Response to Resistance
2023

"The mission of the Glendale Police Department is to protect the lives and property of the people we serve"

Glendale Police Department

Contents

Introduction

Information Systems

Response to resistance (RR) data is tracked within the Glendale Police Department (GPD) using two software solutions: BlueTeam and IAPro. BlueTeam allows supervisors and officers to enter and manage incidents using a browser-based web application. Incidents such as use of force, complaints, field-level discipline, vehicle accidents, and pursuits are then routed through chain of command with review and approval processes at each step.

IAPro allows the Professional Standards Unit the ability to link various file types to cases or incidents, as well as the ability to monitor caseloads, ensuring casework is properly documented and completed in a timely manner. IAPro also provides a broad range of prebuilt statistical reports presenting aggregate, trend, and comparison data. Additionally, IAPro has the capability for users to create ad hoc reports and analysis through a built-in query builder.

IAPro Incident Data

During 2023, there have been 708 distinct responses to resistance incident reports in IAPro with 1,487 involved officers. This overall total number of incidents can be broken out into several categories: type of force, reason for use of force, suspect resistance reason, suspect arrested, and injuries for suspects and officers. Analysis will also include time of day and day of week information, as well as age, gender, and race.

The most cited method of force for 2023 included firearm displayed, followed by hand/leg strike, and control hold. There was a 10% decrease in response to resistance incident reports from 2022 to 2023 in addition to a 16.0% decrease in officers involved.

| Type of force	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change
Breeched Door/Pointed Weapon	0	0	1	1	0%
Chemical Agents	41	68	62	52	-16%
Control Hold	83	78	73	77	5%
Firearm Deployed	8	7	6	3	-50%
Firearm Displayed	1231	1260	1393	1142	-18%
FN 303 Displayed	34	32	21	9	-57%
Fn303 Deployed	26	14	25	13	-48%
Hand/ Leg Strike	77	67	85	82	-4%
Impact Push	13	12	12	10	-17%
Impact Weapon	0	0	4	1	-75%
Taser Display	50	53	52	32	-38%
Taser Threat	10	11	3	9	200%
Taser Three Point	0	0	3	3	0%
Taser Probe	82	66	72	75	4%
Taser Drive Stun	48	53	62	52	-16%
SWAT	79	53	82	64	-22%

One type of force that is reported separately from IAPro is canine deployments. In 2023, there were a total of 96 canine deployments with 10 instances that resulted in a bite. Canine bites only account for 10% of all canine deployments and 96 arrests were made in 2023.
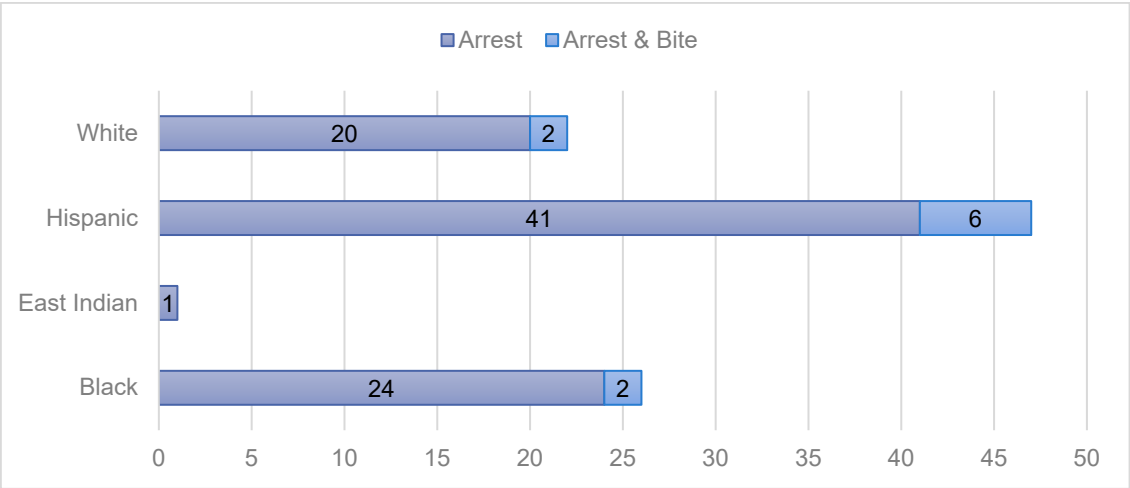
Overall, there was a 21% decrease in canine deployments from 2022 to 2023 with 25 fewer deployments. There was a 20% decrease in arrests for the year; similarly, there was also a 29% decrease in arrests that resulted in a bite from a canine with 4 less incidents from 2022 to 2023.
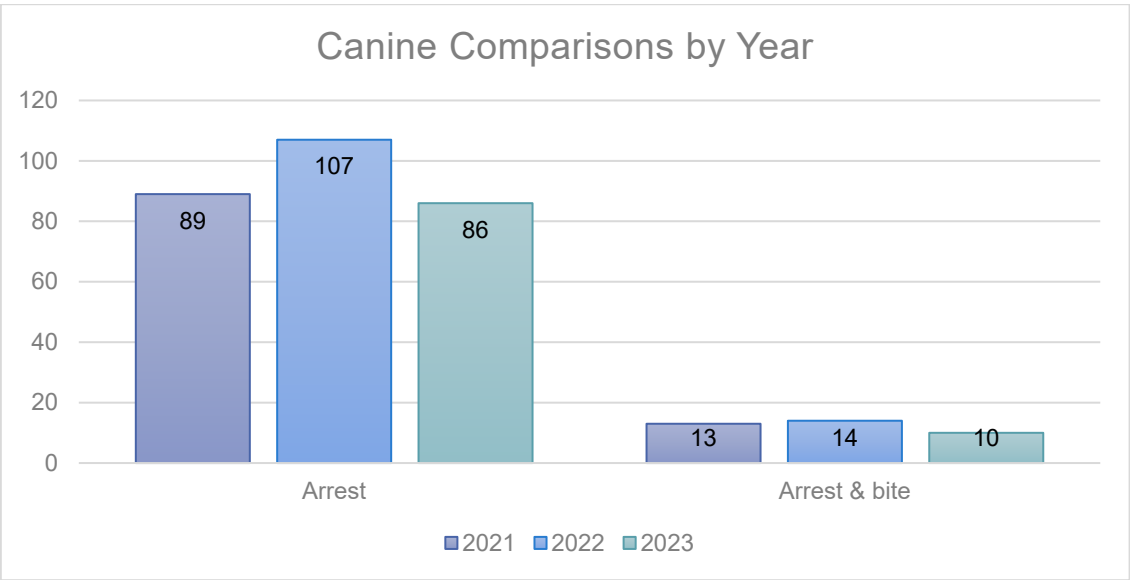
The top two reasons for use-of-force included preventing escape and non-compliance, which accounted for 73% of the 708 incidents recorded. These reasons have been consistent for the last four years.

Reason for Use-of-Force
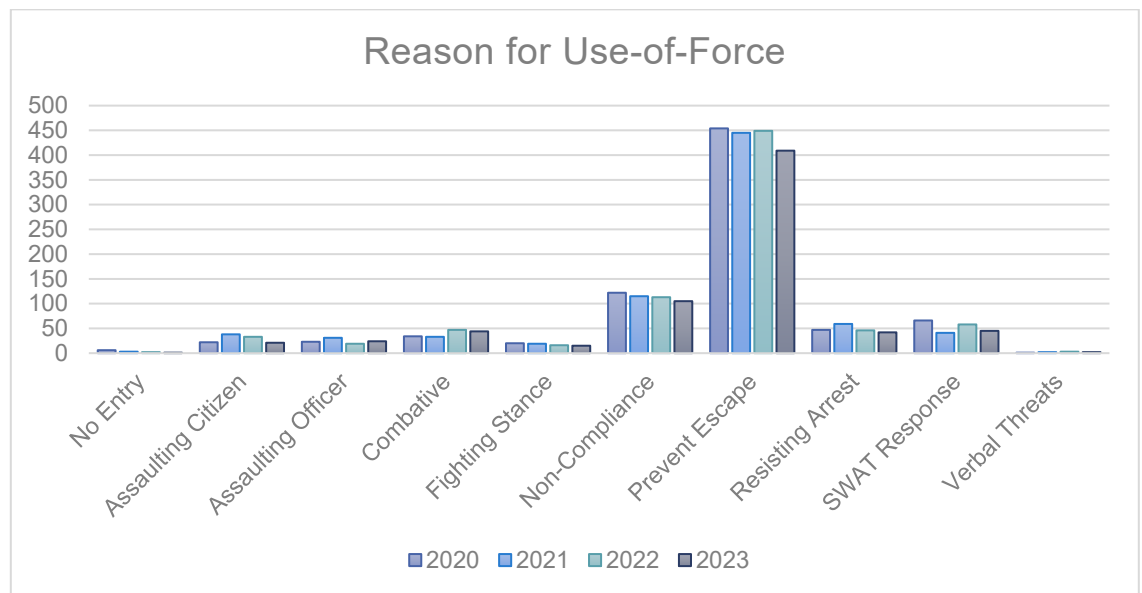
Assaulting an officer had the largest increase for 2023 with a 26% increase from the previous year. All other categories had decrease from 2022 to 2023. Assaulting a Citizen had the largest decrease with a 36% reduction.

| Reason for Use-of-Force	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change
No Entry	6	3	2	1	-50%
Assaulting Citizen	22	38	33	21	-36%
Assaulting Officer	23	31	19	24	26%
Combative	34	33	47	44	-6%
Fighting Stance	20	19	16	15	-6%
Non-Compliance	122	115	113	105	-7%
Prevent Escape	454	445	449	409	-9%
Resisting Arrest	47	59	46	42	-9%
SWAT Response	66	41	58	45	-22%
Verbal Threats	1	2	3	2	-33%
Total	**795**	**786**	**786**	**708**	

Suspect resistance reasons are captured on a continuum ranging from verbally non-compliant to aggravated active aggression. As indicated below, immediate compliance is the highest reported resistance type making up 48% of all types of resistance. The second most reported suspect resistance reason was verbal non-compliance (14%) followed by defensive resistance (14%). These three suspect resistance categories make up 76% of all documented reasons.

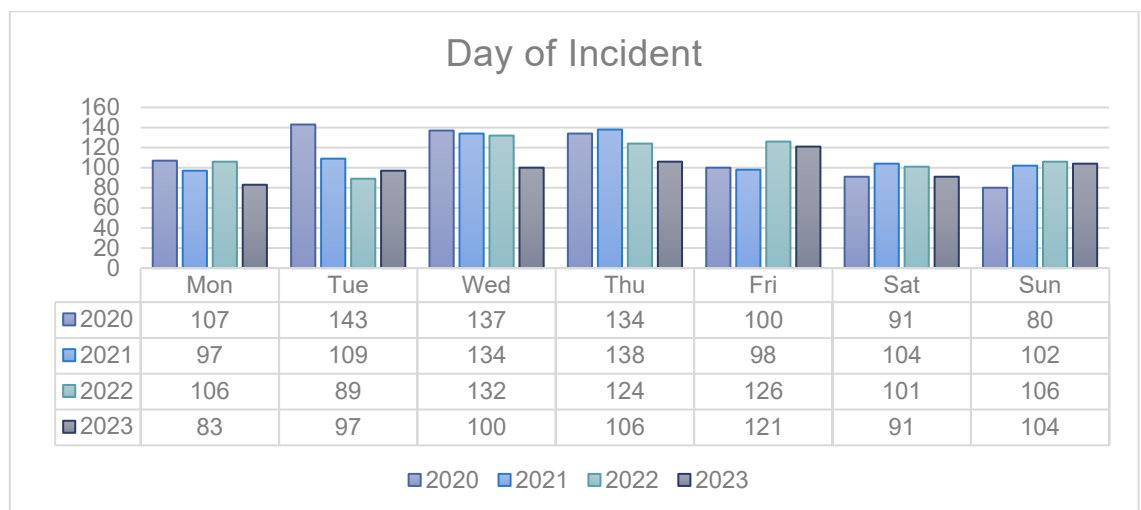| Suspect Resistance	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change
Active Aggression	70	88	63	71	13%
Aggravated Active Aggression	17	14	15	9	-40%
Attempt to Injure Self	7	16	7	10	43%
Defensive Resistance	135	176	184	170	-8%
Immediate Compliance	609	640	696	596	-14%
Passive Resistance	133	139	160	124	-23%
Psychological Intimidation	94	102	93	82	-12%
Verbal Non-Compliance	164	188	174	174	0%
Total	1229	1363	1392	1236	

Suspects were arrested 73% of the time in conjunction with use of force with 515 incidents for 2023. This is a 9% decrease in suspects arrested for the year.

Suspect Arrested in Conjunction with Use of Force
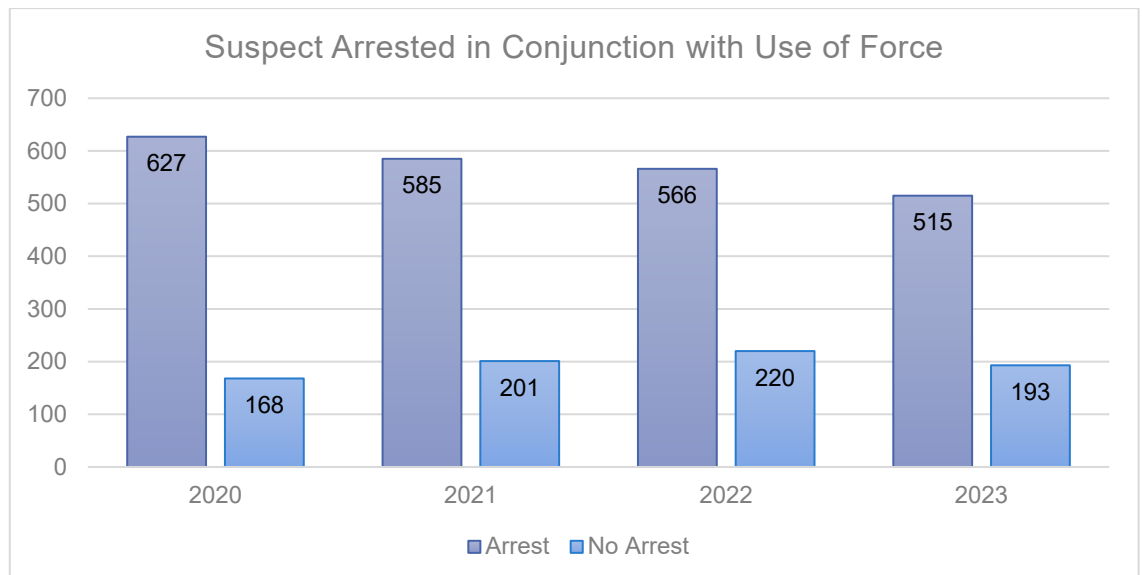
When reviewing time data of response to resistance occurrences, 2:00 p.m., and 6:00 p.m. had the highest number of incidents with 45 each, followed by 4:00 p.m. with 44 and 1:00 a.m. with 39. These times accounted for 24% of the 708 total response to resistance incidents for 2023.
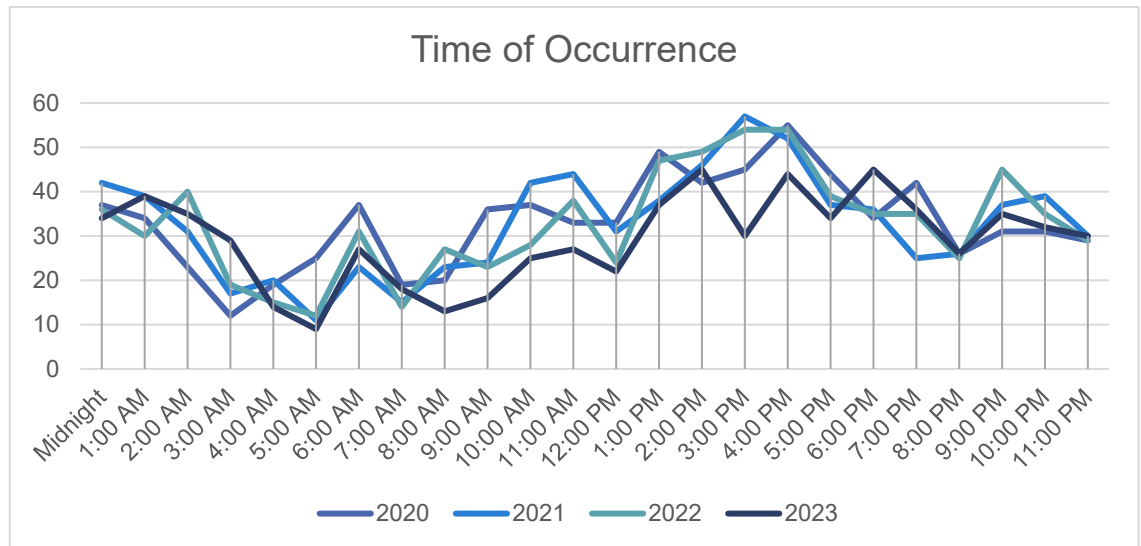
Additionally, the day of the week with the most response to resistance incidents occurred on Friday with 121 total incidents. This day accounted for 17% of the 708 incidents. This is a change from 2022 where Wednesday had the highest number of incidents. Monday accounted for the least number of incidents with 83 for 2023.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
2020	107	143	137	134	100	91	80
2021	97	109	134	138	98	104	102
2022	106	89	132	124	126	101	106
2023	83	97	100	106	121	91	104

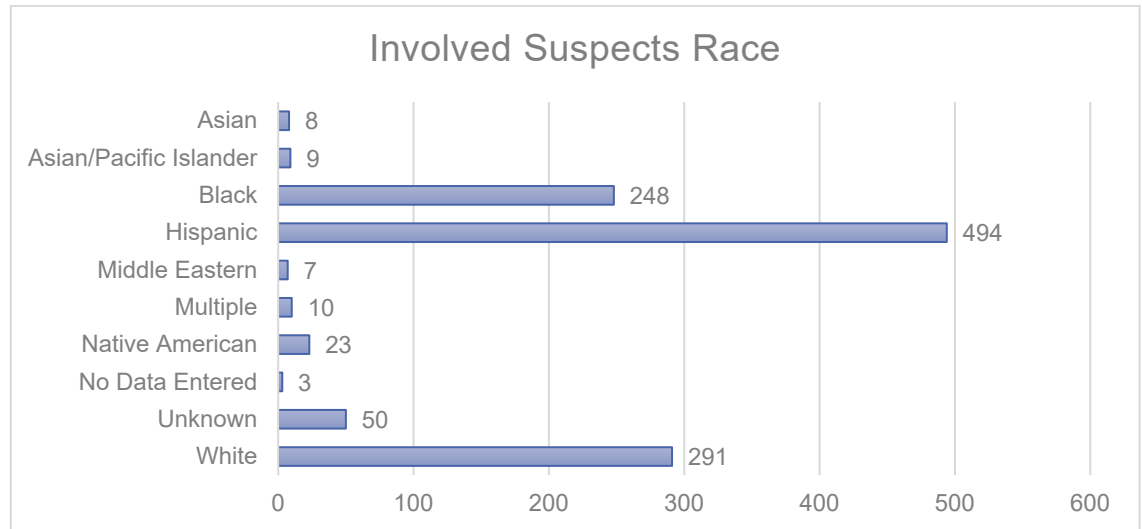A total of 103 injuries for both suspects and officers were reported in conjunction with use-of-force during 2023. This is a 4% increase from 2022 to 2023 with 4 additional injuries reported. Injuries to suspects occurred in 11% of the 708 incidents reported for the year and injuries to officers occurred in 4% of the reported response to resistance incidents.

Injuries in Conjunction with use-of-force	Suspect	Percent	Officer	Percent
No	630	89%	683	96%
Yes	78	11%	25	4%
Total	708		708	

New categories being reported in IAPro include gender, race, and age of the suspects. There was a total of 1,143 involved suspects in the 708 responses to resistance incidents for 2023. This is a 13% decrease in suspects involved in response to resistance incidents from 2022 to 2023. Seventy-six percent of involved suspects were male. There was one incident where gender was unknown.
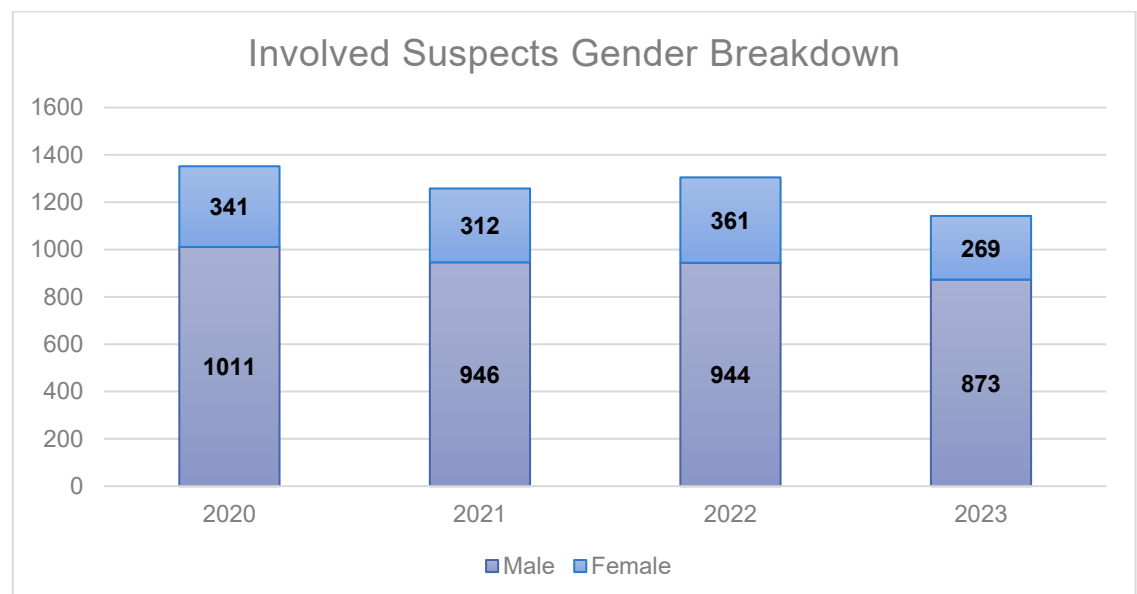
Of the 1,143 involved suspects, 43% were Hispanic and 25% were White. These two categories account for 69% of all involved suspects.

Involved Suspects Race

| Race	Count
Asian	8
Asian/Pacific Islander	9
Black	248
Hispanic	494
Middle Eastern	7
Multiple	10
Native American	23
No Data Entered	3
Unknown	50
White	291

There was an increase in involved suspects that were Asian, Native American, and Multiple races. There was also a 52% increase in suspects with an unknown race. Involved suspects who were Hispanic and White each had a 19% decrease from 2022 to 2023.

Involved Suspects Race Breakdown	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change
Asian	3	5	5	8	60%
Asian/Pacific Islander	0	5	0	9	*NC
Black	307	265	258	248	-4%
Hispanic	539	537	610	494	-19%
Middle Eastern	15	11	7	7	0%
Native American	15	14	18	23	28%
Multiple	0	11	8	10	25%
White	346	327	360	291	-19%
Unknown	29	19	33	50	52%
No Data Entered	101	67	9	3	-67%
Total	1355	1261	1308	1143	

*Not Calculable

Age for involved suspects are broken down into 5 categories as shown below. Ages 20 – 29 accounted for 29% of involved suspects followed ages 30 – 39 with 25% of the total. These were the two largest age categories reported in 2023 and accounted for 54% of all involved suspects.
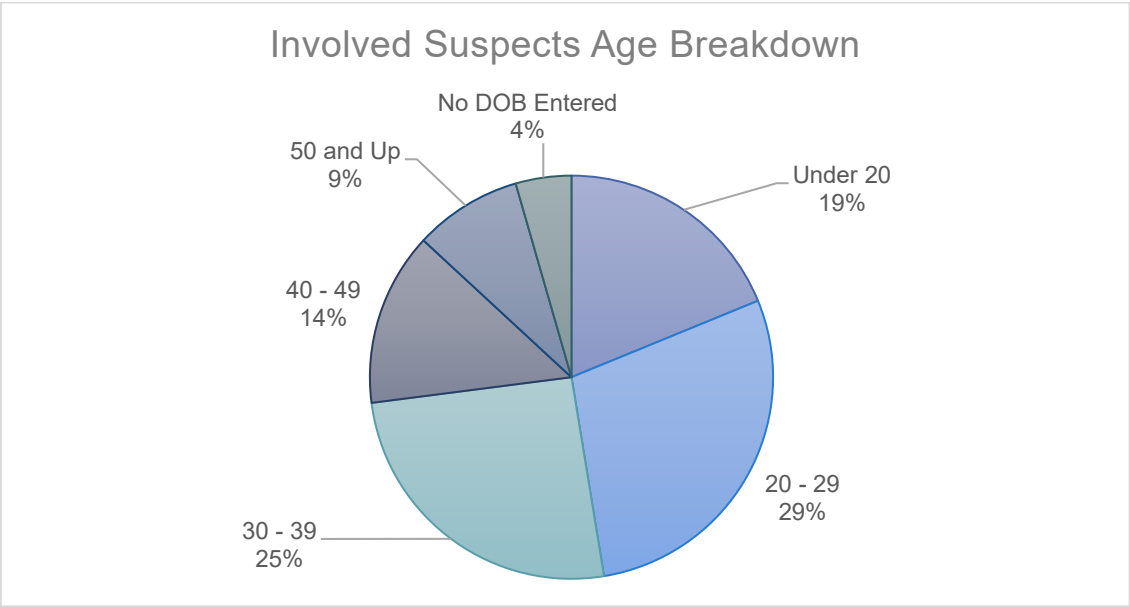
There was an 13% increase with involved suspects under the age of 20 with an additional 25 incidents from 2022. For age groups 30 -39 and 50 and up, there was a 26% decrease for both categories in 2023.

Involved Suspects Age Breakdown	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Change
Under 20	244	206	190	215	13%
20 - 29	456	421	375	327	-13%
30 - 39	363	336	395	292	-26%
40 - 49	173	178	185	159	-14%
50 and Up	94	87	134	99	-26%
No DOB Entered	25	34	29	51	76%
Total	**1355**	**1262**	**1308**	**1143**	

One fundamental question from a response to resistance incident is the effectiveness of the force used. In 2023, 88% of the types of forced used during an incident were effective and achieved the desired outcome. There was no decrease effectiveness from 2022 to 2023.

Type of force	Effective #	Effective %	Not Effective #	Not Effective %	Total
Breeched Door/Pointed Weapon	1	100%	0	0%	1
Chemical Agents	42	81%	10	19%	52
Control Hold	48	62%	29	38%	77
Firearm Deployed	3	100%	0	0%	3
Firearm Displayed	1082	95%	60	5%	1142
FN 303 Displayed	9	100%	0	0%	9
Fn303 Deployed	9	69%	4	31%	13
Hand/ Leg Strike	48	59%	34	41%	82
Impact Push	9	90%	1	10%	10
Impact Weapon	1	100%	0	0%	1
Taser Display	27	84%	5	16%	32
Taser Threat	6	67%	3	33%	9
Taser Three Point	2	67%	1	33%	3
Taser Probe	37	49%	38	51%	75
Taser Drive Stun	45	87%	7	13%	52
SWAT	64	100%	0	0%	64

As previously stated, the most cited method of force for 2023 included firearm displayed, followed by hand/leg strike, and control hold. Firearm displayed was effective 95% of the time and hand/leg strike was effective 59% of the time. SWAT was the most effective type of force with 100% effectiveness in 64 incidents for 2023.

Administrative Investigations Data

Administrative Investigations are conducted any time a complaint is raised by a citizen or a member of the police department. The outcome of any administrative investigation can fall into one of four categories:

1. **Sustained** - The investigation disclosed sufficient evidence to clearly prove the allegations made in the complaint. The allegations in the complaint are substantially true and the employee's conduct is improper.

2. **Unfounded -** The investigation disclosed that the named employee was not involved in the alleged incident.

3. **Exonerated** - The acts which provided the basis for the complaint or allegation occurred, however, investigation revealed that the acts were justified, lawful, and within accepted procedure and policy. The employee's conduct was as alleged (or very similar to the allegations) but was proper conduct.

4. **Not sustained** – The investigation failed to disclose sufficient evident to prove the allegation made in the complaint. The allegation in the complain may or may not be true; there is insufficient evidence to reach a conclusion.

Total Response to Resistance Investigations: 18

Citizen Initiated Complaints: 0
Internal Initiated Complaints: 18

Outcome:

	Exonerated	*Sustained*	*Not Sustained*	*Unfounded*	*Pending Panel*
*Finding	18	4	0	0	0

**Three investigation involved more than one employee. Outcomes are based on the individual officers involved.*

Response to Resistance Comparisons to Calls for Service:

	Total Contacts (CFS + Self-Initiated)	*Total Response to Resistance Incidents*	*Percentage (Contacts necessitating force)*	*Ratio*
2023	175,586	708	0.40%	1 in every 248 total contacts

In 2023 there were 175,586 calls for service that were dispatched a Glendale Police officer. This total includes self-initiated calls where an officer can create a call for service for events that they observe happening in real time, performing intensive patrol in an area, or making a field contact with a person. Of the 175,586 calls for service, 1 in every 248 contacts resulted in a response to resistance or 0.40% of the time. While use of force is a rare occurrence, the Glendale Police Department is dedicated to protecting the rights of all citizens and we carefully investigate all complaints related to police service and/or police misconduct.

Contact Information

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