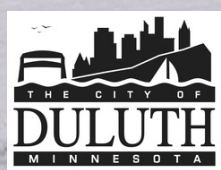




Duluth Police Department

2021 Response to Aggression & Resistance Report



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Mission Statement

To provide a safe Duluth for all by strengthening relationships and serving in a respectful, caring, and selfless manner.

Core Beliefs

- We recognize that our authority comes from our social contract with the community.
- People will believe that we are there to serve them if we are kind, caring and compassionate, and our actions match our words.
- People will trust us if they believe we are protecting their rights.
- Every interaction leaves a lasting impression.
- The safety of both our community and officers are paramount.

Values

Fair
Accountable
Caring
Transparent

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Summary

The following are 2021 statistics of DPD's Response to Aggression and Resistance:

- Duluth Police Officers reported 91 use of force incidents out of 81,400 calls for service.
- There were 100 subjects involved in 91 use of force incidents.
- There were 178 officers involved in 91 use of force incidents.
- Force was used in .11% of total calls for service.
- 4% of total calls for service resulted in an arrest.
- The type of force most commonly used by officers was Handgun Aimed.
- Known or perceived race of subjects involved in use of force incidents:
 - White: 46%
 - Black: 21%
 - Native American: 33%
 - Hispanic: 0%
 - Asian: 0%
- In 2021, no Asian Americans or Hispanic's were involved in the 91 use of force incidents involving 100 subjects.
- No force was used in 99.89% of all incidents officers were involved in.
- 83.5% of all use of force incidents started with a 911 generated call for service.



Data/Analysis

Calls for Service: Use of Force

Officers responded to, or were involved in, 81,400 calls for service (CFS). Of the 81,400 CFS, officers used force (UOF) in 91 incidents. Officers used force in **.11%** of all calls for service or incidents they were involved in.

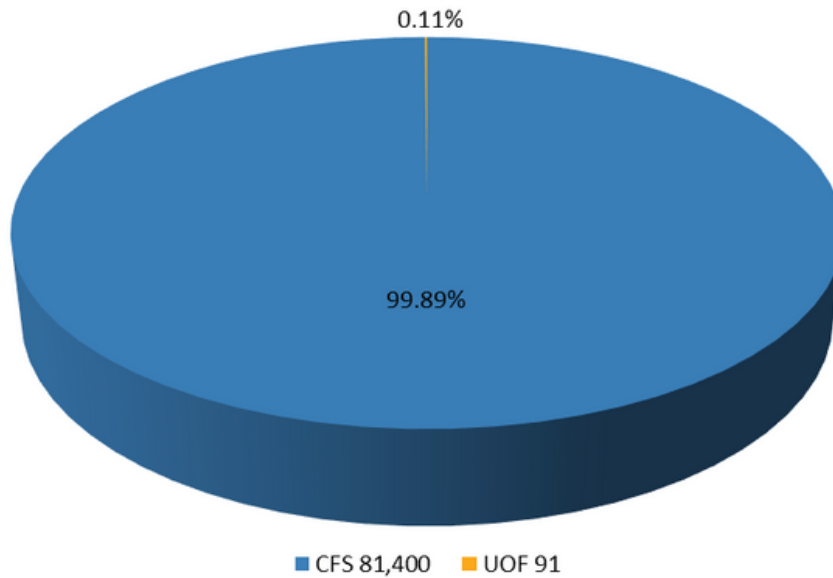


Figure 1: Calls for Service compared to Use of Force incidents

Calls for Service: Arrests

Of the 81,400 CFS officers were involved in, 3,359 arrests were made. Out of the 81,400 CFS, or incidents officers were involved in, officers made arrests **4%** of the time.

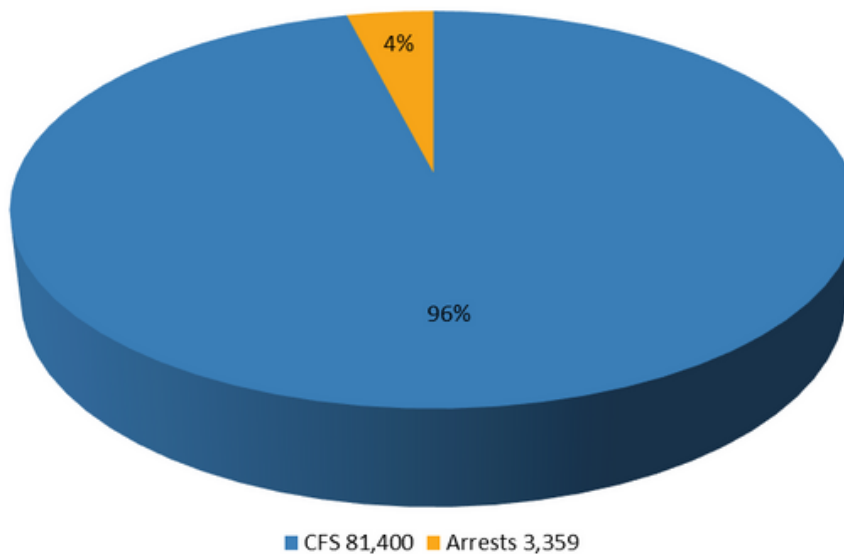


Figure 2: Calls for Service compared to Arrests

Arrests: Use of Force

Of the 3,359 arrests made in 2021, there were 91 incidents where force was used. **97%** of all arrests officers made did not require force to be used.

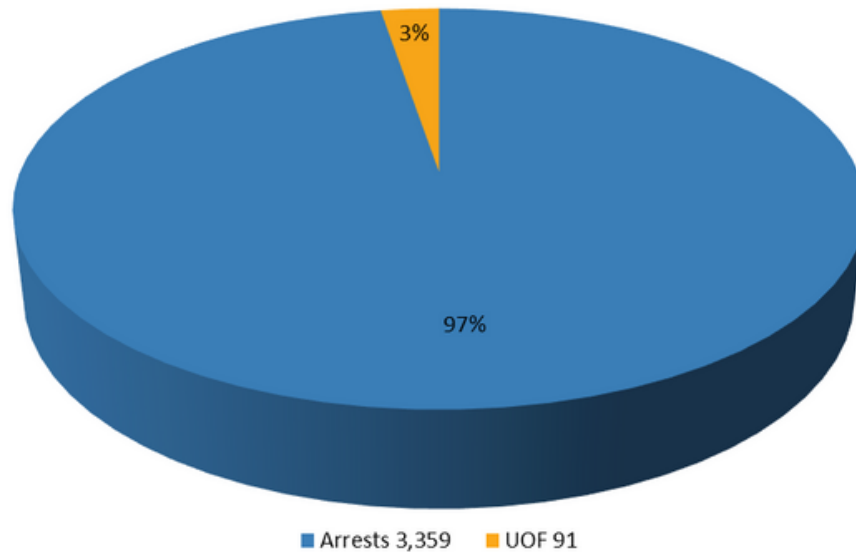


Figure 3: Arrests compared to Use of Force incidents

Racial Demographics

There were 100 subjects involved in the 91 UOF incidents. Below is the racial demographic breakdown of the 100 subjects involved.

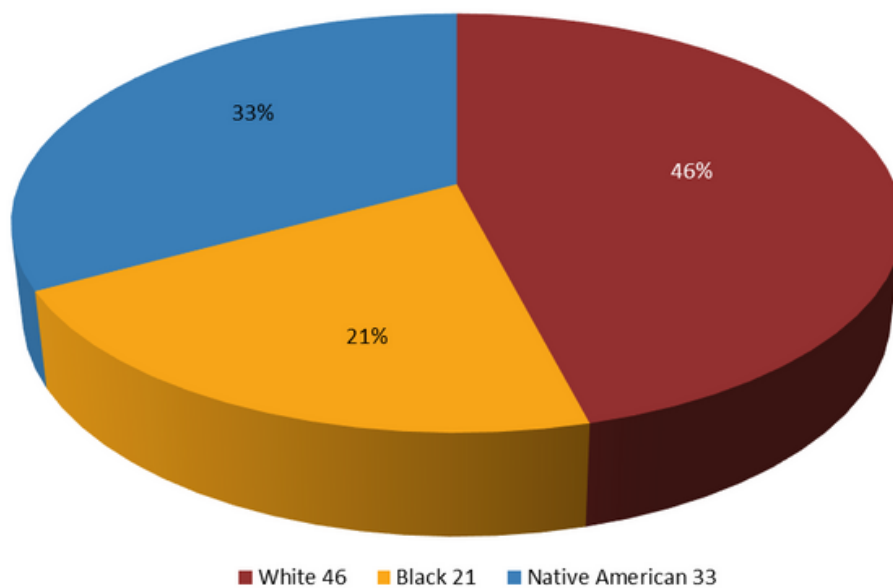


Figure 4: Racial Demographics

Gender Demographics

There were 100 subjects involved in 91 UOF incidents.

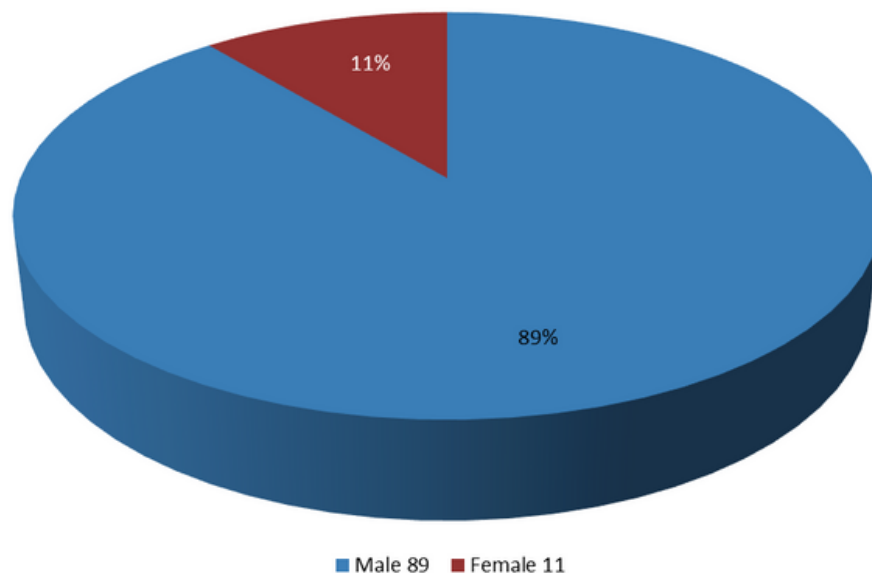


Figure 5: Gender Demographics

Call Type: 911 Dispatch Generated

The type of call an officer responds to is identified and generated by 911 dispatch. A 911 dispatcher will determine the most accurate call type to code into their computer-aided dispatch system based on information obtained through the caller. The dispatcher will then assign that call to an officer for response. Below is a list of 911 dispatch-generated call types and the number of occurrences where force was used.

Assist Other Agency: 4	Vehicle in Ditch: 1	Person with Gun: 1	Suspicious Activity: 3
Assault: 1	Drunk: 2	Person with Weapon: 2	Suspicious Person: 1
Attempt to Locate: 2	Domestic: 2	Personal Injury: 1	Search Warrant: 2
Attempt to Pick-up: 10	Domestic Physical: 6	Paper Service: 1	Traffic Stop: 7
Burglary: 2	Domestic Weapon: 1	Shooting: 2	Kid Trouble: 1
Chase: 1	Medical: 2	Shoplifter: 3	Trespass Person: 1
Damage to Property: 2	Order Violation: 4	Sound of Shots: 1	Unwanted Person: 3
Detail: 1	Out With: 4	Subject Stop: 3	Vehicle Recovery: 1
Disturbance: 9	Property Damage: 1	Suicide Attempt: 2	Vehicle Theft: 1

Figure 6: Call Type: 911 Dispatch Generated

Call Type: Based on Incident Summary

Incident summaries were reviewed for each UOF incident. Based on the incident summaries, the call types, which 911 dispatch originally coded, were re-categorized to the most appropriate call type.

An updated graph below (Figure 7) shows a more accurate representation of call types re-categorized based on the incident summary where force was used.

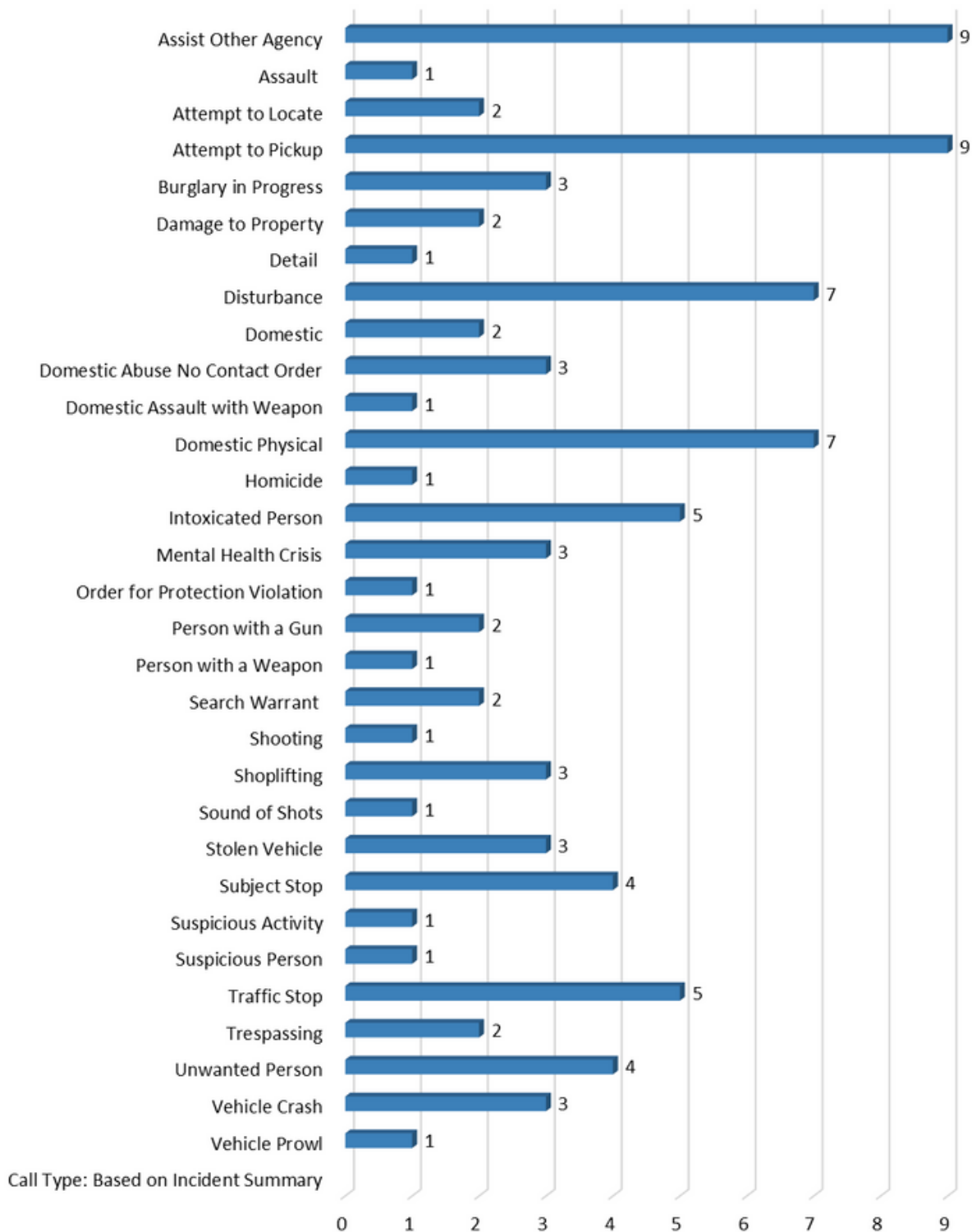


Figure 7: Call Type: Based on Incident Summary

Call Type: Based on Incident Summary by Race

Below is a breakdown of call types based on the incident summary by racial demographics where force was used.

Call Type: Based on Incident Summary	White	Native American	Black
Assist Other Agency (9)	4	6	2
Assault (1)	0	0	1
Attempt to Locate (2)	0	1	2
Attempt to Pickup (9)	6	3	1
Burglary in Progress (3)	3	0	0
Damage to Property (2)	2	0	0
Detail (1)	1	0	0
Disturbance (7)	4	3	0
Domestic (2)	1	0	1
Domestic Abuse No Contact Order (3)	1	0	2
Domestic Assault with Weapon (1)	1	0	0
Domestic Physical (7)	2	3	2
Homicide (1)	0	1	0
Intoxicated Person (5)	2	3	0
Mental Health Crisis (3)	1	2	0
Order for Protection Violation (1)	0	1	0
Person with a Gun (2)	1	0	1
Person with a Weapon (1)	1	0	0
Search Warrant (2)	0	0	3
Shooting (1)	1	0	0
Shoplifting (3)	0	3	0
Sound of Shots (1)	1	0	0
Stolen Vehicle (3)	5	0	1
Subject Stop (4)	0	3	1
Suspicious Activity (1)	0	1	0
Suspicious Person (1)	1	0	0
Traffic Stop (5)	2	1	2
Trespassing (2)	2	0	0
Unwanted Person (4)	3	1	0
Vehicle Crash (3)	1	1	1
Vehicle Prowl (1)	0	0	1
Total (91)	46	33	21

Figure 8: Call Type: Based on Incident Summary by Race

Analysis of the Most Common Call Types Based on Incident Summary

There were 100 subjects involved in the 91 UOF incidents. Property Crime Incidents (Stolen Vehicle, Vehicle Prowl, Shoplifting, Damage to Property, Burglary in Progress), Domestic Assault Incidents (Domestic Abuse No Contact Order, Domestic Assault with Weapon, Physical Domestic Assault, Order for Protection Violation, Domestic), Crimes Against Persons Incidents (Assaults, Homicide, Person with a Weapon or Gun, Shooting, Sound of Shots) were the most common call types resulting in Use of Force.

There were 12 Property Crime incidents (13.2%) with 15 subjects involved where force was used. Below is a breakdown of the racial demographics of subjects involved in those incidents.

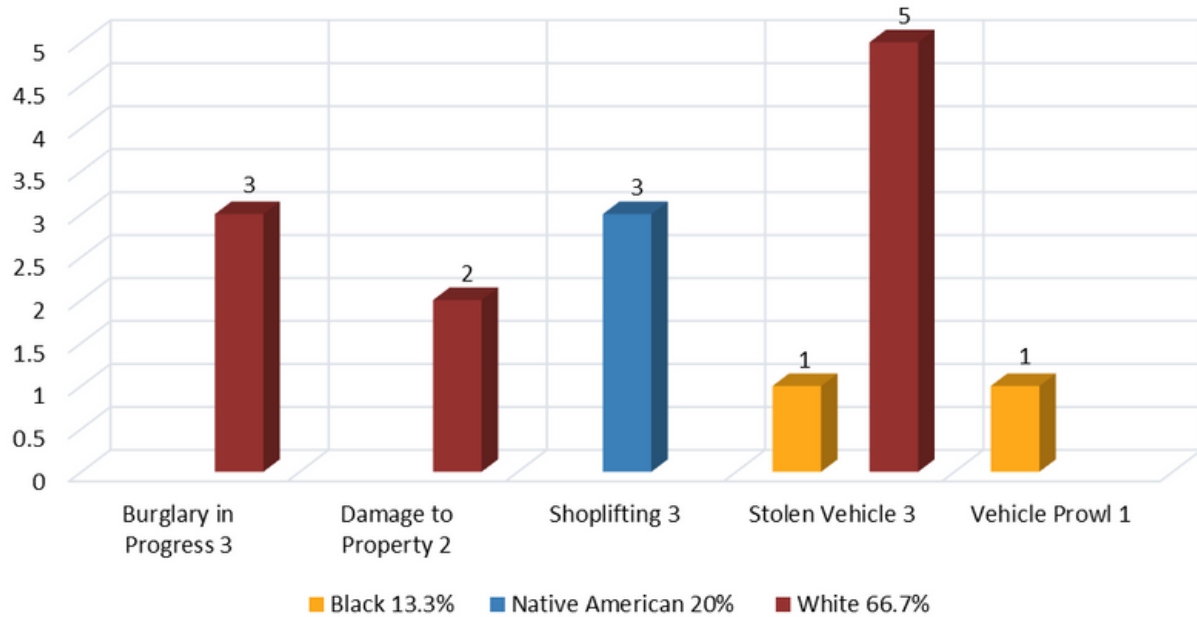


Figure 9: Property Crime Incidents by Race

There were 14 Domestic Assault incidents (15.4%) with 14 subjects involved where force was used. Below is a breakdown of the racial demographics of subjects involved in those incidents.

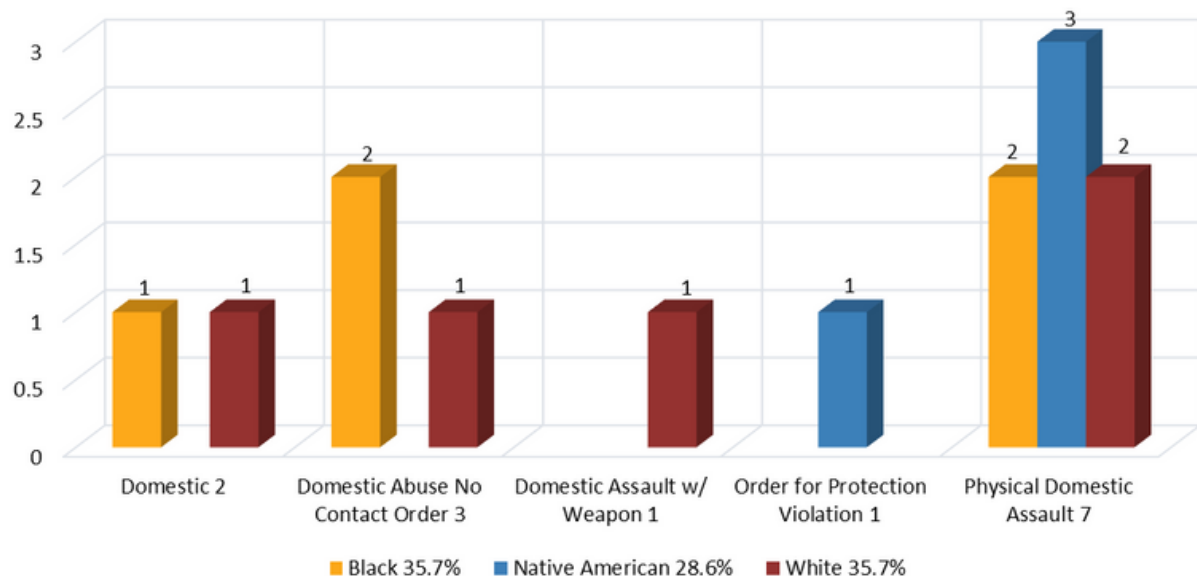


Figure 10: Domestic Assault Incidents by Race

There were seven Crimes Against Persons incidents (7.7%) with seven subjects involved where force was used. Below is a breakdown of the racial demographics of subjects involved in those incidents.

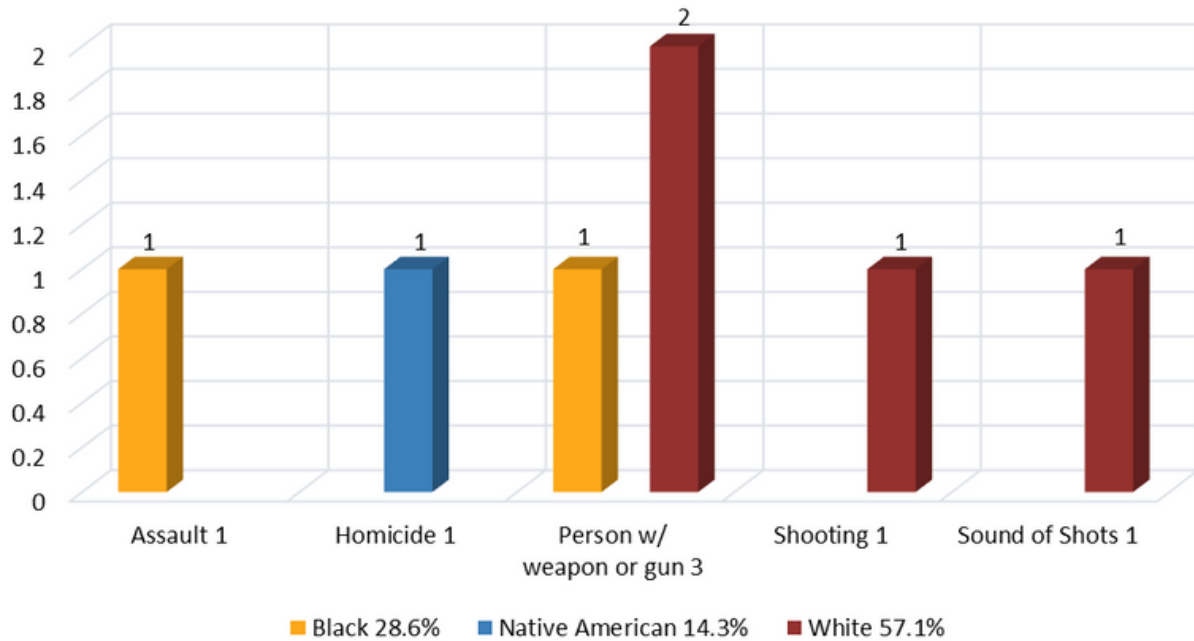


Figure 11: Crimes Against Person Incidents by Race

Out of the 100 subjects involved in 91 UOF incidents, 60 subjects (60%) displayed symptoms of Substance Use Disorder or mental health crisis.

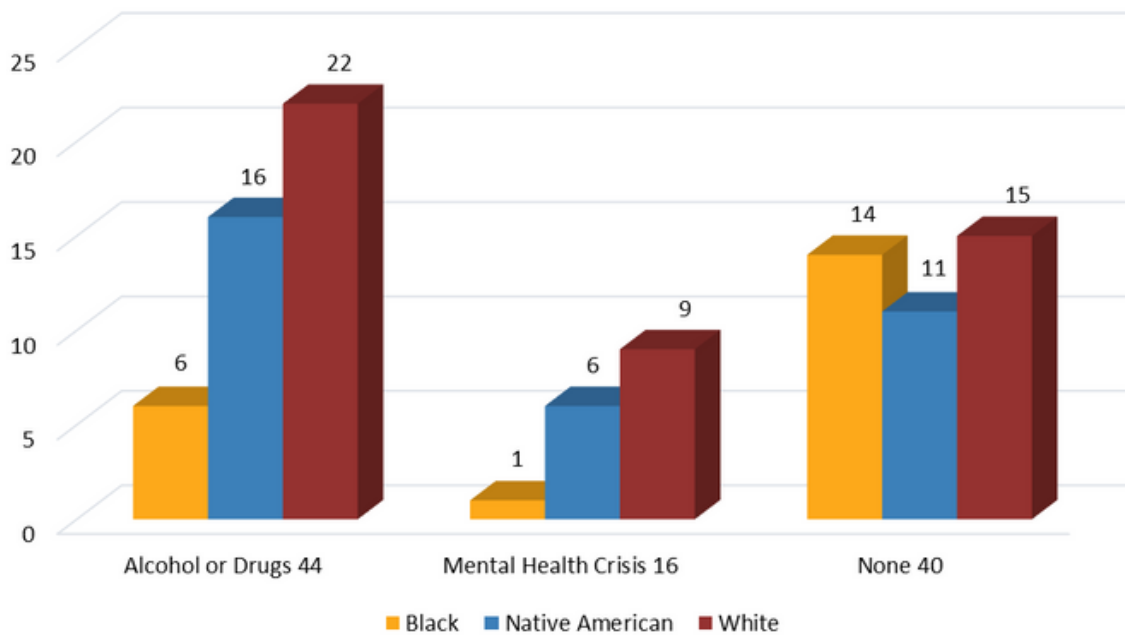


Figure 12: Mental Health Crisis and Substance Use Disorder by Race

Response Type

There are two types of officer responses. Proactive (officer initiated) and Reactive (911 generated). Below are the UOF incidents involving those responses. The majority of the 91 UOF incidents officers were involved in stemmed from a 911-generated call for service. These Reactive (911-generated) responses account for 83.5% of UOF incidents.

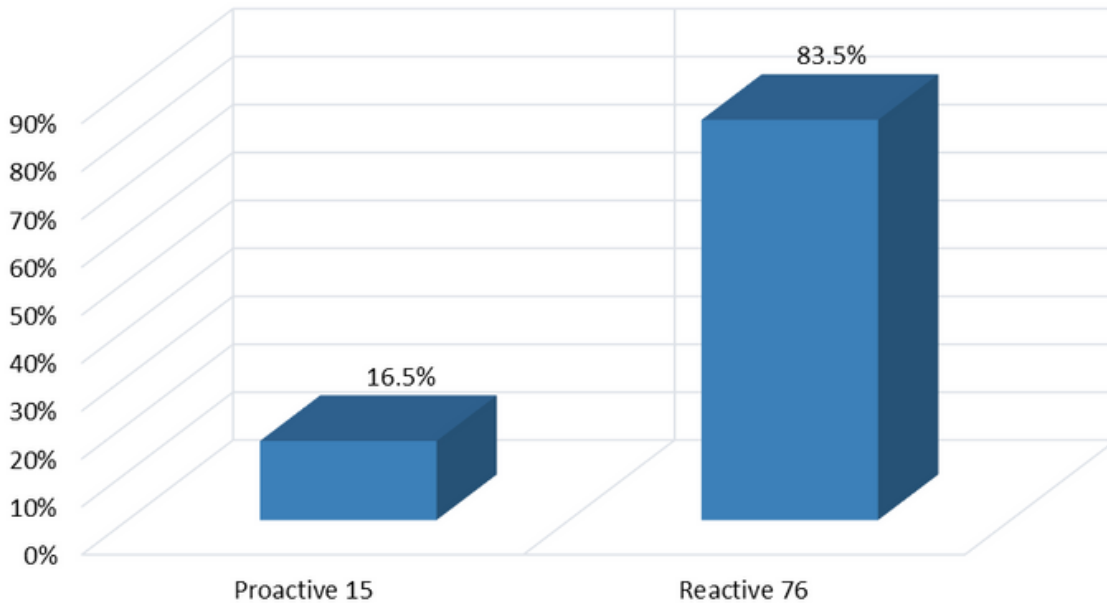


Figure 13: Response Type: Proactive vs Reactive

Proactive Response Type by Race

Figure 13 (above) shows 76 UOF incidents (83.5%) were reactive. The following chart breaks down the remaining 15 UOF incidents (16.5%), which resulted from self-initiated or proactive officer activity. These 15 incidents are made up of Traffic Stops, Subject Stops, Vehicle Prowl, Suspicious Person, Stolen Vehicle, and Attempt to Pickup; involving 16 subjects.

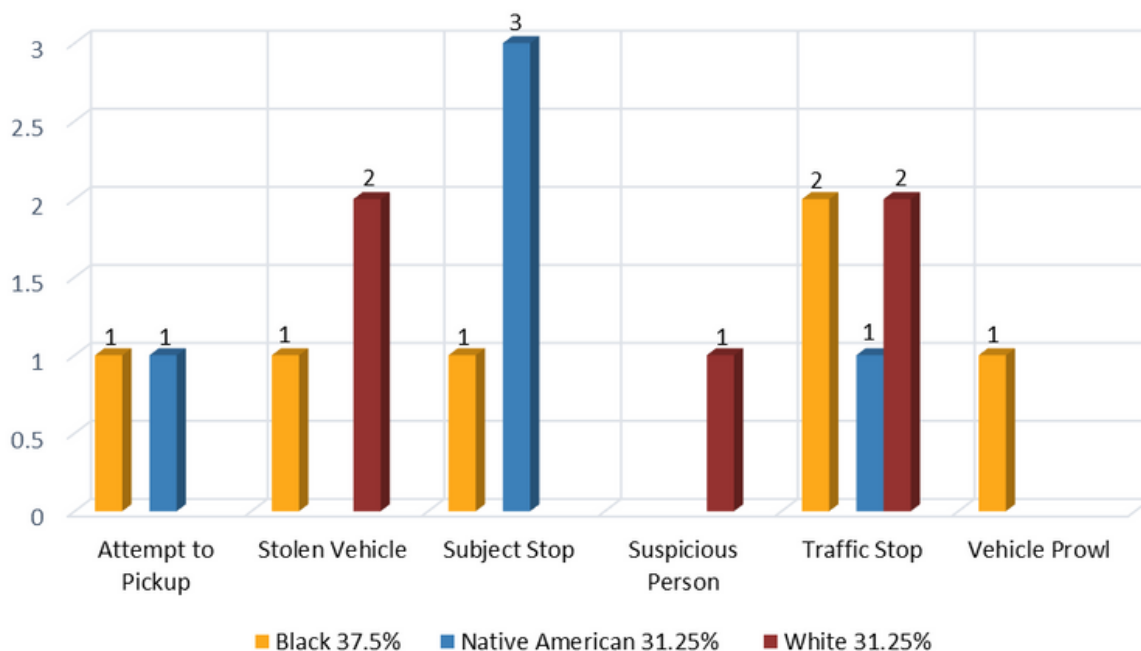


Figure 14: Proactive Response Type by Race

Subject Resistance

The below chart shows the types of resistance the 100 subjects exhibited before and/or during a UOF incident. Subjects may exhibit one or more resistance types during an incident. There were ten subject resistance types, occurring 172 times during 91 UOF incidents.

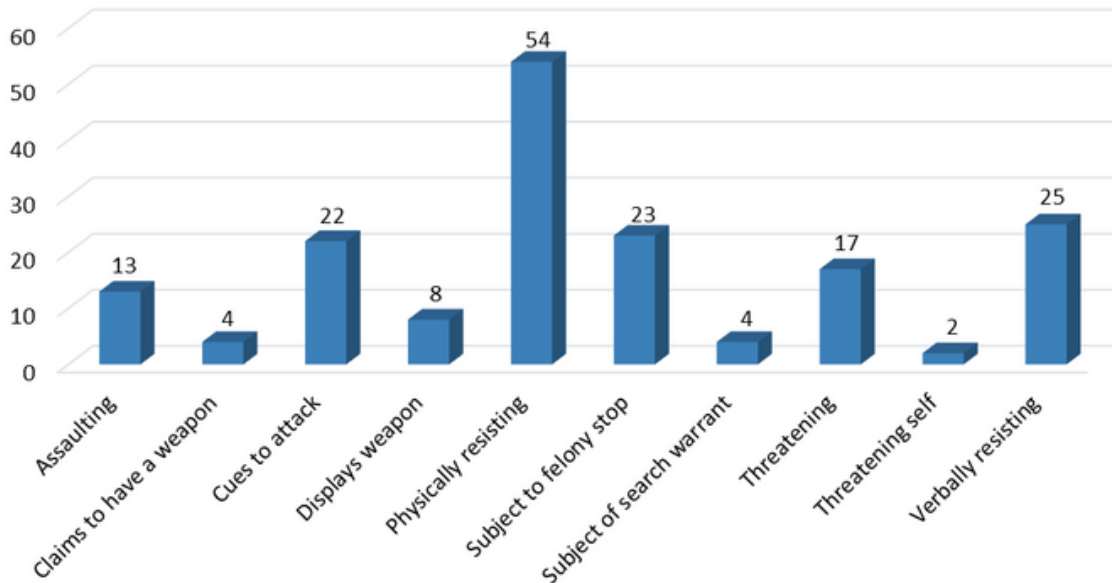


Figure 15: Subject Resistance

Subject Resistance by Race

Figure 15 (above) shows ten different subject resistance types, which occurred 172 times during 91 UOF incidents. The below chart shows the subject resistance types by racial demographics.

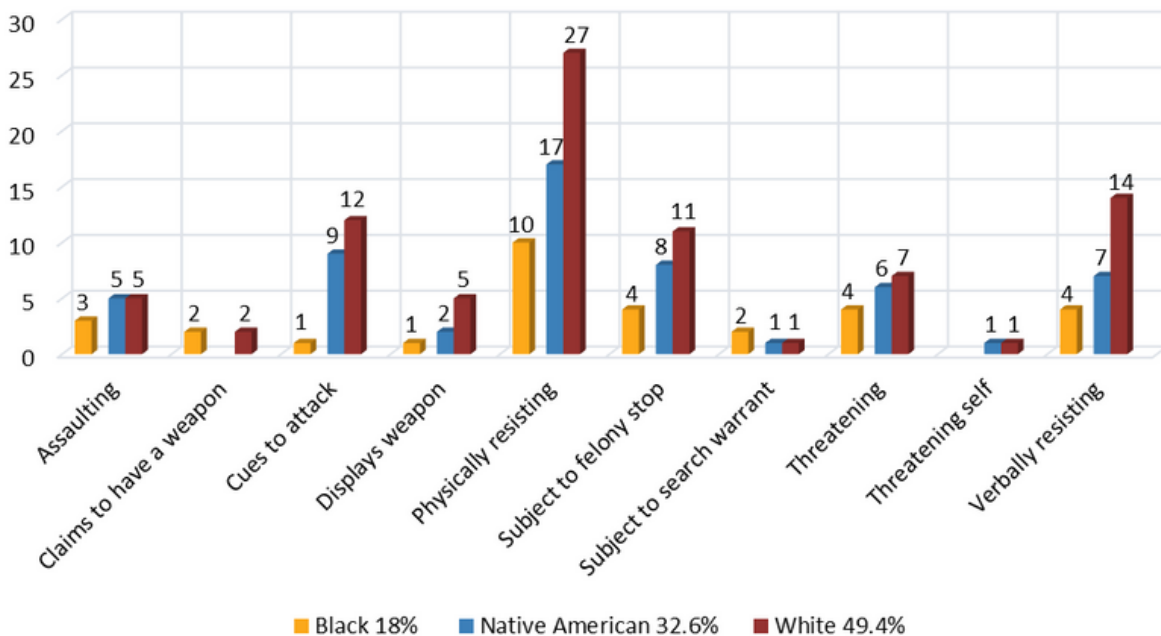


Figure 16: Subject Resistance by Race

The data presented in Figures 15 and 16 (previous page) show 10 subject resistance types during the 91 UOF incidents. There were 100 subjects involved in the 91 UOF incidents. Again, a subject may exhibit one or more resistance types during a UOF incident.

Out of 172 subject resistance types that were exhibited by subjects during UOF incidents, Physical Resisting (31.4%) and Verbally Resisting (14.5%) were the most common resistance types officers encountered.

Force Type

Below are the force types that were used in the 91 UOF incidents in 2021. Out of the 18 different force types, 151 types of force were documented during the 91 UOF incidents, involving 100 subjects. An officer may use one or more types of force during a UOF incident. The three most common types of force used by officers are Handgun Aimed (21.85%), Take Down (15.89%), and Soft Empty Hand Control (14.56%).

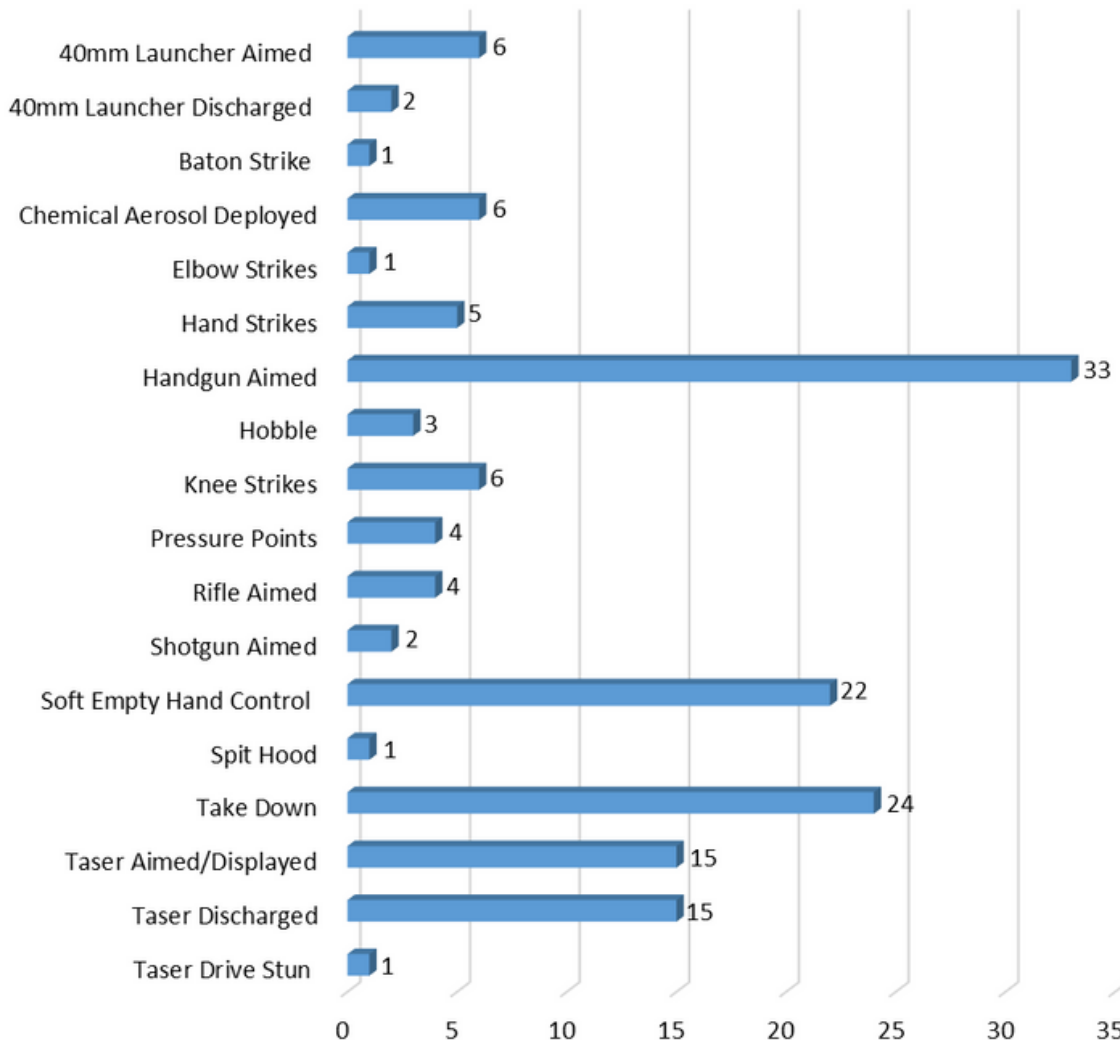


Figure 17: Force Type

Force Type by Race

Again, there were 151 types of force used during the 91 UOF incidents, involving 100 subjects. Below is a breakdown of force types by racial demographics.

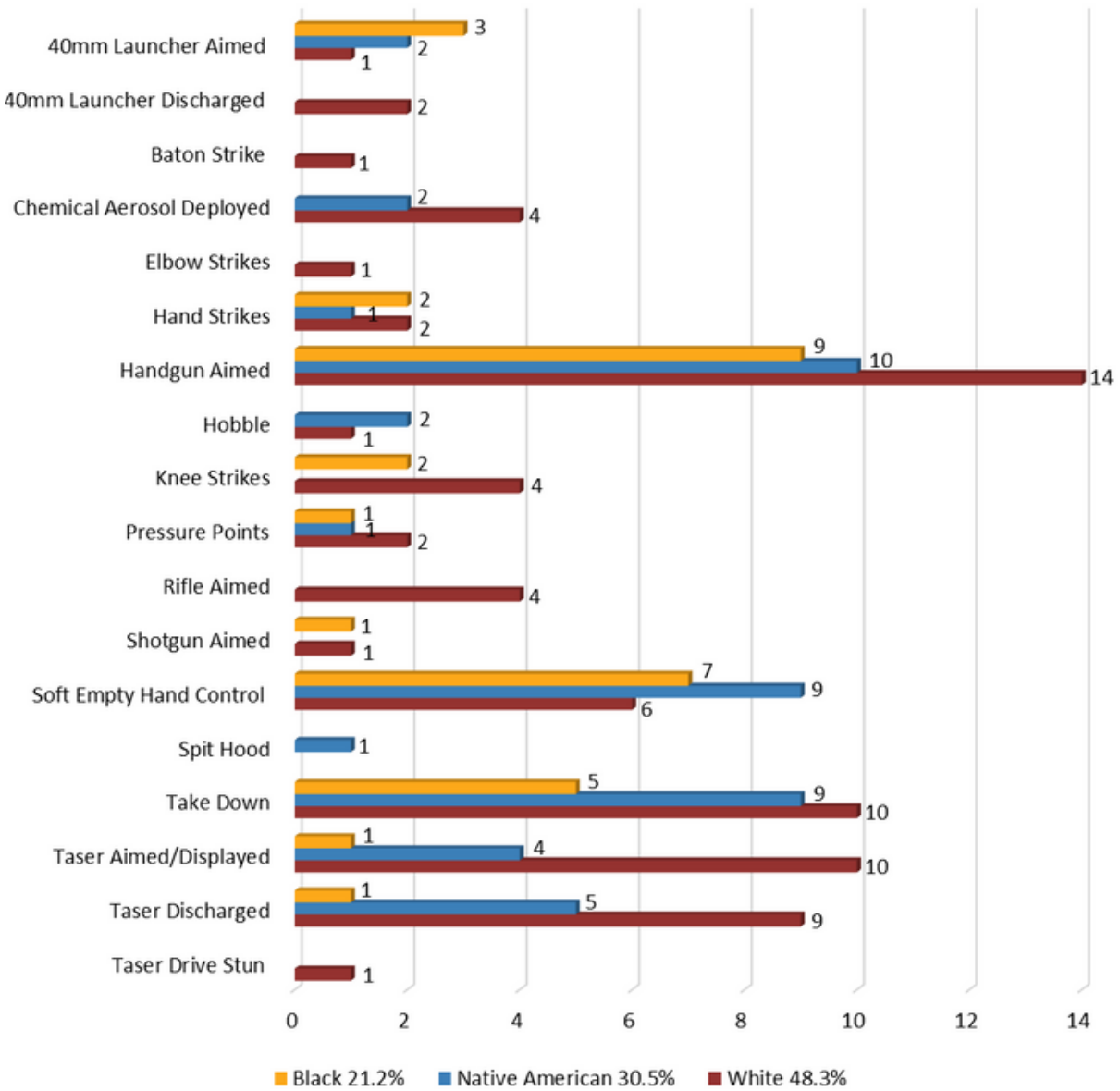


Figure 18: Force Type by Race

After further analysis, Firearms (handgun, shotgun, rifle) Aimed accounted for 39 out of 151 different types of force (25.8%) used. This type of force is used during high-risk calls for service, including felony traffic stops or in-progress incidents such as Shootings, Burglaries, or Assaults. Many police departments throughout the nation do not require their officers to report when a firearm, taser, or less-lethal launcher is pointed at subjects. The Duluth Police Department requires officers to document every instance in which an officer points their firearm, taser, or less-lethal launcher in the direction of, or at, a subject.

Use of Force Reason

Officers are required to document a reason for each UOF incident in their Subject Resistance Report. Below are the UOF reasons for the 91 UOF incidents involving 100 subjects.

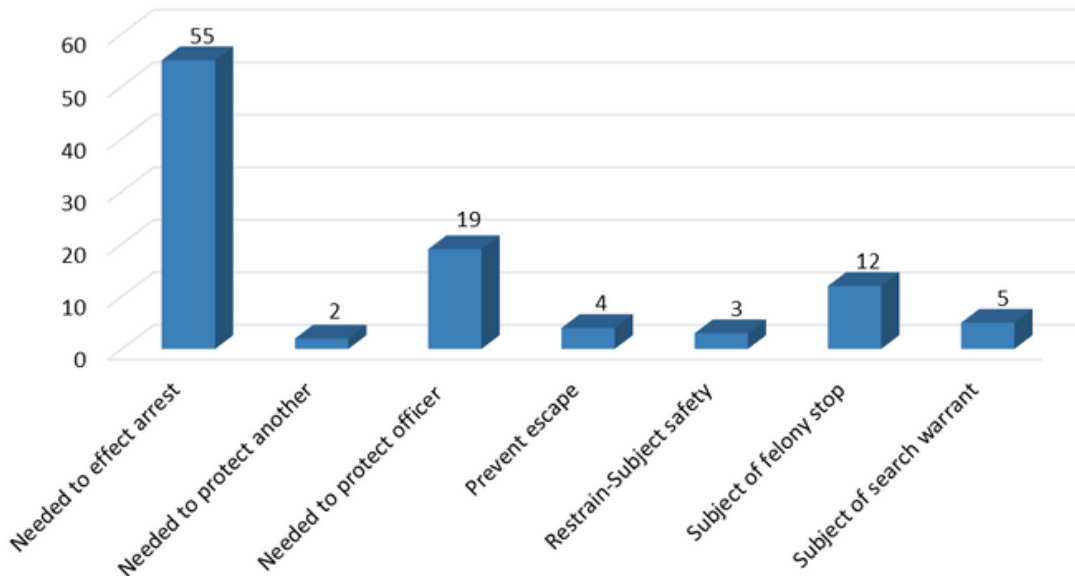


Figure 19: Use of Force Reason

Use of Force Reason by Race

Below is a breakdown of the UOF reason documented for the 100 subjects by racial demographics.

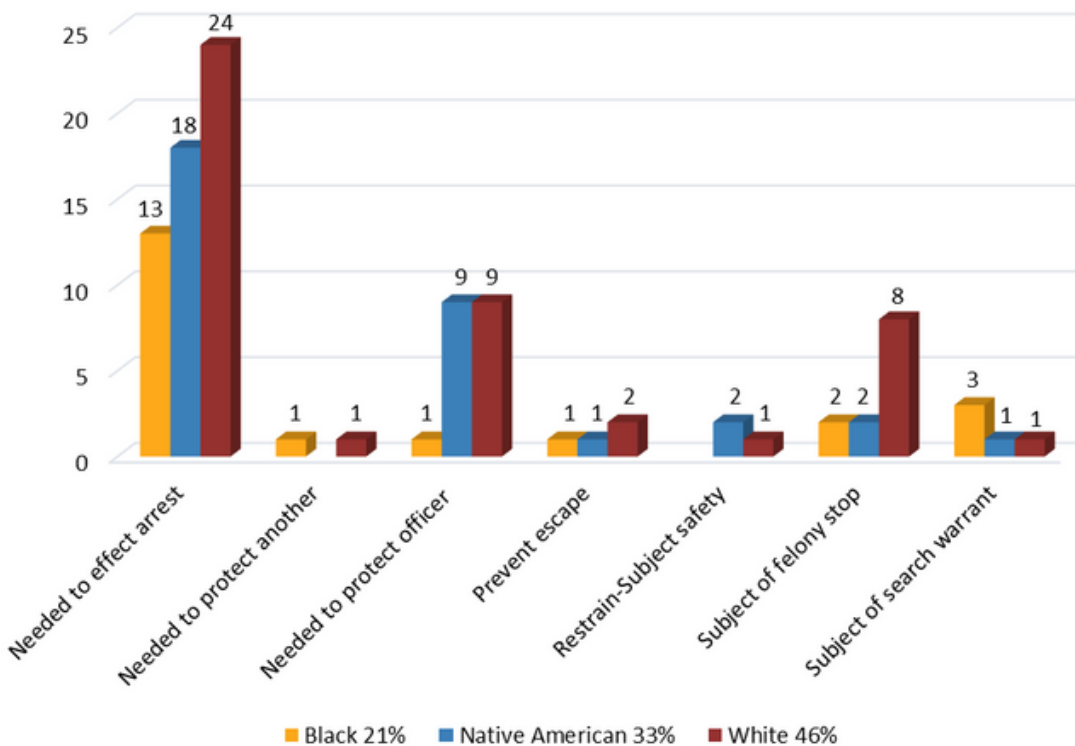


Figure 20: Use of Force by Race

Use of Force Incident by Location

The City of Duluth is divided into six patrol districts. Each UOF incident is represented by a red dot in Figure 21 and is shown in Figure 22 by district.

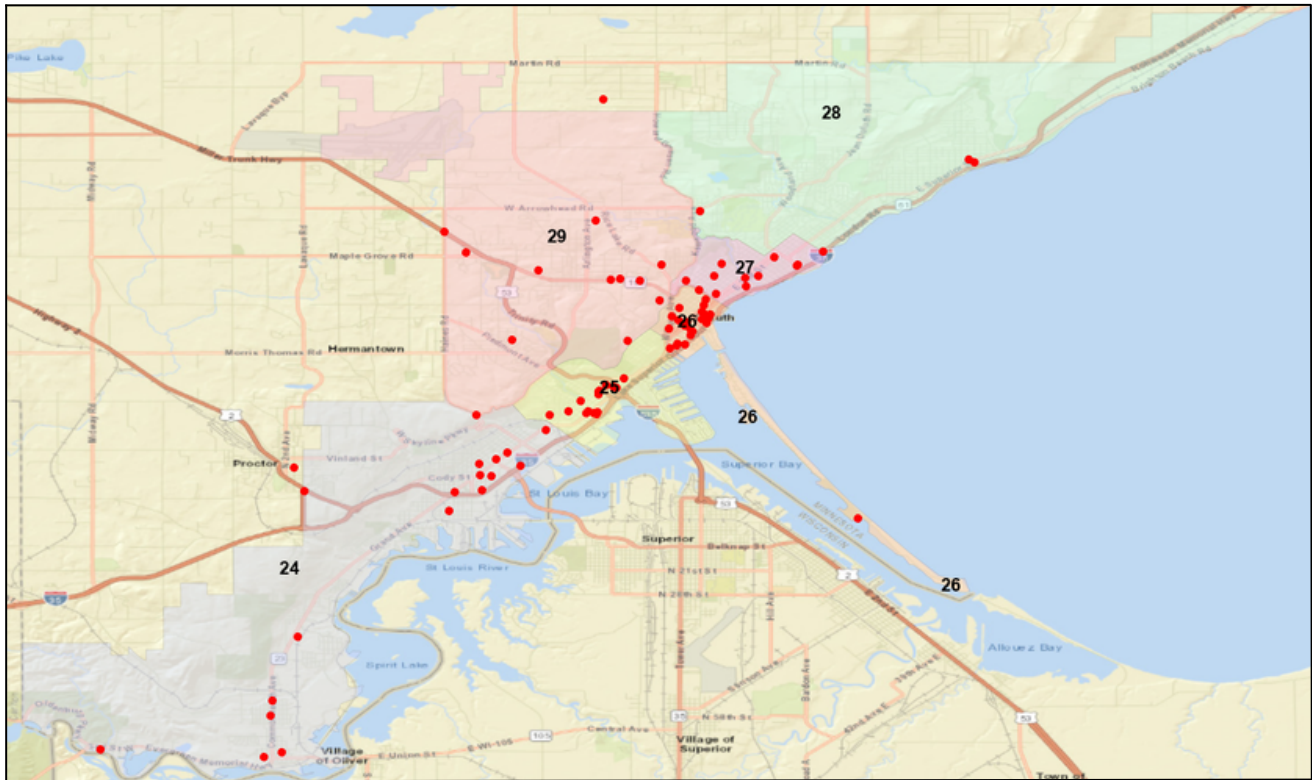


Figure 21: Use of Force Incident Location

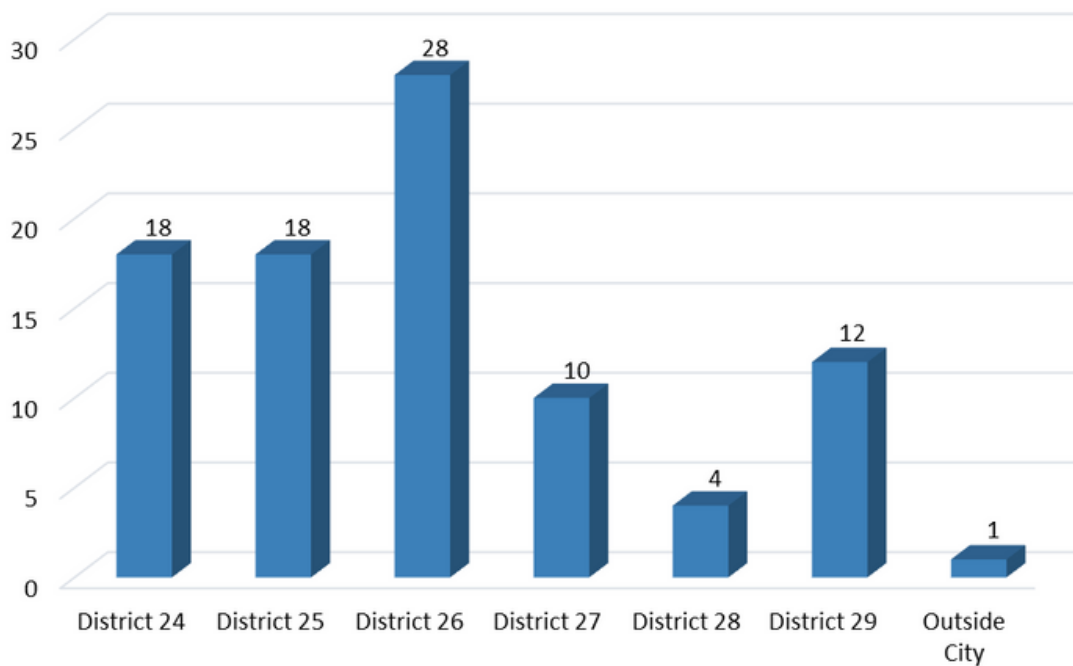


Figure 22: Use of Force Incident Location by District

Use of Force Incident by Location by Race

100 subjects were involved in the 91 UOF incidents. The below charts show the racial demographic breakdown by subjects in relation to the UOF incident location.

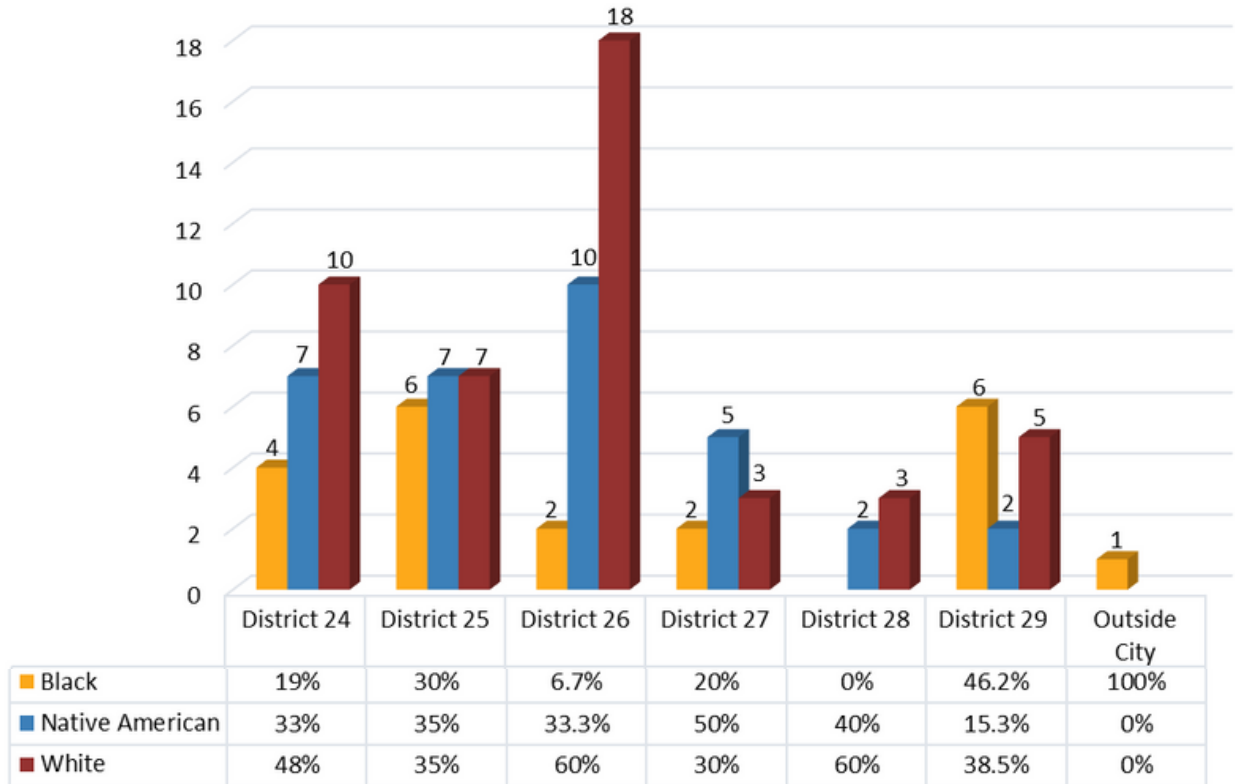


Figure 23: Use of Force Incident Location by Subject Race (count and percentage)

Use of Force Subject Injury

There were 100 subjects involved in 91 UOF incidents. Below is a breakdown of subjects injured, or claiming injury, during UOF incidents.

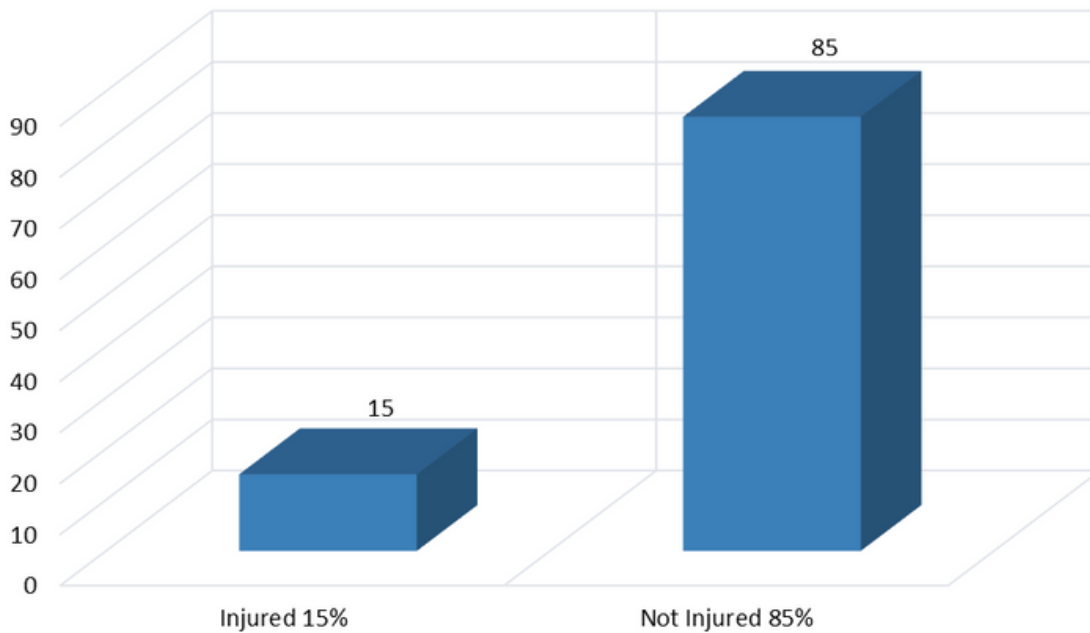


Figure 25: Subject Injury

Use of Force Subject Injury by Race

Below is a racial demographic breakdown of the 15 subjects (15%) that were injured during a UOF incident.

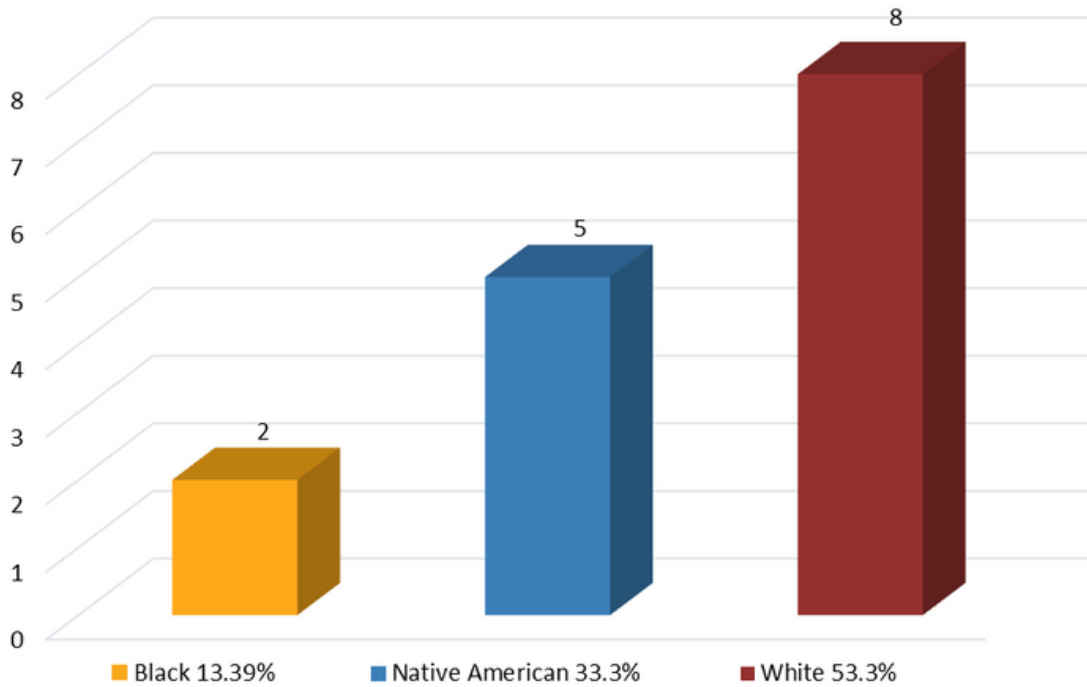


Figure 26: Subject Injury by Race

Use of Force Officer Injury

There were 178 officers involved in 91 UOF incidents. Below is a breakdown of officers injured during a UOF incident.

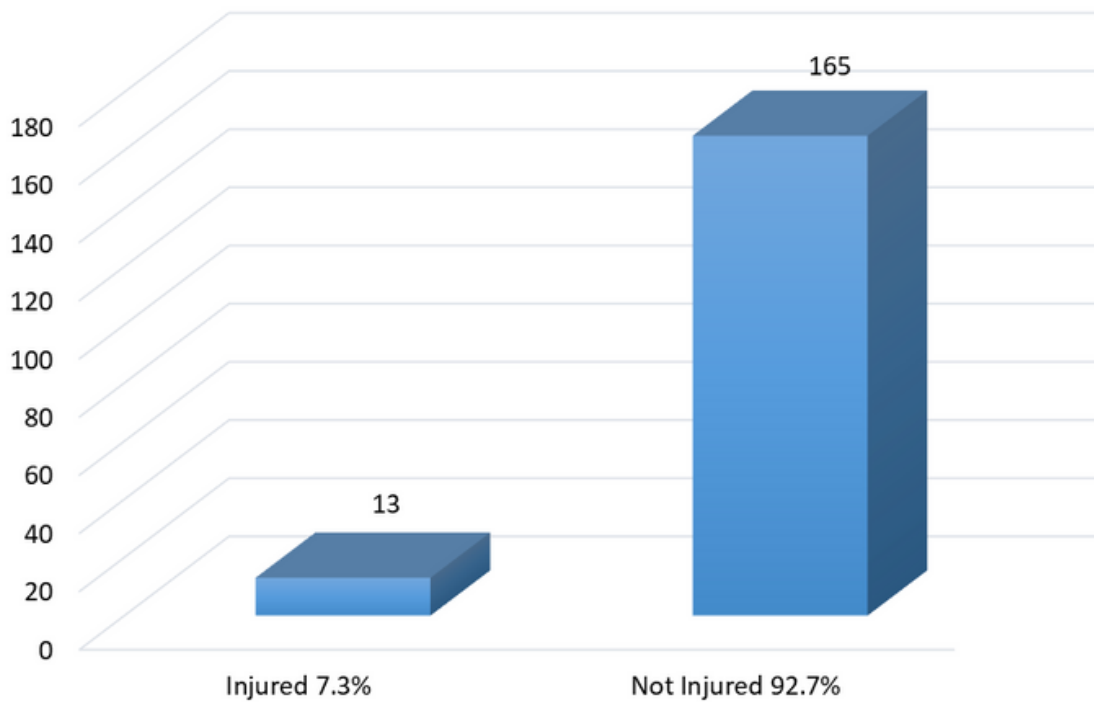


Figure 27: Officer Injury



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