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POLICY STATEMENT

The Yale University Police Department’s Use of Force is governed by Federal and State law, Case Law, the Federal and State Constitutions, and the department’s Use of Force General Order.

The main responsibility of Department officers is to protect the life and property of civilians. In compliance with applicable law, officers shall use only the amount of force necessary and reasonable to accomplish lawful objectives and to control a situation, effect an arrest, overcome resistance to arrest, or defend themselves or others from harm. When force is necessary, the degree of force employed should be in direct relationship to the amount of resistance exerted, or the immediate threat to the officers or others. There is a compelling public interest that officers authorized to exercise the use of force do so in an objectively reasonable manner and in a way that does not violate the civil rights guaranteed by our Constitution and applicable law. Officers who use excessive or unjustified force degrade the confidence of the community that they serve, undermine the legitimacy of a police officer’s authority, and hinder the Department’s ability to provide effective law enforcement services to the community.
SUMMARY

During calendar year 2022 members of the Yale University Police Department were involved in 11 incidents where one or more officers had to use force. 17 YPD Officers used some level of force during those 11 incidents. In 10 of the use of force incidents, 16 Officers were able to control or apprehend the citizen in a manner that did not require escalation beyond soft hand techniques. In one incident, an Officer was assisting NHPD on a motor vehicle stop and reported drawing his weapon at the low ready only.

Officers had to use force in 11 different situations. The type and level of force used by officers was effective 100% percent of the time. Situations where force was used were primarily controlling an intoxicated or resistant suspect.

Yale University Police Officers used force less than one percent of the time when faced with a reportable citizen encounter. Yale University Police had 1447 case numbers in 2022. This number represents all documented police and citizen interaction for the Yale Police Department for the year. This only includes times when citizen interaction required documentation, police have many more contacts with community members throughout their workday that requires no documentation. Using the number of documented interactions (case numbers) Yale PD used force 11 times out of 1447 contacts, which puts the total frequency of force used to overall police and public exchanges at 0.76 percent.

Below are the 2022 use of force statistics for the Yale University Police Department.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Use of Force Incidents</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of involved officers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of involved citizens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amount of Force Techniques Used</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injuries to Officers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injuries to Citizens</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Effectiveness</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Frequency</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REPORTABLE USE OF FORCE

The authority to use force carries with it the need for accountability to safeguard the rights of the public and preserve the integrity of the Yale University Police Department. The Yale University Police Department is committed to documenting and investigating all use of force incidents. It is this Department’s policy that officers report all use of force incidents in a timely, complete, and accurate manner, as prescribed by Department policy.

Officers shall complete a departmental Use of Force Report whenever they use or witness the use of force against a suspect above unresisted escorting or handcuffing.
Reportable uses of force falls into one of several categories, which are detailed in Yale University Police General Order 302: Use of Force.

- Soft Hand Controls
- Hard Hand Controls
- Chemical (Pepper Spray)
- Electronic Control Weapon (Taser)
- Impact Weapon
- Firearm - Low Ready
- Firearm - Draw/Point
- Critical Firearm Discharge

Force above compliant handcuffing or escorting a subject with minimal to no resistance is a reportable use of force.
**REASONS FORCE IS USED**

It is the policy of the Yale University Police Department to value and preserve human life in all situations.

Yale University Police Department’s use of force is governed by Federal and Connecticut law.

The reasons for using force include:
- Effect Arrest
- Prevent Escape
- Defend Self
- Defend Others
- Protective Custody
- High Risk Traffic Stop

**USE OF FORCE WORKFLOW**

- Officer encounter with the public
- Force used
- Electronic report written by the officer
- Supervisor response to the scene / report review
- Hard hand control and above or force resulting in injury triggers a use of force investigation
- Corrective action if the force results in a policy violation
- Annual Use of Force Report
YEARNING POINTS OF ANALYSIS

In 2022, there were 87 sworn officers at the Yale Police Department. Over the course of that year, those officers had 1447 documented interactions between police and the public. Of those 1447 interactions, 74 arrests were made and only 11 of the 1447 resulted in one or more officer having to use force. 17 total officers used force over those eleven cases. There were no injuries to suspects nor Officers during the use of force incidents.

Below are use of force statistics from the Yale University Police Department for the past five years.

Total documented incidents represent all case numbers pulled for that calendar year. The number of use of force incidents are the number of cases requiring force, not the number of techniques used. Force to documented incident ratio is the ratio of cases requiring force to the total number of cases.

Total persons arrested include all arrests, custodial or summons. This represents the number of arrests, not total individual charges. Force to arrest ratio is the ratio of arrest incidents to force incidents.

Number of techniques used is the total of all the use of force techniques used by all officers for all use of force incidents. This includes all techniques, whether effective or not. Force to injury ratio is the ratio of citizen injury compared to the total number of force incidents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Sworn Officers</strong></td>
<td>87</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Documented Incident between YPD and Public</strong></td>
<td>4108</td>
<td>3158</td>
<td>1397</td>
<td>1252</td>
<td>1447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Use of Force Incidents</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Force to Documented Incident Ratio</strong></td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.008</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Persons Arrested</strong></td>
<td>357</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Force to Arrest Ratio</strong></td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>0.167</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Persons Injured During Use of Force Incident</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Force to Injury Ratio</strong></td>
<td>0.345</td>
<td>0.192</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Techniques Used</strong></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Officers Who Used Force</strong></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Injuries to Officers</strong></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following charts show the number of Use of Force incidents compared to the total number of police interactions, and total number of arrests.

**WHY YALE UNIVERSITY POLICE OFFICERS USED FORCE**

The Yale University Police Department had eleven use of force incidents in 2022. Four incidents involved arrests with either NHPD or YPD taking custody. In the incident wherein the Officer drew his weapon to the low ready this was not done to facilitate the arrest, but rather as a precaution in approaching a suspect in a motor vehicle stop. In the remaining seven use of force incidents Officers were required to use soft hand techniques to maintain control of an individual. Four of these incidents were for an intoxicated person and three were for the committal of an emotionally disturbed patient.
DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the eleven use of force incidents for 2022, four of the subjects were identified as white males. Four of the subjects were identified as African American males. Three of the eleven incidents involved female subjects, two of which identified as white while one identified as African American. No subjects in the use of force incidents were identified as Hispanic in ethnicity.

TECHNIQUES USED

Yale Police Department officers have multiple use of force options as outlined above. Officers use one or more of the following levels of forces when authorized by the situation and applicable law:

Why YPD Officers Used Force

- Effect Arrest
- Prevent Escape
- High Risk Traffic Stop
- Defend Self
- Protective Custody

Demographics

- Female: 3
- Male: 8
- Not Hispanic: 11
- Hispanic: 0
- African-American: 5
- White: 6
• **Department Approved Control Techniques** - Department approved control techniques consist of arrest and control techniques taught at a POSTC approved basic police academy as well as techniques taught at department approved or sponsored in-service training programs. It should be noted that these fall under either soft or hard hand controls for recording purposes.

• **Soft Hand Control** - The use of physical strength and skill in defensive tactics to control arrestees who are reluctant to be taken into custody and offer some degree of physical resistance. Such techniques are not impact oriented and include pain compliance pressure points, takedowns, joint locks, and simply grabbing a subject.

• **Hard Hand Control** - Impact oriented techniques that include knee strikes, elbow strikes, punches, and kicks.

• **Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray** - An inflammatory agent that irritates the mucus membrane and eyes to cause tears and pain. It is an intermediate weapon that is classified as being non-deadly.

• **Electronic Control Weapon** - An incapacitating, intermediate weapon used for subduing a person by administering an electric shock for the purpose of disrupting superficial muscle functions.

• **Impact Weapons** - Department approved tools that provide a method for gaining control of a subject when lethal force is not justified, but when empty-hand control techniques are not sufficient to effect control.

• **Low Ready Position** - Holding a firearm with the trigger finger indexed along the frame of the weapon outside the trigger well with the weapon pointed at an angle not directly at but in the general direction of the intended individual.

• **Service Pistol** - Pointing a firearm in the direction of an individual.

• **Critical Firearm Discharge** - A discharge of a firearm by a Yale University PD officer to the extent such discharges are authorized under this policy and the Firearms Policy.

Each use of force technique is a separate use of force and must be documented as such. For instance, one interaction could result in both a soft and a hard hand control technique. Sometimes this occurs because a technique was not effective, other times it is a result of the tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving nature of the split-second decisions that officers are forced to make while deciding if force is necessary. For calendar year 2022 effectiveness rate was 100%.

There were seventeen YPD officers who used force in 2022, with two total techniques used among those Officers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>White</th>
<th>African-American</th>
<th>Asian</th>
<th>American Indian</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft Hands Control Techniques</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Pistol (low ready)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CALL TYPE

Yale University Police Officers responded to eleven calls that required some level of force in the calendar year 2022. Seventeen Officers reported using force during those calls. The types of calls that necessitated the use of force included emotionally disturbed persons (EDP), intoxicated persons, a trespass, and assisting NHPD in apprehensions.

EVALUATION OF ACTIONS TAKEN

Each use of force incident requires multiple levels of review starting at the first line supervisor and running through the office of the chief of police. The initial supervisor on scene conducts a preliminary interview and reports whether the use of force was within policy or not. The supervisor also reviews the use of force report completed by the officer and forwards it up through the chain of command. Each level within the chain reviews the use of force incident independently and makes a determination if the use of force was within department policy or not.

Use of force training is created based on the force used by officers. This occurs whether the force was within policy or not. This ensures that use of force decisions are continually made with regard to policy and are Constitutionally sound.

In 2022 there were eleven use of force incidents and all eleven were found to be within policy.

INJURIES

There were zero (0) citizen or officer injuries as a result of Yale Police Officers’ use of force in 2022.

FREQUENCY SUMMARY

Yale University Police Officers used the following force techniques in 2022: soft hands control techniques eighteen times and drawing their firearm to the low ready one time.

In 2022 there were no OC spray deployments, impact weapon strikes, hard hand control techniques utilized, Taser discharges, or firearm discharges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Force Technique</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soft Hand Control</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Pistol (Low Ready)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>19</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
END OF REPORT