



Knoxville Police Department

Annual Response to Resistance Analysis

2016



Prepared by

Lt. Stanley Cash

"When resistance to police action or threat to human life is encountered and reasonable alternatives have been considered, a reasonable response to resistance may be employed. Based upon the circumstances of the situations, only a response which is reasonable to effectively bring an incident under control, while protecting the lives of officers or another, shall be applied. A response to gain control of a situation will be used with restraint and in proportion to the legitimate objective to be achieved."

-KPD General Order 1.6, Response to Resistance

2016 Annual Response to Resistance

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	3
Annual Synopsis	10
Division/District/Unit Overview	17
Officers Involved	20
Precipitating Factors	25
Resistance Type and Response Used	28
Response Effectiveness	31
Injuries to Officers	32
Demographics of Subjects	34
Firearms Use	35
Policies and Practice	36
Recommendations	37

Executive Summary

Annual Response to Resistance Analysis – 2016

Since July of 2014, the Knoxville Police Department has had no officer involved shootings. During the 2016 calendar year, officers of the Knoxville Police Department, during the course of their duties, employed documentable force against 131 persons who were actively resisting officers' efforts during arrests or protective custody incidents. This is an increase of 32.3% from 2015. There were 10,847 individuals arrested in 2016, which is a decrease of 943 from 2015. This translates to 1.2% of arrest requiring force— or used no force in more than 98.8% of all arrests. This is comparable to 2014 when force was used in only .98% of arrests and 2013 where force was employed in 1.12% of arrests. It also trends with the previous 4 year cycle. Since 2008, every 4 years there has been an increase in the number of RTR's (2008 and 2012 are examples). Officers used force in responding to resistance sparingly, which is a clear reflection on the training, education, and professionalism of the Knoxville Police Department.

Response to Resistance Incidents by Year 2009-2016

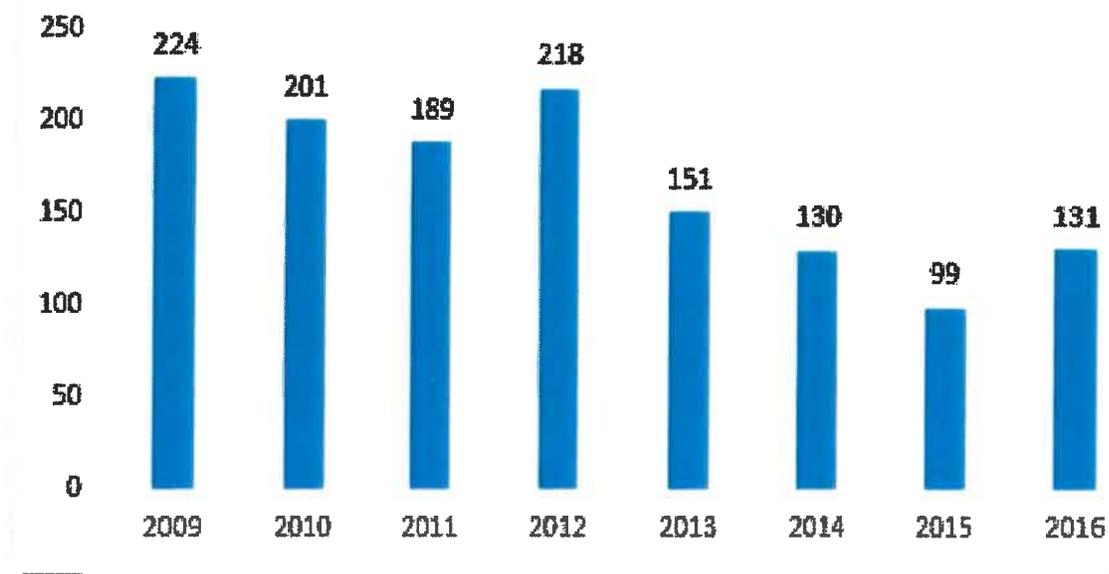
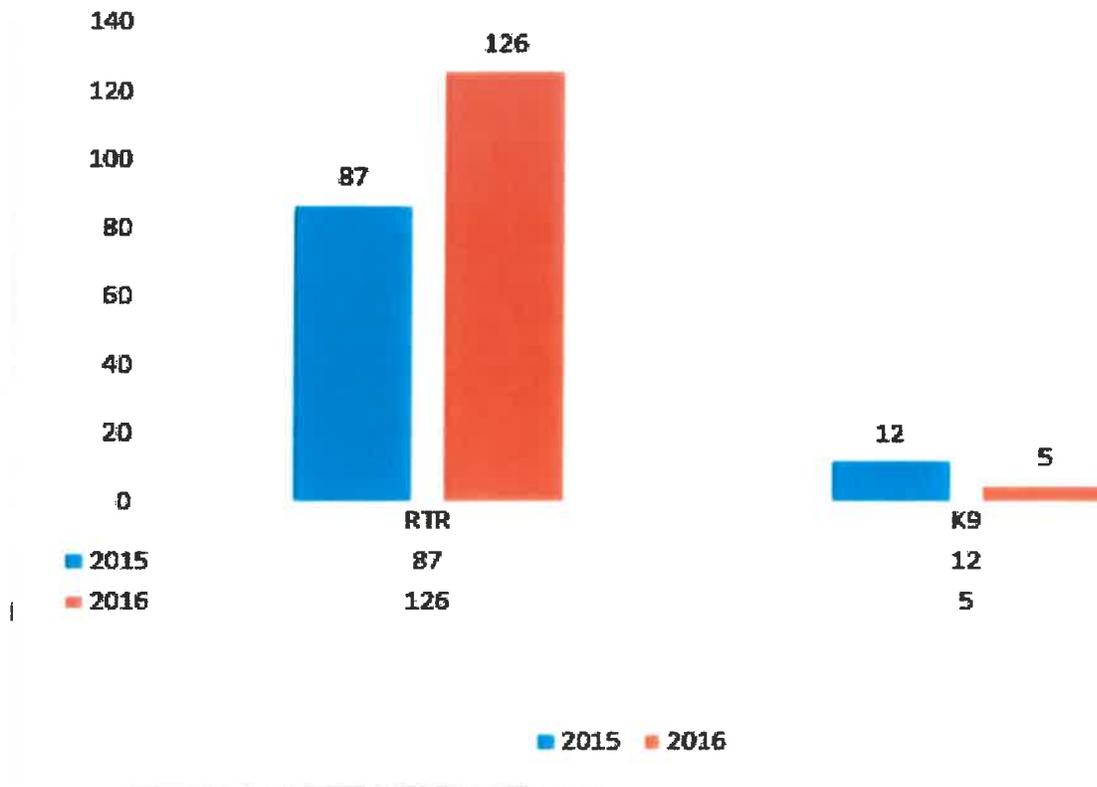


Figure 1

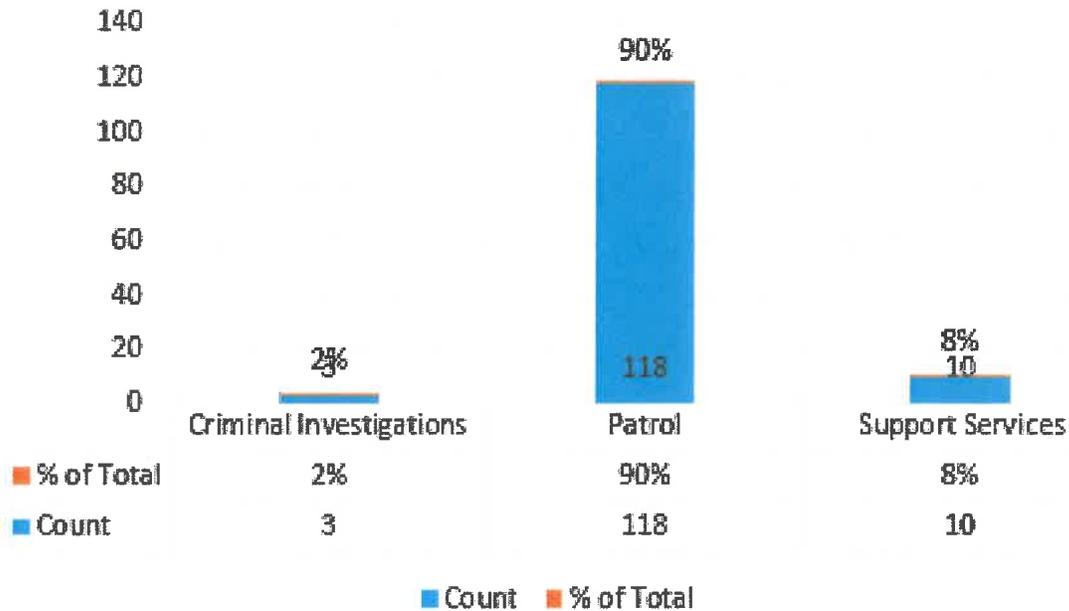
As indicated in the above chart, there was an increase of 32 Response to Resistance Reports (RTR) in 2016. This notable increase of 32.3% shows 2016 increasing in the 4 year trend, but still trending down in the 3 year trend. This overall downward trend has continued since 2007 – when 316 responses to resistances were reported. As can be seen in the chart, the exception to this trend was a spike in 2012 with 218 incidents reported. Of the 131 incidents that required a Response to Resistance Report in 2016, 5 were K-9 Use/Apprehension Reports which resulted in a bite. It is important to note that only those K-9 reports that resulted in a bite are included in this analysis. In 2016, 5 K-9 Use/Apprehension Reports which resulted in contact between the suspect and police canine were included in the yearly total of 131 Response to Resistance Reports, indicating a considerable decrease of 8% involving responses using canines.



The most significant increase in response to resistance reporting was realized in the Patrol Division which was unusual given the significant decline in the total number of arrest for 2016. The Patrol Division accounted for 118 of 131 incidents in 2016 and only 90 of 99 during 2015. Patrol has historically accounted for the majority of Response to Resistance Reports, as a function of their daily duties, and any significant changes will be represented in Patrol Division reporting. In 2015, the reduction in response to resistance incidents reported by the Patrol Division realized a 23.7% decrease from 2014.

The Support Services Division, which contains the SRO (School Resource Officer) Unit experienced an increase in the number of response to resistance incidents reported. SRO's reported 6 Response to Resistance Reports in 2015. In 2016 that number rose to 10. The Management Services Division had no response to resistance incidents reported and the Criminal Investigative Division (C.I.D.) submitted 3 Response to Resistance Reports for 2016, an increase of 1 from 2015.

2016 RTR by Divisions



As per Knoxville Police Department General Order 1.6, "Response to Resistance," during the 2016 calendar year any member who applied any type of lethal or less lethal weapon(s) (to include impact weapons and munitions, OC spray and Electronic Control Device) that was actually used (not merely displayed), and/or physical force was applied at the level of empty hand hard or greater, or instances where injury to the subject was visible or apparent, was required to document their actions as well as the subject's precipitating actions, on a Response to Resistance Report.

POSSIBLE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE INCREASE IN INCIDENTS FOR 2016

A close review of the numbers and factors surrounding the increase in RTR's leads to a possible conclusion that the reduction of officers staffing patrol from previous years is a factor that must be considered. There was a decrease in the number of arrests and an increase in the number of RTR's. It is believed that suspects may consider an officer by themselves as an opportunity for escape or to attempt to intimidate. With the decrease in officers, the officers are handling more situations without assistance. This can explain the reason for the increase in the number of RTR's.

KPD's Continued Commitment to Community Engagement

It is well worth noting that the Knoxville Police Department has continued to assertively seek ways to engage the community – both to educate the community about the police department and police procedures and to educate the members of the department regarding the perceptions and needs of the community it serves. The Citizens Police Academy (CPA) has been in place since 1995, with most graduates becoming members of the Citizens Police Academy Alumni Association (CPAAA), which provides volunteer assistance to the department and to the community as an outreach of the Department whenever needed. The Liaison Officer initiative is another example of how the department has responded to community concerns. This initiative has evolved from the department's commitment to have officers attend every community meeting that the department is aware of, to having each community that has regularly scheduled meetings assigned a specific officer, which ensures continuity in communication of problems and issues raised at these meetings to ensure that problem solving occurs and a response/information is provided by that officer. Liaison officers volunteer for this assignment and are provided special training as well as compensation for time they spend on these duties that may occur during "off-duty" time. Other initiatives include the Chaplain Corps, which is made up of community volunteers who have a minimum of five years of ministry or counseling service and complete a Chaplain Training Academy. These Chaplains serve as a support service for the community in crisis situations as well as police department employees and their families. The KPD Explorer Unit is affiliated with the Boys Scouts of America and is comprised of individuals between the ages of 14 and 21 who have an interest in law enforcement and volunteer their time to receive training and provide working support to the department. Additionally, all members of the department are encouraged to participate in community events. KPD took part in two trash pick-ups in East Knoxville, a citywide Kickball tournament, and National Night Out to name a few. Officers continue new initiatives and continue to receive ongoing training in communication.

Recent Internal Investigations

During the 2016 calendar year, there was 1 Internal Affairs Unit investigation that involved use of force. That case is still being investigated at this time. This is a considerable decrease in the number from 2015 which was 5. However, it must also still be noted that a high profile Use of Force investigation was conducted in 2013 that resulted in three officers separating from the department and each one pleading guilty to a felony and misdemeanor charge. This incident is still used as an example of what not to do during a response to resistance. The focus is three fold. Officers are trained to foster community relationships through engagement, communication, and accountability. In the five years previous to 2016, there have been twenty three I.A.U. investigations for excessive or unnecessary force. Of the twenty three allegations over that period of time, 7 resulted in sustained use of force infractions. Five of those incidents occurred in 2013 and the other two occurred in 2012. The three years prior had no sustained allegations for Use of Force. The department's response in somewhat recent history may have played a role in changing the way officers view and react to force situations.

Education Level of Officers

The 2014 Annual Response to Resistance Report made reference to an article in the March 10 edition of "Police Quarterly" which focused on research done for a thesis authored by Jason Rydberg which cited a correlation between force usage and the education level on the officers involved.¹ Last year's report indicated that The Knoxville Police Department may be the beneficiary of decreased force usage due to a recent increase in the number of officers who possess a 4 year degree. In 2006, when force usage was at an all-time high (316 incidents), the department had 101 officers with a four year degree. In eight short years the department expanded that number to 193 officers. In essence, force usage dropped by 59% in 8 years while the number of 4 year degrees increased by 91 %.

¹ Rydberg, Jason, "The Effect of Higher Education on Police Behavior." (Michigan State: 2009)

That trend has continued through 2015. As of 2016, 205 officers (52% of all officers) possess at least a 4 year degree. Additionally, it should be pointed out that in 2015 a sizable portion of these officers had furthered their 4 year degrees. The sworn ranks of the Knoxville Police Department then consisted of 26 officers who possessed a Master's level degree as well as 15 additional officers who are, at the time pursuing a Master's level degree. In 2016, the number of officers with 4 year degrees closely mimicked those in 2015. In 2015 there were a total of 204 officers with 4 year degrees and in 2016 there were 205. In 2016, of the 205 officers with 4 year degrees, 32 had Master's Degrees and another 8 were pursuing a Master's Degree.

While this research is compelling, an excerpt from an MSNBC report, "U.S. Police: Education Levels and the Use of Force," contained an observation made by Dr. Maria Habefield of John Jay Criminal Justice. She stated,

"One component here that people tend to ignore is the age component. If you go and get your degree first, you're a couple of years older than the average recruit and at this age, when you're so young, those couple years are critical for our emotional development and decision making processes. It's a huge deal in terms of how emotional you are, how you're more into assessing things and not just reacting."²

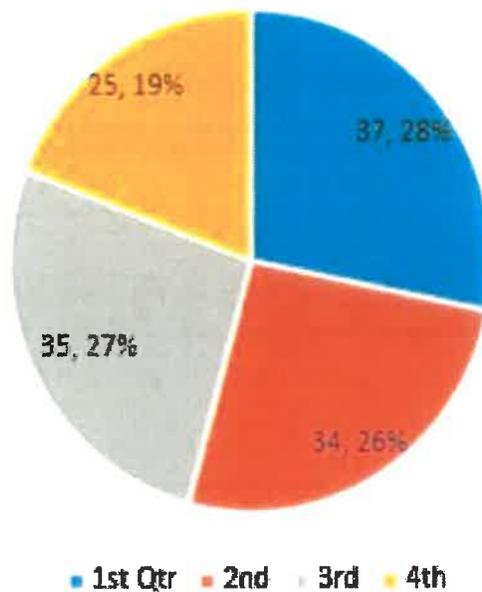
While we can tout both increased education and increased maturity (age) as having an effect on an officer using force, the combination of these two factors would be desirable in the policing profession to ensure that when force is used, it is used appropriately and only when necessary.

² Frej, Willa, "U.S. Police: Education Levels and the Use of Force." MSNBC December 19, 2014.

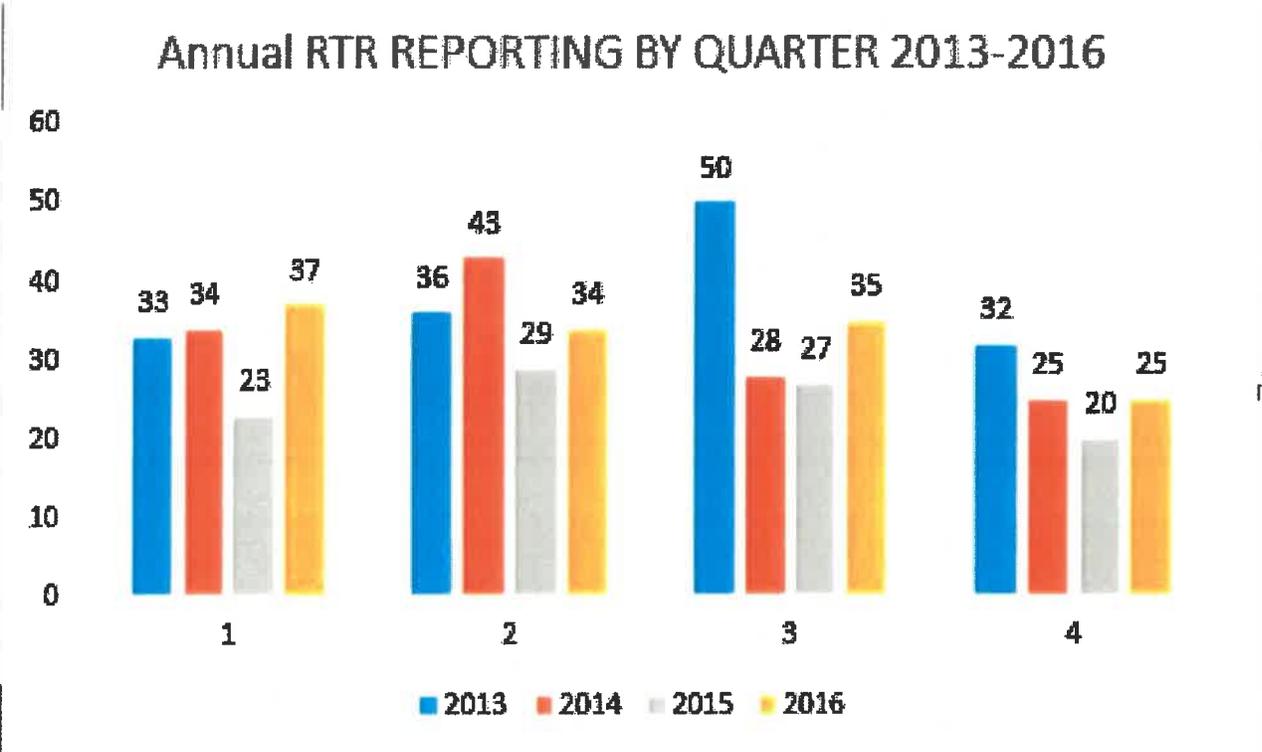
2016 Quarterly Summary

During the 2016 calendar year, the 1st quarter accounted for the highest number of Response to Resistance Reports with 37 having been submitted. The 3rd and 2nd quarters were close behind with 35 and 34 respective incidents, followed lastly by the 4th quarter with 25 Response to Resistance Reports. With the exception of the 4th quarter, reporting was fairly consistent across quarters-as illustrated in the chart below. At the beginning of 2016 there was a focus on gang activity due to the murders of two local students, the focus was during the 1st quarter of 2016 and may account for the 1st quarter having the highest number of RTR's.

2016 RTR by Quarter by percentage

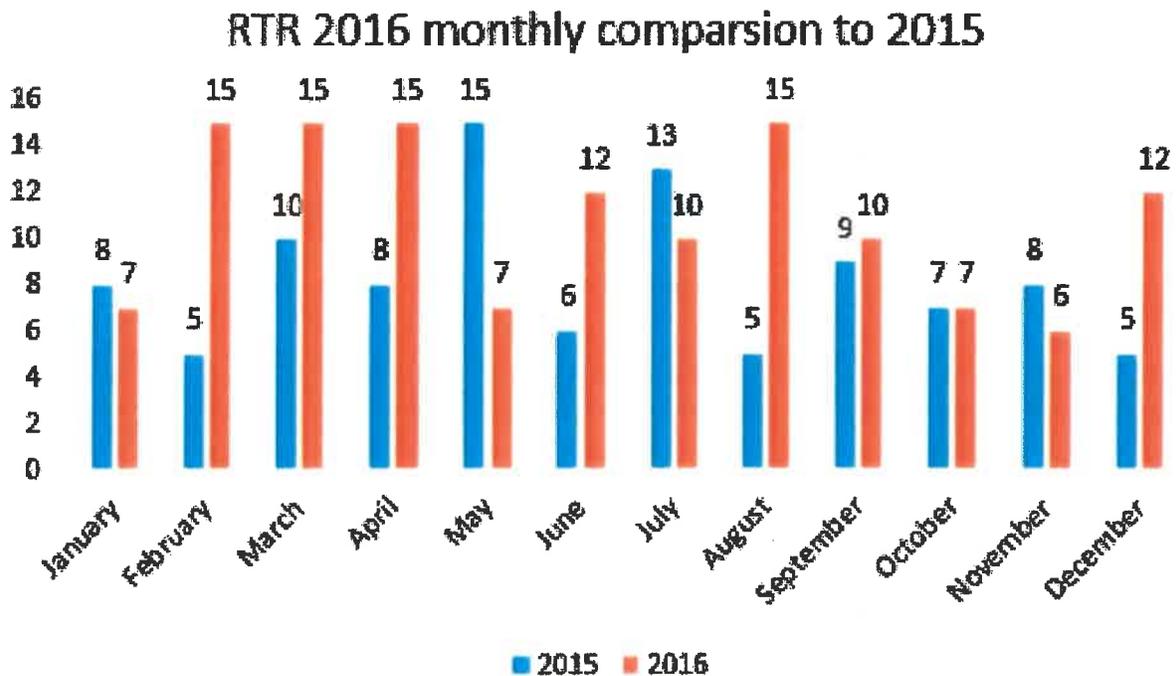


Below is a comparison by year, over the past four years, by quarter. While the 2nd and 3rd quarters have consistently battled for the highest number of Response to Resistance incidents, the 4th quarter has historically had the fewest incidents, followed respectively by the 1st quarter. These numbers have changed for 2016 with the 1st quarter leading, followed by the, 3rd, 2nd and 4th quarters respectively.



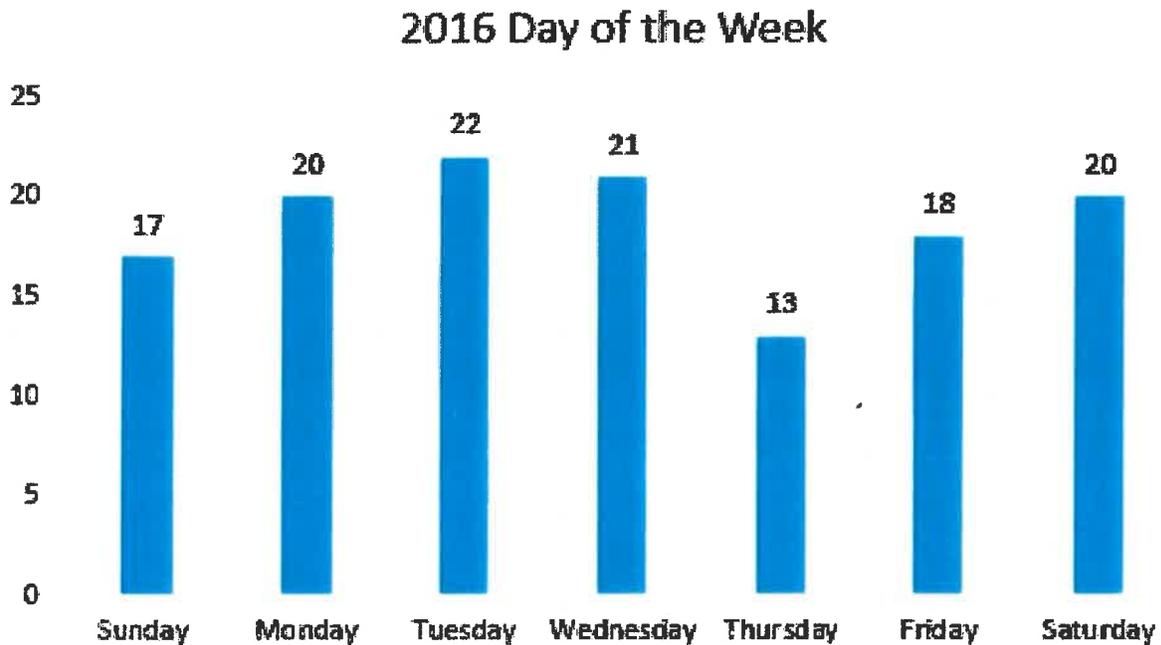
2016 Monthly Response to Resistance Reporting

As displayed graphically below, within the 2016 calendar year, February, March, April, and August tied for the highest number of reported response to resistance incidents with 15 having been reported. Second place was also tied with June and December having 12 incidents. July and September were also tied with 10 incidents. Next was tied with January, May, and October with 7. November had the lowest number of RTR's with 6. The top months February, March, April, and August accounted for 45.8% of the 131 RTR's for 2016.



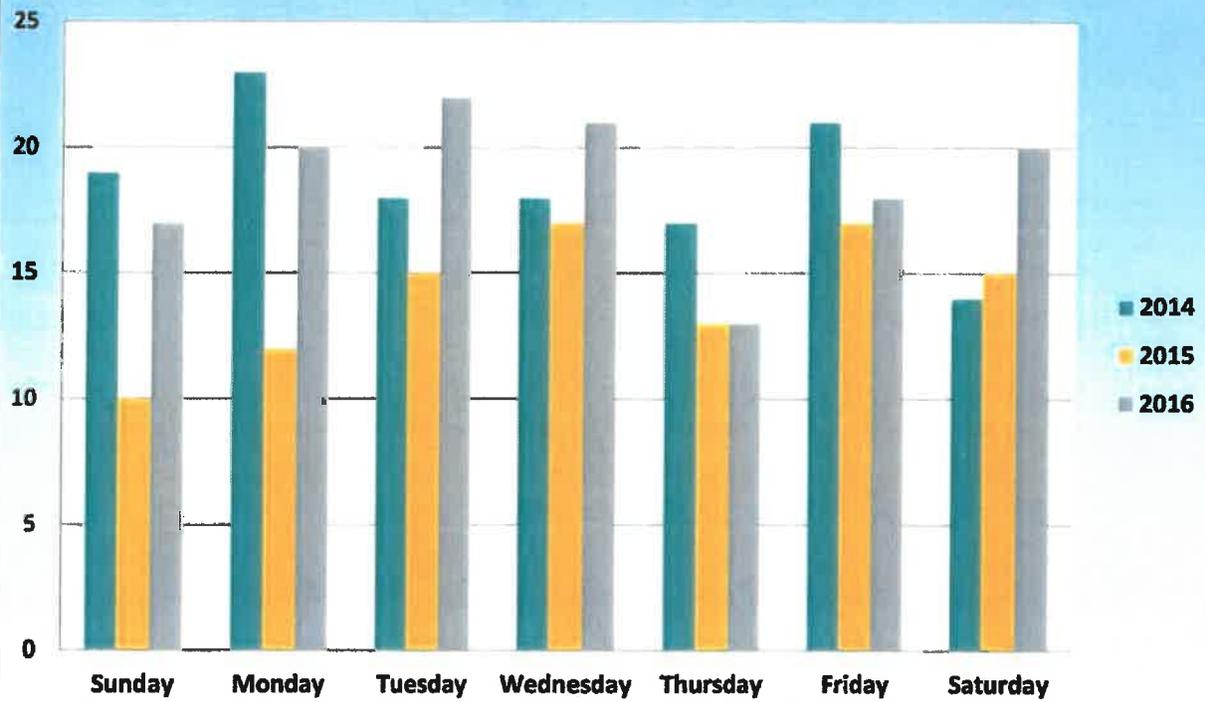
2016 Response to Resistance Reporting by Day of Week

Tuesday experienced the highest number of RTR's for 2016 with 22. The second highest incidents occurred on Wednesday with 21. Third was tied by Monday and Saturday with 20. The top three days (totaling 4 actual days) accounted for exactly 63.35% of the RTR's for the year. The work week, Monday through Friday accounted for 71.7% of the RTRs for the year.



Tuesday being the highest day of the week for RTRs is a break in the trend that had Friday as the highest day for RTRs. The days of Tuesday and Friday were only separated by four incidents. Historically, Friday remains the leading day that officers will most likely be involved in a response to resistance incident.

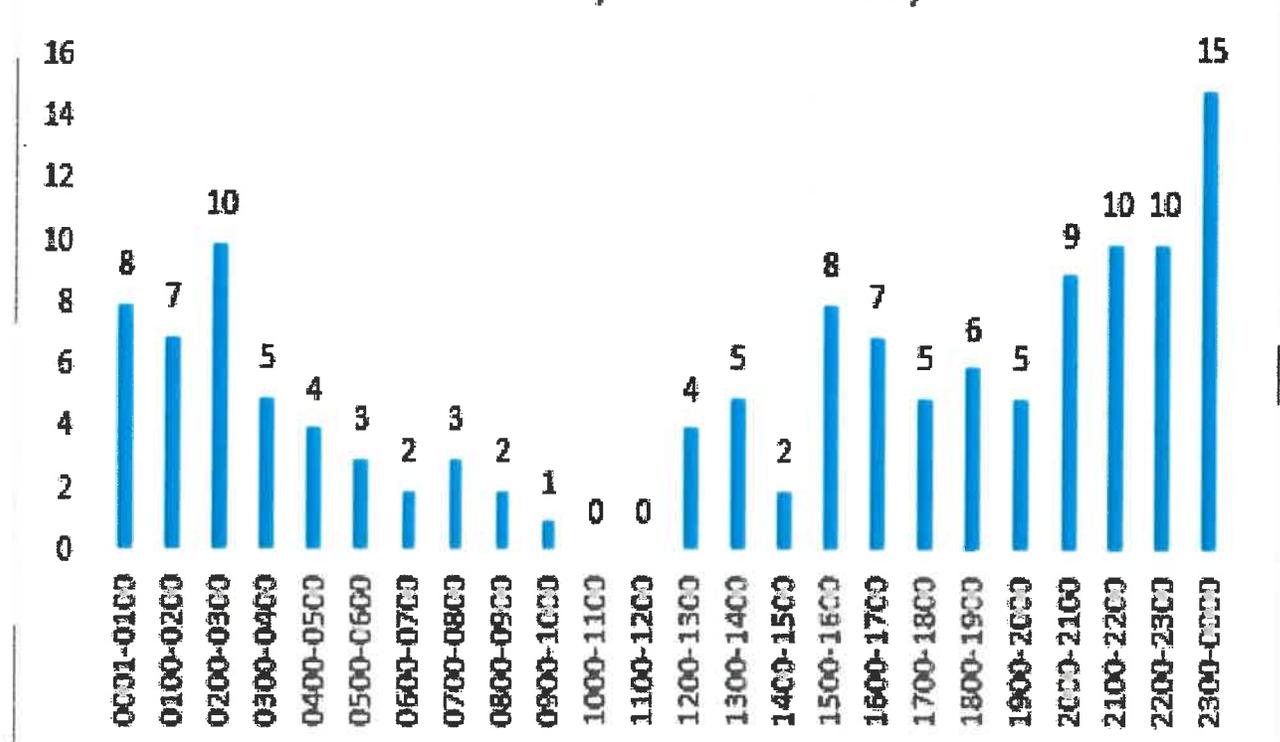
Response to Resistance by Day of Week 2014 - 2016



2016 Response to Resistance by Time of Day

During 2016 the most active single hour of the day was the hour between 2300 and 2359. This hour had 15 RTRs. The most active four hour block was the hours between 2000 and 0000. The hours accounted for 44 RTRs, or 33.5% of the RTRs for the year. On the opposite end of the spectrum the least active hours for RTRs were the hours between 1000 and 1100, and 1100 and 1200. Both of these time frame hours had zero RTR's, subsequently making the least active four hours of 2016 the hours between 0800 and 1200. The number of RTRs between the hour of 0800 and 1200 totaled 3 for the year.

2016 RTR by hour of the day



Yearly Overview by Time of Day (2016 – 2013)

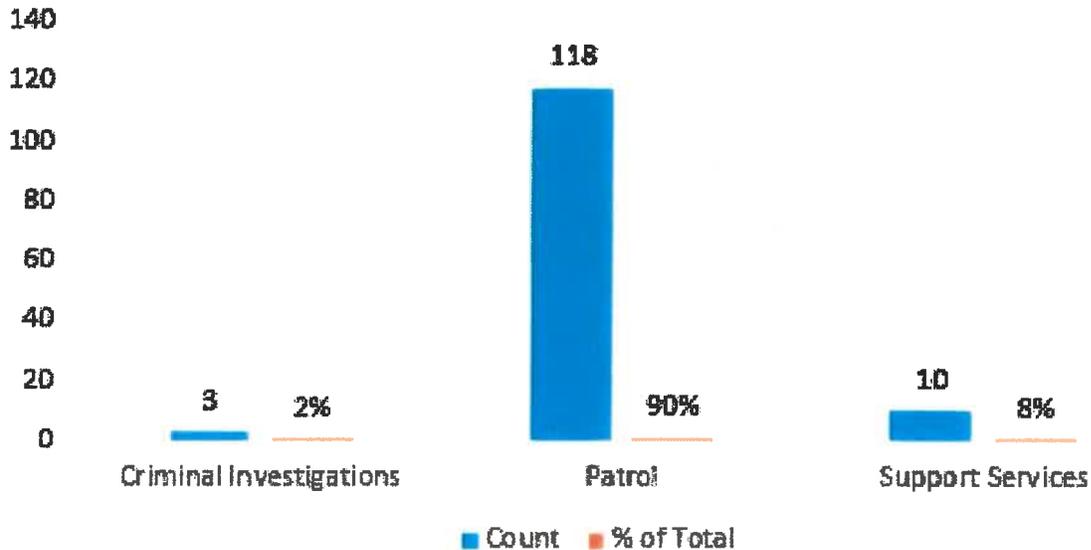
	2016	2015	2014	2013
0000-0100	8	5	11	7
0100-0200	7	5	10	11
0200-0300	10	6	11	9
0300-0400	5	4	5	5
0400-0500	4	1	2	8
0500-0600	3	0	1	1
0600-0700	2	1	0	2
0700-0800	3	0	2	1
0800-0900	2	0	6	0
0900-1000	1	0	2	7
1000-1100	0	4	2	1
1100-1200	0	3	3	10
1200-1300	4	2	3	14
1300-1400	5	7	6	6
1400-1500	2	5	3	8
1500-1600	8	3	7	9
1600-1700	7	6	7	5
1700-1800	5	6	10	4
1800-1900	6	5	8	8
1900-2000	5	7	6	11
2000-2100	9	4	3	8
2100-2200	10	9	5	3
2200-2300	10	8	8	7
2300-0000	15	8	9	6
TOTAL	131	99	130	151

Traditionally, the evening and night hours (1700 hours – 0200 hours) experienced the most reported response to resistance reporting. During 2016 this time frame accounted for 57.25% of all incidents.

Response to Resistance Reporting by Division/District/Unit

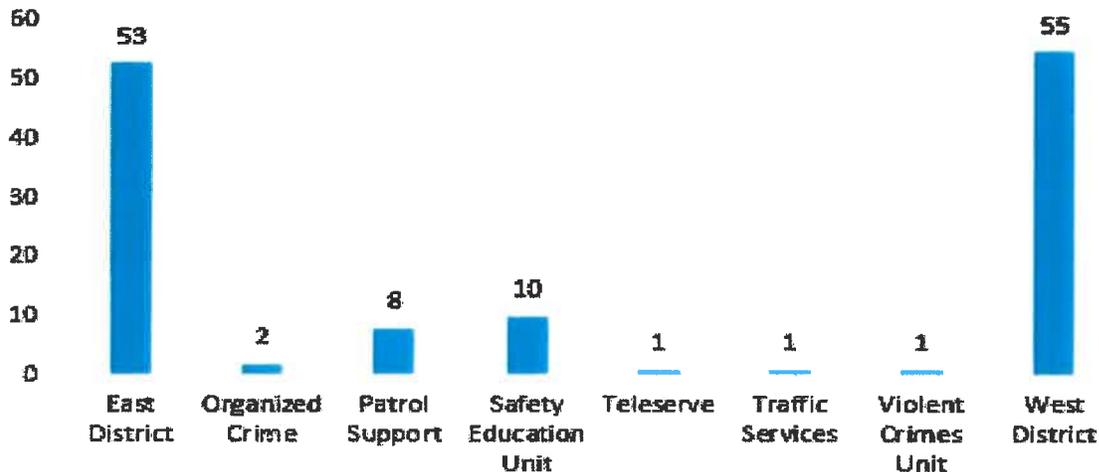
As stated previously in the Executive Summary, the Patrol Division has historically accounted for the majority of Response to Resistance Reports, as a factor involved in their daily duties. As can be seen in the chart below, during 2016 the Patrol Division accounted for 118 RTR's, followed by the Support Services and Criminal Investigative Divisions with 10 and 3 respectively.

2016 RTR Reporting by Division

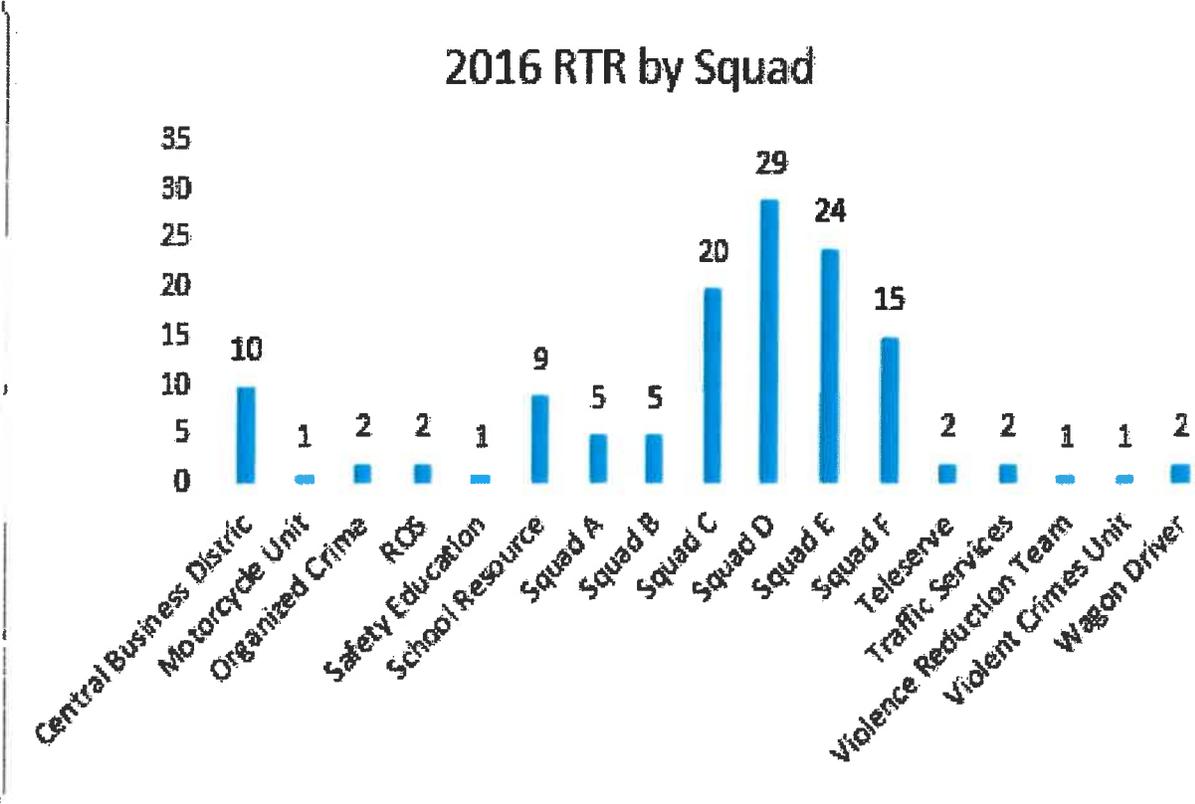


The following chart depicts the Response to Resistance Reports submitted by District/Unit within the Divisions.

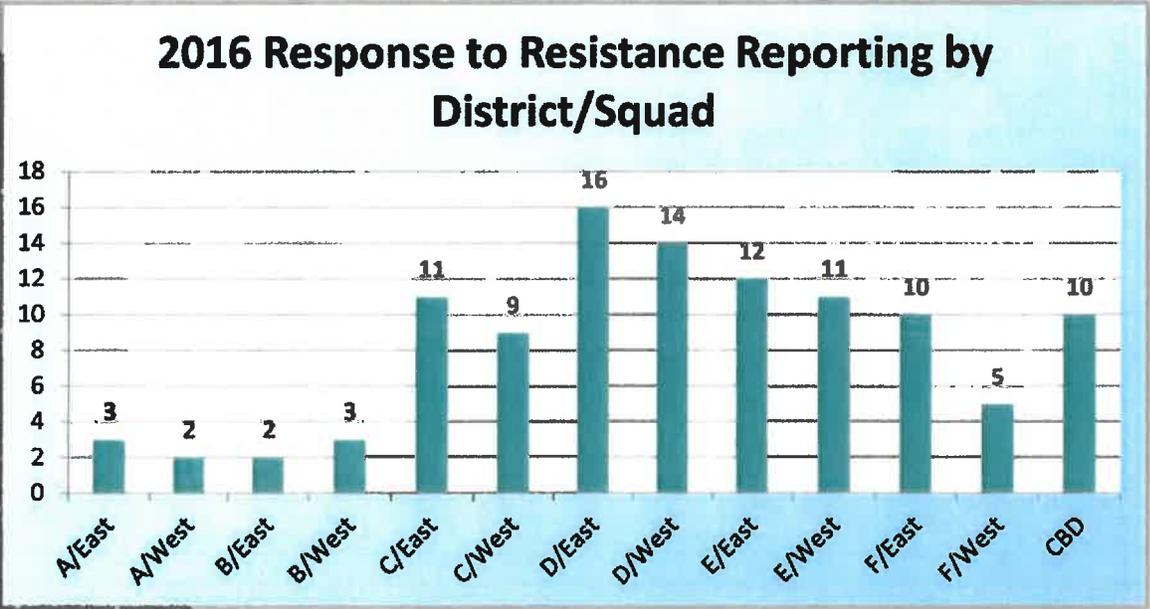
2016 RTR by Unit



The below chart depicts the number of Response to Resistance Reports submitted by Squad and Unit. It must be noted that the complexion of squads changed on Feb 8, 2015 when the Patrol Division changed work schedules and there was an increase from 5 squads (A – E) to 6 squads (A – F).

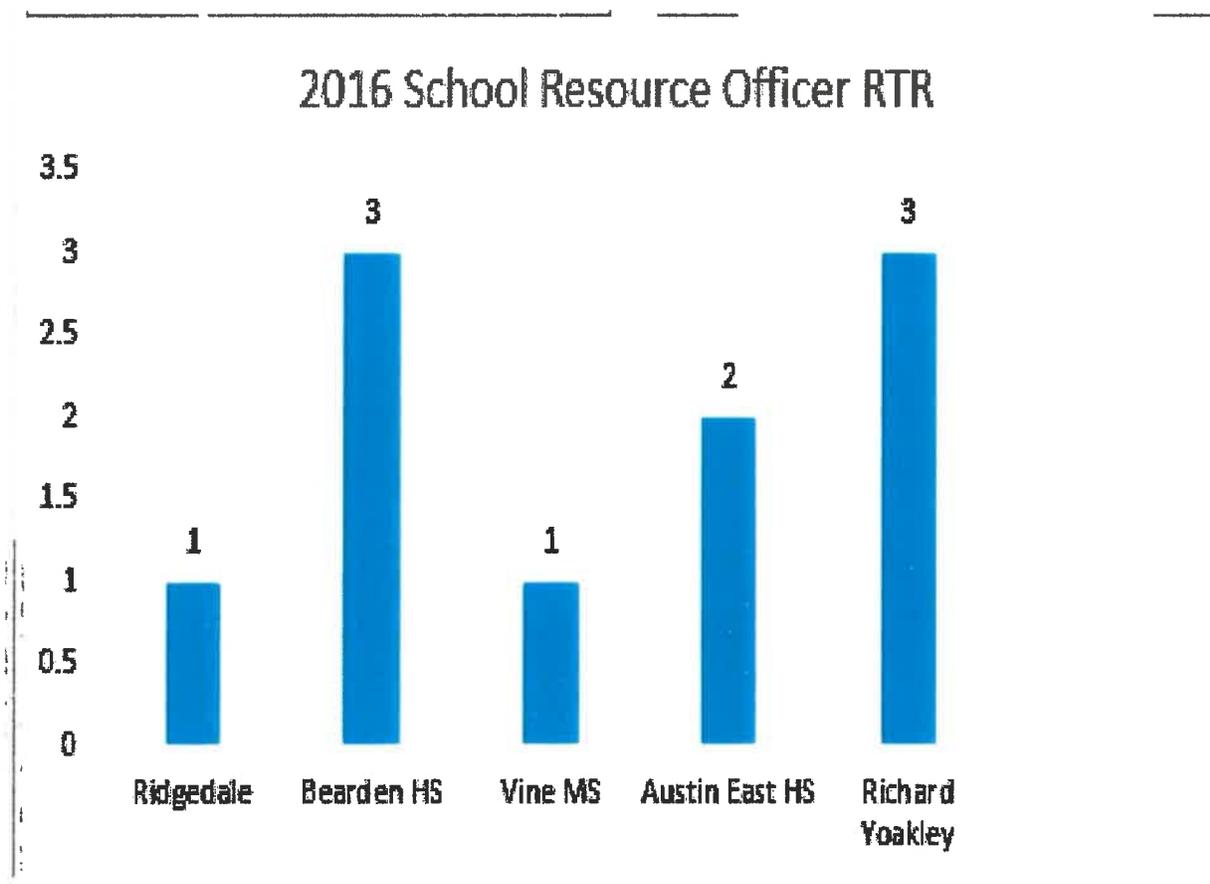


The Response to Resistance Reporting is deconstructed further by Patrol District and Squad



2016 SRO Response to Resistance Overview

School Resource Officers (which are part of Support Services) reported ten RTR's in performance of their assigned duties during 2016, an increase of 6 from the previous year. One of the RTR's occurred off of school property, but was still a school matter. Each of the ten responses involved a juvenile subject. Five of the juvenile subjects reported or exhibited visible injuries as a result of the force response, while only one of the officers reported a minor injury. The injury was reported as a muscle strain. It should be recognized that School Resource Officers may be required to respond to resistance while taking part in secondary assignments or duties not associated with their responsibilities at a school. Only those responses to resistance that were the direct result of their SRO assignment are represented in this section.



Officers Documenting Response to Resistance During 2016

During 2016 there were a total of 205 officers that utilized 27 types of documentable force a total of 131 times. These officers and their actions were documented on 131 Response to Resistance Reports. As previously stated, multiple officers may have employed several types of force on an individual subject. These figures do not capture witnessing officers that may have observed the force response but did not engage.

The chart below statistically depicts the top ten officers (representing 13 actual officers) who employed 29.7% of force responses in 2016 along with their work assignment and number of arrests affected for the year:

Officer Name	Number of Force Responses	Number of Arrests	Division	Assignment
Officer Travis Baker	7	140	Patrol	East/C
Officer Jeffery Allgood	6	129	Patrol	CBD/Nights
Officer Jacob Wilson	6	167	Patrol	West/D
Officer Christopher Starr	5	84	Patrol	CBD/Nights
Officer Thomas Turner	5	109	Patrol	East/D
Officer William Dorwart	4	47	Patrol	East/F
Officer Garrett Fontanez	4	82	Patrol	West/C
Officer Brian Foulks	4	30	Sup. Serv.	SRO
Sgt. Sam Henard	4	16	Patrol	West/C
Officer Andrew Huddleston	4	42	Patrol	East/F
Officer Roger Simmons	4	28	Patrol	East/E
Officer Coy Tucker	4	92	Patrol	West/E
Officer Richard White	4	115	Patrol	East/D

All but one of the charted officers are assigned to the Patrol Division, which accounts for the vast majority of force response usage. Three of these officers appeared in last year's list as well.

It should be noted that the remaining officers who responded with force during 2016 used it only one or two times that year. The following report is a listing of those officers.

Type	Officer	#
Use of force	Travis Baker	7
Use of force	Jeffery Allgood	6
Use of force	Jacob Wilson	6
Use of force	Christopher Starr	5
Use of force	Thomas Turner	5
Use of force	William Dorwart	4
Use of force	Garrett Fontanez	4
Use of force	Brian Foulks	4
Use of force	Samuel Henard	4
Use of force	Andrew Huddleston	4
Use of force	Roger Simmons	4
Use of force	Coy Tucker, II	4
Use of force	Richard White	4
Use of force	Jason Artymovich	3
Use of force	Darren Carden	3
Use of force	Michael Cooper	3
Use of force	David Gerlach	3
Use of force	Travis Harvey	3
Use of force	Christopher Hutton	3
Use of force	Philip Jinks	3
Use of force	Carl Kennedy	3
Use of force	Bryan Malone	3
Use of force	Benjamin McVay	3
Use of force	Dan Roark	3
Use of force	Jacob Schettler	3

Use of force	Hunter Snoderly	3
Use of force	Jonathan Book	2
Use of force	Brian Bumpus, II	2
Use of force	Timothy Campbell	2
Use of force	Kristen Cox	2
Use of force	Michael Dabbelt	2
Use of force	Nelson Hamilton	2
Use of force	Jeffery Hopkins	2
Use of force	James Kennedy, Jr.	2
Use of force	James Lockmiller	2
Use of force	Todd MacFaun	2
Use of force	Jeremy Maupin	2
Use of force	Adam Parnell	2
Use of force	Lesley Pressley	2
Use of force	Charles Roach	2
Use of force	William Romanini	2
Use of force	Dan Sambrano	2
Use of force	Timothy Walker	2
Use of force	Joseph Whitehead, II	2
Use of force	Christopher Williams	2
Use of force	Dylan Williams	2
Use of force	James Williams, Jr.	2
Use of force	Zack Wilson	2
Use of force	Andy Young	2
Use of force	Ryan Ayers	1
Use of force	Brian Baldwin	1
Use of force	Brian Bell	1
Use of force	Jason Boston	1
Use of force	Barry Britton, Jr.	1
Use of force	Kenneth Bush	1
Use of force	Kenno Carlos	1
Use of force	B. Coffey	1

Use of force	Joshua Compton	1
Use of force	Jason Culvahouse	1
Use of force	Cynthia DeMarcus	1
Use of force	Timothy Edwards	1
Use of force	James Erskine	1
Use of force	Denver Fall	1
Use of force	Sean Ford	1
Use of force	Ricky Gallaher	1
Use of force	Matthew Gentry	1
Use of force	Ian Green	1
Use of force	Gordon Gwathney	1
Use of force	Kenneth Harrell	1
Use of force	Caryn Renee Heitz	1
Use of force	Jordan Henderson	1
Use of force	Zackery Herman	1
Use of force	James Hunley	1
Use of force	Joshua Hurst	1
Use of force	John Knopf	1
Use of force	Horace Lane, III	1
Use of force	Matthew Lawson	1
Use of force	David Lee	1
Use of force	Kelth Lyon	1
Use of force	Andrew Markham	1
Use of force	John Martin	1
Use of force	Joseph Mattina	1
Use of force	Bobby Maxwell	1
Use of force	Vanessa Mayes	1
Use of force	Christopher McCarter	1
Use of force	Austin McCoy	1
Use of force	Bill McMahan	1
Use of force	Alan Meisheid	1
Use of force	Dusty Miller	1

Use of force	Brian Mullane	1
Use of force	Edward Nation	1
Use of force	Terry Pate	1
Use of force	Edmond Randolph	1
Use of force	Michael Rupe, Jr.	1
Use of force	Charles Sands	1
Use of force	Nathanael Skellenger	1
Use of force	John Stevens	1
Use of force	Alan Stonerock, Jr.	1
Use of force	Derek Swartz	1
Use of force	Steven Taylor	1
Use of force	Michael Traylor	1
Use of force	Jayson Waggoner	1
Use of force	Danny Wagner	1
Use of force	Preston Whillock	1
Use of force	Anthony Willis	1
Use of force	Stephanie Wilson	1
Use of force	James Wilson	1
Use of force	Chelsea Wright	1

Precipitating Factors to the Force Response

There was a wide range of factors that precipitated the application of force by officers in 2016. There were 48 different types of services that were being provided when officers were required to respond with force. This highlights the fact that any call has the potential to be dangerous. Officers routinely respond to situations and calls without a complete knowledge of the facts and circumstances. Law enforcement officers approach unknown offenders on traffic stops and often respond to calls equipped with limited information provided by a biased or uninformed third party. Frequently, the details of most calls are not confirmed until an officer(s) have been on scene for an extended period or received information first hand.

Top Eight Calls That Resulted in a Response to Resistance

Type of Call	Number of Force Incidents	% of Force Incidents
Traffic Stops	12	9 %
Domestic Problems	10	8 %
Disturbance Calls	10	8 %
Routine Patrols	9	7%
Public Intoxication	9	7%
Officer Assistance	7	5%
Suspicious Persons	6	4 %
Shoplifting	5	4%
Transfer Subject to Wagon	5	4%
Total	73	56 %

Domestic disputes, traffic stops, routine patrol, disturbance calls, officer assistance, and public intoxication were the top police activities that resulted in the most responses to resistance in 2016. The last three categories tied which skewed the overall numbers. Domestic disturbance and traffic stops were in the top two slots for this year. For the fifth consecutive year, domestic

disputes and traffic stops have remained on this list-indicating that they still pose the greatest risks to officers of the Knoxville Police Department.

The numbers also indicate that relatively minor calls can require officers to use force. Officers used force while dealing with publically intoxicated persons and while working security. This reinforces the need for officers to remain vigilant and avoid the tendency to become complacent on “routine” calls.

The following is a complete list of calls for service that resulted in a force response:

**Nature of Police Service Involving Use of force
Between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016**

Service type	Count	% of Total
[No Entry]	1	1%
Agg. Assault	5	4%
Assist other Agency	2	2%
Assist Rural Metro	2	2%
Blood Draw	1	1%
Burglary-Aggravated	2	2%
Burglary-In Progress	2	2%
Burglary-Vehicle	3	2%
Disorderly Conduct	1	1%
Disturbance Call	10	8%
Domestic Problems	10	8%
Felony Stop	1	1%
Fight Call	4	3%
Follow-up Investigation	1	1%
Investigation Call	1	1%
Man W/Gun Call	1	1%
Mental/Psychological	1	1%
Noise	1	1%
Officer Assist	7	5%
Panhandling	1	1%
Public Intoxication	9	7%
Pursuit--Vehicle	1	1%
Robbery-Armed	1	1%
Routine Patrol	9	7%
School	1	1%

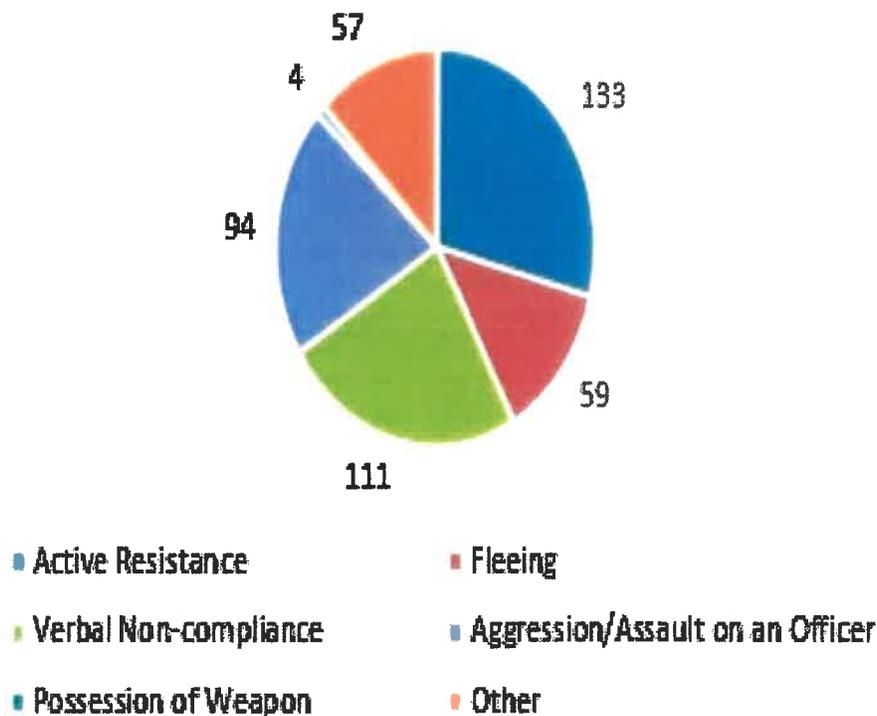
School-Criminal Trespass	1	1%
School-Disorderly Conduc	3	2%
School-Disturbance	2	2%
School-Drugs	1	1%
School-Fight	1	1%
School-Off Sch. Property	1	1%
Shooting	1	1%
Shoplifting	5	4%
Shots Fired	2	2%
Sitting in Unmarked Car	1	1%
Stolen Vehicle	1	1%
Suicide--Attempt	2	2%
Suspicious Person	6	5%
Theft	1	1%
Traffic Accident	2	2%
Traffic Problem	2	2%
Traffic Stop	12	9%
Transfer Subj to Wagon	5	4%
Trespass	1	1%
Unreported	1	1%
Vandalism	1	1%
Warrant Service	1	1%

Date range criteria: Uses of force incidents dated Between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016
Count criteria: Use of force incidents

Types of Resistance Used by Subjects

Those who resisted the police chose a wide array of non-compliant behaviors and actions that required officers to respond. It is important to note, that many of the reported incidents involved several types of resistance which may have resulted in multiple types of responses by officers. In total, there were 458 types of resistance used by subjects that required a response in 2016. A detailed accounting of these actions can be seen in the chart and descriptions below:

2016 Types of Resistance



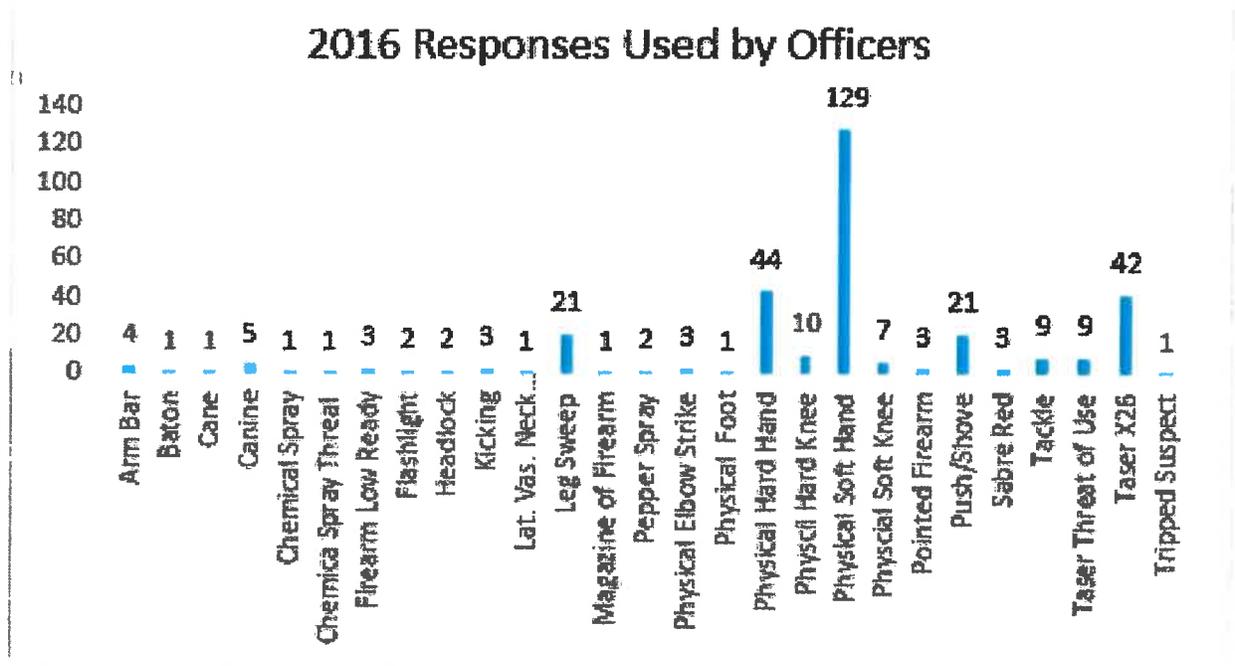
The most prominent type of resistance utilized by arrestees was active resistance which accounted for 29 % of all resistance. This type of active, physical resistance included wrestling or pulling away from an officer to avoid being handcuffed and/or to evade arrest. Included in this category are those instances where subjects refused to exit a vehicle upon an officer's command and the officer was required to forcibly extract the subject. It is important to remember that physical resistance can continue after restraints are applied.

Secondly, verbal non-compliance accounted for 24% of resistance used by subjects during 2016. This encompasses resistance that likely precipitated more aggressive resistance. Failure by an arrestee to show their hands or follow basic instructions would be some of the resistance included in this category.

The third most prevalent type of resistance was aggression/assault on officers, which accounted for 21% of resistance used. In 2016, officers documented 17 incidents when they were assaulted during a response to resistance situation. Multiple assaults or assault attempts can be employed during a single response to resistance scenario. For instance, a suspect may choose to spit, punch and kick during their attempt to resist arrest. Officers will document all acts of violence employed by the suspect on the Response to Resistance report. The 17 incidents reported in 2016 equates to 3.7% of the total number of times resistance was used by a subject. This percentage is down by 2.5% from 2015 and is down overall from 2014 when the total assaults on officers comprised 10% of the resistance types. This provides an indication that situational de-escalation tactics by officers during tense situations are still making an impact.

Response Types Used by Police Officers

The most prominent type of force used by Knoxville Officers in 2016 was soft hand techniques which accounted for 39.09 % of all responses. Soft hand techniques include pain compliance techniques, arm bars, and “come-along” holds. Empty-hand hard techniques were the second most frequent type of force and accounted for 13.3% of all responses to resistance. Empty hand hard techniques are represented by strikes, kicks, and movements that cause the assailant to impact the ground. The Taser X26 was the third most common type of forced used and accounted for 12.7% of all force applied. The percentages for soft hand techniques dropped just over 6% and empty hand hard techniques increased 3.22% when compared to the 2015 percentages. Taser usage was up a mere .5%.



Although they are similar in terms of force continuum, the Taser and pepper spray are not included in the empty-hand hard figures. In 2016, the Taser was deployed 42 times, up from 29 times in 2015, but accounted for 12.7% of all force used (330 total types of force used), an increase of .5% from 2015. Pepper spray was deployed only six times and accounted for 1.8% of all force used.

Response Effectiveness

A total of 27 different force response types were employed and documented by officers during 2016 with varying degrees of success as depicted in the table below:

Profile of Use-of-force Incidents received Between Jan 1, 2016 and Dec 31, 2016

Total number of use-of-force incidents: 131

Total number of officers involved: 205

Type of force tally:

Type of force	Effective		Not effective		Total #
	#	%	#	%	
Arm Bar	3	75%	1	25%	4
Baton	0	0%	1	100%	1
Cane	1	100%	0	0%	1
Canine	5	100%	0	0%	5
Chemical Spray	0	0%	1	100%	1
Chemical Spray - Threat	1	100%	0	0%	1
Firearm - Low Ready	1	33%	2	67%	3
Flashlight	1	50%	1	50%	2
Headlock	0	0%	2	100%	2
Kicking	2	67%	1	33%	3
Lat. Vas. Neck Restraint	1	100%	0	0%	1
Leg Sweep	11	52%	10	48%	21
Magazine of Firearm	0	0%	1	100%	1
Pepper Spray	2	100%	0	0%	2
Physical-Elbow Strike	0	0%	3	100%	3
Physical-Foot	1	100%	0	0%	1
Physical-Hard Hand	23	52%	21	48%	44
Physical-Hard Knee	5	50%	5	50%	10
Physical-Soft Hand	69	53%	60	47%	129
Physical-Soft Knee	4	57%	3	43%	7
Pointed Firearm	0	0%	3	100%	3
Push/Shove	9	43%	12	57%	21
Sabre Red	2	67%	1	33%	3
Tackle	4	44%	5	56%	9
Taser - Threat of Use	4	44%	5	56%	9
Taser - X26	27	64%	15	36%	42
Tripped suspect	1	100%	0	0%	1

In 2016 the use of police canines remained a most effective tool with 5 attempts used. It maintained its 100% success rate from 2015. The number of canine uses was 12 in 2015 to 5 in 2016. Chemical spray also maintained a 67% effectiveness rate as well. The Taser remained the preferred less-lethal weapon for response to resistance and its effectiveness declined from 69% in 2015 to 64% in 2016.

Injuries to Officers

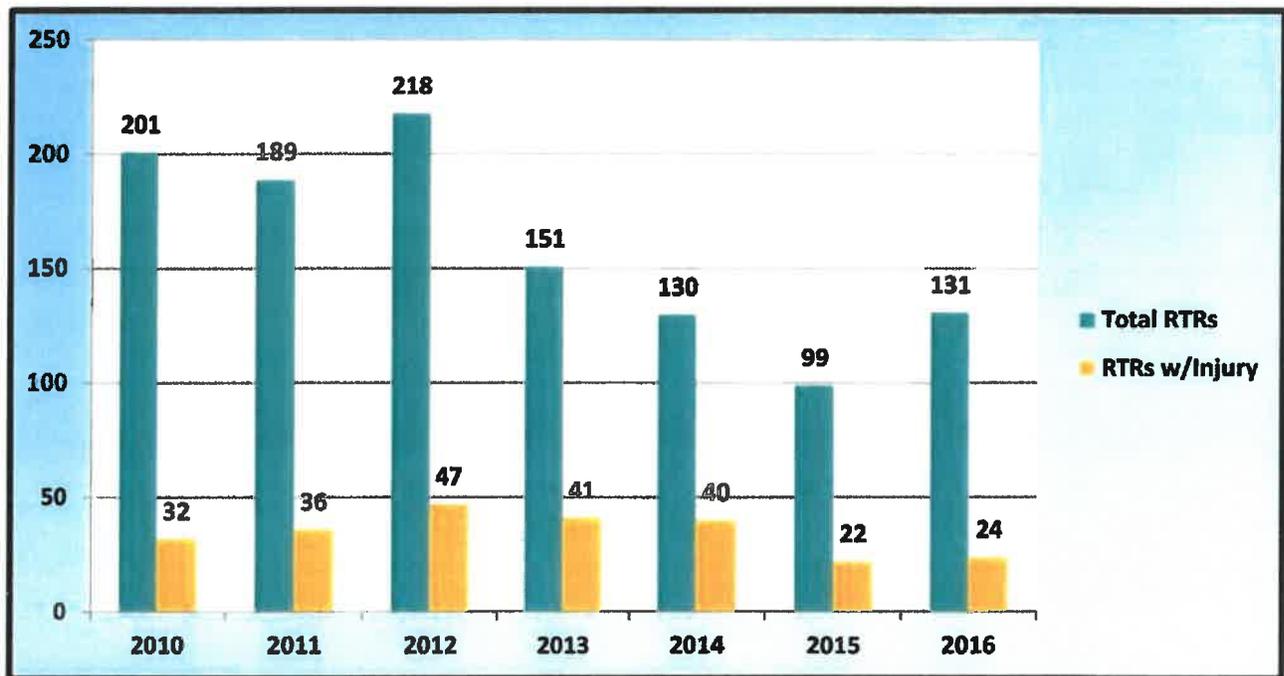
It should be recognized that there is a possibility of injury to officers as they respond to resistance and it is not possible to anticipate every situation that they may face in order to prevent injury. However, officers receive defensive tactics training annually in order to minimize the possibility of injury to themselves and the resisting subject(s). This training is continually updated based upon current trends, research and new information.

During 2016, 24 officers reported 38 types of injuries. The types of injuries are depicted in the table below:

Type of Injury	Number of Injuries
Minor Scrapes and Abrasions	
Face/Head	4
Arm/Elbow	6
Hand/Wrist	3
Knee	8
Unknown	1
Lacerations	
Eye/Face	2
Arm/Elbow	1
Hand	2
Leg/Knee	1
Sprains/Strains	
Knee	1
Hand	2
Groin	1
Exposure to Bodily Fluids	
Blood	3
Broken Bones	3
Total	38

As can be seen above, the noted injuries are largely minor in nature, which again is a direct result of defensive tactics and tactical training received by officers throughout their careers. This is not to minimize the fact that a serious injury can occur at any time regardless of the type and amount of training received as police work is inherently dangerous and the potential for responding to a volatile situation is always a factor, as evidenced by the three recorded broken bones this year. In 2016, injuries to the knees was the most common. Knee injuries accounted for 26% of the injuries incurred while responding to resistance in 2016. This is a considerable decrease from the 37% in 2015. Though the number was reduced, injuries to the hand/wrist may be an indicator that an officer's force response was less than optimal-as strikes with a closed fist are not generally recommended and have led to injuries in the past. The use of strikes other than those involving the fists has been a continued focus of defensive tactics training.

Finally, the next chart shows the year to year comparison of documented responses to resistance that have resulted in injuries to officers. During the 2016 calendar year, officers documented 131 responses to resistance, 24 of which (or 18.3%) resulted in officers being injured. This ended a three year trend where documented responses to resistance has declined but the percentage of those involving officer injury had increased. This year the number of incidents increased, though the overall percentage still trended downward. Which would seem to indicate an improvement in physical skills and officer safety training.



Response to Resistance by Subject

The majority of persons upon whom police responded to resistance with force in 2016 were white males (52.6%) followed by black males (26.7%). Both black females and white females accounted for 11.4% and 6.8% respectively, of the subjects while there were no Hispanic females involved in responses to resistance and only 2 Hispanic males.

**Response to Resistance 2016:
Involved Citizen Demographics**

	Female	Male	Unknown	Total
Arabic	0	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	0
Bi-Racial	0	0	0	0
Black	15	35	0	50
Hispanic	0	2	0	2
Indian	0	0	0	0
Mixed Race	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Polynesian	0	0	0	0
Unknown	1	0	0	1
White	9	69	0	78
Total	25	106	0	131

This demographic breakdown by citizen subject remained largely unchanged from 2015 to 2016. White males still represented the majority of those who resisted officers. There was a decrease of 6.3% in the percentage of black males involved in resistance, though the percentage of black females involved in resistance also showed an increase of 5.4%. There was an increase of .8% in the white female category. There was also a decrease of .5% in the percentage of Hispanic males involved in resistance.

Outside the increase in the percentage of black females, the percentages stayed very similar to remaining demographic when compare to 2015.

Firearms Use in 2016

Animal Control Officers accounted for six of the nine firearms uses in 2016. Patrol officers discharged their weapons three times outside of training in 2016. All of these incidents involved the approved use of the firearm to destroy an animal.

Note: There have been no Officer Involved Shootings since July of 2014.

Policy and Practice

There were no significant policy changes to the Response to Resistance policy in 2016 and no future changes are recommended – although it should be noted that CALEA will be requesting comments on proposed standards relating to use of force data reporting and analysis which may prompt changes to our current policy.

Recommendations Based Upon 2016 Analysis

As we must continue to be innovative in policy, training and practice when considering response to resistance, the following are recommendations based upon current trends and information contained in this analysis:

- Continued focus and training on de-escalation tactics in order to avoid the need to respond to resistance is strongly recommended. Continued improvement of communication skills will lead to legitimacy in the community and reinforce the practice of procedural justice.
- A continued focus on “officer wellness” is also recommended to ensure that officers have the maximum potential to make critical decisions and optimal physical performance when required to respond to resistance.
- Continued expansion of CIT (Crisis Intervention Training) for officers assigned to Patrol and Investigative duties would be beneficial when engaged with the growing segment of society that struggles with mental health issues and comes into contact with the criminal justice system.
- It is recommended that significant statistics that are measured by the department have a beat and grid attached to them. Attaching a beat and grid to the metric allows the department to better deploy its resources to address issues concerning an area. It also allows the department to track trends and prepare for future events.
- Finally, as recommended in last year’s analysis, the expansion of the Educational Incentive Program to include an incentive for associate degrees and master’s level degrees due to the correlation between education level and force usage as discussed in the Executive Summary of this report. Also, further research for this year’s report indicated there may be a maturity aspect to these findings as well. In light of this, possibly raising the hiring age and the requirement of an associate degree. This could be accomplished by removing the age requirement of the Cadet Program and the re-introduction of college course participation while in the program and purposeful progression to a 4 year college degree.
- Continue discussion by the Use of Force Committee on the position of “sul” and actually pointing a gun being documented in the RTR/Use of Force report.

