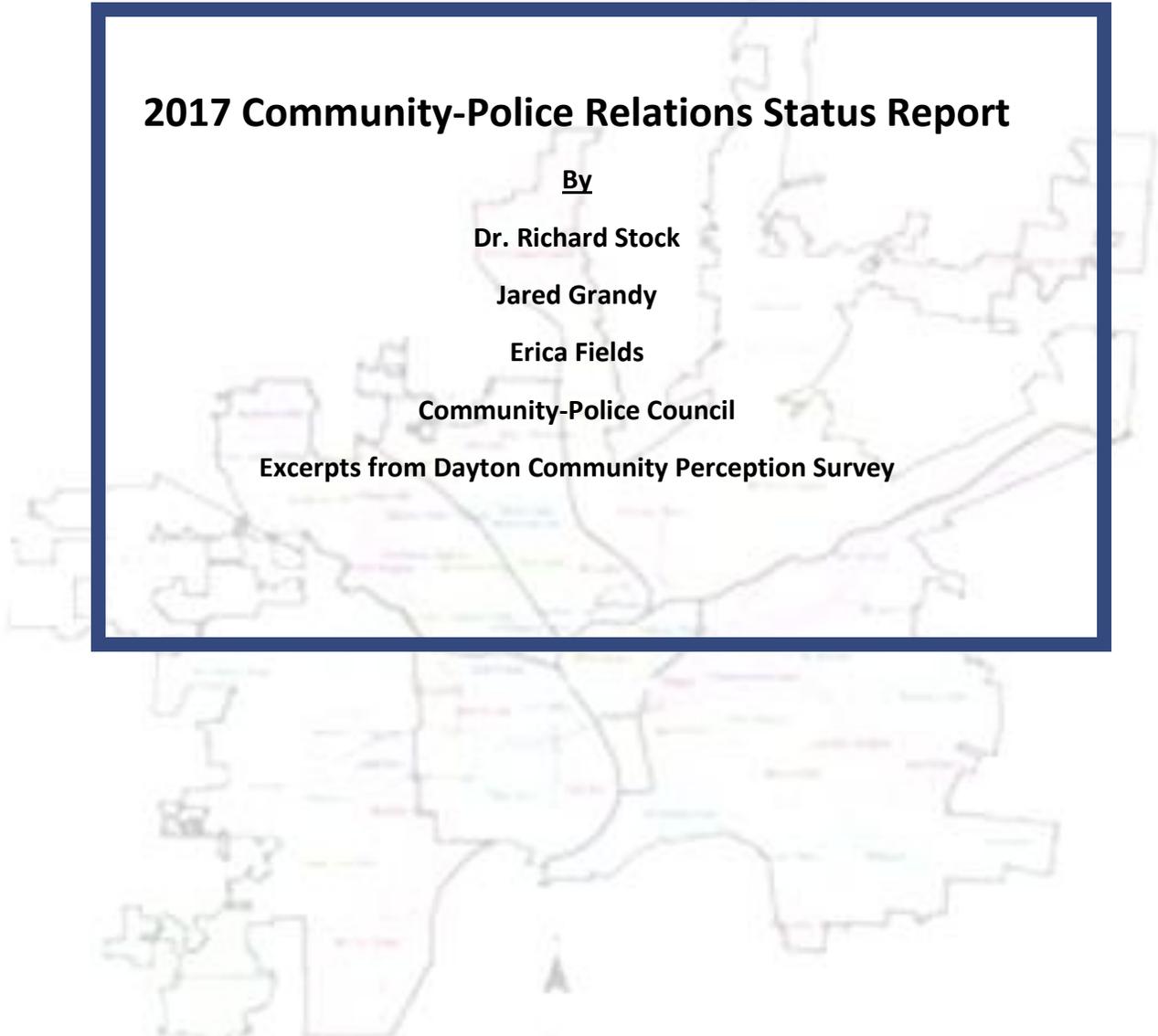




## 2017 Dayton Community-Police Relations Status Report





# **2017 Community-Police Relations Status Report**

**By**

**Dr. Richard Stock**

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**Community-Police Council**

**Excerpts from Dayton Community Perception Survey**

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BRG provides economic analysis, program evaluation and focus group services as part of the School of Business Administration at UD. In the program evaluation area, Dr. Stock has conducted several program evaluations over the last 12 years in the greater Dayton area in education, health and housing.

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# Introduction

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The 2017 Community-Police relations status report is a collection of data from 3 sources

1. Dayton Police Department incident and complaint data analyzed by Dr. Richard Stock and the CPC Data Committee.
2. Qualitative data collected from listening sessions hosted by the Community Police Council
3. Dayton Citizens Perception Survey results as they relate to the Dayton Police Officers

The purpose of this report is to update City of Dayton residents on the status of community-police relations here in Dayton, Ohio. This Report only reflects community sentiment to the extent that citizens reported possible police misconduct to the Professional Standards Bureau or Department Supervisor, attended listening sessions, and responded to the Dayton Community Perception Survey. This report includes recommendations and next steps for the future. The Community Police Council hopes that you will join us in our efforts to build relationships of mutual trust, fairness, respect and accountability.

# Police Council Executive Summary -Data Report

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The Community Police Council (CPC) is excited to present you with the CPC Data Committee Data Report. We hope that you read this document carefully and use its contents to help inform any questions you may have or any topics you wish to discuss.

The CPC is a body of community leaders, city officials and Dayton police officers who convene monthly and operate under the core values of mutual accountability, fairness, respect and trust. Since 2011, the CPC has consistently brought both community and police officers to the table in effort to build positive and working relationships between Dayton police officers and the residents they serve.

In the spirit of trust and accountability, the CPC assembled a data subcommittee to review police data as relates to police-citizen interaction. The committee collected data and analyzed what the data says about community police relations here in Dayton, Ohio. The information reported here is data garnered from administrative reports and citizen complaints from the beginning of 2014 through the end of 2016. The committee observed 1,386 incidents, which include 506 citizens' complaints and 880 internally generated investigations. It is important to note, these numbers amount to a fraction of all interactions that DPD officers have with citizens and the data reported here is from a limited number of categories that are of community concern. To help put this data into perspective please consider that there were a total of 35,909 arrests made in the time period observed, about a quarter of which (24.42%) were for gun crimes.

Immediately below you will find summary highlights of the complete report; however we encourage you to digest the entire document and engage the CPC with your thoughts for we are interested in continuing to an environment of fairness, respect, mutual accountability, and trust.

## Summary Highlights

<b>Report Highlights from 2014-2016</b>	
Total number of Incidents	1386
Use of force reported internally*	472
Use of force reported by citizens*	53
Poor conduct of officer reported by citizens*	195
Reports for lack of service	59
Number of vehicle pursuits	39
Number of forced entries	212
Accusations of racial profiling/bias	17

\*When force is used while making arrest DPD officers are required to report it. This number reflects here the number of times officers used force. \*This number reflects the number of times that citizens alleged that officers used excessive force. \*Poor Conduct was created by combining the following Allegation codes together, (*Discourtesy/ Disrespect, Disrespect, Harassment, Misconduct, Profane Language, Rude, Strip Search and Unprofessional*).

## Executive Summary- Disposition Highlights

There are 4 possible dispositions/findings for an investigation, sustained, not sustained, exonerated and unfounded.

Dispositions Explained	
Sustained-	Evidenced proved that the incident occurred and it was unlawful
Not Sustained-	No evidence to prove or disprove that the incident occurred
Exonerated-	Evidenced proved incident occurred but it was lawful
Unfounded-	Evidence proved incident did not occur

Disposition Highlights		
Disposition	#	%
Sustained	106	7.6
Not Sustained	95	6.9
Exonerated	939	67.7
Unfounded	246	17.7
Grand Total	1386	100

Disposition by Race*				
Race of citizen	Black	White	Other	Total
Type of Disposition	#	#	#	
Sustained	40	50	16	106
Not Sustained	37	46	12	95
Exonerated	472	299	168	939
Unfounded	137	88	21	246
Grand Total	686	483	217	1386

\*100% of sustained incidents result in disciplinary action. Action taken can range from an oral reprimand to specification and charges.

# Listening Sessions Summery

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## What are listening Sessions?

The Community Police Council in partnership with the Dayton Mediation Center and the Dayton Police Department has hosted community forums where the community has been invited to sit down and speak with Dayton Police Officers. Here, community members have expressed hopes, fears, concerns, and commendations with police officers who patrol their neighborhoods. Below are the topics (“Themes”) of conversations that were constantly brought to the CPC’s attention. A summary of the concerns as well as the DPD and/or the CPCs response to the stated concerns are illustrated in this document, starting on page 19.

## Major Themes

**Police Presence**

**Use of Force and Shooting**

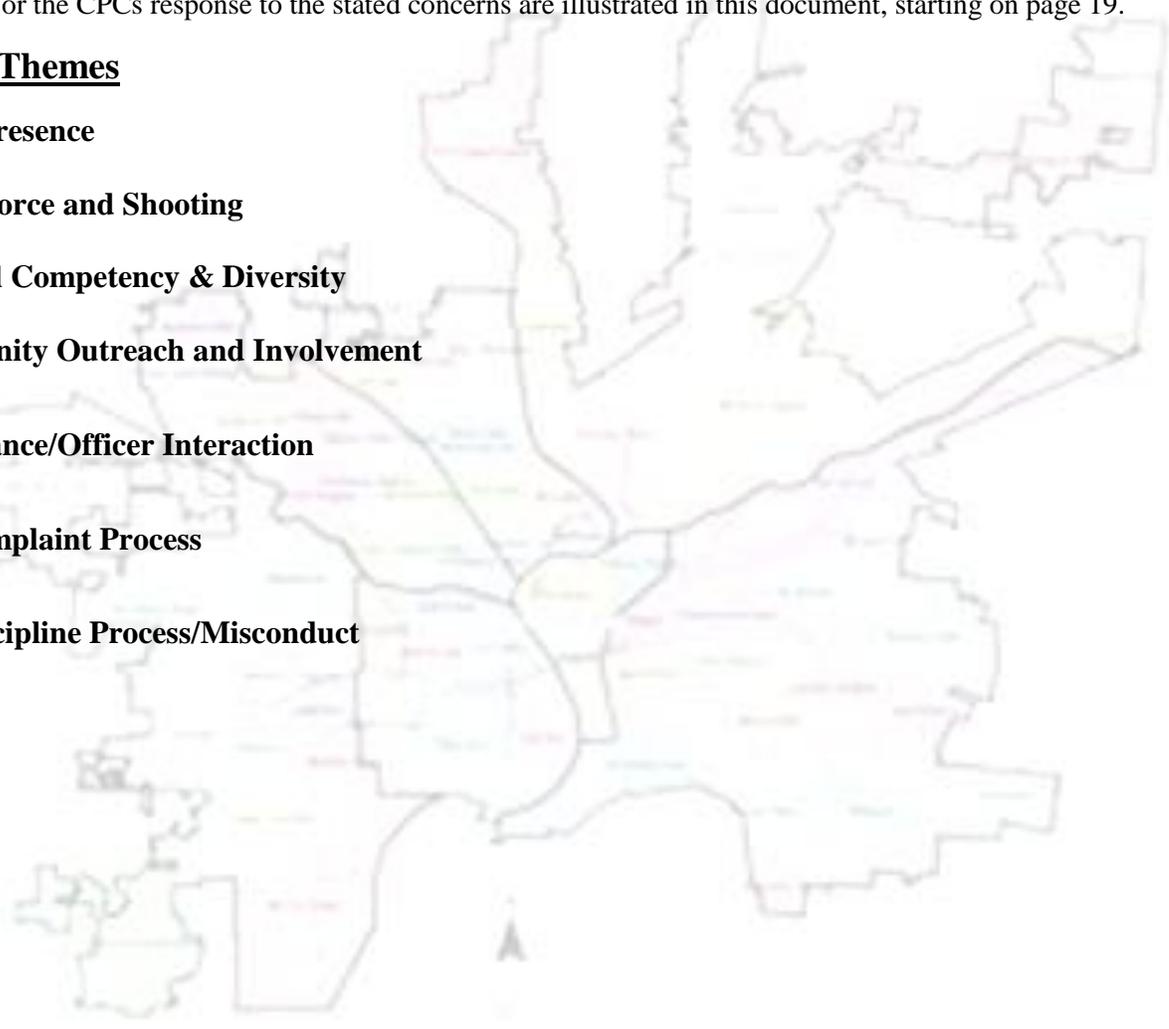
**Cultural Competency & Diversity**

**Community Outreach and Involvement**

**Compliance/Officer Interaction**

**The Complaint Process**

**The Discipline Process/Misconduct**

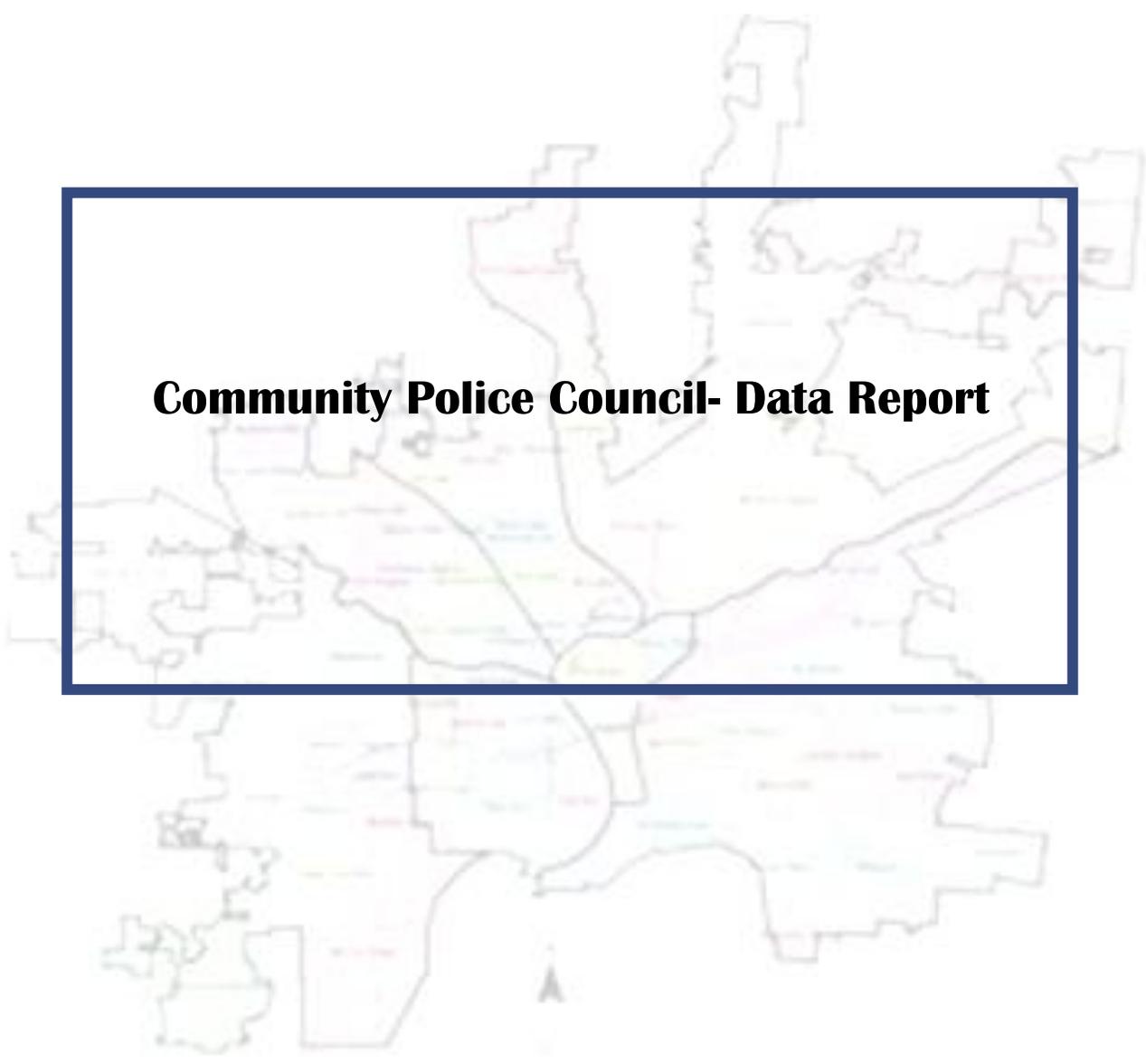


## Survey Results-Summary

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Overall the Dayton Community Perception Survey indicates that most residents have a favorable view of Dayton Police Officers. However, the results also show some differences in perceptions depending on race and neighborhood. Immediately below are the overall results for four of the six questions asked regarding Dayton Police Officers. For full results including race and neighborhood breakdown see report starting on page 26. For future analysis of the survey results as they relate to community-police relation go to [www.DaytonCPR.com](http://www.DaytonCPR.com) or [click here](#).

Respect shown by Police	Respect for Dayton Police
<p>Very Respectful-40%            Somewhat Respectful -34%            Somewhat Disrespectful -8%            Very Disrespectful- 4%            Not Sure- 14%</p>	<p>A Great Deal – 62%            Some-32%            Hardly Any-6%</p>
DPD Enforces Law Consistently Regardless of Race	Police Presence Appropriate for Need of the Neighborhood
<p>Strongly Agree-16%            Agree- 26%            Neutral-20%            Disagree-11%            Strongly Disagree-7%            Not Sure-20%</p>	<p>Strongly Agree-13%            Agree-38%            Neutral-20%            Disagree-14%            Strongly Disagree-7%            Not Sure-8%</p>



**Community Police Council- Data Report**

# Potential Uses of IAPRO Data- CPC Data Report

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Richard Stock, PhD.  
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## I. Introduction and Summary Findings

One source of data on Dayton Police Department interaction with citizens is contained in administrative records gathered by the Professional Standards Bureau.<sup>1</sup> These records contain information on discipline investigations. These administrative investigations are initiated either internally or by a citizen's complaint. The records are contained in a database associated with IAPRO. IAPRO is a full service software designed to facilitate case management for internal affairs/professional standards departments. Blue Team is a web enabled application designed to work with IAPRO that permits supervisors out in the field to initiate an investigation by entering information on citizen complaints and internal situations such as, uses-of-force, vehicle accidents and pursuits, and firearm discharges. Investigations into these incidents are required as a matter of policy.

In the report that follows two things are provided, a description of the investigation process and descriptive tables pulled from the investigation data base from 2014 to 2016. The goal is to illustrate the type of routine reports the Dayton Police Department could provide on an ongoing basis and suggest some potential uses of the data for building better police-community relations.

**Source of the data:** Of the 1386 incidents recorded from 2014 to 2016, the great majority are initiated due to internal police procedures that investigations must be conducted for situations involving *Use of Force*, *Forced Entry*, *Vehicle Accidents* and *Pursuits*, *Firearm Discharges* and a variety of other causes, (see Table 1). Slightly less than a quarter of the investigations are initiated due to external *Complaint Receipts* or formal *Citizen Complaints*.

**Nature of the data:** Three primary categories dominate the 1386 observations, *Use of Force* with 472 observations, *Forced Entry* with 212 observations and the consolidated category *Poor Conduct* with 195 observations, (see Table 2). Note that the first two are linked to required investigations under current police department policy. For *Use of Force* and *Forced Entry* there is little variation in the total number of observations by year across the three year time period. By contrast, *Poor Conduct* has a substantial decrease in observations with 82 in 2014, 65 in 2015 and 48 in 2016. *Alleged Force* allegations also decreased from 28 in 2014 to 14 by 2016.

**Field Investigation:** It is important to emphasize that the initial field level investigation is extensively documented. Written statements are taken; reports are required; all available video and audio is collected, photographs are taken and all available reports, (MIS, CAD, DIBRS, Citations, medical, booking, FIC, etc.) are collected. Any element of the written report that is viewed as incomplete as it proceeds up the chain of command may result in the report being sent back down for further clarification.

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that the descriptions of the investigative process and definitions are pulled from a PowerPoint "Citizen Complaints, Investigation Process and Routing" developed by Sergeant Robert J. Rike, Professional Standards Bureau Supervisor

**Dispositions and Findings Overall:** There are 4 possible dispositions/findings for an investigation, *Sustained* (sufficient evidence to show wrongful act occurred), *Not Sustained* (unable to find sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegations of the wrongful act), *Exonerated* (act occurred but was lawful), and *Unfounded* (alleged act did not occur or there is no credible evidence to support the complaint).

For those incident categories that are generated as a routine matter of internal policy, (*Use of Force, Forced Entry, Firearm Discharge, Vehicle Accident and Vehicle Pursuit*), *Exonerated* is the primary disposition instead of *Unfounded* because the fact the action took place is not under dispute, (see Table 3). Of the 7 categories of most concern in police-citizen interactions, (*Use of Force, Forced Entry, Alleged Force, Lack of Service, Poor Conduct, Racial Profiling/Bias and Vehicle Pursuit*), the percent *Sustained* is only above 5% for *Poor Conduct*, (9%) and *Vehicle Pursuit*, (5%). The 3 categories where *Not Sustained* has its highest shares, (*Poor Conduct*, (26%), *Lack of Service*, (24%), and *Alleged Force*, (18%)) are categories that are most dependent on finding “sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegations of the wrongful act made in the complaint” because there may be no witnesses to the situation other than the citizen and police officer involved.

**Race Differentials in Share of Incidents:** For this initial report, the data on citizens’ complaints and internal administrative investigations is compared to aggregate city demographic regarding race (i.e. black and white). The use of racial demographics of the entire city is rudimentary as a basis of comparison and can lead to inaccurate conclusions of the influence of race with regard to police activity, as well as any conclusions about disparate treatment of citizens by police officers. This is why the data committee will not draw any conclusions about racial bias or systemic racism within the Dayton Police Department based on this analysis. The data shows that in many of the major incident/ allegations categories, African American citizens are involved at rates higher than their 41% share of the city’s population, (see Table 4). This is true for *Use of Force*, (62% of cases), *Poor Conduct*, (49%), *Alleged Force*, (53%), *Vehicle Pursuit*, (92%) and *Racial Profiling/ Bias*, (76%). However, these tabulations are based on very small sample sizes, and enough analysis is yet to be done to provide an explanation as to why this may be at this stage of the process. The recommendations made at the end of this report are made in the spirit of perpetuating transparency and trust between the community and the Dayton Police Department.

**Dispositions/ Findings by Race:** There is little difference in the percent of dispositions that are *Sustained* by race in any Incident/ Allegation category. In every incident/ allegation category, the percent of dispositions that are *Sustained* is slightly higher for whites than for blacks but the differentials are not substantial except in a few cases where the numbers sustained are very low for both races. For example, in *Poor Conduct* 6.3% of the cases involving blacks were sustained and 9.1% of cases involving whites but the number of cases sustained, (6 for blacks and 7 for whites), is extremely low. In *Vehicle Pursuit*, only 3% of black cases were sustained while 33% of white cases were but each involved only 1 case that was sustained. The incident / allegation category with the greatest percent sustained, *Violation of Policy*, had 62% of cases involving blacks sustained and 77% of the cases involving whites but note how few cases there are over a 3 year period, (26 and 17 respectively). The incident/ allegation category with the second greatest number of sustained cases, *Vehicle Accidents*, had a virtually identical percent of black and white cases sustained, (24% and 27%).

### **Recommendation 1**

As a way to build greater community trust, it is suggested the Community Police Council take advantage of the current professional process the police department utilizes by having a citizen committee routinely review 1) a random sample of those reports that are most closely related to citizen driven complaints and 2) those investigations seen as most important from a police-community viewpoint. The review would serve three

important purposes. First, it reassures the public that routine active citizen oversight of police-citizen interactions is in place. Second, it provides an additional review layer that could provide valuable feedback to the police on how their actions are seen by ordinary citizens. Three, it institutionalizes an immediate citizen role at certain critical times in police-community relations.

## Recommendation 2

On a semi-annual basis the police should provide a set of aggregated tables similar to Tables 1 through 4 that provide basic information on police disciplinary investigations. The purpose is to provide additional transparency to the disciplinary investigation process. The report also serves as a vehicle for further conversation within the community on the disciplinary investigation process and could encourage additional citizen use of the formal complaint process.

### **II. Type of Investigation**

In the initial Blue Team data entry, investigations are coded by Incident Type, (see Table 1, next page).<sup>2</sup> The incident types are *Use of Force*, *Forced Entry*, *Complaint Receipt*, *Citizen Complaint*, *Vehicle Accident*, *Administrative Investigation*, *Firearm Discharge*, *Alleged use of force* and *Vehicle Pursuit*. Note that the incident types are of two types. *Use of Force*, *Forced Entry*, *Vehicle Accident*, *Administrative Investigation*, *Firearm Discharge*, and *Vehicle Pursuit* are initiated from within the police department as a routine policy. For example if force is used or a firearm is discharged an investigation must be initiated. The incident types *Complaint Receipt*, *Citizen Complaint* and *Alleged use of force* are used when a complaint is received in some form from a citizen.

In addition to the Incident type code there is typically a code included for the nature of the Allegation. The allegation code is more often used when the investigation is initiated by a citizen complaint of some type. There is a long list of potential allegations but the most common are *Forced Entry*, *Violation of Policy*, *Misconduct*, *Lack of Service*, *Alleged Force*, *Damaged Property*, *Harassment*, *Unprofessional* and *Rude*.

For five of the internally initiated Incident Type categories, (*Use of Force*, *Forced Entry*, *Vehicle Accident*, *Firearm Discharge* and *Vehicle Pursuit*), the Allegation category is either always or often left blank given the descriptive nature of the incident category and the automatic nature of the investigation. For example, any time force is used, the Dayton Police Department requires an incident report to be entered in Blue Team so *Use of Force* is investigated even in the absence of any allegation. Note that the Allegation code closest to *Use of Force* is “*Alleged use of force*” which is not appropriate when “*Use of Force*” is being acknowledged and an internal investigation is conducted. Similar logic applies to *Firearm Discharge*, *Vehicle Accidents* and *Vehicle Pursuit*. Note that the Incident code “*Forced Entry*” is exactly the same as the Allegation code “*Forced Entry*” and so front-line personnel have often entered the allegation code as well as the incident code for that category.

What should be most striking in Table 1 is how few *Complaint receipts*, (195), *Citizen complaints*, (153) and *Alleged Use of Force*, (53), were filed over the 3 year time period. The concern would be that citizens may not trust that their complaints will be properly investigated.

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<sup>2</sup> The numbers shown in Table 1 are those after “duplicate” records have been removed. An explanation of what is considered duplicative is provided in Appendix A.

Allegation	Incident Type									
	Use of force	Forced entry	Complaint Receipt	Citizen complaint	Vehicle accident	Admin. investigation	Firearm discharge	Alleged Use of Force	Vehicle pursuit	Total
Blank	472	96	10		69	7	60		33	747
Forced Entry		114		2						116
Violation of Policy			6	16	27	27	1	1	3	81
Lack of Service			34	21		4				59
Misconduct			35	16		7		1		59
Alleged Force			4	10				43		57
Damaged Property		4	3	7	27	12	1		1	55
Other			23	11	1	2				37
Harassment			26	8				1		35
Unprofessional			4	21		3				28
Rude			16	8		1				25
Disrespect			9	9						18
Discourtesy/Disrespect			8	7						15
Profane Language			4	5		2		3		14
Racial Profiling			7	5				1		13
MVR Available			2		2			2	1	7
Lost Property				1		3		1		5
Racial Bias			1	3						4
Missed Taser Usage						2			1	3
Excessive Force			1	1						2
MVR Not Available			1	1						2
Stolen Property			1	1						2
Stop Stick Deployment						1				1
Strip Search						1				1
Incident Total	472	214	195	153	126	72	62	53	39	1386
Internally Generated by Police										

Given the overlapping nature of the coding for Incident Type and Allegations, and the similarity between some Allegation codes, a decision was made for descriptive purposes to collapse the two codings into one category and lump similar codes. A new allegation code, Poor Conduct, was created by lumping the following Allegation codes together, (*Discourtesy/ Disrespect, Disrespect, Harassment, Misconduct, Profane Language, Rude, Strip Search and Unprofessional*).

Table 2, below, provides a breakdown of the combined Incident/ Allegation code by Year. Three primary categories dominate the 1386 observations, *Use of Force* with 472 observations, *Forced Entry* with 212 observations and the consolidated category *Poor Conduct* with 195 observations. For *Use of Force* and *Forced Entry* there is little variation in the total number of observations by year across the three year time period. For *Use of Force*, the number of observations only varied from 150 in 2014 to 163 in 2015 and 159 in 2016. Similarly, *Forced Entry* only varied from 62 in 2014 to 78 in 2015 and to 72 in 2016. By contrast, *Poor Conduct* has a substantial decrease in observations with 82 in 2014, 65 in 2015 and 48 in 2016. Two

other categories saw noticeable decreases from 2014 to 2016. *Alleged Force* allegations decreased from 28 in 2014 to 14 by 2016. *Lack of Service* allegations declined from 24 in 2014 and 25 in 2015 to 10 in 2016.

Incident/ Allegation Code	Year			Total
	2014	2015	2016	
Use of Force	150	163	159	472
Forced Entry	62	78	72	212
Poor Conduct	82	65	48	195
Vehicle Accident	37	27	32	96
Firearm Discharge	31	11	19	61
Alleged Force/ Excessive Force	28	18	14	60
Lack of Service	24	25	10	59
Damaged Property	18	15	21	54
Violation of Policy	17	16	16	49
Vehicle Pursuit	11	13	15	39
Racial Profiling/ Bias	5	9	3	17
All Other Types	37	14	21	72
Grand Total	502	454	430	1386
Internally Generated by Police				

### III. Routing and Disposition of Discipline Investigations

#### A. Initial Step

An incident that initiates an investigation may be reported through a variety of means to a variety of offices including the Regional Dispatch Center, (based on a call), City Hall, or within the police department to an officer, a secretary, a police division, the chief’s office or the Professional Standards Bureau. Whatever the source, typically the investigation begins with the immediate supervisor, (Sergeant/Lieutenant.<sup>3</sup> The investigating supervisor produces a written report, (see section **Elements of Initial Field Investigation below**) and provides an initial conclusion of 1 of 4 dispositions, (Sustained, Not Sustained, Exonerated, or Unfounded). The four dispositions are defined as:

**Sustained-** Investigation established sufficient evidence to clearly show that the wrongful act alleged in the complaint did occur.

**Not Sustained-** Investigation was unable to find sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegations of the wrongful act made in the complaint.

**Exonerated-** The act described in the complaint did occur, however, the investigation revealed the act was lawful and in accordance with established department policy and procedure.

**Unfounded-** Investigation proved conclusively that the alleged act did not occur and/or the accused officer did not commit the act or there is no credible evidence to support the complaint.

<sup>3</sup> In rare cases where allegations are considered extremely serious, the Professional Standards Bureau will take initial responsibility

## B. Follow Up

Unless a disposition of *Sustained* is recorded the immediate supervisor's field level investigation is routed up the chain of command as follows, Division Lieutenant, Division Superintendent (Major), and finally the Professional Standards Bureau. At each step in the chain, the report may be sent back down with requests for additional information or rewording. As the final step, the field investigation report is filed in the IAPRO software system.

If the initial disposition is *Sustained* the follow up procedures vary depending on whether the recommended discipline is a written reprimand or less or involves recommended charges. In the first case, there is a sequence up through the chain of command where the Department advocate becomes involved prior to a final filing of the investigation in IAPRO. In the second case where there are recommended charges a much more complicated process begins which includes the police chief, the department advocate, Human Resources and the Law Department.

## C. Dispositions and Findings Overall

In the IAPRO software, there are two categories/ columns that can include one of the 4 dispositions discussed above that mark the end of the Investigation process. The first column, *Dispositions*, always had an entry. The second column, *Findings*, may have an entry. In a few cases, where the two columns differ, the code from the Finding column, (as a final result), was used.

Table 3 provides the disposition of incident/ allegations by category over the 2014 to 2016 period. Three points should be made. First, note that for those incident categories that are generated as a routine matter of internal policy, (*Use of Force*, *Forced Entry*, *Firearm Discharge*, *Vehicle Accident* and *Vehicle Pursuit*), *Exonerated* is the primary disposition instead of *Unfounded* because the fact the action took place is not under dispute. The action occurred and the only question is whether the "act was lawful and in accordance with established department policy and procedure." Second, of the 7 categories of most concern in police-citizen interactions, (*Use of Force*, *Forced Entry*, *Alleged Force*, *Lack of Service*, *Poor Conduct*, *Racial Profiling/Bias* and *Vehicle Pursuit*), the percent *Sustained* is only above 5% for *Poor Conduct*, (9%) and *Vehicle Pursuit*, (5%). Third, note that the 3 categories where *Not Sustained* has its highest shares, (*Poor Conduct*, (26%), *Lack of Service*, (24%), and *Alleged Force*, (18%)) are categories that are most dependent on finding "sufficient evidence to prove or disprove the allegations of the wrongful act made in the complaint" because there may be no witnesses to the situation other than the citizen and police officer involved.

Incident/Allegation	Disposition/ Finding								Total	
	Unfounded		Exonerated		Not Sustained		Sustained *			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Use of force	0	0.0%	468	99.2%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%	472	100%
Forced Entry	0	0.0%	211	99.5%	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	212	100%
Poor Conduct	115	59.0%	12	6.2%	51	26.2%	17	8.7%	195	100%
Vehicle accident	2	2.1%	67	69.8%	0	0.0%	27	28.1%	96	100%
All Others	18	29.0%	34	54.8%	8	12.9%	2	3.2%	62	100%
Firearm discharge	0	0.0%	60	98.4%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	61	100%
Alleged Force/ Excessive Force	45	75.0%	3	5.0%	11	18.3%	1	1.7%	60	100%
Lack of Service	36	61.0%	7	11.9%	14	23.7%	2	3.4%	59	100%
Damaged Property	7	13.0%	27	50.0%	4	7.4%	16	29.6%	54	100%
Violation of Policy	8	16.3%	4	8.2%	3	6.1%	34	69.4%	49	100%
Vehicle pursuit	0	0.0%	36	92.3%	1	2.6%	2	5.1%	39	100%
Racial Profiling/ Bias	15	88.2%	0	0.0%	2	11.8%	0	0.0%	17	100%
Complaint Receipt	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	100%
Grand Total	246	17.7%	939	67.7%	95	6.9%	106	7.6%	1386	100%
* Includes 2 Use of Force incidents in which the finding was "Partially Sustained"										
Internally Generated by Police										

#### D. Dispositions and Findings by Race

Table 4, (next two pages) breaks down the Disposition for each Incident/ Allegation category by Race. There are two basic types of information provided by Table 4. First, in the final column of the table, the percent of the incident/ allegation cases associated with Blacks<sup>4</sup> is provided. That percent is set in the context that 41% of the City of Dayton’s population is African American. Where the percent recorded is substantially above the African American share of the city’s population, the cell is highlighted in light grey. Second, the table shows the percent of all dispositions coded in one of the 4 disposition categories by race. For example, with respect to *Use of Force* 0.3% of cases involving a Black citizen was sustained while 1.8% of cases involving white citizens were sustained. This example also illustrates one of the issues for citizens in interpreting the results. Since so few cases are sustained in the *Use of Force* category over three years, (1 Black and 3 White cases), the percentages shown are based on very small samples.

The results suggest that in many of the major incident/ allegations categories, African American citizens are involved at rates substantially higher than their 37% share of the city’s population. This is true for *Use of Force*, (62% of cases), *Poor Conduct*, (49%), *Alleged Force*, (53%), *Violation of Policy*, (53%), *Vehicle Pursuit*, (92%) and *Racial Profiling/ Bias*, (76%). In addition, while the percent black recorded for *Forced*

<sup>4</sup> It should be noted that the phrases “Black” and “White” are used in the Table because that is the coding provided for officers to use within the IAPRO software

*Entry*, (34%)<sup>5</sup> and *Firearm Discharge*, (8%) are below the African American percent of the city's population, (41%), the number of cases involving blacks is substantially higher than the number involving whites. Because no race is recorded for a substantial number of cases, the percent black recorded is artificially low.

The fact that African Americans are involved at a higher rate than whites in incidents/ allegations is a function of a variety of factors including differential rates of citizen initiated dispatch calls, arrest rates and crime rates in different neighborhoods of the city. It is not possible using this data at an aggregate level to tease out the degree to which officer choice is involved in creating those differentially higher rates.

The results do not suggest much difference in the percent of dispositions that are *Sustained* by race in any Incident/ Allegation category. In every incident/ allegation category, the percent of dispositions that are *Sustained* is slightly higher for whites than for blacks but the differentials are not substantial except in a few cases where the numbers sustained are very low for both races. For example, in *Poor Conduct* 6.3% of the cases involving blacks were sustained and 9.1% of cases involving whites but the number of cases sustained, (6 for blacks and 7 for whites), is extremely low. In *Vehicle Pursuit*, only 3% of black cases were sustained while 33% of white cases were but each involved only 1 case that was sustained.

The incident / allegation category with the greatest percent sustained, *Violation of Policy* had 62% of cases involving blacks sustained and 77% of the cases involving whites but note how few cases there are over a 3 year period, (26 and 17 respectively). The incident/ allegation category with the second greatest number of sustained cases, *Vehicle Accidents*, had a virtually identical percent of black and white cases sustained, (24% and 27%).

Table 4 is the fundamental table of interest when considering citizen concerns about police bias. IAPRO permits the equivalent breakdown by the following categories, (Gender of Citizen, Age of Citizen, Race of Officer, Gender of Officer, Age of Officer). While those categories may be of interest, sub-divisions by Race and Gender or Race and Age quickly result in sample sizes that are relatively small. As a result, interpretation of the reported information, (Percent relative to Population and Percent of cases sustained), quickly loses meaning given the relatively small number of cases in which the disposition is *sustained*.



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<sup>5</sup> Most Forced Entry incidents have a blank in the race of citizen involved column because no one admits to residence and the property owner is established through property records where race is not identified.

Table 4 : Disposition/ Finding by Incident/ Allegation by Race, 2014-2016

Incident/Allegation	Disposition/ Finding										Percent of Incidents involving Blacks
	Unfounded		Exonerated		Not Sustained		Sustained *		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>Use of force</b>											62%
Black	0	0.0%	292	99.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	293	100%	
White	0	0.0%	168	98.2%	0	0.0%	3	1.8%	171	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	0	0.0%	8	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	100%	
<b>Forced Entry</b>											34%
Black	0	0.0%	73	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	73	100%	
White	0	0.0%	57	98.3%	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	58	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	0	0.0%	81	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	81	100%	
<b>Poor Conduct</b>											49%
Black	64	67.4%	5	5.3%	20	21.1%	6	6.3%	95	100%	
White	41	53.2%	5	6.5%	24	31.2%	7	9.1%	77	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	10	43.5%	2	8.7%	7	30.4%	4	17.4%	23	100%	
<b>Vehicle accident</b>											40%
Black	0	0.0%	29	76.3%	0	0.0%	9	23.7%	38	100%	
White	1	2.2%	32	71.1%	0	0.0%	12	26.7%	45	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	1	7.7%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%	6	46.2%	13	100%	
<b>Firearm discharge</b>											8%
Black	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	5	100%	
White	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	0	0.0%	55	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	100%	
<b>Alleged Force/ Excessive Force</b>											53%
Black	26	81.3%	1	3.1%	5	15.6%	0	0.0%	32	100%	
White	18	69.2%	2	7.7%	5	19.2%	1	3.8%	26	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	2	100%	
<b>Internally Generated by Police</b>											

Table 4 continued on Next Page

Table 4 (Continued): Disposition/ Finding by Incident/ Allegation by Race, 2014-2016

Incident/Allegation	Disposition/ Finding								Total		Incidents involving Blacks
	Unfounded		Exonerated		Not Sustained		Sustained *				
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
<b>Lack of Service</b>											
Black	20	80.0%	2	8.0%	3	12.0%	0	0.0%	25	100%	42%
White	11	42.3%	3	11.5%	10	38.5%	2	7.7%	26	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	5	62.5%	2	25.0%	1	12.5%	0	0.0%	8	100%	
<b>Damaged Property</b>											
Black	4	19.0%	10	47.6%	1	4.8%	6	28.6%	21	100%	39%
White	3	11.1%	12	44.4%	3	11.1%	9	33.3%	27	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	6	100%	
<b>Violation of Policy</b>											
Black	5	19.2%	3	11.5%	2	7.7%	16	61.5%	26	100%	53%
White	2	11.8%	1	5.9%	1	5.9%	13	76.5%	17	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	1	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	83.3%	6	100%	
<b>Vehicle pursuit</b>											
Black	0	0.0%	34	94.4%	1	2.8%	1	2.8%	36	100%	92%
White	0	0.0%	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	3	100%	
<b>Racial Profiling/ Bias</b>											
Black	11	84.6%	0	0.0%	2	15.4%	0	0.0%	13	100%	76%
White	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100%	
<b>Complaint Receipt</b>											
Black	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100%	20%
White	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	0	0.0%	3	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100%	
<b>All Others</b>											
Black	7	25.9%	17	63.0%	3	11.1%	0	0.0%	27	100%	44%
White	8	34.8%	11	47.8%	2	8.7%	2	8.7%	23	100%	
Unknown/ All Others	3	25.0%	6	50.0%	3	25.0%	0	0.0%	12	100%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>939</b>	<b>67.7%</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>6.9%</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>7.5%</b>	<b>1386</b>	<b>100%</b>	
<b>Internally Generated by Police</b>											

## IV. Elements of Field Investigation and Current Review Process

### A. Field Investigation

It is important to emphasize that the initial field level investigation is extensively documented. Written statements are taken from the complainant and all involved civilian witnesses. There are special reports for all involved and witness officers. An S-93 is issued to the involved officers. All available video and audio is collected, (L3 MVR, RDC calls and/ or radio traffic). Photographs of the scene, any injuries or location of alleged injuries, damaged property, etc. are taken. All available reports, (MIS, CAD, DIBRS, Citations, medical, booking, FIC, etc.) are collected as is information on weather conditions if relevant. As noted earlier, any element of the written report that is viewed as incomplete as it proceeds up the chain of command may result in the report being sent back down for further clarification.

If the initial field investigation is begun by PSB, the preliminary work is the same except that all interviews are recorded. The completed investigation is provided to the PSB Commander without a finding. The PSB Commander is responsible for determining what the finding will be after review of the report. The routing paths after the initial finding are similar to what occurs with a division level investigation.

**Current Review Process:** All investigations linked to citizen complaints require a Citizen Letter be sent on completion of the investigation to the complaining party. The letter provides information on disposition of the complaint and the process of appeal to the Citizen's Appeal Board if the citizen is not satisfied. The Citizen's Appeal Board hears appeals of decisions by citizen if in receipt of a written appeal on the official form within 30 days of the citizen receiving their letter.

### V. Recommendations for Proactive Citizen Review

**Recommendation 1:** There may be a variety of reasons why citizens fail to follow through on complaints. These reasons may be linked to beliefs about whether the process is fair and whether the police can be trusted. As a way to build greater community trust, it is suggested the Community Police Council take advantage of the current professional process the police department utilizes by having a citizen committee routinely review 1) a random sample of those reports that are most closely related to citizen driven complaints and 2) those investigations seen as most important from a police-community viewpoint. The review would serve three important purposes. First, it reassures the public that routine active citizen oversight of police-citizen interactions is in place. Second, it provides an additional review layer that could provide valuable feedback to the police on how their actions are seen by ordinary citizens. Three, it institutionalizes an immediate citizen role at certain critical times in police-community relations.

The details of the processes for setting up the committee, eligibility to serve and required training should be considered. It would be important that the citizen committee receive appropriate training in police criteria for "use of force", "preponderance of evidence" and other key concepts utilized routinely in the current field investigations. Appropriate procedures to establish confidentiality would be important. But the advantages of proactively involving knowledgeable citizens in the investigation process outweigh the initial difficulties that might be encountered

**Recommendation 2:** On a semi-annual basis the police should provide a set of aggregated tables similar to Tables 1 through 4 that provide basic information on police disciplinary investigations. The purpose is to provide additional transparency to the disciplinary investigation process. The report also serves as a vehicle for further conversation within the community on the disciplinary investigation process and could encourage additional citizen use of the formal complaint process.

## Appendix: Duplication Issues

The IAPRO Solution Package, (IAPRO, Blue Team) is designed to gather information for all citizens and officers involved in a particular incident and for all allegations involved. This means that when raw data is pulled from the system, there will be multiple rows linked to the same incident. So while there are 2116 total records, those records are associated with just 1311 total incidents, (see Appendix A Table 1).

From a practical point of view, the question becomes what is duplicative when you are trying to get an accurate picture of police interaction with citizens. For example, when the raw data is pulled from IAPRO, there are 158 records associated with vehicle pursuits over the 3 year period, (2014-2016). However, there are only 37 actual incidents of vehicle pursuits over that period. The “duplication” occurs because multiple citizens and multiple officers being involved in the vehicle pursuits. If the goal was to look at an individual officer level than one would retain all records. The goal of this report was to describe more generally the nature of police/citizen interactions and whether they varied by race of citizens.

For our purposes, the number of observations was reduced by reducing multiple observations to a single observation when the incident/allegation **and** the findings/disposition were identical within an incident. The resulting reduction in observations is shown in Appendix A Table 1. Note that the most dramatic reductions in observations occurs for *vehicle pursuits* which go from 158 observations to 39. The number of observations remaining is still greater than the number of incidents when within an incident more than one type of finding or disposition occurred linked to a particular interaction within the incident.

	Total Records	Total Incidents	Observations After Removing "Duplications"
Administrative investigation	115	62	72
Alleged Use of Force	75	43	53
Citizen complaint	269	114	153
Complaint Receipt	348	185	195
Firearm discharge	66	62	62
Forced entry	323	212	214
Use of force	617	472	472
Vehicle accident	145	124	126
Vehicle pursuit	158	37	39
<b>Total</b>	<b>2116</b>	<b>1311</b>	<b>1386</b>



## **CPC Listening Sessions Major Theme Report**

# Listening Session Major Themes Report

Jared Grandy  
 Erica Fields  
 Community-Police Council (CPC)  
 Dayton Police Department (DPD)

## What are listening Sessions?

The City of Dayton Human Relations Council in partnership with the Dayton Mediation Center and the Dayton Police Department has held community forums in which the community has been invited to sit down and speak with Dayton Police Officers. Here, community members have expressed hopes, fears, concerns, or commendations with police officers who patrol their neighborhoods. Below are the topics (themes) of conversations that were constantly brought and what commentary about the issues as they stand in Dayton today. Concluding this report, next steps are outlined. We hope you join us in our efforts moving forward.

### Theme 1: The Discipline Process/Misconduct

Community Concern	CPC Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community would like to know about reprimands and firings. Is there a way to make that public and ensure the community knows officers are being held accountable?</li> <li>• What is the discipline process for officers who have violated a policy /procedure or engaged in any sort of misconduct/abuse of power?</li> <li>• In the case of a fatality, why is the conviction rate of officers not higher?</li> <li>• What is being done to ensure that bias is removed from policing and that there is consistent application of the law regardless of color/ethnicity?</li> <li>• Concerns expressed about officers investigating complaints with no citizen engagement</li> <li>• Frustration with the expectation that community members are expected to report criminal activity, but officers don't do the same with other officers</li> <li>• If police officers do not follow law, why would citizens follow law?</li> </ul>	<p>Through the Data Committee, the CPC discovered that 100% of incidents and complaints that were sustained (found to have happened and was against policy) resulted in discipline for the officers involved. Discipline ranges from oral reprimands to specification and charges. Please refer to the Data report above for more information.</p> <p>Also, The Citizens Appeals board will review complaint files and investigations periodically, to ensure professional standards are consistently met, and bad actors are held accountable.</p>

## Theme 2: The Complaint Process

### Community Concern

- If a community member has a complaint about an officer or interaction, what can they do?
- If a community member is dissatisfied with the findings of the misconduct investigation, how can they appeal their complaint? (Follow up question – How can the Citizens Appeals Board work simultaneously with the Professional Standards Board so that citizens aren't frustrated by the amount of time it takes to get the CAB?)
- Will the reporting of a complaint escalate an encounter or lead to retaliation?

### DPD/CPC Response

A citizen can ask to speak with a police supervisor if they have a complaint about an interaction with an officer. But if there is a complaint from a citizen during an arrest, this complaint may be handled at a later time so not to escalate the situation.

Or the citizen can also submit a complaint to the Professional Standards Bureau which has the primary responsibility of ensuring that our police officers respond in a professional manner and abide by proper police procedures in all circumstances. All complaints received by the Professional Standards Bureau are reviewed and addressed.

The Professional Standards Bureau can be reached in the following ways:

- [Email the Professional Standards Bureau](#)
- Call (937) 333-1018
- Appear in person at 371 W Second Street, Dayton, Ohio, 45402
- Send U.S. mail to 371 W Second Street, Dayton, Ohio 45402

Most complaints will require some form of personal contact with an investigator from the Professional Standards Bureau. You may be asked to provide a written or tape-recorded statement and to sign a formal complaint. If you are alleging that you received injuries during your contact with the police, we will need to photograph the injuries and medical reports may be required.

Anonymous complaints are also reviewed for investigation. However, each is considered on a case-by-case basis dependent upon the information provided in the complaint.

After a complaint has been thoroughly investigated, a finding is assigned to the case and the complainant is notified, if the complainant does not agree with the finding, then s/he can file an appeal with the Citizens Appeals Board (CAB). The CAB is a five-member body established, codified and appointed by the City Commission Ordinance. The Dayton Police Department's Professional Standards Bureau investigates alleged Police misconduct and issues findings and the Board hears any citizens' appeals of those findings. Additional duties of the CAB include reviewing quarterly reports from the Professional Standards Bureau regarding misconduct cases that are under investigation and working to enhance professional standards within the Police Department.

### Theme 3: Cultural Competency, Implicit Bias, and Officer Diversity

Community Concern	DPD/CPC Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The historical perspective of police and community relations is an integral component to the current environment; however such a large portion of the current police force is too young to have experienced much of that history. How much does the police department educate young recruits and new officers about the history that still fuels community-police relationships? Is there space for educating the police on issues facing communities they serve?</li> <li>• What type of training is offered to officers that focus on human interaction and/or racial reconciliation?</li> <li>• Is there space for educating the police on issues facing lower income and minority communities?</li> <li>• Police should show empathy while helping the community. The community wants to know that officers care about the neighborhoods in which they serve, see an officer with a smiling face, and see people as people.</li> </ul>	<p>The Dayton Police Department struggles with making its organization more reflective of the community that it serves. Because of the lack of diversity on the department the community often expresses concerns about DPD officer’s ability to interact effectively with community residents. DPD has expressed that it will continue to recruit officers of color, and the CPC will continue to work with DPD regarding these issues. While there is no substitute for a diversity of cultural experiences, DPD Officers receive 40 hours of training on cultural competency which is double the hours mandated by the State. Additionally, new recruits receive implicit bias training.</p>

### Theme 4: Compliance/Officer Interaction

Community Concern	DPD/CPC Response
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does compliance mean?</li> <li>• Police say, “Comply now, and complain later.” Does this guarantee the safety of an individual? (Follow up – How should an adult respond when an officer comes to the scene and is immediately rude?)</li> <li>• What should an individual who is stopped do to ensure their safety?</li> <li>• How can a citizen easily identify an officer without asking for information?</li> <li>• Define “cooperate” with officers</li> </ul>	<p>Community safety is the common goal of both the DPD and the community. In light of recent national events, local residents are especially aware of how a routine traffic stop can turn into a dangerous situation for the parties involved. The chart below shows DPD’s recommendations for citizens that will help ensure that a traffic/pedestrian stops end safely. If an officer has acted unprofessionally, please contact a department supervisor, the Professional Standards Bureau or the Dayton Human Relations Council.</p>

## WHAT TO DO IF STOPPED BY AN OFFICER

### IF YOUR VEHICLE IS STOPPED

- Immediately pull over to the right
- Remain seated in the vehicle and do not open any doors unless the officer orders you to exit the vehicle, in which case comply with all orders immediately
- Place your vehicle in park and roll down your window
- If it's nighttime, turn on the interior lights
- Make sure both of your hands are visible - the top of the steering wheel is a good location to place them
- Do not make any other movements until the officer reaches your car and asks to see your driver's license and registration
- If you must reach into a compartment or baggage to retrieve ID, inform the officer about the location of the object before reaching for it
- Immediately comply with any additional orders from the officer
- If you have a CCW permit and are carrying a firearm, inform the officer immediately
- Do not argue with the officer regarding the stated reason for the stop
- If you are cited you are required to sign the ticket and accept your copy
- Do not argue your case with the officer
- Remember that you have a court date (listed on the bottom of the ticket) to question the validity of the stop or charges and make appeals
- Do not ask a supervisor to rescind the citation

### IF YOU ARE STOPPED AS A PEDESTRIAN

- Do not run from the officer
- Take your hands out of your pockets and keep them out
- If you have a CCW permit and are carrying a firearm, inform the officer immediately
- Do not make sudden moves
- Follow instructions the officer gives you
- If the officer is going to pat you down, inform him/her of any weapons or sharp objects they may encounter, but don't reach for them
- Don't argue with the officer about his stated reason for approaching you
- Answer the officer's questions to the best of your ability
- If you feel the officer acted unprofessionally, inform the officer's supervisor by calling the non-emergency number, 937-333-2677



## **Theme 5: Community Outreach and Involvement**

The CPC and the Dayton Police Department have worked well together to put on a number of community events aimed at giving residents an opportunity to interact with the Dayton Police Department in non-emergency, safe, and fun settings. These events include spaghetti dinners, community block parties, basketball games, listening tours, and faith-based breakfasts. Due to the relatively low number of patrol officers on the force, DPD has implemented a call for service model. This model dictates that a patrol officer's spend their time responding to calls for service. Because calls for service remain consistently high, DPD officers do not usually have much time to spend interacting with residents while on duty. However, DPD has made it a priority to work with the CPC in an effort to build relationships of mutual trust, accountability, fairness and respect with the community.

### **Some CPC Event Highlights from 2014-2017**

- 33 CPC Meetings
- 14 Faith Based Breakfasts
- 6 Listening Tours
- 7 National Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE) conferences and trainings
- 6 Block Parties
- 40 Days and 40 Nights Summer Initiative

## Theme 6: Use of Force and Deadly Force

<b>Community Concern</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How do officers restrain themselves in conflict? When do you shoot to injure? When do you shoot to kill?</li><li>• What is reasonable force?</li><li>• Is there a mechanism or database that tracks officer involved fatal shootings in the area?</li></ul>	
<b>DPD/CPC Response</b>	<b><u>Reasonable Force</u></b>
<p>Use of force is still and will be a national issue for a while to come. While the data suggest that unlawful use of force is not a prolific concern here in Dayton, the Community nonetheless wants to know what DPD’s policy regarding the subject. To review the policy in its entirety click <a href="#">here</a></p> <p><i>“Police officers are authorized to use reasonable force in response to citizen resistance/aggression/non-compliance when necessary to protect life, property and to maintain order. The responsible exercise of this authority is among the most critical aspects of law enforcement. Excessive or unjustified force in response to resistance/aggression/noncompliance undermines community confidence in the department and its officers and will not be tolerated ”</i></p>	<p>The DPD policy is in accordance with the objective reasonableness standard outlined in the Supreme Court case of <i>Graham v. Conner</i> 490 US. 386, 109 S. CI. 1865 and the guidelines set forth in the Supreme Court case of <i>Tennessee v. Gamer</i>, 471 U.s. 1 (1985).</p> <p>Every incident is reviewed on a case-by-case basis to determine the reasonableness of the officer's response.</p> <p><b><u>Shootings</u></b></p> <p>Officers train for tactical responses to high risk situations and part of that training includes how to avoid getting into those situations and/or deescalating those types of situations. Unfortunately, some situations progress to being life threatening, either to the officer or to nearby civilians. When an officer is in a life threatening situation and has to use their weapon, the officer shoots to stop the threat. Because when an officer is forced to use his/her weapon, it is a high stress situation, officers are trained to shoot at center mass, which is the largest target, and if hit will most likely stop the threat. Aiming at center mass also potentially prevents shots that miss the intended target from hitting an innocent bystander. There are some cases when stopping the threat will result in injury and there will be other times when stopping the threat will result in a death. Officers are not permitted to use firearms unless deadly force is justified because a gunshot wound to any part of the body can be life threatening.</p>



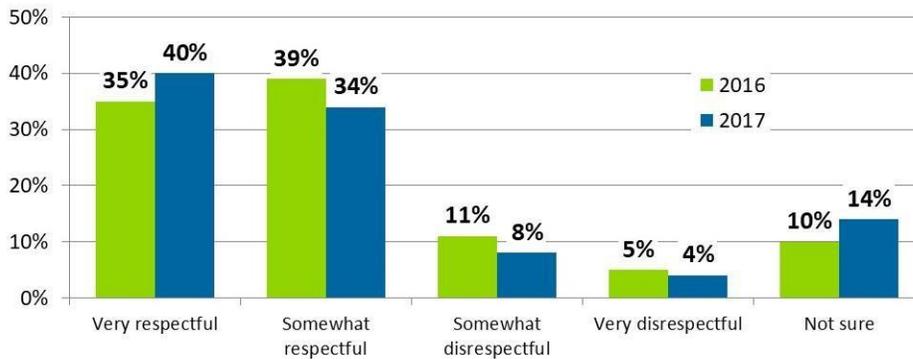
# 2017 Dayton Survey Results As They Pertain to Dayton Police Officers

## Impressions of Police Conduct

Residents gave Dayton police officers very positive marks for respectfulness. Forty percent of residents said that, in their opinion, City police officers are generally “very respectful,” and another 34% said they are “very respectful.” By contrast, only 8% said police officers are “somewhat disrespectful,” and 4% said they were “very disrespectful.” Fourteen percent of residents were not sure.

Compared to 2016, these numbers show improvement. While the overall number who said police are generally respectful has held steady at 74%, the percentage who said police are “very respectful” has moved up by five percentage points. Meanwhile, the overall number who believe police are generally disrespectful has decreased from 16% to 12%.

### Respect Shown by Police



In your opinion, would you say that Dayton police officers are generally very respectful, somewhat respectful, somewhat disrespectful, or very disrespectful in their dealings with people?

As illustrated in the table below, African-Americans are only slightly less likely than White residents to view Dayton police officers as respectful.

### Respect Shown by Police, Segmented by Racial Identity and Land Use Council

	Total Respectful (Very + Somewhat)	Total Disrespectful (Very + Somewhat)	Not sure
Whites	77%	10%	13%
African-Americans	72%	14%	13%
All others	64%	12%	24%
Downtown	82%	4%	14%
F.R.O.C.	71%	16%	13%
Innerwest	78%	15%	6%
Northeast	75%	9%	16%
Northwest	71%	14%	16%
Southeast	75%	12%	14%
Southwest	73%	11%	16%

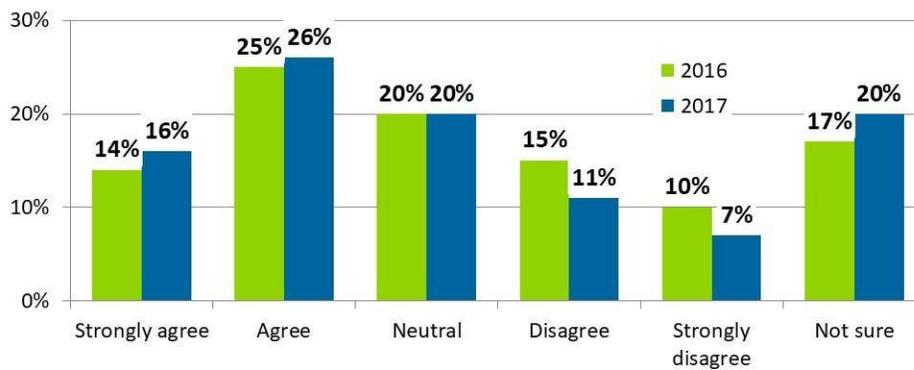
Overall, 42% of residents agree compared to 18% who disagree with the statement, “Dayton police officers enforce laws consistently regardless of someone’s race or ethnicity.” Twenty-six percent of residents “agree” with that statement, and another 16% “strongly agree” with it.

Compared to 2016, the number who agree with this statement has grown by three percentage points.

Eleven percent “disagree” and 7% “strongly disagree” that Dayton police officers enforce laws consistently. This overall 18% disagreement is a significant decrease from the 25% who disagreed in the prior year’s survey.

One resident in five (20%) said they are “neutral,” and 20% said they are not sure.

### Dayton Police Enforce Laws Consistently Regardless of Race or Ethnicity



Do you agree or disagree with this statement?  
Dayton police officers enforce laws consistently regardless of someone’s race or ethnicity.

42

African-American residents are much less likely than Whites to believe that Dayton police officers enforce laws consistently regardless of one’s race or ethnicity.

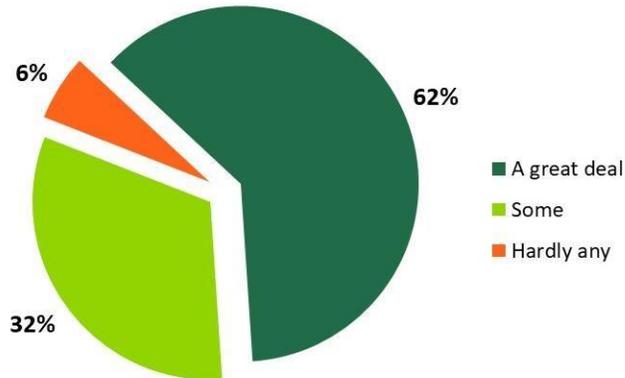
#### Police Enforce Laws Consistently, Segmented by Racial Identity and Land Use Council

	Total Agree (Strongly + Agree)	Neutral	Total Disagree (Strongly + Disagree)	Not sure
Whites	52%	15%	12%	21%
African-Americans	32%	25%	26%	17%
All others	19%	34%	18%	29%
Downtown	40%	12%	15%	33%
F.R.O.C.	37%	23%	22%	19%
Innerwest	36%	25%	25%	14%
Northeast	48%	17%	15%	20%
Northwest	37%	23%	22%	17%
Southeast	47%	18%	13%	21%
Southwest	31%	23%	27%	20%

## Respect for Police

Overall confidence in police is high. Personally, 62% of residents said they have “a great deal” of respect for police. Another 32% said they have “some” respect for police. Six percent said they have “hardly any” respect for them. This question was not asked in 2016.

### Respect for Dayton Police

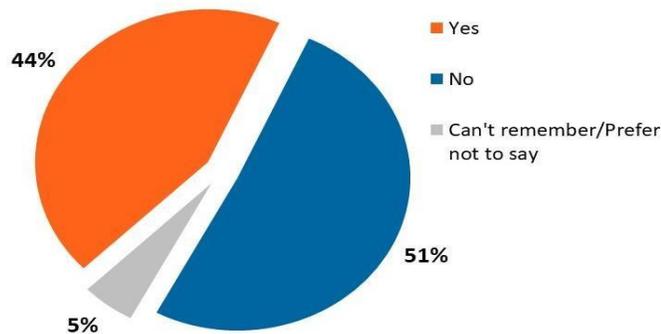


How much respect do you have for police in Dayton?

## Contact with Police

Forty-four percent of residents said someone in their household has had contact with a Dayton police officer during the prior 12 months. Fifty-one percent said their household has had no contact with police in the past year, while 3% said they could not remember and another 2% indicated that they would prefer not to say.

### Police Contact

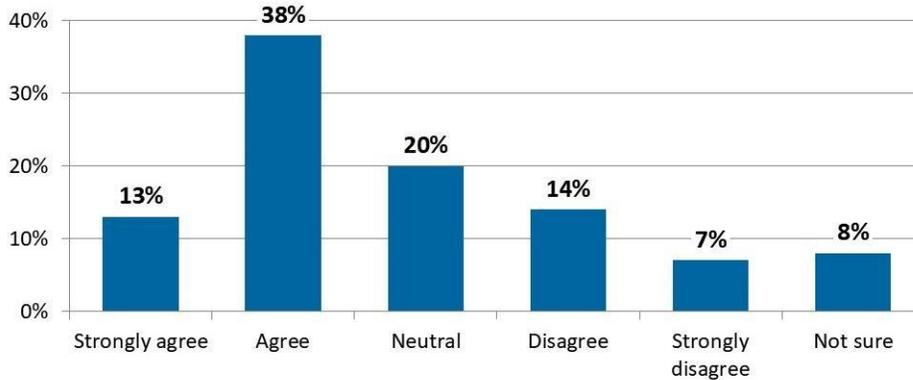


Have you or anyone in your household had contact with any Dayton police officer for any reason in the last 12 months?

## Perception That Police Presence is Appropriate for the Need

Most residents agree with the statement, “The police presence in my neighborhood is appropriate for the need.” Thirty-eight percentage “agree” and 13% “strongly agree” with this statement. Meanwhile, 14% “disagree” and 7% “strongly disagree” that the police presence in their neighborhoods is appropriate for the need.

### Police Presence in Own Neighborhood is Appropriate for the Need



Do you agree or disagree with this statement?  
The police presence in my neighborhood is appropriate for the need.

44

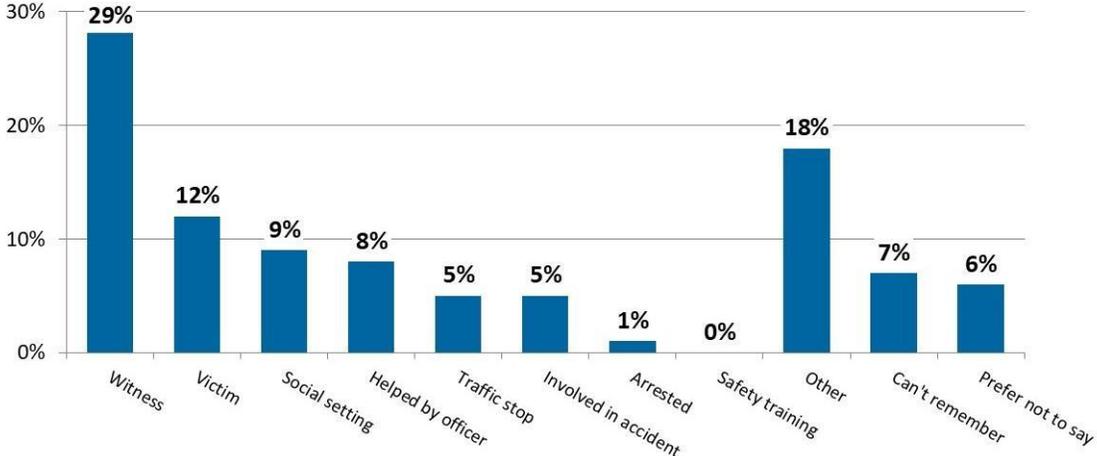
Though there is solid agreement with this statement throughout most of the City, disagreement is notably higher in Northwest (28%) and Southwest (25%).

### Police Presence in Own Neighborhood in Appropriate to the Need

	Total Agree (Strongly + Agree)	Neutral	Total Disagree (Strongly + Disagree)	Not sure
Downtown	65%	16%	11%	8%
F.R.O.C.	53%	19%	21%	6%
Innerwest	54%	20%	15%	12%
Northeast	64%	19%	14%	3%
Northwest	41%	16%	28%	15%
Southeast	52%	22%	20%	6%
Southwest	44%	21%	25%	10%

Those with police contact were asked to describe the nature of their most recent contact. The most likely reason was as a witness, or to report a crime (29%). Twelve percent said they were the victim of a crime, 9% said they were in contact with police in a social setting or at a community event, 8% said they were helped by an officer, 5% said they had a traffic stop, and 5% said they were involved in an accident. A few residents (7%) said they could not remember the nature of their contact with the police, and 6% offered that they would prefer not to say.

### Nature of Police Contact



What was the nature of the most recent contact? Choose the one response that best describes it.

46



## Conclusion

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Local community police relations do not exist in a vacuum, it exist against a backdrop of historically stained relationships and a national narrative promulgated by social media and a 24 hour news cycle. Community Perceptions are not easily changed and trust is earned overtime. However a mutual understanding between police officers and the communities that they serve is paramount to public safety. The CPC will continue its efforts to build relationships of mutual trust, accountability, fairness, and respect.

The data collected for this report tells a complicated story. During listening sessions residents often express concerns of unlawful force, harassment, too much policing and not enough policing at the same time. Survey Data shows that most residents, black and white, believe that Dayton Police officers show respect. Simultaneously, black residents do not feel that DPD officers enforce the law equally regardless of race while whites have more trust for the police.

Moreover, incident data suggest that residents are having a relatively fair experience. Complaint data would barely register as a fraction of the hundreds of interactions police have with citizens on a daily basis. While officers report incidents internally at a higher rate than citizens, these numbers are extremely low. The CPC does not exist to draw unfair conclusions, and the data is too complicated to make any assumptions. This report serves as a status update and the CPC hopes that you will join us in our efforts to make Dayton an even safer city.

### Next Steps:

**Step 1:** The Dayton Human Relations Council now Administers the Community Appeals Board (CAB). In accordance with Dr. Stocks Recommendation, the CAB will periodically review complaint files and complaint data, even if appeals have not been filed.

**Step 2:** The Community Police Council will work to ensure the complaint process is user friendly and accessible as to ensure community engagement in the public safety process.

**Step 3:** The CPC will continue to host listening sessions and other forums that allow community members to express their hopes, fear, concerns, and commendations with Dayton police officers. However, the CPC will increase its community outreach and marketing efforts as to maximize community participation in future events.

**Step 4:** The CPC will assemble a policy committee to examine all policies that are of community concern such as use of force, and vehicle pursuits.

## Contact Us

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### **Dayton Human Relations council**

(937) 333-1413

<http://daytonhrc.org>

### **Dayton Police Department**

West Patrol Operations Division (937) 333-8950

East Patrol Operations Division (937) 333-1290

Central Patrol Operations Division (937) 333-1108

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### **Visit our Website**

[www.Daytoncpr.org](http://www.Daytoncpr.org)

