Active Bystandership in Law Enforcement

DASHBOARD INSTRUCTIONS

POLICE INSTITUTE

UNT|DALLAS

Texas ABLE Center of Excellence

Dashboard

The tables on the following pages are populated with sample police department data and serve as a reference for what is possible utilizing the dashboard for an agency.

ABLE Dashboard Data Collection

The data comprising the ABLE dashboard stems from two data sets collected by an example police department. The first is complaint data, which should be gathered via whatever system the agency uses for tracking complaints (for example, IAPro[1]) for the dates specified using the given search parameters. The data can then be exported as an Excel file, and the search parameters will function as column headings in the data set. An appendix to the dashboard should list the severity of each allegation. If new allegations appear in subsequent years, the agency must collaborate with the project team to determine which severity category they fall into. Use of force complaint data also comes from the complaint data set and should reflect the agency's specific data set information. In the given example, the complaints were categorized as "inappropriate or unnecessary use of force". Similar complaint types should be used. The remainder of the data is built into a second data set, referred to here as "use of force data" or "response to resistance data."

For each year the data should be collected for the twelve-month calendar year prior. For example, the year one data should be collected on January 1st, [Last Year], and should include incidents from January 1through December 31. This one-month buffer allows time for open cases that occurred toward the end of the year to be resolved.

Complaints Against Police Department Sworn Personnel

This section of the dashboard refers to all complaints against the example agency's sworn personnel only. It is a simple count of the number of allegations ("Alg: Alllegation") that fall into each severity category, based on a list provided by the sample department and cross-tabulated against the column titled "Off: Title/rank." Note that the raw data provided by the department does not include these designations, rather they must be manually categorized the data set.

The following titles/ranks are considered sworn personnel by this example department and should be included in this table. Other departments have similar titles/ranks and should be input as such.

- Police Officer
- Police Senior Corporal
- Police Sergeant
- Police Lieutenant

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[1] IAPro is a data management software used by law enforcement agencies for data pertaining to use of force, vehicle accident or damage, misconduct and complaint allegations, loss or damage of property, or pursuits. Within this example police department, only the Internal Affairs Division (IAD) had full access to the software. Other personnel are able to enter data via Blueteam (a companion software to IAPro) which routes data for review by IAD.

- Police Officer Trainee III
- Police Officer Trainee II
- Police Major
- Reserve Officer
- Police Officer Trainee I
- Deputy Chief of Police
- Chief of Police
- Asst. Chief of Police
- Police Captain

Complaints Against Police Department Sworn Personnel								
Measure	Total Complaints	Total Minor	Total Moderate	Total Severe	Total AWOL	Total Sick Days	Total Class C Citations	Total Class C Arrests
Baseline	2131	716	857	558	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Year 1 (02/01/2023)								
Year 2 (02/01/2024)								
Year 3 (02/01/2025)								

Use of Force Complaints
This section of the dashboard refers specifically to the number of incidents within the "Alg:Allegations" column which are listed as "Inappropriate or Unnecessary Use of Force." For those incidents, this table is a count of how many were listed in the "Alg: Finding" column as exonerated, unfounded, sustained, not sustained, or complete. Some incidents might not have an entry in this column, those are to be counted as unspecified. After the total for each finding is counted, the source is assessed as internal or external. Complaints coming from within the department will be listed in the "Inc: Source" column as internal, but external complaints can be listed as External, External Email, External Email OPO (Office of Community Police Oversight) , External Fax, External Letter, External Letter OPO, External Online Form, External Online Form OPO, External Telephone DPD, External Walk-in DPD, External Walk-in OPO. Not every agency will have these same categories of complaints. Select the one most appropriate for the given agency. It is possible that this column is empty for certain incidents, and those should be listed as not specified.

Additionally, the types of force listed in the tables are provided for example and can differ from one agency to the next. Your table should be reflective of your agency's nomenclature of force options.

Use of Force Baseline			
	Total	**Internal**	**External**
Complaints regarding inappropriate or unnecessary use of force	133	45	87
Exonerated complaints	55	18	37
Unfounded complaints	27	3	24
Sustained complaints*	20	11	8
Not sustained complaints	17	4	13
Complete complaints	2	0	2
Unspecified	13	*	*
*One sustained complaint was not listed as external or internal in nature			

Use of Force Year 1			
	Total	**Internal**	**External**
Complaints regarding inappropriate or unnecessary use of force			
Exonerated complaints			
Unfounded complaints			
Sustained complaints*			
Not sustained complaints			
Complete complaints			
Unspecified			
Run Report on February 1, 2023			

Use of Force Year 2			
	Total	**Internal**	**External**
Complaints regarding inappropriate or unnecessary use of force			
Exonerated complaints			
Unfounded complaints			
Sustained complaints*			
Not sustained complaints			
Complete complaints			
Unspecified			
Run Report on February 1, 2024			

Use of Force Year 3			
	Total	**Internal**	**External**
Complaints regarding inappropriate or unnecessary use of force			
Exonerated complaints			
Unfounded complaints			
Sustained complaints*			
Not sustained complaints			
Complete complaints			
Unspecified			
Run Report on February 1, 2025			

Use of Force Incidents

This section of the dashboard refers to the response to resistance/use of force data set.

Use of Force Baseline			
Type of Force	**Effective**	**Not Effective**	**Total**
40mm Less Lethal	39	32	71
Baton Display	2	3	5
Baton Strike/Closed Mode	1	1	2
Baton Strike/Open Mode	5	2	7
BD – Grabbed	906	370	1276
BD – Pushed	404	78	482
BD - Tripped	160	24	184
Combat Stance	1	9	10
Feet/Leg/Knee Strike	144	76	220
Foot Pursuit	1274	390	1664
Hand Controlled Escort	459	149	608
Hand/Arm/Elbow Strike	261	108	369
Handcuffing Take Down	291	25	316
Head Butt	0	1	1
Held Suspect Down	1784	176	1960
Joint Locks	545	127	672
K-9 Deployment	53	0	53
Leg Restraint System	73	5	78
LVNR	3	0	3
OC Spray	100	29	129
Other Impact Weapon	5	3	8
Pepperball Impact	5	1	6
Pepperball Saturation	23	8	31
Pressure Points	110	48	158

Take Down – Arm	552	70	622
Take Down – Body	698	54	752
Take Down – Group	93	5	98
Take Down – Head	107	14	121
Taser	383	247	630
Taser Display at Person	189	161	350
Teargas	1	0	1
Vehicle Pursuit	6	4	10
Verbal Command	489	2366	2855
Weapon Display at Person	1033	240	1273
Total	**10,199**	**4,826**	**15,025**

Use of Force Year 1[2]			
Use of Force Action	**Effective**	**Not Effective**	**Total**
40mm Less Lethal			
Baton Display			
Baton Strike/Closed Mode			
Baton Strike/Open Mode			
BD – Grabbed			
BD – Pushed			
BD - Tripped			
Combat Stance			
Feet/Leg/Knee Strike			
Foot Pursuit			
Hand Controlled Escort			
Hand/Arm/Elbow Strike			
Handcuffing Take Down			
Head Butt			
Held Suspect Down			
Joint Locks			
K-9 Deployment			
Leg Restraint System			
LVNR			
OC Spray			
Other Impact Weapon			
Pepperball Impact			
Pepperball Saturation			
Pressure Points			

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[2] Report should be run on January 1st

Take Down – Arm			
Take Down – Body			
Take Down – Group			
Take Down – Head			
Taser			
Taser Display at Person			
Teargas			
Vehicle Pursuit			
Verbal Command			
Weapon Display at Person			
40mm Less Lethal			
Total			

Use of Force Year 2[3]			
Use of Force Action	**Effective**	**Not Effective**	**Total**
40mm Less Lethal			
Baton Display			
Baton Strike/Closed Mode			
Baton Strike/Open Mode			
BD – Grabbed			
BD – Pushed			
BD - Tripped			
Combat Stance			
Feet/Leg/Knee Strike			
Foot Pursuit			
Hand Controlled Escort			
Hand/Arm/Elbow Strike			
Handcuffing Take Down			
Head Butt			
Held Suspect Down			
Joint Locks			
K-9 Deployment			
Leg Restraint System			
LVNR			
OC Spray			
Other Impact Weapon			
Pepperball Impact			
Pepperball Saturation			
Pressure Points			

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[3] Report should be run on January 1st

Take Down – Arm			
Take Down – Body			
Take Down – Group			
Take Down – Head			
Taser			
Taser Display at Person			
Teargas			
Vehicle Pursuit			
Verbal Command			
Weapon Display at Person			
40mm Less Lethal			
Total			

Use of Force Year 3[4]

Use of Force Action	Effective	Not Effective	Total
40mm Less Lethal			
Baton Display			
Baton Strike/Closed Mode			
Baton Strike/Open Mode			
BD – Grabbed			
BD – Pushed			
BD - Tripped			
Combat Stance			
Feet/Leg/Knee Strike			
Foot Pursuit			
Hand Controlled Escort			
Hand/Arm/Elbow Strike			
Handcuffing Take Down			
Head Butt			
Held Suspect Down			
Joint Locks			
K-9 Deployment			
Leg Restraint System			
LVNR			
OC Spray			
Other Impact Weapon			
Pepperball Impact			
Pepperball Saturation			
Pressure Points			
Take Down – Arm			

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[4] Report should be run on January 1st

Take Down – Body			
Take Down – Group			
Take Down – Head			
Taser			
Taser Display at Person			
Teargas			
Vehicle Pursuit			
Verbal Command			
Weapon Display at Person			
40mm Less Lethal			
Total			

Conclusion

The Active Bystandership in Law Enforcement (ABLE) training was developed to empower law enforcement officers to intervene when they believed their colleagues were acting in a way that was inappropriate, dangerous, or otherwise detrimental to public safety. Initially developed at Georgetown University Law Center in partnership with the law firm Sheppard Mullin, ABLE has spread to a number of select police departments across the country. The Caruth Police Institute at the University of North Texas Dallas was designated as the ABLE Center of Excellence, becoming the first such center in the state of Texas. The ACE at CPI-UNTD maintains oversight of the ABLE Project at the state level

In the years to come, the project partners can monitor impact through the ABLE dashboard. This report establishes a baseline for measuring the impact of the ABLE program police departments, which is done through the careful collection of key data points, including internal and external complaints filed against officers, and use of force by officers.