted. And, in this case, the incident might have occurred in a different PBP zone.

When analyzing trends that don't involve a subjects' demographics, we use the incident or report number to look at the data. However, for analysis that *does* involve an individuals' demographics, we use the combination of incident number and subject's name, gender and race. For other types of analysis, we use the incident number and police zone. The following table summarizes these approaches:

| VARIABLE  | USED FOR   | TOTAL NUMBER<br>(2015-JUNE 2020) |
|---|--|----------------------------------|
| Use of force (SR) incidents                       | Trends and analysis that do not involve subjects' demographics   | 3,448                            |
| Reports   | For trends (such as <b>Figure 1</b> )  | 6,870                            |
| Use of force incidents and subjects' demographics | Comparisons with arrest and crime data, and for analysis that involve subjects' demographics (gender and race) | 3,625                            |
| Use of force incidents and police zone            | Location of incidents by police zone   | 3,273                            |

The analysis was conducted by the Allegheny County Department of Human Services (DHS), which received arrest and citation data from the City of Pittsburgh's Bureau of Police (PBP). The data received included: incident numbers, dates, offense descriptions (based on Uniform Crime Reporting, or UCR, standards), subjects' demographics (gender, race, name, SSN), location of each incident or arrest, and type of arrest (adult or juvenile). Additionally, we received data from the PBP on the location of crimes by address, police zone, and neighborhood — and the "clearance status" for that crime.

#### Data limitations

- **Missing subject and officer information:** 6% (222) of the 3,448 SRRs from 2015 through June 2020 did not include any information about the subject; of the 3,253 incidents that did include subject information, 12 did not include any details about the officer involved.
- **Injuries:** We flagged if, in an incident where either the subject or officer involved was injured, the description of the injury was different from "No injury" or if there was information about injury treatment.



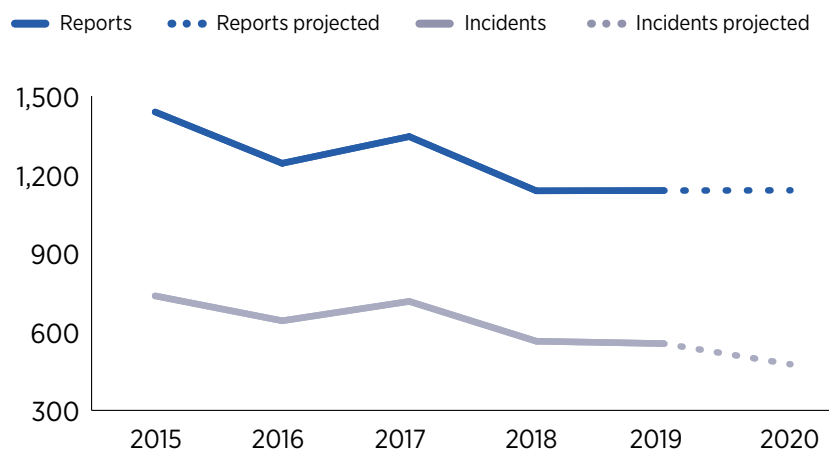
- Location of SRRs:** The use of force data include the incident address and census tract. However, the tract is based on the 2000 Census; some of these census tracts do not exist in the 2010 Census. To obtain the incident neighborhood, we geocoded the addresses, and for the cases where the address was not successfully geocoded, we used the neighborhood obtained based on the 2000 Census, and/or neighborhood obtained from arrest data, if known. In the end, 98% of incidents were associated with a neighborhood.
- Location of arrests data:** The arrest data provided by PBP included incident and arrest addresses. Some arrests occurred in the jail or the municipal court adjacent to the jail; for these cases, we focused on the incident address rather than the arrest address. However, some arrests are not associated with any address. Of the 52,635 total arrests made from 2015 through June 2020, 84% (43,968) were successfully geocoded and associated with a police zone.

### 3. Trends in SRRs and arrests

There were 3,448 use of force-related incidents in the City of Pittsburgh from January 1, 2015, through June 30, 2020, with an average of 623 incidents per year (excluding 2020). Given that 235 incidents have been presented during the first six months of this year, **2020 will likely conclude with just over 476 incidents**. Police officers can file different subject resistance (SR) reports from the same incident. Forty three percent of the incidents have only one report associated and in 90% of the incidents the officer filed three or fewer reports. During the period, there were 6,870 reports, with an average of 1,261 incidents annually and a projection of 1,140 reports at the end of 2020 (see **Appendix A**).

As shown in **Figure 1**, our estimate of just over 476 incidents (1,140 reports) in 2020 would represent a continuation of the downward trend in the annual use of force incidents; it also represents a 35% decline from the previous high in 2015 (in which there were 737 incidents).

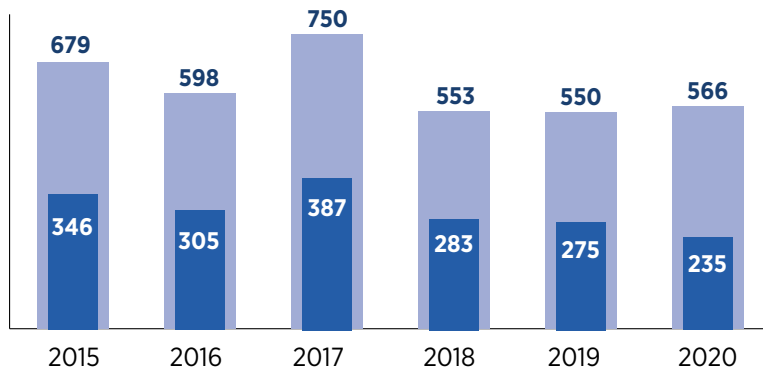
**FIGURE 1: Annual number of incidents and reports that involved subject restriction, 2015 through 2020 (projected)**



The number of SR incidents during the first half of 2020 is 26% lower than the average number of incidents reported during the previous five years (2015–2019), as shown in **Figure 2**.

**FIGURE 2: Number of incidents and reports in the first six months of the year**

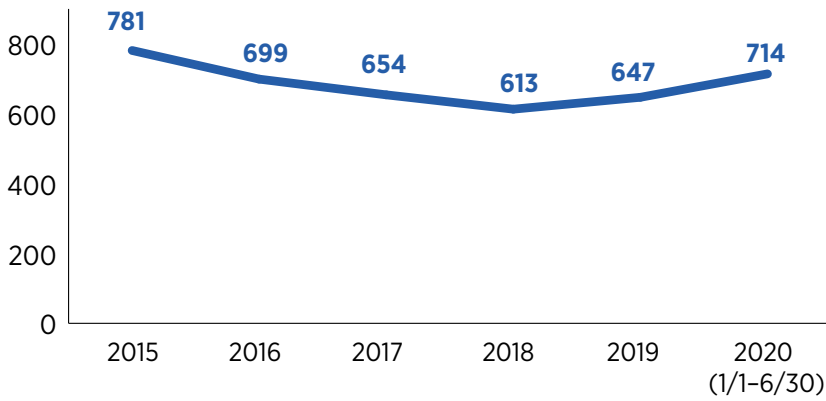
- Number of incidents in the first six months of the year
- Number of reports in the first six months of the year



Although the annual total number of use of force incidents continues to fall each year, this decrease has not kept pace with the drop in annual total number of arrests;<sup>4</sup> in the first half of 2020, in particular, the number of incidents as a share of arrests (per 10,000 arrests) is elevated, as shown in **Figure 3**.

<sup>4</sup> Please note that when compared with arrest data, use of force incidents are calculated as the combination of incident number and subject demographics.

FIGURE 3: Use of force–related incidents per 10,000 arrests, 2015 through June 2020



While the total number of arrests remained nearly unchanged from 2018 to 2019, there was a 5% increase in the number of reported use of force incidents, as shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: Total and annual percent change in use of force incidents compared to arrests, 2015 through June 2020<sup>5</sup>

| YEAR            | USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS |          | ARRESTS |          |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------|---------|----------|
|                 | Count                  | % Change | Count   | % Change |
| 2015            | 791                    | -        | 10,133  | -        |
| 2016            | 684                    | -14%     | 9,791   | -3%      |
| 2017            | 711                    | +4%      | 10,877  | +11%     |
| 2018            | 591                    | -17%     | 9,636   | -11%     |
| 2019            | 619                    | +5%      | 9,574   | -1%      |
| 2020 (1/1-6/30) | 237                    | -        | 3,391   | -        |

<sup>5</sup> Use of force incidents differ from Figure 1, as the values in Table 1 use the combination of incident number and subject’s name, gender, and race.

#### 4. The demographics of resistance subjects

The PBP’s SRR data offer insight into the demographics of individuals who experience uses of force during the course of an incident.

##### Race and Gender

As shown in **Table 2**, 57% of SR incidents from 2015 through June 2020 involved a Black individual, and 76% of SR incidents over this same time involved a male individual.

**TABLE 2: The race and gender of individuals who experience a use of force during their arrest, 2015 through June 2020**

|        | MALE           | FEMALE       | TOTAL           |
|--------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Black  | 42%<br>(1,534) | 15%<br>(547) | 57%<br>(2,081)  |
| White  | 30%<br>(1,090) | 8%<br>(301)  | 38%<br>(1,391)  |
| Others | 3%<br>(117)    | 1%<br>(35)   | 4%<br>(152)     |
| Total  | 76%<br>(2,741) | 24%<br>(883) | 100%<br>(3,624) |

Black individuals also comprised 59% of arrestees, despite being only 23% of Pittsburgh’s population.

While the number of Black arrestees is disproportionate to the number of Black individuals who reside in Pittsburgh, there are slightly less SR (use of force) incidents, annually, involving Black subjects than would be expected, given the arrest data (with the exception of 2017). **Figure 4** illustrates this.

**FIGURE 4: The expected number of SRR subjects who are Black, based on arrest data, compared to the actual number of SRR subjects who are Black, 2015 through June 2020**

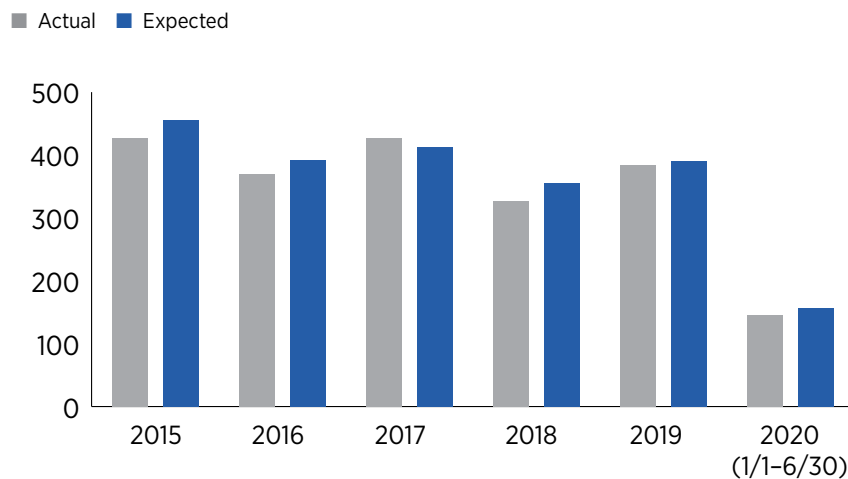
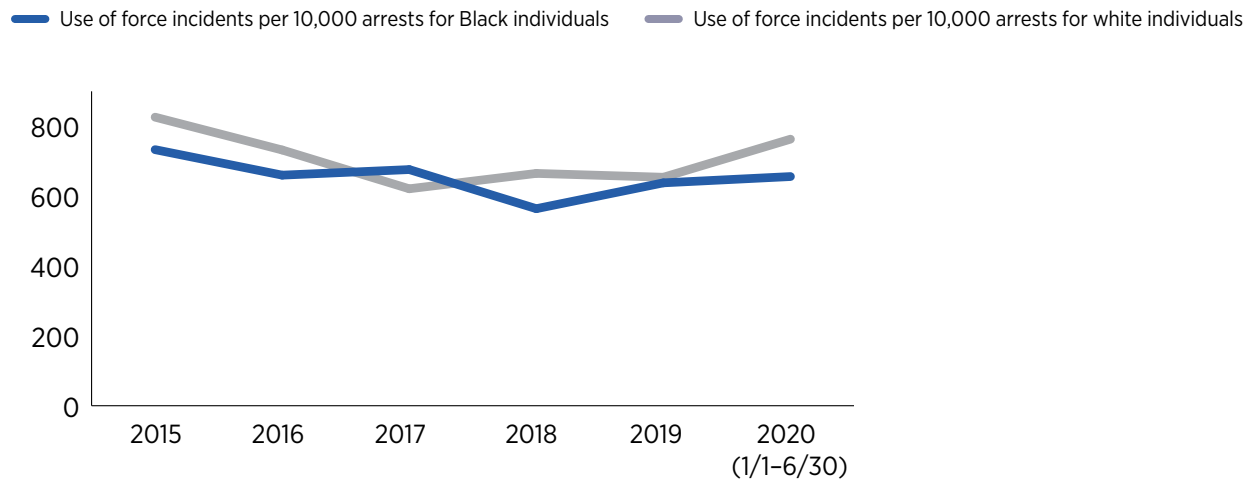


Figure 5 shows that from 2015 to 2019 the number of SR incidents per 10,000 arrests is roughly equivalent for Black and white individuals; in fact, during the first six months of 2020, white subjects were 16% more likely to experience use of force during the course of their arrest.

FIGURE 5: Use of force incidents per 10,000 arrests by race, 2015 through June 2020



However, there is disproportionality in the types of force Black and white individuals experience during the course of their arrests. This is explored in depth in the “Control Techniques: Tiers” section of this report that begins on page 27.

**Age**

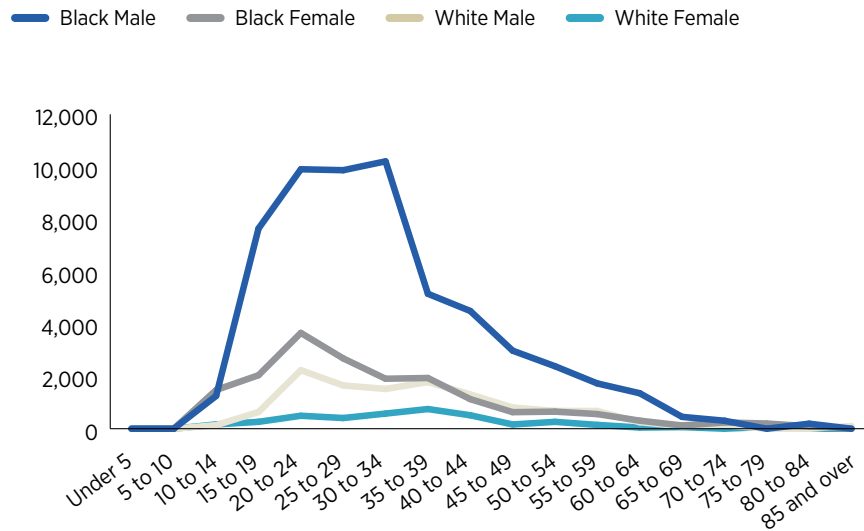
Since 2015, the majority of SR incidents have involved young adults (18–35 years old). Thirty-six percent of subjects were 18–25 years old and 30% were 26–35 years old.

When considering age, race and gender together, a stark picture emerges in which use of force incidents are significantly high for young Black men. The use of force rate<sup>6</sup> in the City of Pittsburgh from 2015 through June 2020 was 1,185 per 100,000; for Black males, the rate was 4,048 per 100,000, which is 4 times the rate for white males (1,013 per 100,000). The rate for young Black males (ages 15–34) was 9,333 per 100,000.

<sup>6</sup> Use of force rate is calculated as (Number of incidents with subject demographics/ Population of Pittsburgh) \*100,000.

**Figure 6** provides a visual comparison of local individuals’ demographics that have been involved in a use of force incident, and demonstrates that, although the rates are higher for Black boys and men in almost every age range, the critical ages are the late teens through the late thirties.

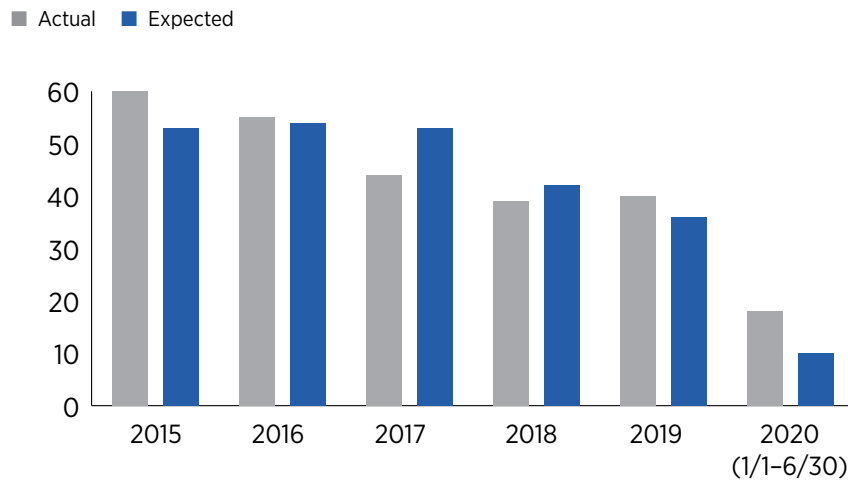
**FIGURE 6: Use of force rates by age, gender and race of individuals involved in an incident, 2015 through June 2020<sup>7</sup>**



Given the arrest data, the proportion of juveniles that were involved in a use of force incident has been slightly higher than expected since 2019. During the first six months of 2020, while 5% of overall arrests involved juveniles, 8% (18) of the total 212 SR incidents during this time involved juveniles.

<sup>7</sup> Pittsburgh population is based on U.S. Census Bureau, 2010-2015 American Community Survey (See **Appendix B**).

**FIGURE 7: The expected number of SRR subjects who are juveniles (under the age of 18), based on arrest data, compared to the actual number of juvenile SRR subjects, 2015 through June 2020**



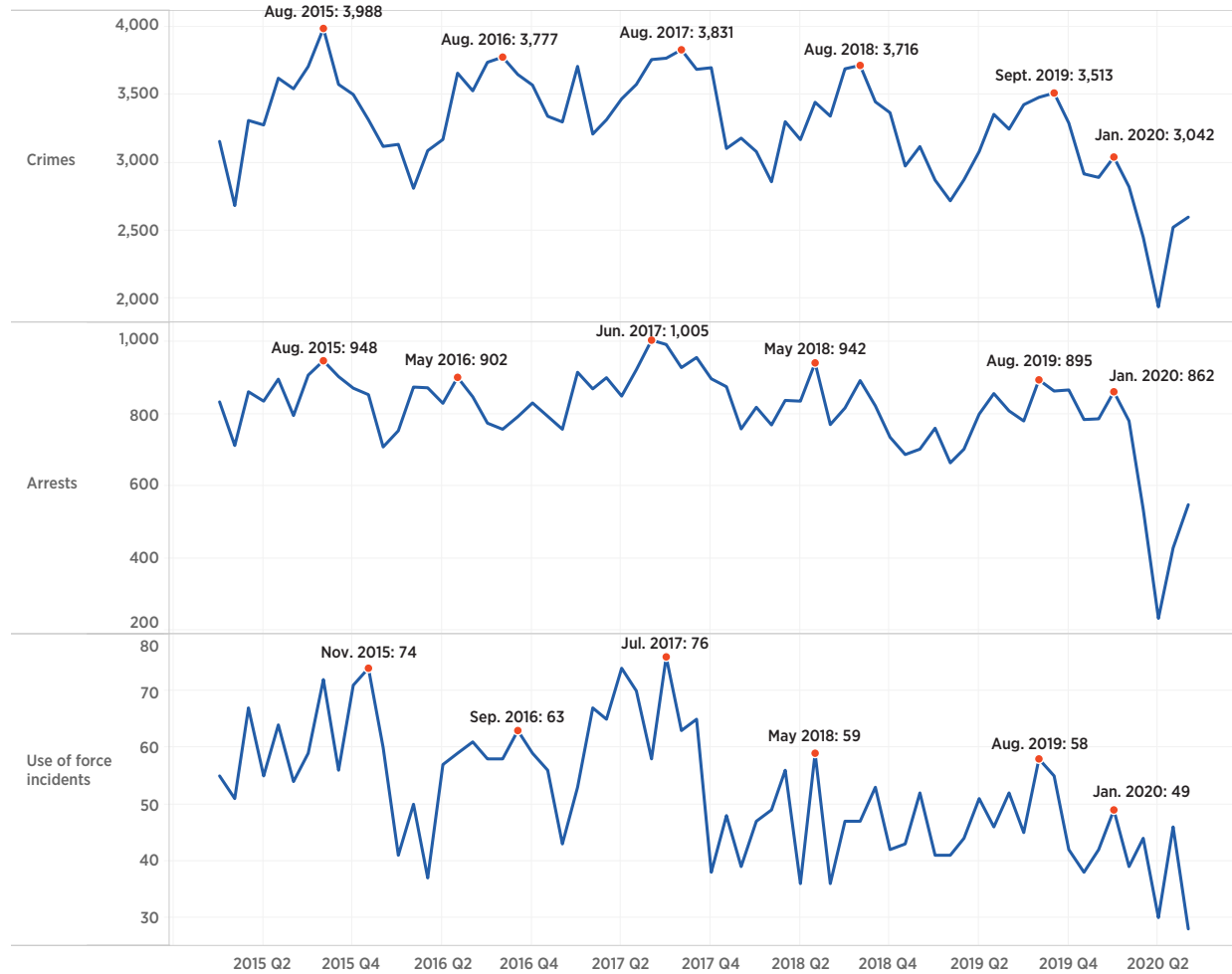
**5. The circumstances of resistance**

PBP SRR data also offer insight into the times and locations of SR incidents, the initial reasons for contact between subjects and the police, the subject behaviors that contributed to use of force decisions, and the most common police responses to SR. These circumstances, taken together, illustrate the complexity of SR and offer responding officers an opportunity to better anticipate and respond to escalating risk.

**Month, day and time**

SR incidents generally reflect trends in crime and arrest, with the highest levels reported in the summer months (July–September) and the lowest levels reported in winter months (November–February). **Figure 8** shows monthly trends in crimes, arrests and SRRs from 2015 through June 2020.

FIGURE 8: Monthly trend of crimes, arrests and use of force incidents, 2015 through June 2020



SR incidents also vary by time of day and day of the week. **Figure 9** shows the total number of incidents reported hourly, by segments of the day. Fifty-eight percent of SR incidents reported (of a total of 3,448) occurred between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m., and more than half of all incidents reported (53%) occurred on a Friday or on the weekend.

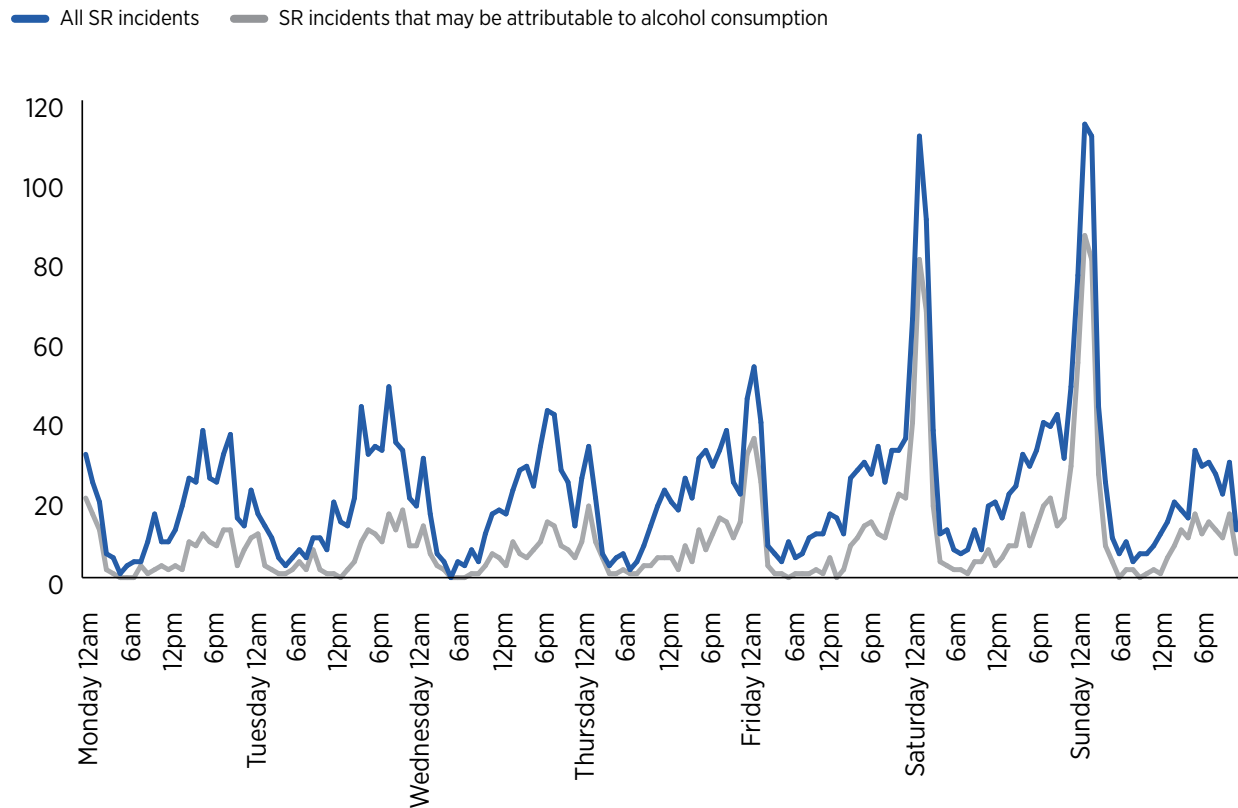


**FIGURE 9: Use of force incidents by segment of the day, and by day of the week (N=3,448)**

| HOUR GROUP       | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT | SUN | TOTAL |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 12 a.m. – 4 a.m. | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 4%  | 8%  | 10% | 30%   |
| 4 a.m. – 8 a.m.  | 0%  | 1%  | 0%  | 0%  | 1%  | 1%  | 1%  | 5%    |
| 8 a.m. – 12 p.m. | 1%  | 1%  | 1%  | 1%  | 1%  | 1%  | 1%  | 7%    |
| 12 p.m. – 4 p.m. | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 2%  | 14%   |
| 4 p.m. – 8 p.m.  | 3%  | 4%  | 4%  | 3%  | 3%  | 4%  | 3%  | 23%   |
| 8 p.m. – 12 a.m. | 3%  | 4%  | 3%  | 3%  | 4%  | 4%  | 2%  | 23%   |
| Total            | 11% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 14% | 20% | 18% | 100%  |

When we look at SR incidents that culminate in alcohol-related charges (see **Appendix C**), we see an increase during nighttime hours, especially weekend nighttime hours, as shown in **Figure 10**. SR incidents that culminate in a charge related to reckless or impaired driving, alcohol consumption or possession, or public disorder (which includes public intoxication and/or urination) usually occur between 9 p.m. on Friday evenings and 3 a.m. on Saturday mornings or between 9 p.m. on Saturday evenings and 3 a.m. on Sunday mornings.

**FIGURE 10: Total incidents by day of the week and time of day, as compared to SR incidents that culminate in alcohol-related charges, 2015 through June 2020**



**Location**

The number of SR incidents varies between the PBP’s six police patrol zones. **Figures 11 and 12** show the total number of SR incidents, by PBP patrol zone, from 2015 through 2019. Zone 3 consistently reports the largest share of use of force incidents, though this number has been decreasing, and Zones 4 and 6 consistently report the smallest shares.

**FIGURE 11: Trends in the number of SR incidents, by PBP police zone, 2015 through 2019**

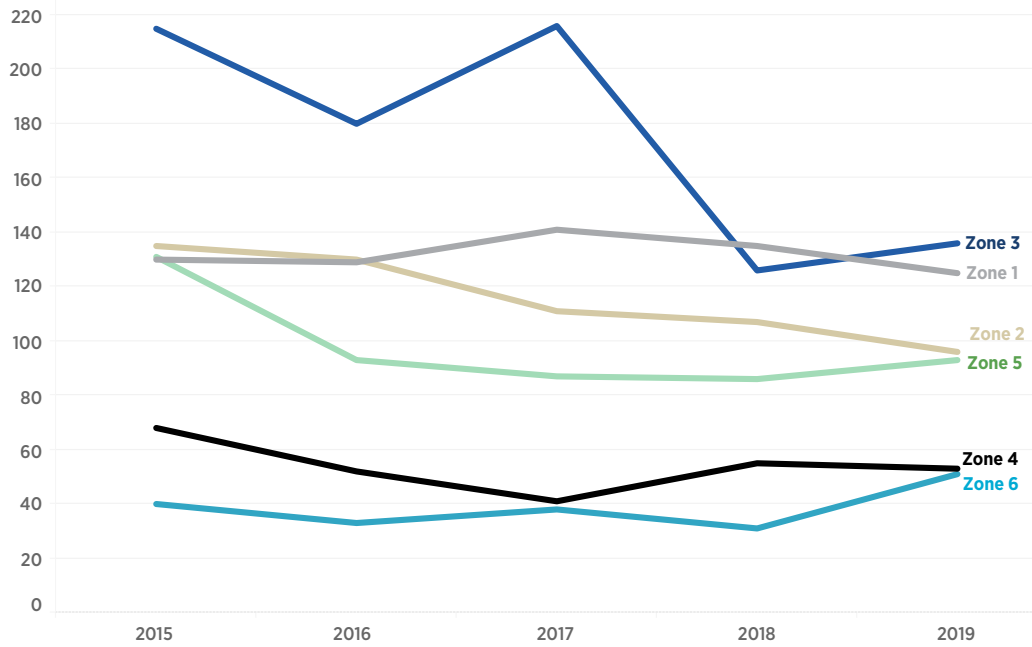
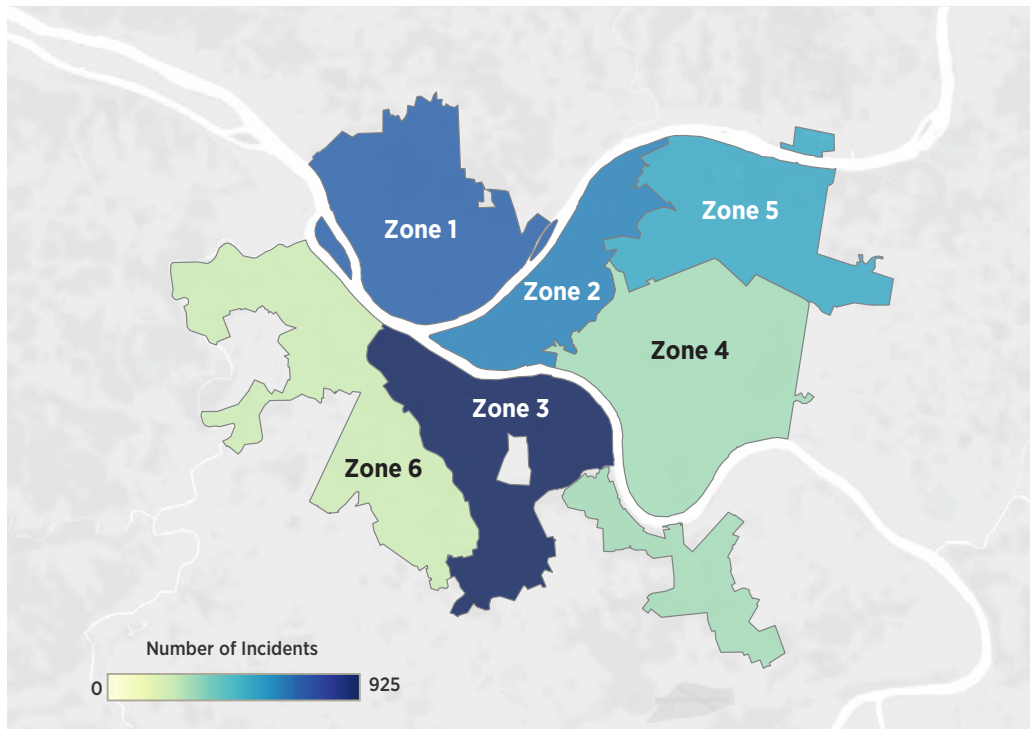


FIGURE 12: Total number of SR incidents, by police zone, 2015 through June 2020



To determine whether this distribution of SR incidents across Pittsburgh's six zones aligns with expectations, given the reported crimes and arrests in the zone, **Figure 13** plots percentage of reported crimes, arrests and SR incidents by zone. When compared to its contribution to total crimes and arrests, Zone 3 appears to produce a disproportionately high share of SRRs. In contrast, Zones 4 and 6 reported fewer than expected SRRs. It is important to note, however, that in zones with higher-than-average rates of drug, violent, property or public order crime, use of force incidents would be expected to outpace any measure of overall crime, as these categories are associated with Subject Resistance (SR).

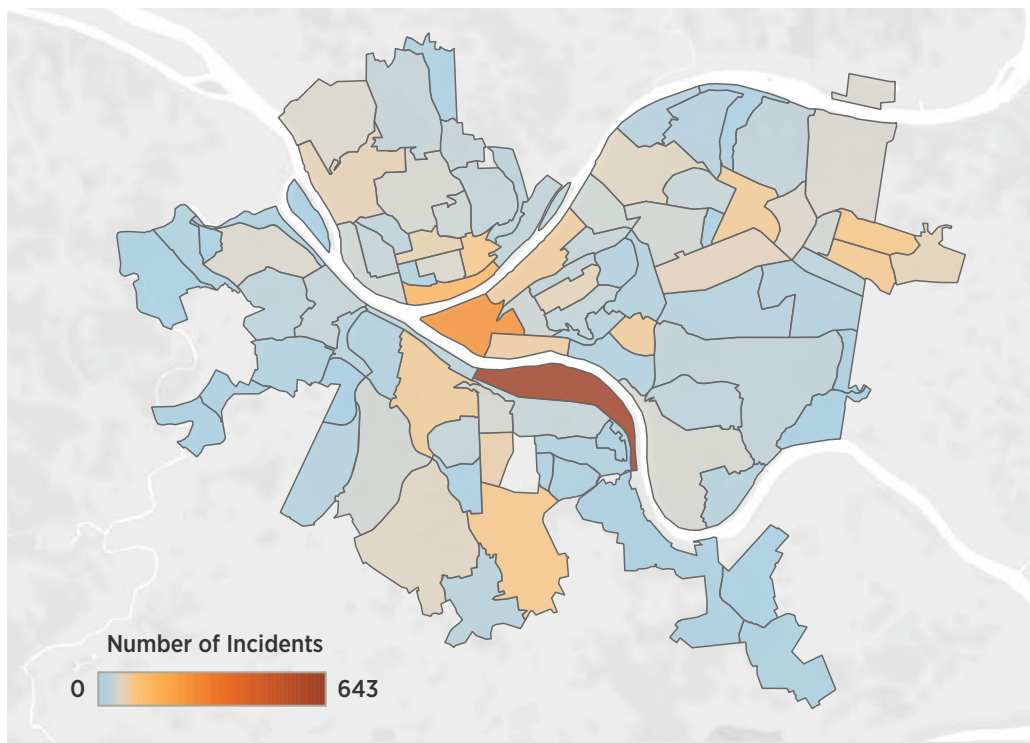
**FIGURE 13: Percentage of total SR incidents that occurred in each police zone compared to reported crimes and arrests, 2015 through June 2020<sup>8</sup>**

|                                     | Zone 1 | Zone 2 | Zone 3 | Zone 4 | Zone 5 | Zone 6 |
|-------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Reported Crimes<br>(N=212,265)      | 18%    | 16%    | 21%    | 16%    | 17%    | 11%    |
| Arrests<br>(N=43,968)               | 22%    | 16%    | 21%    | 11%    | 20%    | 11%    |
| Use of Force Incidents<br>(N=3,273) | 21%    | 19%    | 28%    | 9%     | 16%    | 7%     |

Since PBP’s patrol zones are broad, examining SR incidents by neighborhood offers better insight into how they vary by location. The map in **Figure 14** depicts higher SR incidents in the Southside Flats (643), Downtown (255), the North Shore (140), Homewood North (93), Homewood South (89), Carrick (92) and East Allegheny (90).

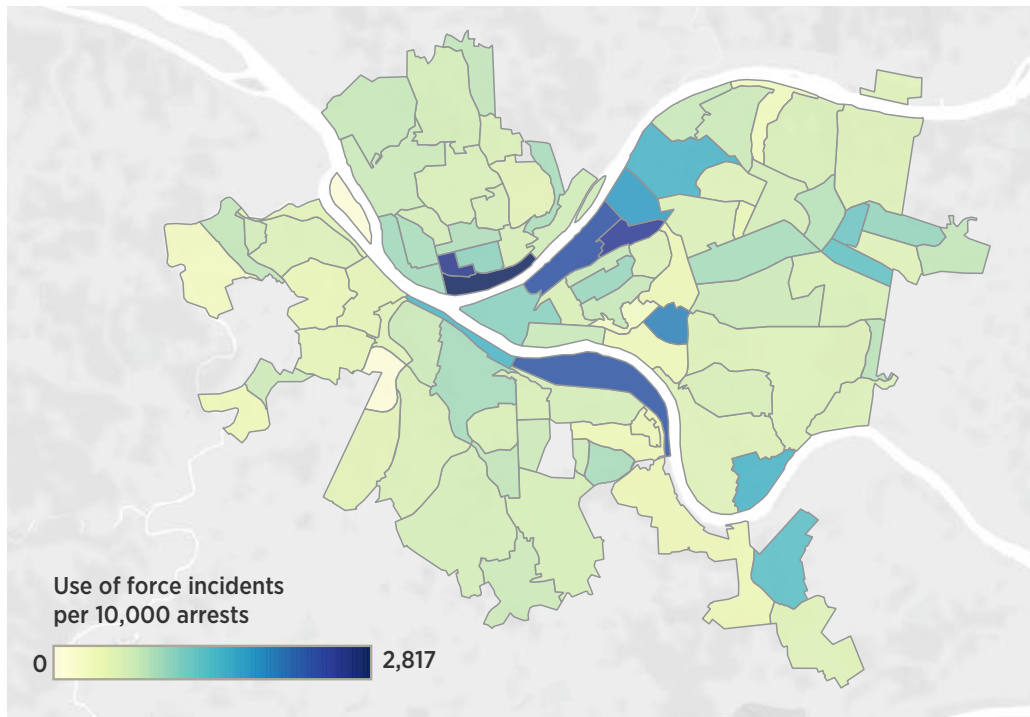
These numbers, at least in Southside and the North Shore, may be attributable, in part, to the nature of arrests; for instance, both are neighborhoods with many bars, nightclubs and concert venues — therefore, they see a high percentage of public order offenses, which police cite as reasons for use of force in a large share of their SRRs. It also may be due to an increased concentration of police who patrol these areas.

<sup>8</sup> These results are based only on the arrests that were successfully geocoded (84% of them).

**FIGURE 14: Use of force incidents by neighborhood in the City of Pittsburgh, 2015 through June 2020**

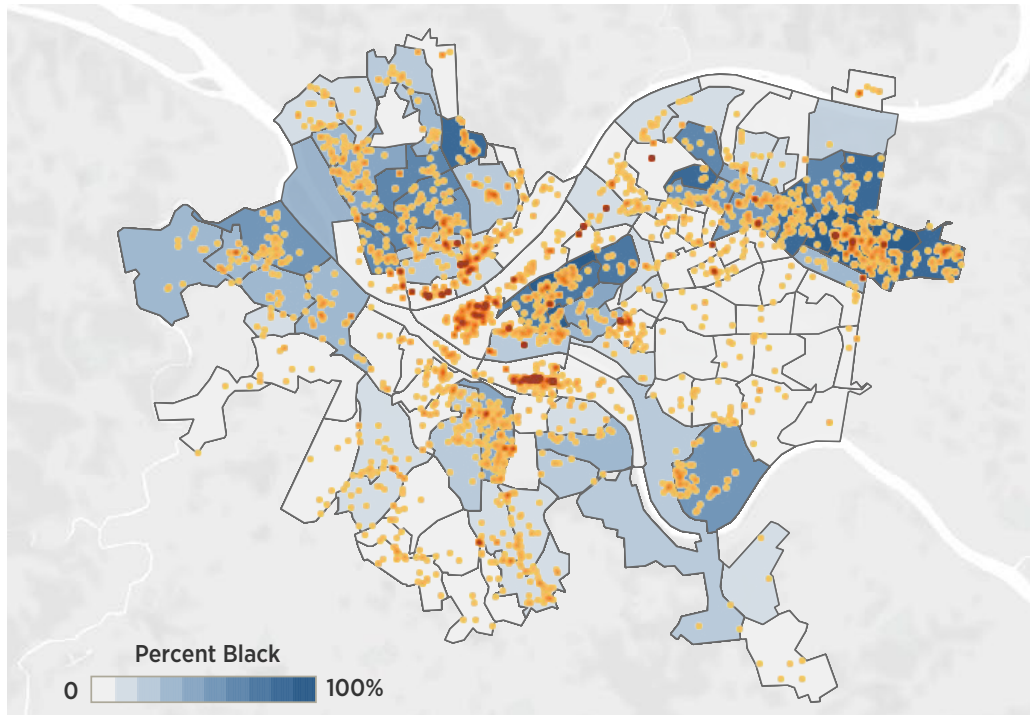
We also looked at the number of SR incidents per 10,000 arrests for each neighborhood and found similar results. The map in **Figure 15** depicts higher than average rates of SR incidents per 10,000 arrests in the North Shore, Polish Hill, Allegheny West, Strip District, Southside Flats, Central Oakland, and Lower and Central Lawrenceville.

A particular phenomenon involving SR incidents in Polish Hill and Allegheny West is worth a closer look. Even though there were only 26 use of force incidents in Polish Hill from 2015 through June 2020, and only 11 in Allegheny West, 25% of the arrests made in both of these neighborhoods have SR incidents connected to them.

**FIGURE 15: SR incidents per 10,000 arrests by neighborhood in the City of Pittsburgh, 2015 through June 2020<sup>9</sup>**

Lastly, we looked at the number of use of force incidents across the city as compared to the percentage of Black residents living in each census tract. The map in **Figure 16** shows there is a concentration of use of force incidents in several census tracts with a high (greater than 50%) percentage of Black residents, though, as mentioned previously, the highest density of incidents occurred in Downtown, South Side and North Shore.

<sup>9</sup> SR incidents are calculated here as the combination of use of force incident and subject.

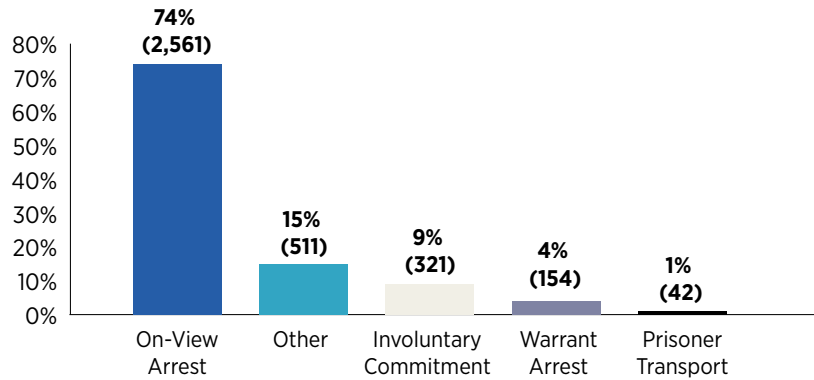
**FIGURE 16: Use of force incidents (density in yellow) compared to percentage of Black population by census tract<sup>10</sup>**

## 6. Incident type

On each SR incident, police officers categorize the “incident type” from among the following five options: on-view arrest, warrant arrest, involuntary commitment, prisoner transport and “other.” From 2015 through June 2020, most SR incidents resulted from some form of attempted arrest: **74% of subjects resisted during an on-view arrest and 4% resisted during a warrant arrest.** SRs occurred during “other” circumstances in 15% of the incidents and during an involuntary commitment in 9% of the incidents. **Figure 17** shows SR by incident type.

<sup>10</sup> Census tract population is based on the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2014-2018 (5 years estimate).

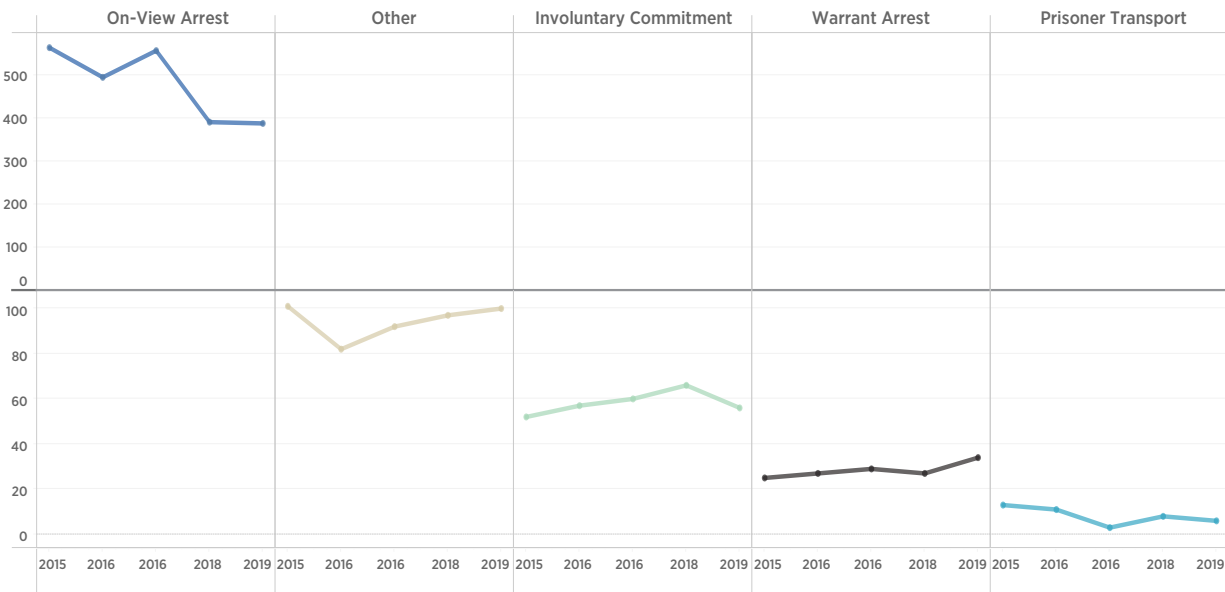
FIGURE 17: SR by incident type, 2015 to June 2020



Note: Total adds to more than 100% because officers reported more than one incident type on a few occasions.

Figure 18 shows annual trends in incident types. We observe that on-view arrests were cited in SR incidents less frequently in 2018 and 2019 than they were in 2015 through 2017 (column one), though they remain the most common reason for contact between a subject and police. Although involuntary commitment decreased in 2019, as a share of all incidents, it increased from 7% in 2015 to 10% in 2019. (See Appendix D for more information.)

Figure 18: Counts of incidents by type, 2015 to 2019



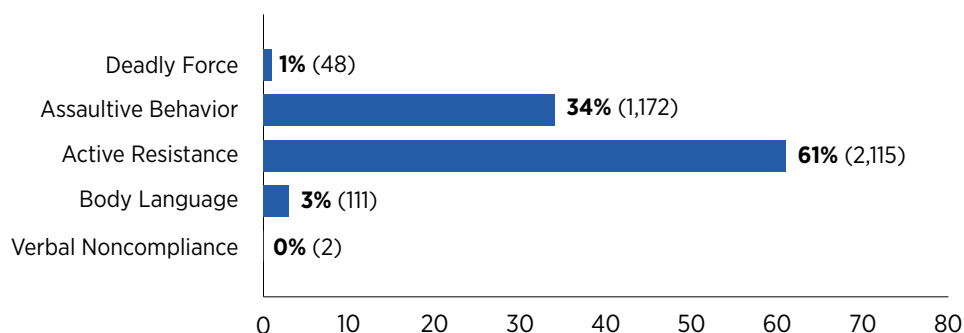


**Type of resistance**

Police officers also report on the type of resistance that a subject exerted prior to and during a use of force incident. From 2015 through June 2020, police most frequently cited active resistance (defined as “physical, affirmative actions to prevent officer control; No attempt to harm officer”). They also frequently noted resistance in the form of assaultive behavior (defined as “physical attempt to cause bodily harm to officer or another”) and body language.

**In one percent of SR incidents (48), officers reported that subjects employed deadly force or “resistance likely to cause serious bodily harm to officer or other.”** Figure 19 shows the types of resistance reported in the SRRs, by percentage. As a subject can display more than one type of resistance over the course of a single encounter, the Figure accounts for the most serious type of resistance, based on the following order of severity: Deadly force > Assaultive Behavior > Active Resistance > Body Language > Verbal Non-Compliance.

**FIGURE 19: Percentage of SR incidents by category of most serious subject resistance, 2015 through June 2020 (N=3,448)**

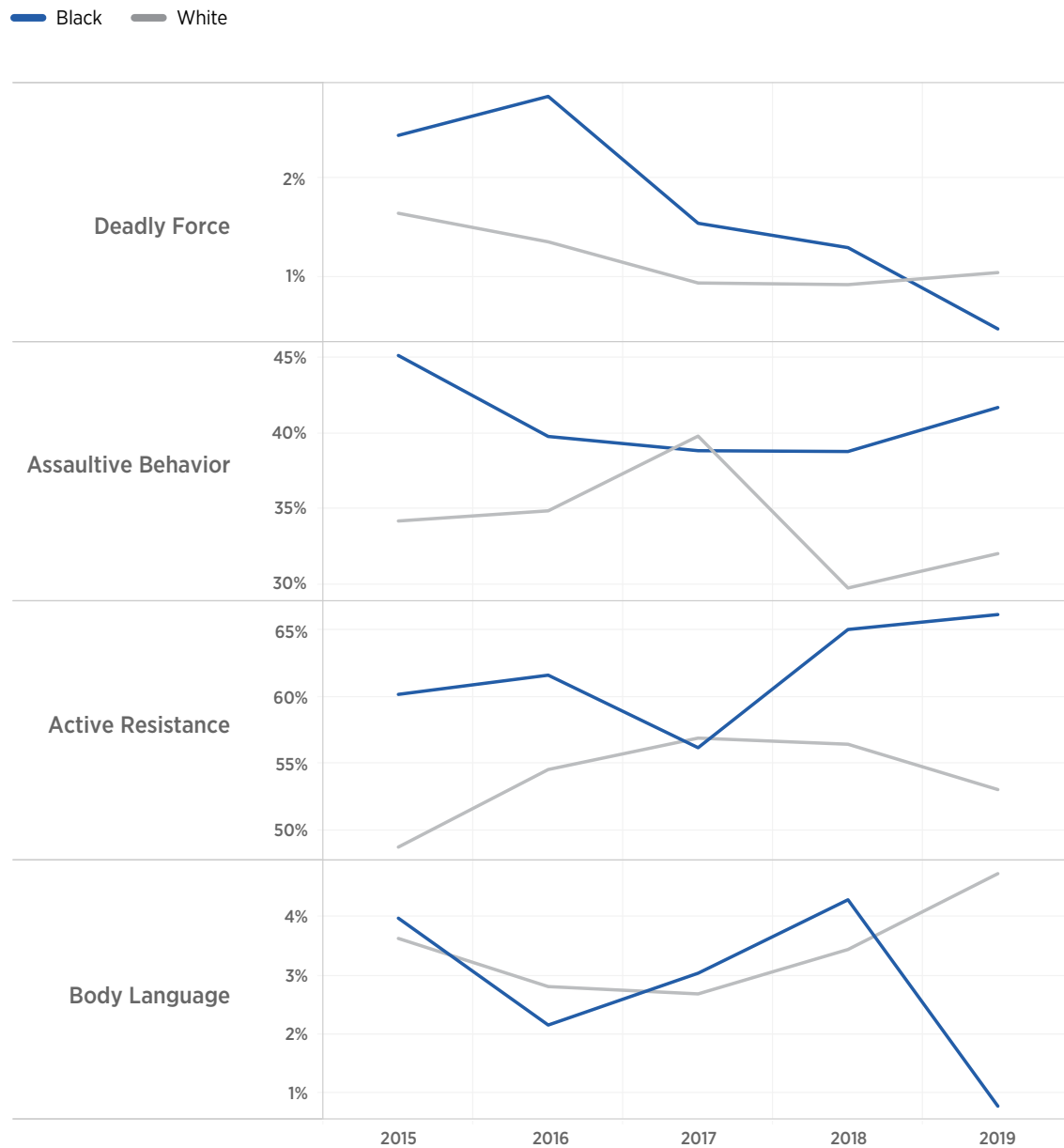


Looking at the number of SR incidents by year and subject race, in **Figure 20** we see that, for Black subjects, a higher number of incidents included active resistance as the most serious type compared to white subjects.

A few other data points stand out. In 2019, as compared to previous years, there was a significant increase in the citing of active resistance as the most serious type of resistance in SR incidents involving Black subjects; in 2019, this was true for 254 incidents compared to 212 in 2018 (a 20% increase). Meanwhile, for white subjects, there was an increase in the citing of body language as the most serious type of resistance (10 incidents in 2019, compared to 8 in 2018).

Overall, the citing of deadly force has decreased. In 2018, there were three incidents involving white subjects in which deadly force was cited: in 2019, there was only one. (See **Appendix E** for more information.)

**FIGURE 20: Percentage of SR incidents by most serious type of resistance and subject's race, 2015 through 2019 (N=1,934 incidents involved Black individuals, N=1,311 incidents involved white individuals)<sup>11</sup>**



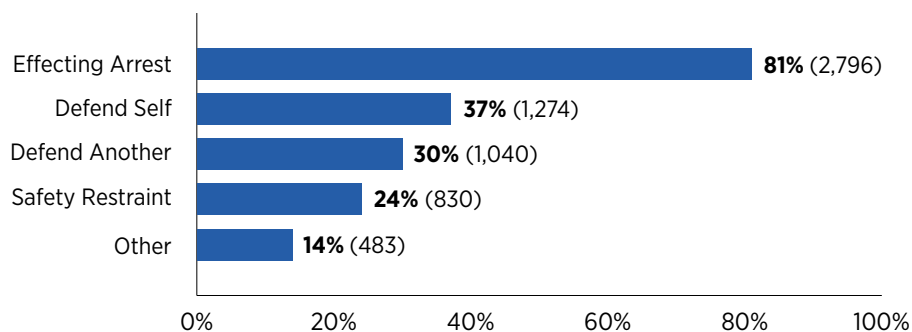
<sup>11</sup> Figure 20 does not include SR incidents in which "Verbal Non-Compliance" was cited as the most serious type of resistance, as there were only two over this timespan.

### Reason for force

In completing their SRRs, police officers select at least one of five reasons for using control techniques with a subject. These “initial reasons for use of force” include effecting arrest, defending self, defending another, restraining the subject for his/her safety and “other.” As shown in **Figure 21, police officers were most likely to cite “effecting arrest”** as the reason for force; in fact, this reason was cited in 81% of incidents.

In 45% of incidents, officers reported their need to use force for the protection of an officer, subject or bystander. Note that an officer can report more than one reason for force.

**FIGURE 21: Percentage of SR incidents by reason for force, 2015 through June 2020 (N=3,448)**

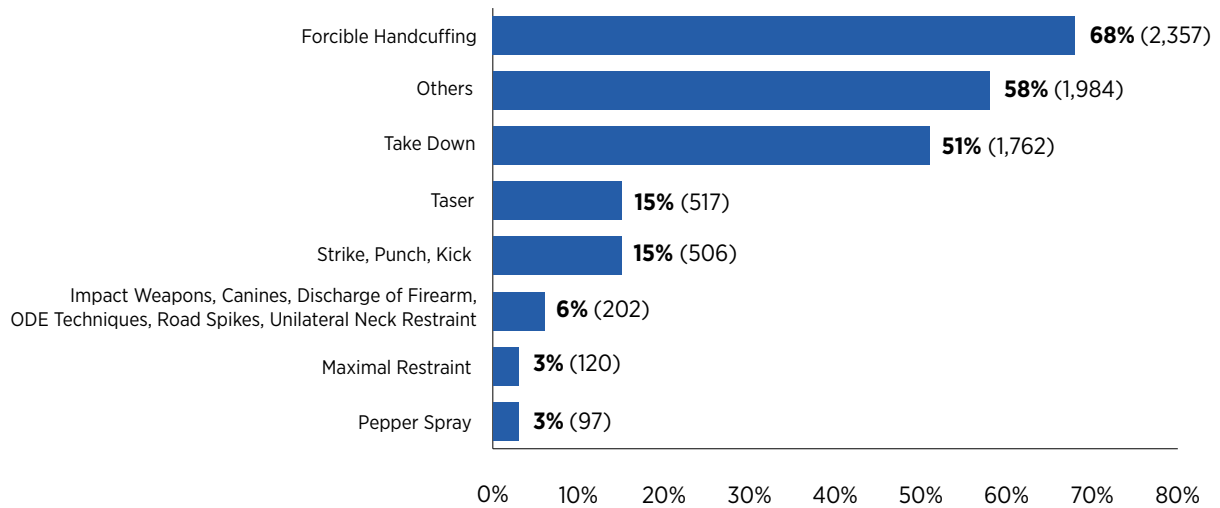


*Note: Totals add to more than 100%, as an officer can report multiple reasons for use of force during one incident.*

### 7. Control techniques

Officers choose from among a number of sanctioned control techniques when a subject resists and the SRR provides a list of 19 tactics, such as knee strike, kick, the use of a police canine and Taser. Officers select from this list and then note the order in which they applied each type of control. **The most commonly used control techniques were forcible handcuffing (used with 68% of resisting subjects), “others,” which includes grabbing, pushing and pulling (58%), takedowns (51%), Taser (15%), and the combined use of striking, punching and kicking (15%).** Discharge of a firearm, unilateral neck restraint and impact weapons were deployed much less frequently (6%). **Figure 22** shows the frequency of control types used from 2015 through June 2020. Note that an officer can employ more than one control technique during one incident.

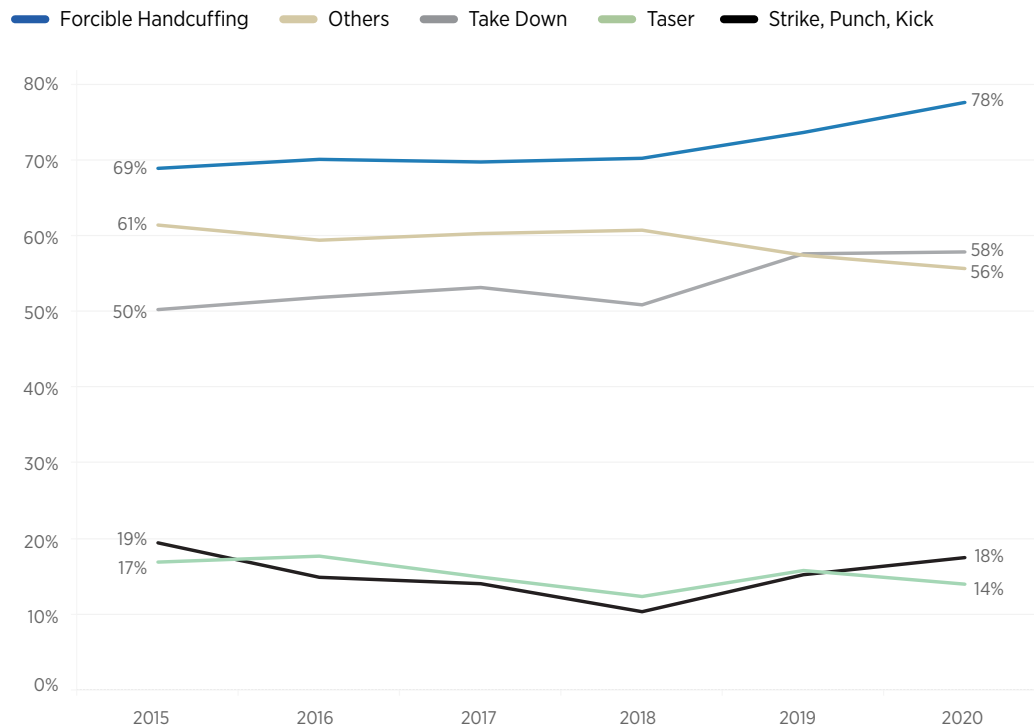
**FIGURE 22: Control techniques used with resisting subjects, 2015 through June 2020 (N=3,446)**



Note: Totals add to more than 100%, as an officer can report multiple reasons for use of force during one incident.

Police have shifted the control techniques that they use, slightly, over the past five years. Officers increasingly are more likely to use forcible handcuffing and takedowns, and slightly less likely to use “others” (which includes grabbing, pulling and pushing), as well as Tasers or strikes, punches and kicks. **Figure 23** plots the percentage of SRRs for the five most common control techniques, from 2015 through June 2020.

**FIGURE 23: Percentage of SR incidents for the most common control techniques, 2015 through June 2020**

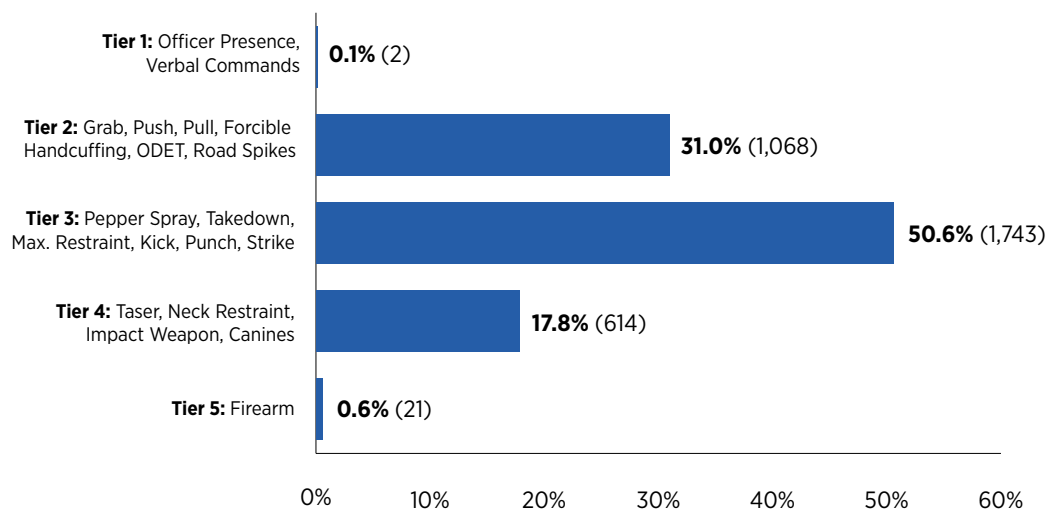


### Control techniques: tiers

When police use force with a resistant subject, they often use more than one tactic. For example, an officer may use verbal commands, followed by the use of an impact weapon, and then forcible handcuffing. To study the maximum level of force used with subjects, this analysis places the control techniques into an order from least to most aggressive, grouping control techniques into five tiers. These range from officer presence and verbal commands to firearm. (Appendix F provides a complete list of control techniques by tier.)

In **31% of all SR incidents, officers used force on the low level of the spectrum — no more than Tier 2-level force —** which includes pulling subjects back when they pull away from an officer (a common occurrence during an arrest) and forcible handcuffing. **Figure 24** shows the percentage of total incidents by the most serious control technique used to counter SR.

**FIGURE 24: SR incidents by the category of the most aggressive control technique, 2015 through June 2020 (N=3,448)**



Looking at the interaction between the nature of a subject's resistance and the control techniques used, it would be expected that when the subject shows less serious types of resistance, a less severe type of control technique would be applied. However, that's not always the case, as **Figure 25** shows. For instance, during a majority (59%) of SR incidents where the subject's most severe form of resistance is body language, a Tier 3 or Tier 4 (more severe) control technique was used. However, the use of firearms (the most severe control technique) was used almost exclusively when the subject showed, according to the SRR, deadly force resistance.

FIGURE 25: Percentage of SR incidents by subject resistance and control techniques (N=3,446 incidents)

|                        | TIER 1:<br>OFFICER PRESENCE,<br>VERBAL COMMANDS | TIER 2:<br>GRAB, PUSH,<br>PULL, FORCIBLE<br>HANDCUFFING,<br>ODET, ROAD SPIKES | TIER 3:<br>PEPPER SPRAY,<br>TAKEDOWN, MAX.<br>RESTRAINT, KICK,<br>PUNCH, STRIKE | TIER 4:<br>TASER, NECK<br>RESTRAINT, IMPACT<br>WEAPON, CANINES | TIER 5:<br>FIREARM | GRAND<br>TOTAL |
|------------------------|---|---|---|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Deadly Force           | 0%  | 4%  | 33%   | 29%  | 33%                | 100%           |
| Assaultive<br>Behavior | 0%  | 20%   | 58%   | 22%  | 0%                 | 100%           |
| Active Resistance      | 0%  | 37%   | 47%   | 16%  | 0%                 | 100%           |
| Body Language          | 0%  | 41%   | 44%   | 14%  | 0%                 | 100%           |
| Grand Total            | 0%  | 31%   | 51%   | 18%  | 1%                 | 100%           |

Figure 26 shows the percentage of control techniques used based on subject resistance<sup>12</sup> and race. For SR incidents reported in which the subject's most severe type of resistance was body language, 50% of Black individuals experienced a control technique in Tier 3, while for white individuals showing the same type of resistance, the majority (53%) experienced a Tier 2 (less severe) control technique.

When the subject showed deadly force resistance, 63% of SR incidents that involved Black individuals were addressed using Tier 4 or Tier 5 technique controls; for SR incidents reported in which a white individual showed deadly force resistance, Tier 4 and Tier 5 control techniques were applied in 54% of incidents. **Appendix G** breaks this down.

<sup>12</sup> As a subject can be associated with more than one form of resistance, we select the most serious type of resistance noted in the SRR, based on this order: Deadly Force > Assaultive Behavior > Active Resistance > Body Language > Verbal Non-Compliance.

**FIGURE 26: Control techniques used on Black and white subjects, by subject’s most serious type of resistance, 2015 through June 2020<sup>13</sup>**

|                     |                        | <b>Tier 2:</b> Grab, Push, Pull, Forcible Handcuffing, ODET, Road Spikes | <b>Tier 3:</b> Pepper Spray, Takedown, Max. Restraint, Kick, Punch, Strike | <b>Tier 4:</b> Taser, Neck Restraint, Impact Weapon, Canines | <b>Tier 5:</b> Firearm |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|
| Deadly Force        | <b>Black</b> (N=24)    | 8%   | 29%  | 25%  | 38%                    |
|                     | <b>White</b> (N=24)    |  | 46%  | 33%  | 21%                    |
| Assaultive Behavior | <b>Black</b> (N=711)   | 18%  | 58%  | 24%  | 0%                     |
|                     | <b>White</b> (N=561)   | 19%  | 61%  | 20%  | 0%                     |
| Active Resistance   | <b>Black</b> (N=1,284) | 35%  | 47%  | 19%  |                        |
|                     | <b>White</b> (N=758)   | 40%  | 47%  | 12%  |                        |
| Body Language       | <b>Black</b> (N=60)    | 32%  | 50%  | 18%  |                        |
|                     | <b>White</b> (N=47)    | 53%  | 38%  | 9%   |                        |

The disparities by race are particularly pronounced for young adult males (20–34 years old). In 75% of SR incidents, when young Black males showed deadly force resistance, they experienced a Tier 4 or Tier 5 control technique, compared to 38% for young adult white males. Likewise, when subjects showed assaultive behavior (the most common type of resistance, as reported by officers), 35% of SR incidents involving Black males were addressed using a Tier 4 technique, compared to 21% of young adult white males.

**FIGURE 27: Control techniques used on Black and white males, 20–34 years old, by subject’s most serious type of resistance, 2015 through June 2020**

|                     |                           | <b>Tier 2:</b> Grab, Push, Pull, Forcible Handcuffing, ODET, Road Spikes | <b>Tier 3:</b> Pepper Spray, Takedown, Max. Restraint, Kick, Punch, Strike | <b>Tier 4:</b> Taser, Neck Restraint, Impact Weapon, Canines | <b>Tier 5:</b> Firearm |
|---------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|
| Deadly Force        | <b>Black Male</b> (N=12)  | 8%   | 17%  | 25%  | 50%                    |
|                     | <b>White Male</b> (N=8)   |  | 63%  | 25%  | 13%                    |
| Assaultive Behavior | <b>Black Male</b> (N=238) | 11%  | 53%  | 35%  | 0%                     |
|                     | <b>White Male</b> (N=254) | 10%  | 69%  | 21%  | 0%                     |
| Active Resistance   | <b>Black Male</b> (N=516) | 25%  | 51%  | 24%  |                        |
|                     | <b>White Male</b> (N=346) | 34%  | 52%  | 14%  |                        |
| Body Language       | <b>Black Male</b> (N=24)  | 25%  | 63%  | 13%  |                        |
|                     | <b>White Male</b> (N=28)  | 57%  | 32%  | 11%  |                        |

<sup>13</sup> Subject resistance, verbal non-compliance and Tier 1 (officer presence and verbal commands) were excluded from the graph, as in only two incidents the subjects had those types of resistance as the most serious one.

### 8. Incident outcomes

Following an SR incident, police typically assess a subject for injuries, then file any charges against the individuals involved, which they include in the SRR. This information on injuries and charges provides insight into the severity of the incidents and possible crimes by subjects associated with an encounter.

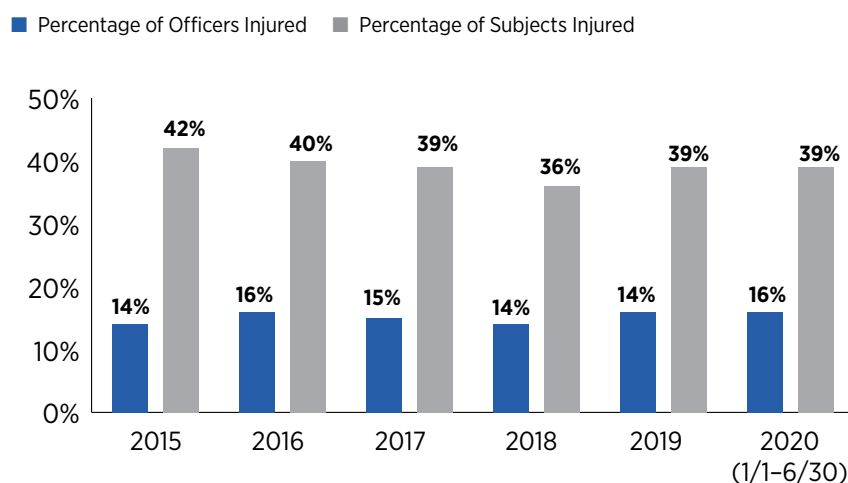
#### Injuries

##### Frequency

Subject injuries declined from 2015 to 2018 but have increased slightly since 2019. The percentage of officers injured also has had a small increase since 2019.

Figure 28 shows the share of all SR incidents resulting in injury to officers and use of force subjects by year, 2015 through June 2020. In the first six months of 2020, 39% of incidents resulted in a subject injured and in 16% of officers injured.

FIGURE 28: Percentage of SR incidents resulting in an officer or subject injury, 2015 through June 2020<sup>14</sup>



<sup>14</sup> In the previous PBP use of force report (covering 2010–2015), it was reported that, for 2015, 34% of SR incidents resulted in injury to a subject; however, the data presented was incomplete, as it covered only January–October, 2015. Here, we present data for all 2015, in which 42% of SR incidents resulted in injury to a subject.



**Table 3** shows the share of SR incidents that resulted in injuries to both the subject and the officer; to the subject alone; to the officer alone; or that involved no injuries. Incidents where the officer alone was injured are least common (occurring during 5%–8% of all incidents), while incidents where the subject alone was injured are far more common (28%–34% of all incidents).

**TABLE 3: SR injuries, 2015 through June 2020**

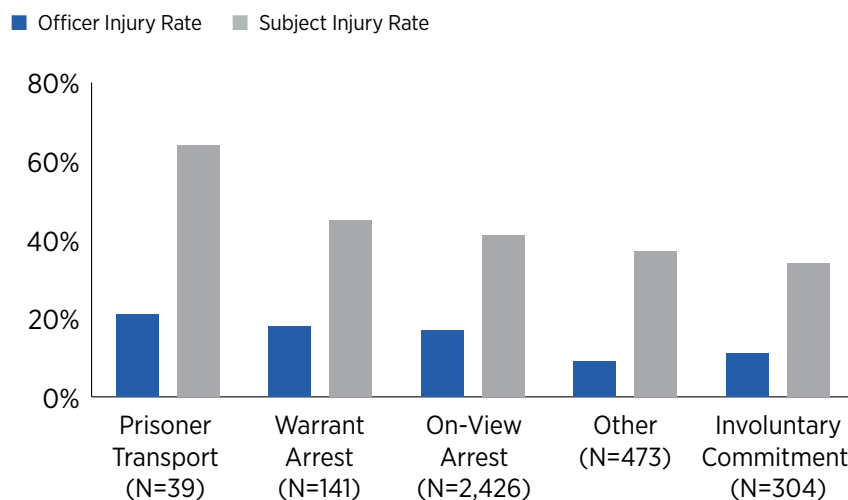
| INJURY FLAG   | 2015                        | 2016                        | 2017                        | 2018                        | 2019                        | 2020                        | GRAND TOTAL                   |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No injuries during encounter                        | 52%<br>(370)                | 54%<br>(331)                | 54%<br>(345)                | 59%<br>(316)                | 54%<br>(297)                | 53%<br>(105)                | <b>54%</b><br><b>(1,764)</b>  |
| Subject injured, officer uninjured during encounter | 34%<br>(242)                | 30%<br>(185)                | 31%<br>(194)                | 28%<br>(149)                | 30%<br>(163)                | 31%<br>(62)                 | <b>31%</b><br><b>(995)</b>    |
| Officer injured, subject uninjured during encounter | 6%<br>(43)                  | 7%<br>(41)                  | 6%<br>(40)                  | 5%<br>(29)                  | 7%<br>(37)                  | 8%<br>(16)                  | <b>6%</b><br><b>(206)</b>     |
| Both injured during encounter                       | 8%<br>(59)                  | 10%<br>(59)                 | 9%<br>(57)                  | 8%<br>(45)                  | 10%<br>(53)                 | 8%<br>(16)                  | <b>9%</b><br><b>(288)</b>     |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                  | <b>100%</b><br><b>(714)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(616)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(636)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(539)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(550)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(199)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(3,253)</b> |

#### Injuries by reason, tactic used and subject's demographics

The PBP's SRR data indicates that the likelihood of a reported injury appears to be related to the initial reason for contact between a subject and the police, the number of different control techniques used, the aggressiveness (tier) of the control techniques used, and the location of the incident.

- Reason for contact between the subject and police:** From 2015 through June 2020, injury rates for officers were highest (21%) if an incident occurred during a prisoner transport, and lowest if an incident resulted from other reason (9%). Injury rates for subjects were also highest where they were transported by the police (64%). The injury rates associated with each of the five categories of police–subject contact are shown in **Figure 29**.

**FIGURE 29: Percentage of SR incidents that resulted in injury to the suspect or officer, by reason for contact, 2015 through June 2020 (N=3,253)**



- Subject resistance and control tactics:** As expected, injury rates also vary according to the control techniques used by officers. While a control tactic itself can produce injury, the method selected by an officer can also serve as an indication of the severity of resistance, which itself can contribute to officer and subject injuries.

**Table 4** lists the injury rates for officers and subjects by the number of control techniques used in an encounter (remember, officers can use more than one control technique during an SR incident). As expected, the officer and subject injury rate was lower when the number of control techniques used were four or fewer. The use of six or more techniques to control a subject was linked to a sizeable increase in the risk of injury to both the officer and the subject.

**TABLE 4: Percentage of incidents resulting in injury to suspect or officer by number of control techniques used (N=3,253)**

| NUMBER OF CONTROL TECHNIQUES | OFFICER INJURY RATE | SUBJECT INJURY RATE |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 3 or fewer (N=1,052)         | 7%                  | 31%                 |
| 4 (N=1,077)                  | 12%                 | 31%                 |
| 5 (N=727)                    | 20%                 | 45%                 |
| 6 or more (N=397)            | 39%                 | 74%                 |

Figure 30 shows the injury rates for subjects and officers by subject’s most serious type of resistance, and by the most aggressive control technique used by an officer. **The risk of injury for officers increased when it was reported that the subject showed assaultive behavior or deadly force (in both of the two incidents in which the officer applied a Tier 2 tactic and the individual used deadly force, the officer was injured). The percentage of injured subjects also increased when the subject showed these types of resistance and was higher when officers used more aggressive control techniques**, especially Tier 4 control techniques, which involve Tasers, impact weapons, and neck restraint. In the 578 incidents in which Tier 4 control techniques were the most severe technique used, 87% of them involved a subject injured. (See Appendix H for the detailed percentages and numbers.)

FIGURE 30: Percentage of SR incidents that resulted in injury to the suspect or officer, by subject resistance and control tactic, 2015 through June 2020 (N= 3,249 incidents)<sup>15</sup>

■ Subject Injury Rate ■ Officer Injury Rate

|                     | Tier 2: Grab, Push, Pull, Forcible Handcuffing, ODET, Road Spikes | Tier 3: Pepper Spray, Takedown, Max. Restraint, Kick, Punch, Strike | Tier 4: Taser, Neck Restraint, Impact Weapon, Canines | Tier 5: Firearm              |
|---------------------|---|---|---|------------------------------|
| Deadly Force        | Officer: 100%<br>Subject: 100%                                    | Officer: 13%<br>Subject: 47%  | Officer: 36%<br>Subject: 100%                         | Officer: 23%<br>Subject: 92% |
| Assaultive Behavior | Officer: 14%<br>Subject: 22%                                      | Officer: 31%<br>Subject: 44%  | Officer: 36%<br>Subject: 88%                          | Officer: 25%<br>Subject: 75% |
| Active Resistance   | Officer: 5%<br>Subject: 17%                                       | Officer: 10%<br>Subject: 29%  | Officer: 11%<br>Subject: 86%                          |                              |
| Body Language       | Officer: 0%<br>Subject: 11%                                       | Officer: 2%<br>Subject: 26%   | Officer: 6%<br>Subject: 81%                           |                              |

• **Subject’s demographics**

Looking at injuries through the lens of a subject’s race, both subject and officer injury rates were similar for incidents involving Black and white individuals, as shown in Table 5. During the 2,073 incidents with injury information that involved a Black individual, the subject was injured in 38% of incidents. For the incidents involving white subjects, this percentage was 40%. A greater share of incidents involving male subjects (42%, N=2,729) resulted in injury (compared to 26% [N=880] of incidents involving a female subject).

<sup>15</sup> Incidents where the subject only showed Verbal Non-Compliance and/or the officer used only Tier 1 technique were excluded (only four have Verbal Non-Compliance and in seven the officer used only verbal commands as a control technique).

**TABLE 5: Percentage of SR incidents that resulted in injury to the suspect or officer, by subject’s race, 2015 through June 2020 (N=3,610)**

| SUBJECT RACE GROUP | SUBJECT INJURY RATE | OFFICER INJURY RATE |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Black (N=2,073)    | 38%                 | 18%                 |
| White (N=1,387)    | 40%                 | 15%                 |
| Others (N=150)     | 35%                 | 13%                 |

When controlling for the subject’s most severe type of resistance and the most aggressive control technique used, the proportion of incidents in which the subject was injured was similar among Black and white individuals as shown in **Figure 31**. For a more detailed breakdown, see **Appendix I**.

**FIGURE 31: Percentage of SR incidents that resulted in injury to the suspect by most severe type of resistance, race and control technique tiers (N=3,456)**

|                     |       | Tier 2: Grab, Push, Pull, Forcible Handcuffing, ODET, Road Spikes | Tier 3: Pepper Spray, Takedown, Max. Restraint, Kick, Punch, Strike | Tier 4: Taser, Neck Restraint, Impact Weapon, Canines | Tier 5: Firearm |
|---------------------|-------|---|---|---|-----------------|
| Deadly Force        | Black | 100%  | 29%   | 100%  | 100%            |
|                     | White |   | 45%   | 88%   | 80%             |
| Assaultive Behavior | Black | 24%   | 44%   | 88%   | 100%            |
|                     | White | 21%   | 50%   | 86%   | 100%            |
| Active Resistance   | Black | 13%   | 28%   | 86%   |                 |
|                     | White | 23%   | 34%   | 86%   |                 |
| Body Language       | Black | 11%   | 23%   | 82%   |                 |
|                     | White | 12%   | 33%   | 100%  |                 |

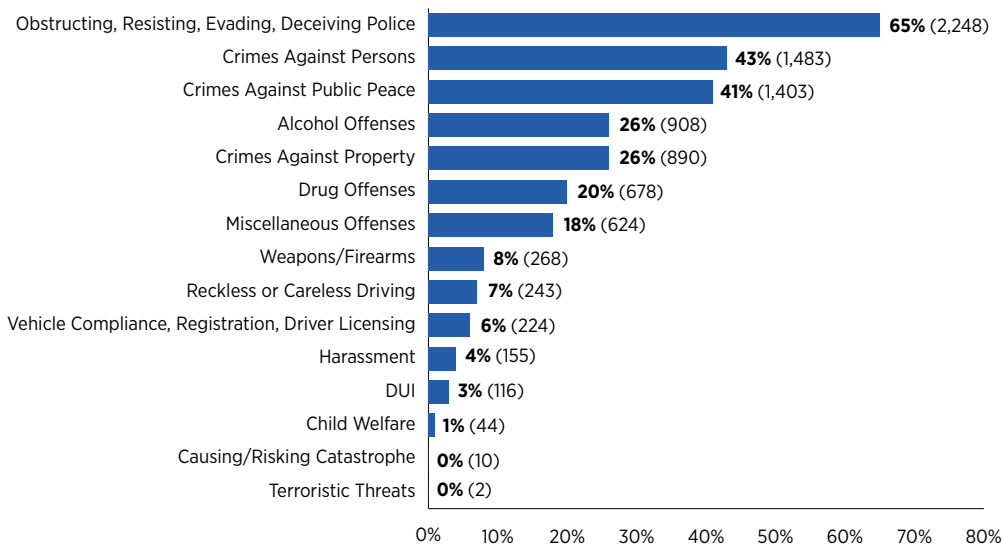
### Charges

In addition to reporting on a subject’s injuries, responding officers log the charges they file in the aftermath of a use of force incident. These charges often pertain to the activities that necessitated the officer’s initial contact with the subject, such as drug possession or reckless driving, and they also include charges that relate to the subject’s act of resistance.

**Figure 32** shows the most common charges filed against resisting subjects from 2015 through June 2020. While police listed more than 200 unique charges in SRRs, this figure consolidates charges into 15 broad categories. (**Appendix C** provides additional information on how these charges were categorized.)

From 2015 through June 2020, officers assigned charges to the largest number of SRR subjects in the “Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police” category, which relates to the act of resistance and includes “resisting arrest” or “fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer.” Although 65% of incidents resulted in a charge of resisting, nearly all of these reports included other charges as well. **Since 2015, just 61 out of 3,452 incidents resulted in only a charge of resisting.**

**FIGURE 32: Percentage of incidents by charges, 2015 through June 2020 (N=3,452)**



*Note: Total doesn't add to 100% as in one incident the subject can have multiple charges.*

One SRR result, “mental health,” is different from other categories of charges because it typically results in generating a petition for an involuntary commitment. Incidents involving mental health differ from others in terms of subject demographics, the reasons for force and injuries. **Table 6** compares incidents with only mental health charges to those without, showing that a high proportion of the subjects are female (44% incidents with mental health charges compared to 23% without), and that the reason for use of force is less often arrest and more often “restraint for subject’s safety.” The data show that individuals with mental health charges were less likely to be injured as a result of the encounter.

TABLE 6: Characteristics of use of force incidents resulting in mental health designation compared to all other charges, 2015 through June 2020

|   |  | INCIDENTS WITH ONLY<br>MENTAL HEALTH CHARGES<br>AND INJURY INFORMATION<br>(N=173) | INCIDENTS WITH<br>OTHER CHARGES AND<br>INJURY INFORMATION<br>(N=3,452) |
|---|--|---|--|
| <b>Sex</b>  | Female   | 44%   | 23%  |
|   | Male   | 56%   | 77%  |
| <b>Race</b>   | African American   | 52%   | 58%  |
|   | White  | 43%   | 38%  |
|   | Other  | 5%  | 4%   |
| <b>Reason for force</b>                               | Restraint for Subject's Safety   | 83%   | 22%  |
|   | Defend Another   | 27%   | 34%  |
|   | Defend Self  | 34%   | 39%  |
|   | Effect Arrest  | 26%   | 84%  |
|   | Other  | 37%   | 14%  |
| <b>Control techniques used<br/>(excluding Tier 1)</b> | <b>Tier 2:</b> Grab, Push, Pull, Forcible Handcuffing, ODET, Road Spikes   | 49%   | 29%  |
|   | <b>Tier 3:</b> Pepper Spray, Takedown, Max. Restraint, Kick, Punch, Strike | 36%   | 52%  |
|   | <b>Tier 4:</b> Taser, Neck Restraint, Impact Weapon, Canines               | 15%   | 19%  |
|   | <b>Tier 5:</b> Firearm   | 0%  | 1%   |
|   |  | INCIDENTS WITH ONLY<br>MENTAL HEALTH CHARGES<br>(N=172)                           | INCIDENTS WITH<br>OTHER CHARGES<br>(N=3,438)                           |
| <b>Injury</b>   | Officer injured, subject uninjured during encounter                        | 3%  | 7%   |
|   | Subject injured, officer uninjured during encounter                        | 27%   | 30%  |
|   | Both injured during encounter  | 5%  | 9%   |
|   | No injuries during encounter   | 66%   | 54%  |

### 9. Officers who encounter subject resistance

PBP’s data indicates that 896 officers were involved in a use of force incident from 2015 through June 2020. Each year, approximately half (50.5%) of officers who made at least one arrest also filed at least one use of force report:

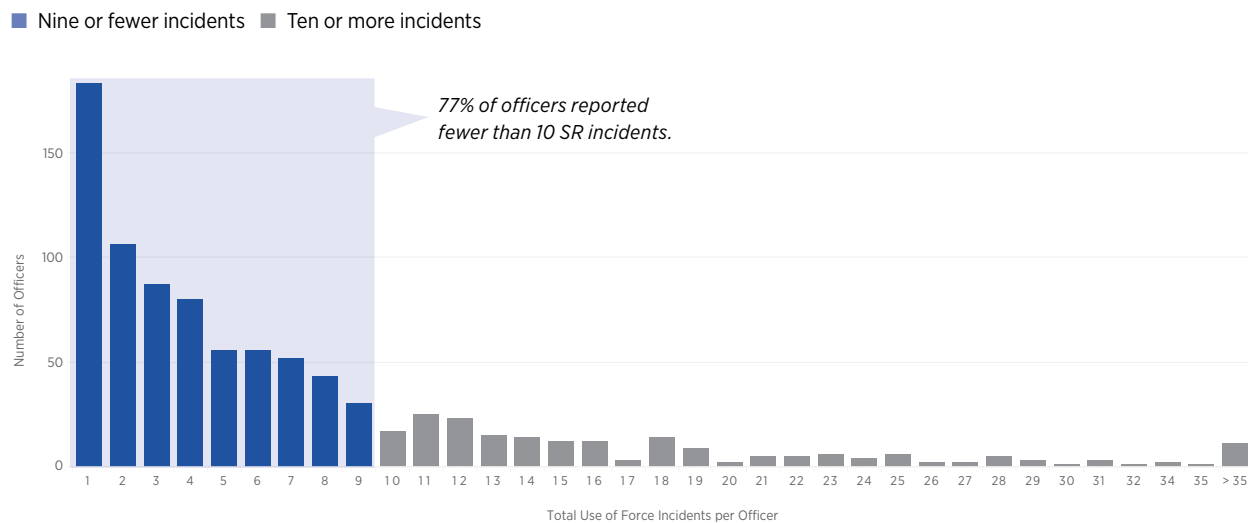
**TABLE 7: Number of officers in PBP, 2015 through June 2020**

|   | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020-JUNE 30 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|
| Number of unique officers who made at least one arrest  | 797  | 816  | 796  | 789  | 812  | 681          |
| Number of unique officers who filed at least one use of force report                                | 417  | 413  | 389  | 435  | 444  | 276          |
| Percentage of officers who made at least one arrest who also filed at least one use of force report | 52%  | 51%  | 49%  | 55%  | 55%  | 41%          |

Of the 896 officers who engaged a resisting subject, 77% of them reported fewer than 10 total incidents during that time period.

A smaller share of officers, however, were involved in a large number of SR incidents. For example, 57 officers reported using force more than 20 times. **Figure 33** shows the number of officers who engaged in SR incidents, by the total number of incidents they reported, from 2015 through June 2020.

**Figure 33: Number of officers who engaged in one or more SR incidents, by their total incidents, 2015 through June 2020**



Some characteristics of an incident, such as officer injuries, appear to vary depending on an officer's total number of SRRs. **Table 8** lists the outcomes for officers who were involved in five or fewer SR incidents, and for those who were involved in 15 or more. Officers who employ force more frequently tend to experience lower rates of injury themselves. These officers also are most likely to charge a subject with offenses, including resisting arrest, compared to low-SRR officers.

**TABLE 8: Incident outcomes for officers who reported SR incidents frequently and infrequently, 2015 through June 2020**

|   | FIVE OR FEWER INCIDENTS | 15 OR MORE INCIDENTS | FIVE OR FEWER INCIDENTS (N) | 15 OR MORE INCIDENTS (N) |
|---|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Number of officers                                  | 516                     | 109                  |                             |                          |
| Subject injury rate                                 | 43%                     | 41%                  | 940                         | 1,846                    |
| Officer injury rate                                 | 22%                     | 16%                  | 940                         | 1,846                    |
| Average number of charges per incident              | 2.6                     | 2.8                  |                             |                          |
| Percentage of incidents with the following charges: |                         |                      |                             |                          |
| Resisting   | 57%                     | 69%                  | 1,068                       | 2,082                    |
| Crimes against persons                              | 45%                     | 42%                  | 1,068                       | 2,082                    |
| Crimes against public peace                         | 34%                     | 41%                  | 1,068                       | 2,082                    |
| Alcohol offenses                                    | 20%                     | 28%                  | 1,068                       | 2,082                    |
| Drug offenses                                       | 12%                     | 22%                  | 1,068                       | 2,082                    |

ANALYSIS

Lady Natalia Perez Pena, Robert Burack, Chengyuan Zhou, Erin Dalton



## APPENDIX A

## APPENDIX A: PROJECTION OF INCIDENTS AND REPORTS IN 2020

| Month of Report Date      | SRRS 2015-2019 | PROPORTION OF TOTAL (MONTH/TOTAL JAN-JUN 2015-2019) | SRRS 2020  | PROJECTED SRRS JULY-DEC 2020 (TOTAL JAN-JUN 2020 * MONTHLY PROPORTION) | CRRS 2015-2019 | PROPORTION OF TOTAL (MONTH/TOTAL JAN-JUN 2015-2019) | CCR 2020   | PROJECTED CCR JULY-DEC 2020 (TOTAL JAN-JUN 2020 * MONTHLY PROPORTION) |
|---------------------------|----------------|---|------------|--|----------------|---|------------|---|
| January                   | 470            |   | 101        |  | 237            |   | 49         |   |
| February                  | 511            |   | 87         |  | 258            |   | 39         |   |
| March                     | 532            |   | 108        |  | 269            |   | 44         |   |
| April                     | 556            |   | 74         |  | 273            |   | 30         |   |
| May                       | 558            |   | 124        |  | 298            |   | 46         |   |
| June                      | 503            |   | 72         |  | 260            |   | 28         |   |
| <b>Total January-June</b> | <b>3,130</b>   |   | <b>566</b> |  | <b>1,595</b>   |   | <b>236</b> |   |
| July                      | 566            | 0.18  |            | 102  | 285            | 0.09  |            | 42  |
| August                    | 581            | 0.19  |            | 105  | 298            | 0.10  |            | 44  |
| September                 | 571            | 0.18  |            | 103  | 292            | 0.09  |            | 43  |
| October                   | 502            | 0.16  |            | 91   | 252            | 0.08  |            | 37  |
| November                  | 491            | 0.16  |            | 89   | 259            | 0.08  |            | 38  |
| December                  | 463            | 0.15  |            | 84   | 236            | 0.08  |            | 35  |

## APPENDIX B

## APPENDIX B: CITY OF PITTSBURGH POPULATION, 2010–2015 AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

|                   | BLACK MALE | BLACK FEMALE | WHITE MALE | WHITE FEMALE |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Under 5 years     | 3,081      | 2,666        | 3,765      | 3,679        |
| 5 to 9 years      | 2,781      | 2,706        | 3,108      | 2,770        |
| 10 to 14 years    | 2,957      | 2,235        | 2,964      | 3,052        |
| 15 to 17 years    | 1,423      | 1,672        | 1,788      | 2,098        |
| 18 and 19 years   | 1,483      | 1,415        | 4,961      | 5,925        |
| 20 years          | 756        | 901          | 2,239      | 3,039        |
| 21 years          | 803        | 752          | 2,340      | 2,835        |
| 22 to 24 years    | 1,895      | 1,930        | 7,922      | 6,884        |
| 25 to 29 years    | 2,828      | 3,242        | 12,723     | 11,508       |
| 30 to 34 years    | 1,666      | 2,570        | 9,951      | 7,793        |
| 35 to 39 years    | 2,253      | 2,171        | 6,012      | 4,936        |
| 40 to 44 years    | 1,558      | 2,217        | 4,816      | 4,297        |
| 45 to 49 years    | 1,813      | 2,376        | 5,688      | 4,942        |
| 50 to 54 years    | 2,265      | 2,767        | 6,319      | 5,725        |
| 55 to 59 years    | 2,316      | 2,511        | 6,505      | 6,899        |
| 60 and 61 years   | 621        | 995          | 2,436      | 2,663        |
| 62 to 64 years    | 1,004      | 1,287        | 3,653      | 4,215        |
| 65 and 66 years   | 570        | 767          | 1,872      | 1,991        |
| 67 to 69 years    | 537        | 872          | 2,268      | 2,927        |
| 70 to 74 years    | 988        | 1,261        | 2,950      | 3,727        |
| 75 to 79 years    | 460        | 1,012        | 2,016      | 3,006        |
| 80 to 84 years    | 524        | 1,075        | 1,962      | 2,853        |
| 85 years and over | 372        | 930          | 1,982      | 4,694        |

## APPENDIX C

## APPENDIX C: CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

| CATEGORY                    | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION  | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Alcohol Offenses            | 493           | Furnishing Liquor/Malt to Intoxicated persons/minors, etc.      | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 601           | Alcohol or Liquor Consumption on Streets or Sidewalks           | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 18 5505       | Public Drunkenness  | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 18 6307       | Misrepresentation of Age to Secure Liquor                       | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 18 6308       | Underage Purchase, Consume, Possessed or Transport Liquor       | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 18 6310       | Carrying a False Identification Card; Under 21 to Obtain Liquor | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 18 7513       | Restriction on Alcoholic Beverages - Open Container             | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 75 3550       | Peds Under Influence of Alcohol or Controlled Substance         | Y   |
| Alcohol Offenses            | 75 3809       | Restriction on Alcoholic Beverages in Vehicle                   | Y   |
| Causing/Risking Catastrophe | 18 3302       | Causing or Risking Catastrophe                                  |   |
| Child Welfare               | 18 4304       | Endangering Welfare of Children                                 |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 901           | Criminal Attempt  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 902           | Criminal Solicitation.  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 903           | Criminal Conspiracy   |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2501       | Criminal Homicide.  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2701       | Simple Assault  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2702       | Aggravated Assault  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2703       | Aggravated Harassment by Prisoner                               |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2705       | Recklessly Endangering Another Person                           |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2706       | Terroristic Threats   |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2718       | Strangulation - Applying Pressure to the Throat or Neck         |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2901       | Kidnapping  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2903       | False Imprisonment  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons      | 18 2904       | Interference with Custody of Children                           |   |

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| CATEGORY                | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION                                      | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|-------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 2905       | Interference with Custody of Committed Persons          |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3121       | Rape  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3123       | Involuntary Deviate Sexual Intercourse                  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3124       | Sexual Assault  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3125       | Aggravated Indecent Assault                             |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3126       | Indecent Assault  |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3127       | Indecent Exposure                                       |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3213       | Prohibited Acts   |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3701       | Robbery   |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 3702       | Robbery of Motor Vehicle                                |   |
| Crimes Against Persons  | 18 6301       | Corruption of Minors                                    |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 670           | Disruptive Activity                                     |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3301       | Arson   |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3304       | Criminal Mischief                                       |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3305       | Injuring or Tampering with Fire Apparatus               |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3307       | Institutional Vandalism                                 |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3502       | Burglary  |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3503       | Criminal Trespass                                       |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3921       | Theft by Unlawful Taking or Disposition                 |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3924       | Theft of Property Lost, Mislaid or Delivered by Mistake |   |
| Crimes Against Property | 18 3925       | Receiving Stolen Property                               |   |

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| CATEGORY                    | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION   | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--|---|
| Crimes Against Property     | 18 3926       | Theft of Services  |   |
| Crimes Against Property     | 18 3929       | Retail Theft   |   |
| Crimes Against Property     | 18 3934       | Theft from Vehicle   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 416           | Obstructions   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 419           | Obstruction of Street, Sidewalk, or Public Way   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 541           | Obstructing Sidewalk Areas   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 9126          | Prostitution Investigation   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 2902       | Unlawful Restraint   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 5501       | Riot   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 5502       | Failure of Disorderly Persons to Disperse  |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 5503       | Disorderly Conduct   | Y   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 5506       | Loitering and Prowling at Night  |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 5507       | Obstructing Highways and Passages  |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 5901       | Open Lewdness  |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 5902       | Prostitution   |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 6501       | Scattering Rubbish; Any waste, dangerous or detrimental substance upon public property or waters |   |
| Crimes Against Public Peace | 18 6907       | Obstructing Public Crossings   |   |
| Drug Offenses               | 11            | Labeling: Prof. Prescription, Admin. and Dispensing  |   |
| Drug Offenses               | 13            | Delivery of Controlled Substance   |   |
| Drug Offenses               | 13            | Possession or Delivery of Controlled Substance   |   |
| Drug Offenses               | 308           | Intoxication or Drugged Condition  |   |
| Drug Offenses               | 9124          | Drug Investigation   |   |
| DUI                         | 75 3718       | Minor Prohibit from Operating w/ Alcohol in System   | Y   |
| DUI                         | 75 3731       | Driving Under Influence of Alcohol or Controlled Substance                                       | Y   |

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| CATEGORY               | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION  | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| DUI                    | 75 3735       | Aggravated Assault While DUI  | Y   |
| DUI                    | 75 3802       | DUI   | Y   |
| Harassment             | 18 2709       | Harassment/Stalking   |   |
| Harassment             | 18 2710       | Ethnic Intimidation   |   |
| Mental Health          | 9498          | 302 (Mental)  |   |
| Mental Health          | 94951         | Attempted Suicide   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 29            | Missing Juvenile  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 291           | Located Runaway—Outside City  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 292           | Located Runaway—Not Reported Missing  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 411           | Enforcement by Director of Public Works   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 549           | Designation of Residential Parking Permit Areas   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 601           | Amplified Noise from a vehicle operated on a public street, alley, etc., at a distance of (75) feet           |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 601           | Public Urination and Defecation   | Y   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 601           | Spitting  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 602           | Panhandling and Prohibited Conduct  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 701           | Enforcement and Inspections   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 719           | License Required for Vendor or Peddler  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 726           | Tickets may not be offered for sale or sold except in the designated Reselling Zone created in Section 726.06 |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 761           | License required from Police  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 1277          | Illegal Possession of Federal Fireworks-Personal Use  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 8106          | Shots Fired   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9012          | Non-Violent Domestic  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9015          | Failure to Appear/Arrest on Attachment Order  |   |

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| CATEGORY               | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION  | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9093          | Indirect Criminal Contempt  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9094          | Recovered Stolen Vehicle (OUTSIDE CITY)                             |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9129          | Miscellaneous Investigation   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9134          | Pedestrian Hit by Vehicle/Non-Reportable Accident                   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9488          | False Burglar Alarm   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9490          | Missing Persons (18 and Over)                                       |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9492          | Dog Bite  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9494          | Summary Warrants  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9497          | Aided Case  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9501          | Bench Warrant   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9502          | Police Pursuit  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9994          | PFA Service   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9998          | Overdose Other  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9999          | (Misc. Crime)   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 9999          | Miscellaneous Report (No Crime)                                     |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 18 4954       | Protective Orders.  |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 18 5511       | Cruelty to Animals.   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 18 7313       | Buying or Exchanging Federal Food Order Stamps                      |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 18 7512       | Criminal Use of Communication                                       |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 75 3505       | Pedal cycle MAY be operated on shoulder in same direction of travel |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses | 75 3508       | Pedal cycles on Sidewalks and Pedal cycle Paths                     |   |

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| CATEGORY  | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION                              | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|---|---------------|---|---|
| Miscellaneous Offenses                            | 75 3543       | Pedestrians Crossing at Other Than Crosswalks   |   |
| Miscellaneous Offenses                            | 75 3544       | Pedestrians Walking Along or on Highway         |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 508           | Use of Force in Law Enforcement                 |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 601           | Interference with Official Duties               |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4101       | Forgery   |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4106       | Access Device Fraud                             |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4119       | Trademark Counterfeiting                        |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4120       | Identity Theft                                  |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4701       | Bribery in Official and Political Matters       |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4905       | False Alarms to Agencies of Public Safety       |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4906       | False Reports to Law Enforcement Authorities    |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4910       | Tampering with or Fabricating Physical Evidence |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4912       | Impersonating a Public Servant                  |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4914       | False Identification to Law Enforcement         |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 4952       | Intimidation of Witnesses or Victims            |   |



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| CATEGORY  | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION                                       | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|---|---------------|--|---|
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5101       | Obstructing Admin. of Law                                |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5104       | Resisting Arrest or Other Law Enforcement                |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5105       | Hindering Apprehension or Prosecution                    |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5107       | Aiding Consummation of Crime                             |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5112       | Obstructing Emergency Services                           |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5121       | Escape   |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5123       | Contraband   |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 18 5126       | Flight to Avoid Apprehension, Trial or Punishment        |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 75 3733       | Fleeing or Attempting to Elude Police Officer            |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 75 3734       | Driving without Lights to Avoid Identification or Arrest |   |
| Obstructing, Resisting, Evading, Deceiving Police | 75 7122       | Altered, Forged or Counterfeit Documents and Plates      |   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                      | 503           | No Turn on Red Signal                                    | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                      | 503           | Traffic Control Devices                                  | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                      | 75 3102       | Obedience to Authorized Persons Directing Traffic        | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                      | 75 3111       | Obedience to Traffic-Control Devices                     | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                      | 75 3112       | Traffic-Control Signals                                  | Y   |

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| CATEGORY                     | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION                              | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3113       | Pedestrian-Control Signals                      | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3114       | Flashing Signals                                | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3301       | Driving on Right Side of Roadway                | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3303       | Overtaking Vehicle on the Left                  | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3308       | One-Way Roadways and Rotary Traffic Islands     | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3309       | Driving on Roadways Laned for Traffic           | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3310       | Following Too Closely                           | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3314       | Prohibiting Use of Hearing Impairment Devices   | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3323       | Stop Signs and Yield Signs                      | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3325       | Duty of Driver on Approach of Emergency Vehicle | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3332       | Limitations on Turning Around                   | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3334       | Turning Movements and Required Signals          | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3353       | Prohibitions in Specified Places                | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3354       | Additional Parking Regulations                  | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3361       | Driving Vehicle at Safe Speed                   | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3364       | Minimum Speed Regulation                        | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3367       | Racing on Highways                              | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3542       | Right-Of-Way of Pedestrians in Crosswalks       | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3703       | Driving Upon Sidewalk                           | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3714       | Careless Driving                                | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving | 75 3732       | Aggravated Assault by Vehicle                   | Y   |

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| CATEGORY   | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION                                      | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|--|---------------|---|---|
| Reckless or Careless Driving                       | 75 3736       | Reckless Driving  | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                       | 75 3742       | Accidents Involving Death or Personal Injury            | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                       | 75 3743       | Accidents Involving Damage to Attended Veh. or Property | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                       | 75 3745       | Accidents Involving Damage to Unattended Veh. or Prop.  | Y   |
| Reckless or Careless Driving                       | 75 3746       | Immediate Notice of Accident to Police Department       | Y   |
| Terroristic Threats                                | 18 2715       | Threat to Use Weapons of Mass Destruction               |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 473           | Vehicles Confined to Roads                              |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1301       | Registration and Certificate of Title Required          |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1310       | Temporary Registration Cards                            |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1311       | Registration Card to be Signed and Exhibited on Demand  |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1332       | Display of Registration Plate                           |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1371       | Operation Following Suspension of Registration          |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1372       | Unauthorized Transfer or Use of Registration.           |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1376       | Surrender of Reg. Upon Susp. or Revocation              |   |

APPENDIX C

| CATEGORY   | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION   | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|--|---------------|--|---|
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1501       | Drivers Required to be Licensed                            |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1504       | Classes of Licenses  |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1511       | Carrying and Exhibiting Driver's License on Demand         |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1515       | Notice of Change of Name or Address                        |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1543       | Driving While Operating Privilege is Suspended or Revoked  |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1571       | Violations Concerning Licenses                             |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1782       | Manner of Providing Proof of Financial Responsibility      |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1783       | Proof of Financial Resp. Before Restoring Op. Priv. or Reg |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1784       | Proof of Financial Responsibility Following Violation      |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1786       | Required Financial Responsibility                          |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 1958       | Certificate of Inspection                                  |   |

## APPENDIX C

| CATEGORY   | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION  | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|--|---------------|---|---|
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4107       | Unlawful Activities. Violation of Vehicle Equipment Standards |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4302       | Periods for Requiring Lighted Lamps                           |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4303       | General Lighting Requirements                                 |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4523       | Exhaust Systems, Mufflers and Noise Control                   |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4524       | Windshield Obstructions and Wipers                            |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4525       | Tire Equipment and Traction Surfaces                          |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4526       | Safety Glass  |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4531       | Emission Control Systems                                      |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4581       | Restraint Systems   |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4703       | Operation of Vehicle without Official Certif. of Inspection   |   |
| Vehicle Compliance, Registration, Driver Licensing | 75 4706       | Prohibit. on Expend. for Emission Insp Prog                   |   |

## APPENDIX C

| CATEGORY         | TITLE-SECTION | CHARGE DESCRIPTION                                      | OFFENSES THAT CAN BE RELATED TO ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION |
|------------------|---------------|---|---|
| Weapons/Firearms | 607           | Carrying Facsimiles of Firearms Prohibited              |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 607           | Discharging Firearm or Air gun                          |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 907           | Possessing Instruments of Crime                         |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 908           | Prohibited Offensive Weapons                            |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 912           | Possession of Weapon on School Property                 |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 9090          | Recovered Firearm                                       |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 18 2707       | Discharge of a Firearm into Occupied Structure          |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 18 2707       | Propulsion of Missiles                                  |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 18 5122       | Weapons or Implements for Escape                        |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 18 6105       | Persons Not to Possess Use Manufacture, Control Firearm |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 18 6106       | Firearms not to be Carried without a License            |   |
| Weapons/Firearms | 18 6117       | Altering or Obliterating Marks of Identification        |   |

## APPENDIX D

## APPENDIX D: INCIDENT TYPE

| INCIDENT TYPE          | 2015                        | 2016                        | 2017                        | 2018                        | 2019                        | 2020                        | GRAND TOTAL                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| On-View Arrest         | 77%<br>(564)                | 77%<br>(495)                | 78%<br>(557)                | 69%<br>(391)                | 70%<br>(388)                | 71%<br>(167)                | <b>74%</b><br><b>(2,561)</b>  |
| Other                  | 14%<br>(101)                | 13%<br>(82)                 | 13%<br>(92)                 | 17%<br>(97)                 | 18%<br>(100)                | 17%<br>(39)                 | <b>15%</b><br><b>(511)</b>    |
| Involuntary Commitment | 7%<br>(52)                  | 9%<br>(57)                  | 8%<br>(60)                  | 12%<br>(66)                 | 10%<br>(56)                 | 13%<br>(30)                 | <b>9%</b><br><b>(321)</b>     |
| Warrant Arrest         | 3%<br>(25)                  | 4%<br>(27)                  | 4%<br>(29)                  | 5%<br>(27)                  | 6%<br>(34)                  | 5%<br>(12)                  | <b>4%</b><br><b>(154)</b>     |
| Prisoner Transport     | 2%<br>(13)                  | 2%<br>(11)                  | 0%<br>(3)                   | 1%<br>(8)                   | 1%<br>(6)                   | 0%<br>(1)                   | <b>1%</b><br><b>(42)</b>      |
| <b>Grand Total</b>     | <b>100%</b><br><b>(737)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(642)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(716)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(564)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(555)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(235)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(3,448)</b> |

## APPENDIX E

**APPENDIX E: PERCENTAGE OF INCIDENTS BY SUBJECT RACE AND MOST SERIOUS TYPE OF RESISTANCE**

|                    |                     | 2015                        | 2016                        | 2017                        | 2018                        | 2019                        | GRAND TOTAL                   |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Black              | Deadly Force        | 2%<br>(7)                   | 1%<br>(5)                   | 1%<br>(4)                   | 1%<br>(3)                   | 1%<br>(4)                   | <b>1%</b><br><b>(23)</b>      |
|                    | Assaultive Behavior | 34%<br>(146)                | 35%<br>(129)                | 40%<br>(170)                | 30%<br>(97)                 | 32%<br>(123)                | <b>34%</b><br><b>(665)</b>    |
|                    | Active Resistance   | 60%<br>(257)                | 62%<br>(228)                | 56%<br>(240)                | 65%<br>(212)                | 66%<br>(254)                | <b>62%</b><br><b>(1,191)</b>  |
|                    | Body Language       | 4%<br>(17)                  | 2%<br>(8)                   | 3%<br>(13)                  | 4%<br>(14)                  | 1%<br>(3)                   | <b>3%</b><br><b>(55)</b>      |
|                    | Total               | 100%<br>(427)               | 100%<br>(370)               | 100%<br>(427)               | 100%<br>(326)               | 100%<br>(384)               | <b>100%</b><br><b>(1,934)</b> |
| White              | Deadly Force        | 2%<br>(8)                   | 3%<br>(8)                   | 2%<br>(4)                   | 1%<br>(3)                   | 0%<br>(1)                   | <b>2%</b><br><b>(24)</b>      |
|                    | Assaultive Behavior | 45%<br>(149)                | 40%<br>(113)                | 39%<br>(101)                | 39%<br>(90)                 | 42%<br>(88)                 | <b>41%</b><br><b>(535)</b>    |
|                    | Active Resistance   | 49%<br>(161)                | 55%<br>(155)                | 57%<br>(148)                | 56%<br>(131)                | 53%<br>(112)                | <b>54%</b><br><b>(707)</b>    |
|                    | Body Language       | 4%<br>(12)                  | 3%<br>(8)                   | 3%<br>(7)                   | 3%<br>(8)                   | 5%<br>(10)                  | <b>3%</b><br><b>(45)</b>      |
|                    | Total               | 100%<br>(330)               | 100%<br>(284)               | 100%<br>(260)               | 100%<br>(232)               | 100%<br>(211)               | <b>100%</b><br><b>(1,311)</b> |
| <b>Grand Total</b> |                     | <b>100%</b><br><b>(757)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(654)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(687)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(558)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(595)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(3,245)</b> |



APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F: TIERS

| TIER 1             | TIER 2                     | TIER 3                | TIER 4           | TIER 5    |
|--------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|
| • Officer Presence | • ODET                     | • Pepper Spray        | • Neck Restraint | • Firearm |
| • Verbal Commands  | • Other (Grab, Push, Pull) | • Takedown            | • Impact Weapon  |           |
|                    | • Forcible Handcuffing     | • Maximal Restraint   | • Police Canines |           |
|                    | • Road Spikes              | • Kick, Punch, Strike | • Taser          |           |

## APPENDIX G

## APPENDIX G: CONTROL TECHNIQUES USED BY SUBJECT'S TYPE OF RESISTANCE

|                        |       | TIER 2:<br>GRAB, PUSH, PULL,<br>FORCIBLE HANDCUFFING,<br>ODET, ROAD SPIKES | TIER 3:<br>PEPPER SPRAY,<br>TAKEDOWN, MAX.<br>RESTRAINT, KICK,<br>PUNCH, STRIKE | TIER 4:<br>TASER, NECK<br>RESTRAINT, IMPACT<br>WEAPON, CANINES | TIER 5:<br>FIREARM       | GRAND<br>TOTAL                |
|------------------------|-------|--|---|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Deadly Force           | Black | 8%<br>(2)  | 29%<br>(7)  | 25%<br>(6)   | 38%<br>(9)               | <b>100%</b><br><b>(24)</b>    |
|                        | White |  | 46%<br>(11)   | 33%<br>(8)   | 21%<br>(5)               | <b>100%</b><br><b>(24)</b>    |
| Assaultive<br>Behavior | Black | 18%<br>(127)   | 58%<br>(409)  | 24%<br>(173)   | 0%<br>(2)                | <b>100%</b><br><b>(711)</b>   |
|                        | White | 19%<br>(108)   | 61%<br>(341)  | 20%<br>(111)   | 0%<br>(1)                | <b>100%</b><br><b>(561)</b>   |
| Active Resistance      | Black | 35%<br>(443)   | 47%<br>(603)  | 19%<br>(238)   | 0%<br>(1)                | <b>100%</b><br><b>(1,284)</b> |
|                        | White | 40%<br>(305)   | 47%<br>(359)  | 19%<br>(238)   |                          | <b>100%</b><br><b>(758)</b>   |
| Body Language          | Black | 32%<br>(19)  | 50%<br>(30)   | 18%<br>(11)  |                          | <b>100%</b><br><b>(60)</b>    |
|                        | White | 53%<br>(25)  | 38%<br>(18)   | 9%<br>(4)  |                          | <b>100%</b><br><b>(47)</b>    |
| <b>Grand Total</b>     |       | <b>30%</b><br><b>(1,029)</b>   | <b>51%</b><br><b>(1,778)</b>  | <b>19%</b><br><b>(645)</b>                                     | <b>0%</b><br><b>(17)</b> | <b>100%</b><br><b>(3,469)</b> |

## APPENDIX H

### APPENDIX H: SR INCIDENTS THAT RESULTED IN INJURY TO SUSPECT OR OFFICER, BY SUBJECT RESISTANCE AND CONTROL TECHNIQUE USED

|                        |                            | TIER 2:<br>GRAB, PUSH, PULL,<br>FORCIBLE HANDCUFFING,<br>ODET, ROAD SPIKES | TIER 3:<br>PEPPER SPRAY,<br>TAKEDOWN, MAX.<br>RESTRAINT, KICK,<br>PUNCH, STRIKE | TIER 4:<br>TASER, NECK<br>RESTRAINT, IMPACT<br>WEAPON, CANINES | TIER 5:<br>FIREARM | GRAND<br>TOTAL |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Deadly Force           | Incidents                  | 2  | 15  | 14   | 13                 | <b>44</b>      |
|                        | Subject injury rate        | 100%   | 47%   | 100%   | 92%                | <b>80%</b>     |
|                        | Officer injury rate        | 100%   | 13%   | 36%  | 23%                | <b>27%</b>     |
| Assaultive<br>Behavior | Incidents                  | 224  | 648   | 230  | 4                  | <b>1,106</b>   |
|                        | Subject injury rate        | 22%  | 44%   | 88%  | 75%                | <b>49%</b>     |
|                        | Officer injury rate        | 14%  | 31%   | 36%  | 25%                | <b>28%</b>     |
| Active Resistance      | Incidents                  | 735  | 939   | 318  |                    | <b>1,992</b>   |
|                        | Subject injury rate        | 17%  | 29%   | 86%  |                    | <b>34%</b>     |
|                        | Officer injury rate        | 5%   | 10%   | 11%  |                    | <b>8%</b>      |
| Body Language          | Incidents                  | 45   | 46  | 16   |                    | <b>107</b>     |
|                        | Subject injury rate        | 11%  | 26%   | 81%  |                    | <b>28%</b>     |
|                        | Officer injury rate        | 0%   | 2%  | 6%   |                    | <b>2%</b>      |
| <b>Grand Total</b>     | <b>Incidents</b>           | <b>1,006</b>   | <b>1,648</b>  | <b>578</b>   | <b>17</b>          | <b>3,249</b>   |
|                        | <b>Subject injury rate</b> | <b>18%</b>   | <b>35%</b>  | <b>87%</b>   | <b>88%</b>         | <b>39%</b>     |
|                        | <b>Officer injury rate</b> | <b>7%</b>  | <b>18%</b>  | <b>21%</b>   | <b>24%</b>         | <b>15%</b>     |

APPENDIX I

**APPENDIX I: SR INCIDENTS THAT RESULTED IN INJURY TO SUSPECT OR OFFICER,  
BY SUBJECT RESISTANCE, SUBJECT RACE AND CONTROL TECHNIQUE USED**

|                        |       |                            | TIER 2:<br>GRAB, PUSH, PULL,<br>FORCIBLE HANDCUFFING,<br>ODET, ROAD SPIKES | TIER 3:<br>PEPPER SPRAY,<br>TAKEDOWN, MAX.<br>RESTRAINT, KICK,<br>PUNCH, STRIKE | TIER 4:<br>TASER, NECK<br>RESTRAINT, IMPACT<br>WEAPON, CANINES | TIER 5:<br>FIREARM | GRAND<br>TOTAL |
|------------------------|-------|----------------------------|--|---|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Deadly<br>Force        | Black | Incidents                  | 2  | 7   | 6  | 9                  | <b>24</b>      |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        | 100%   | 29%   | 100%   | 100%               | <b>79%</b>     |
|                        | White | Incidents                  |  | 11  | 8  | 5                  | <b>24</b>      |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        |  | 45%   | 88%  | 80%                | <b>67%</b>     |
| Assaultive<br>Behavior | Black | Incidents                  | 127  | 407   | 173  | 2                  | <b>709</b>     |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        | 21%  | 39%   | 81%  | 100%               | 46%            |
|                        | White | Incidents                  | 108  | 341   | 108  | 1                  | <b>558</b>     |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        | 20%  | 45%   | 73%  | 100%               | <b>46%</b>     |
| Active<br>Resistance   | Black | Incidents                  | 440  | 600   | 238  |                    | <b>1,278</b>   |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        | 13%  | 28%   | 84%  |                    | <b>33%</b>     |
|                        | White | Incidents                  | 305  | 357   | 94   |                    | <b>756</b>     |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        | 23%  | 33%   | 82%  |                    | <b>35%</b>     |
| Body<br>Language       | Black | Incidents                  | 19   | 30  | 11   |                    | <b>60</b>      |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        | 11%  | 23%   | 82%  |                    | <b>30%</b>     |
|                        | White | Incidents                  | 25   | 18  | 4  |                    | <b>47</b>      |
|                        |       | Subject injury rate        | 12%  | 33%   | 100%   |                    | <b>28%</b>     |
| <b>Grand Total</b>     |       | <b>Incidents</b>           | <b>1,026</b>   | <b>1,771</b>  | <b>642</b>   | <b>17</b>          | <b>3,456</b>   |
|                        |       | <b>Subject injury rate</b> | <b>18%</b>   | <b>35%</b>  | <b>81%</b>   | <b>94%</b>         | <b>39%</b>     |