

## OVERVIEW

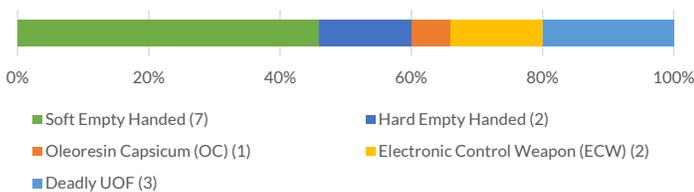
In the third quarter of 2021, the Lancaster City Bureau of Police responded to approximately **19,000** calls for service received at County dispatch center. This resulted in approximately **11,900** reported incidents and **185** arrests. Of these incidents, force was used **15** times involving **15** individuals.

*This number reflects each singular incident of force being applied to an individual. If multiple officers submit UOF reports from one arrest of one person, it is counted as one incident of force. If during one incident (for example a large fight) force is applied to two or more individuals, then one incident of force is applied to each individual.*

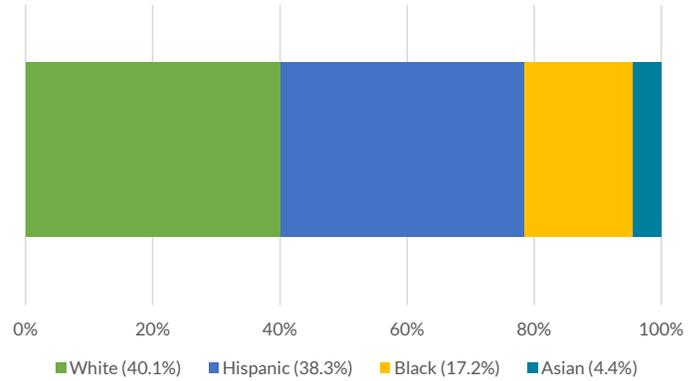
## STATISTICS

- Arrests Requiring Use of Force: **8.1%**  
*Of 185 arrests, 15 individuals required force to effect the arrest.*
- Use of Force by Gender  
*Male (12), Female (3)*
- Use of Force by Race  
*White (7), Hispanic (2), Black (6)*
- Police Taser-Probe Deployment: **2**  
*Accounts for <2% of all arrests in Q2 2021.*
- Deadly Force Used by Police: **3**  
*Incidents involved officer pointing their firearm at subject, lawfully, but not firing their weapon.*
- Intermediate weapons were not utilized in Q3 2021.
- Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) spray was utilized one (1) time.

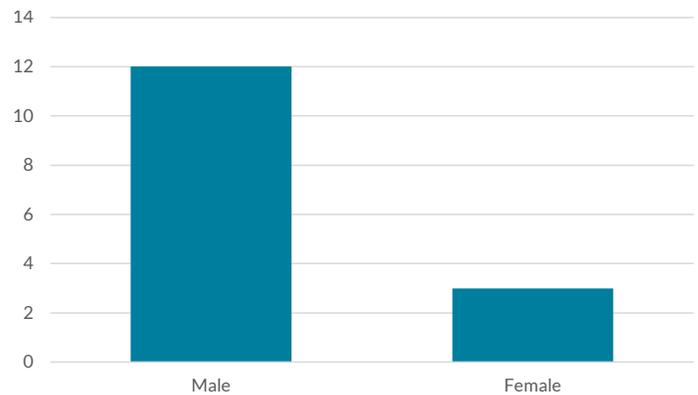
### REPORTABLE INCIDENTS OF FORCE BY TYPE



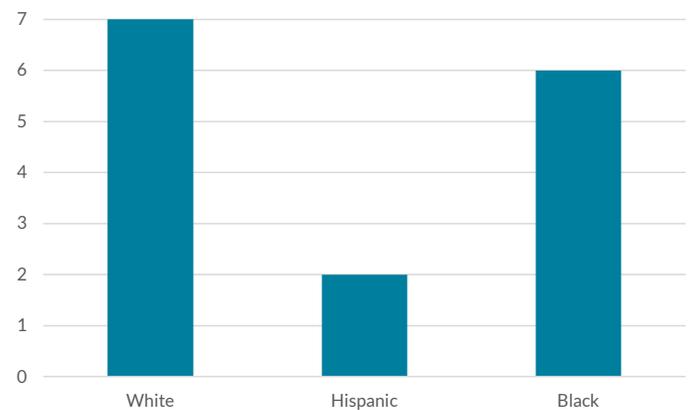
### LANCASTER CITY POPULATION BY RACE (2018)



### REPORTABLE INCIDENTS OF FORCE BY GENDER



### REPORTABLE INCIDENTS OF FORCE BY RACE



*The statistics on this sheet are taken from the Lancaster City Bureau of Police IA Pro™ database. then manually verified by staff in the Professional Standards division.*

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## USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

A use of force (UOF) continuum is a standard that provides law enforcement officers and civilians with guidelines as to how much force may be used against a resisting subject in a given situation. The purpose of these models is to clarify, both for law enforcement officers and civilians, the complex subject of use of force. They are often central parts of law enforcement agencies' use of force policies.

### LANCASTER'S UOF CONTINUUM

- 1) Officer Presence  
*Identification of authority*
- 2) Verbal Direction  
*Commands of direction or arrest*
- 3) Soft Empty Hand Control  
*Techniques that have a minimal probability of injury*
- 4) Hard Empty Hand Control  
*Techniques that have a high probability of injury*
- 5) Intermediate Weapons  
*Impact weapon strike*
- 6) Deadly Force  
*Deadly force actions*

### DUTY TO INTERVENE

When in a position to do so, officers shall intervene when they know or have reason to know that another officer is about to use or is using unnecessary force. Officers shall promptly report any use of unnecessary force, and the efforts made to intervene, to a supervisor.



*Scan Here to read the full  
Lancaster City Bureau of  
Police Use of Force policy.*

### DE-ESCALATION

When safe and feasible to do so given the totality of the circumstances officers shall attempt to take action to prevent or decrease the need to use force during an incident and to increase the likelihood of voluntary compliance.

Such techniques include but are not limited to:

- 1) Persuasion, advice and provide a warning prior to using force.
- 2) Establishing a rapport and engaging in communication with the subject.
- 3) Evaluating whether the use of time, distance and positioning to create a buffer zone or create a reactionary gap will stabilize the situation.
- 4) When appropriate, request additional resources.

### WHAT IS DEADLY FORCE?

Deadly Force is any force that creates a substantial risk of causing death or serious bodily injury. In Lancaster, officers are only authorized to use deadly force in the following situations:

- To protect themselves or others from what is reasonably believed to be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- To prevent a crime where the suspect's actions place people in imminent jeopardy of death or serious bodily injury.
- To prevent the escape of a violent fleeing felon when there is probable cause to believe the escape will pose a significant threat of death or serious bodily injury to the officer or others if apprehension is delayed. In this circumstance, officers shall, to the extent practicable, avoid using deadly force that might subject innocent bystanders or hostages to possible death or injury.

Officers avoid the use of choke holds or strikes to the head with an instrument other than hands or fists, unless lethal force is reasonably believed to be necessary within the guidelines of the law and the Use of Force policy.

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