

The Effects of Fraternity Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses and Sexual Assaults Advancement to Candidacy

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Background: A wide-spread tradition

Benefits of Fraternities:

- Community service, volunteering, graduation rates, and future income (Mara, Davis, and Schmidt 2018; Hayek et. al. 2002; Asel, Seifert, Pascarella 2009)

Downsides of Fraternity Membership:

- Risky Behavior (Hechinger 2017; Seabrook 2019; Minow and Einolf 2009)
- Binge drinking and college partying (DeSimone 2007; Routon and Walker 2014)
- Access to alcohol for lower classmen (Armstrong, Hamilton, and Sweeney 2006)

Recently, campus administrators began to use temporary campus-wide bans of fraternity social events with alcohol (moratoriums) to change behavior.

Question: How do these moratoriums affect alcohol offenses and sexual assaults?

Moratoriums

Moratorium Definition:

A temporary *campus-wide* halt on fraternity social events with alcohol.

- Applies to Interfraternity Council fraternities (IFC) → primary type of social fraternity.
- Popularized in the mid-2010s.

Sources of Enforcement:

- University Administration (62%)
- IFC Council → student enforced (38%)

How might a moratorium affect behavior?

Moratoriums may be beneficial:

- Fraternities are a source of alcohol for underage drinking ([Armstrong, Hamilton, and Sweeney 2006](#))
- College partying leads to more rape and alcohol ([Lindo, Siminski and Swensen 2018](#))
- Restricting alcohol + higher penalty leads to less drinking ([Liang and Huang 2008](#))
- Alcohol increases mortality, poor academics, and crime. ([Carpenter and](#)

Moratoriums may be detrimental:

- Displacement of crime
 - Partying in riskier places
- May cause large increases after moratorium is over → net effect could be worse due to pent up demand ([Brassiolo 2016](#))

Research Question

Question:

- How do fraternity moratoriums affect campus-wide police reports of alcohol offenses and sexual assault?

Novel Data:

- Construct data set from Daily Crime Logs from university-specific police departments (2014-2019).

Identification:

- Exploit the variation in timing of the moratoriums using a difference-in-differences design.

Contribution

- First study to evaluate moratoriums.
 - Key potential policy lever to reduce partying/sexual assaults.
- Novel data constructed.
 - Mitigates the shortcomings of other fraternity works using Campus Safety Security Data ([Raghav and Diette 2021](#); [DeSimone 2007](#); [Routon and Walker 2014](#)).
- Further the college partying literature (e.g., [Lindo, Siminski and Swensen 2018](#)).
 - Fraternities are a major partying source at universities → provides evidence what their impact on partying is.
 - Represent decrease in partying → reason to expect asymmetries ([Cunningham and Shah 2018](#))
 - Closely links [student](#) behavior to partying.

Sample Construction

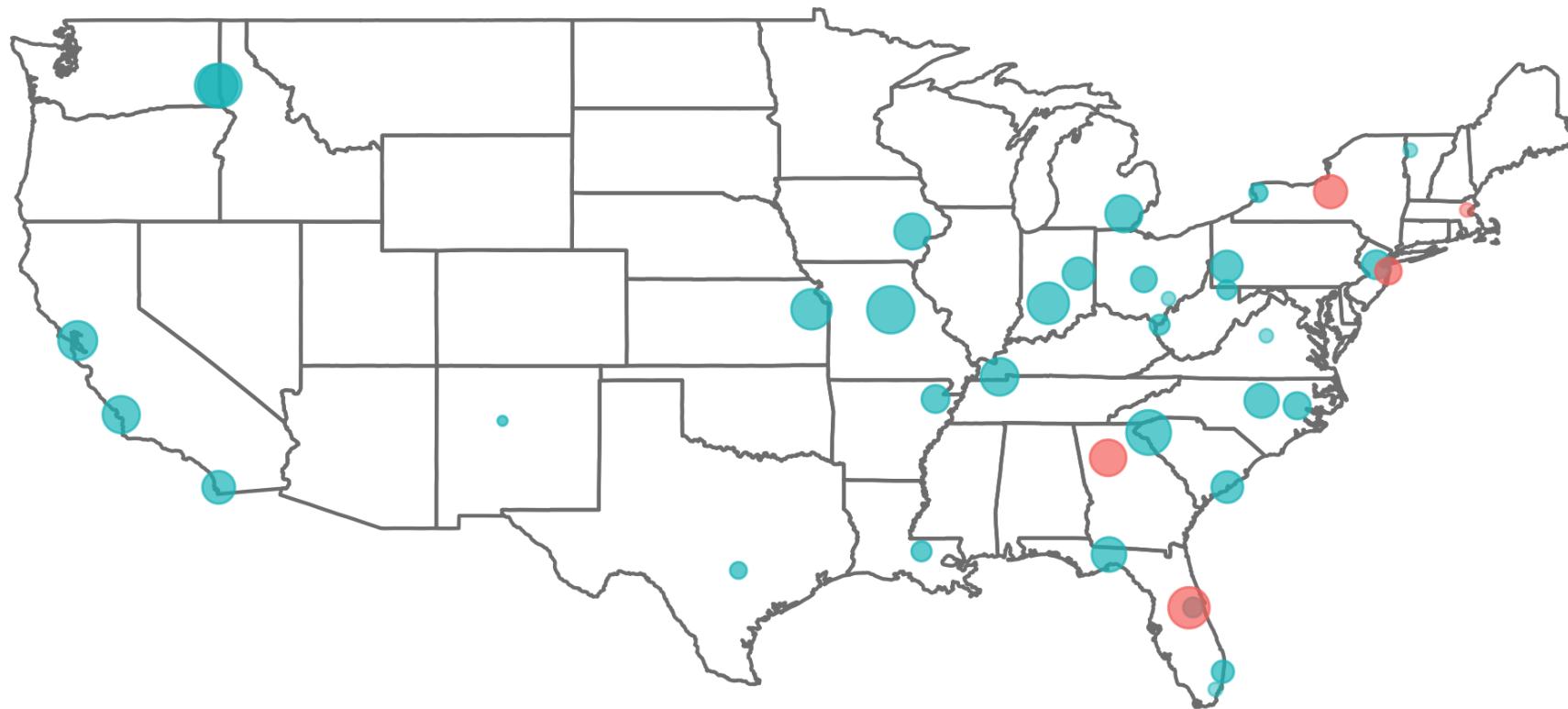
Criteria:

- Must have some media coverage (web-searchable by Google/Lexis-Nexis).
- Must have temporary campus-wide ban of alcohol from fraternity parties for IFC fraternities (can have more).
- Must have Daily Crime Logs in readable format.
- Moratorium must be in sample period of [2014-2019](#) → Daily Crime Log archive length + avoid pandemic.

Final Sample:

- 38 universities with 45 moratoriums total ([Mean: 1.36; Max = 3](#)).
 - Do not represent the universe of moratoriums as there are 4 others known in this sample period that were left out.

Locations of Moratoriums



University Type: ● Private not-for-profit ● Public

Fraction of Total Enrollment in IFC Fraternities: ● 0.025 ● 0.050 ● 0.075 ● 0.100

Summary Statistics on Universities

Summary Statistics of the Universities in the Sample.

	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max
Total Enrollment	28683.99	14455.98	28664.00	3127.00	69402.00
Total Undergrad Enrollment	22142.26	11859.01	21921.00	2571.00	59371.00
Fraction Asian	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.01	0.36
Fraction Black	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.20
Fraction Hispanic	0.13	0.14	0.07	0.02	0.68
Fraction White	0.62	0.18	0.67	0.08	0.83
Graduation Rate	70.46	13.64	71.00	39.00	95.00
Fraction Admitted	0.60	0.21	0.62	0.14	0.94
Fraction Private	0.13	0.33	0.00	0.00	1.00

The Pathway to a Moratorium

Triggering Event → Announcement/Implementation of Moratorium → End Date.

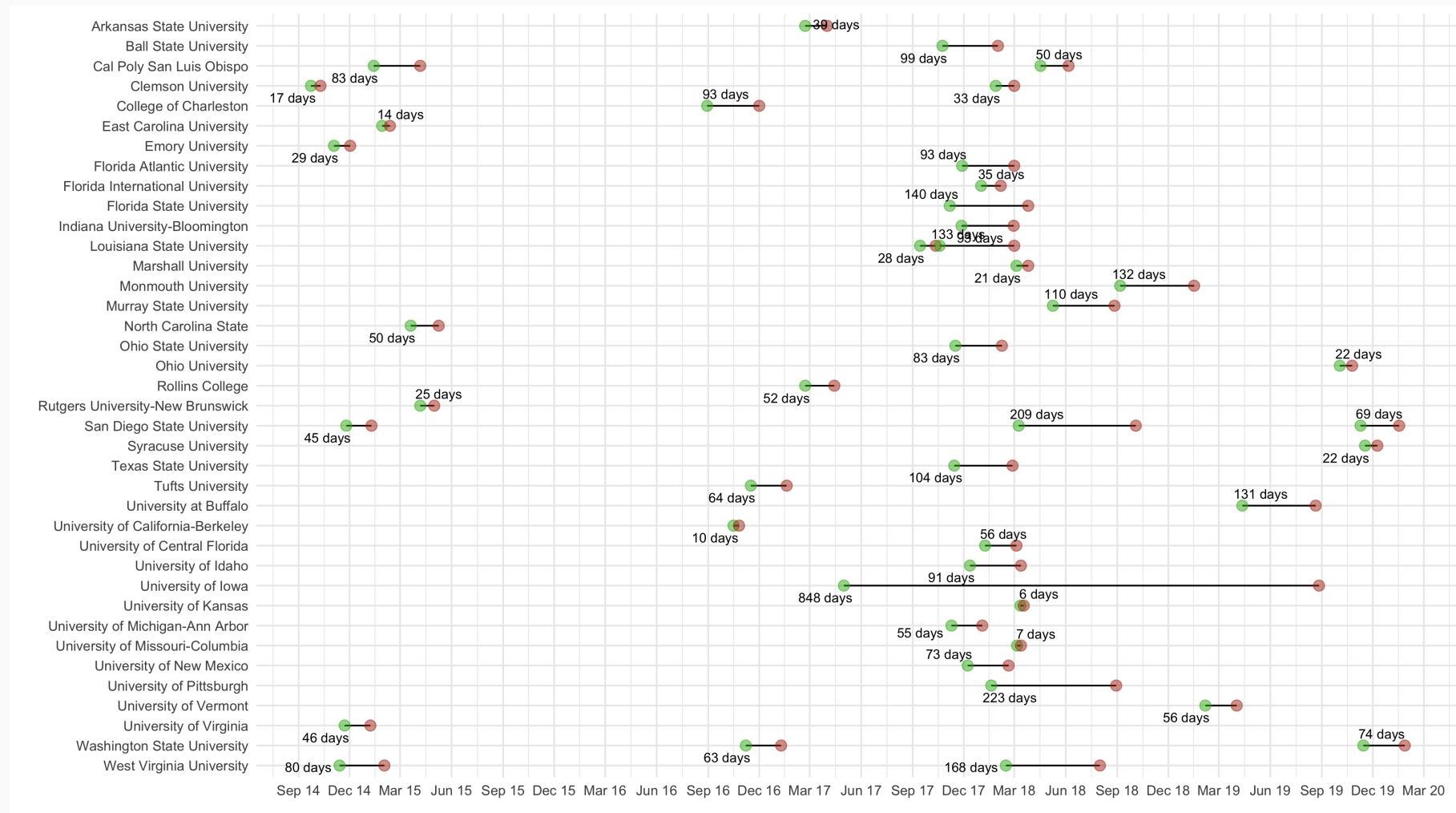
- Small delay between triggering event and implementation.
- Announcement/Enforcement can be from one of two sources of jurisdiction:
 - University Administration
 - IFC council → students from fraternities at university

Summary Statistics of Moratoriums

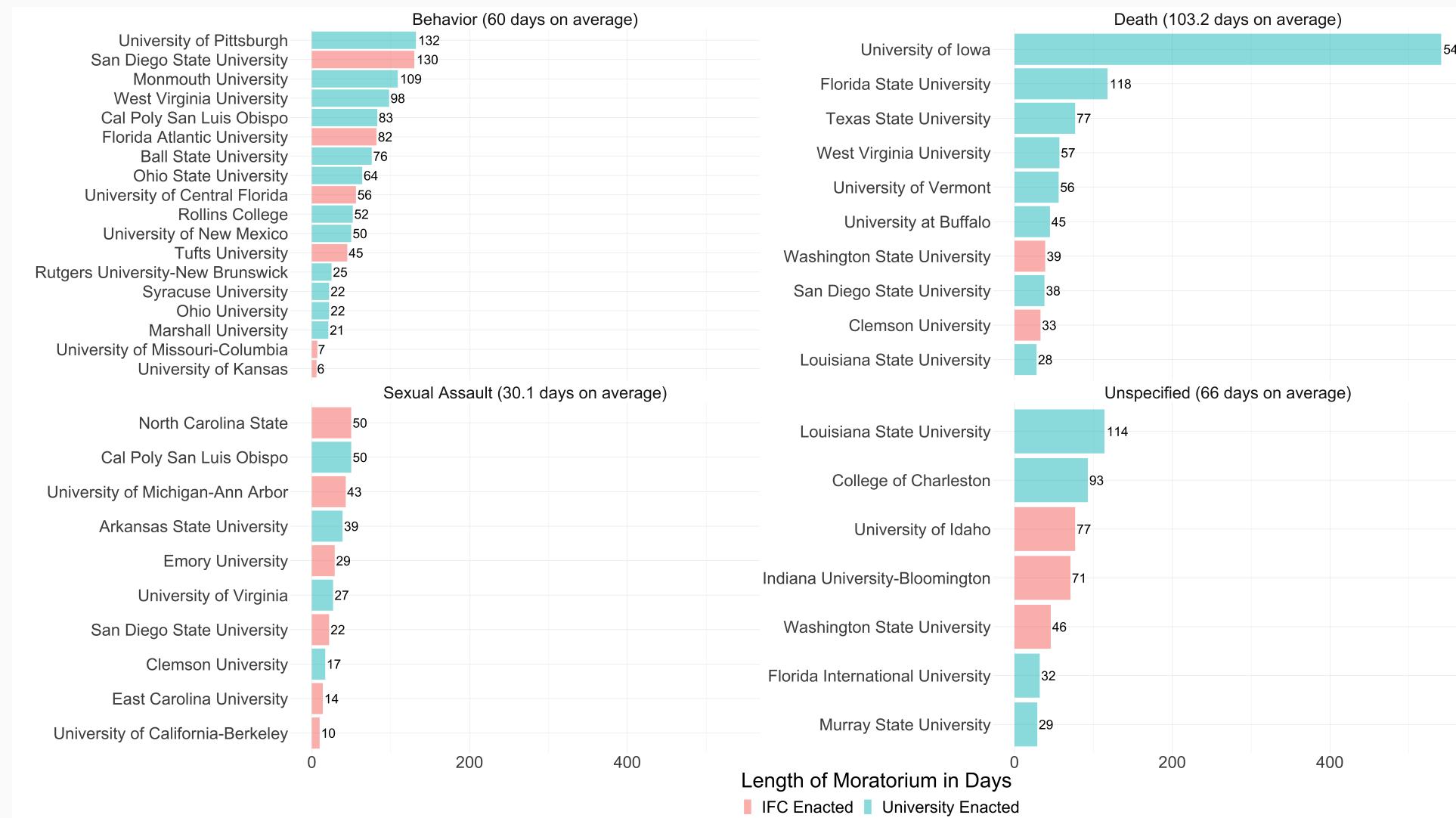
	Mean	SD	Median	Min	Max
Number of Moratoriums per-University	1.36	0.61	1.00	1	3
Length of Moratoriums	63.89	79.98	46.00	6.00	541.00

- Academic-calendar days vs. calendar days.

Distribution of Moratoriums



Triggering Events



Data Construction

Indiana University, Bloomington Police Department Student Right To Know CAD Daily Log			
From Jan 20, 2014 to Jan 20, 2014.			
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 12:22	Location :	EIGENMANN HALL
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001434
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	
Disposition:	FAILED TO LOCATE		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 17:03	Location :	ALL OTHER ROADWAYS/INTERNS
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To	01/20/14 - MON at 17:02 - 01/20/14 - MON at 17:03	Event #:	14-01-20-001446
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	140154
Disposition:	CLOSED BY ARREST		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 19:30	Location :	EIGENMANN HALL
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001464
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	
Disposition:	FAILED TO LOCATE		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 20:22	Location :	EIGENMANN HALL
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001466
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	
Disposition:	FAILED TO LOCATE		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 20:45	Location :	FOSTER HARPER HALL
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001468
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	
Disposition:	FAILED TO LOCATE		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 21:38	Location :	ALL OTHER NON-UNIVERSITY
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001476
Incident:	ALL OTHER OFFENSES - HARASSMENT/INTIMIDATION	Report #:	
Disposition:	NO CASE REPORT		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 21:53	Location :	ROSE AVE RESIDENCE HALL
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001479
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	
Disposition:	FAILED TO LOCATE		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 22:30	Location :	COLLINS COMMON AREA
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001486
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	
Disposition:	FAILED TO LOCATE		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 23:02	Location :	FOREST QUAD
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To	01/20/14 - MON at 22:45 - 01/20/14 - MON at 23:02	Event #:	14-01-20-001487
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	140157
Disposition:	CLOSED NO ARREST.		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 23:07	Location :	FOSTER JENKINSON HALL
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To		Event #:	14-01-20-001491
Incident:	NARCOTIC/DRUG LAWS - POSSESSION - MARIJUANA	Report #:	
Disposition:	FAILED TO LOCATE		
Date Reported:	01/20/14 - MON at 23:35	Location :	ALL OTHER OPEN AREAS
Date and Time Occurred From - Occurred To	01/20/14 - MON at 23:35 - 01/20/14 - MON at 23:41	Event #:	14-01-20-001494
Incident:	ASSAULT - OTHER ASSAULTS - SIMPLE, NOT AGGRAVATED	Report #:	140159
Disposition:	CLOSED BY ARREST.		

11 Incidents Listed.

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Construction + Benefits:

- Incidence-level reports mandated by Federal government.
- All reports—caveat: needs harmonization.
- Use unique university police-department Daily Crime Logs
- Match on specific offenses using regular expressions
- Merge with moratorium dates (public records requests/news articles/fraternity advisers), IPEDS, and academic-calendars.

Comparison of Data

Comparison of Relevant Data Sources				
	Data Source			
	Daily Crime Logs	Campus Safety Security	NIBRS	UCR
Source of Data:	University Police Departments	US Department of Education	FBI	FBI
Reporting Mandate:	By-law	By-law	Voluntary	Voluntary
Level of Aggregation:	Incident-level	Yearly	Incident-level	Monthly
Fraction Reporting Consistently:	1.000	1.000	0.368	0.789
Alcohol Violations:	All Incidences Reported	All Incidences Reported	Arrests Only	None
Sexual Assaults:	All Incidences Reported	All Incidences Reported	All Incidences Reported	Hierarchy Rule
Residence Hall Information:	No	Yes	No	No
Analysis in Paper:	Main Analysis	Secondary	Not Used	Not Used

Matching Process:

Words and Phrases used to Pattern Match	
Outcome	Words to Match
Alcohol Violations	alcohol, dwi, intox, drink, dui, drunk, liquor, driving under the influence, dip, abcc, underage, dwi, underage, pula, owi, mip, under age, beer, wine, booze, minor in possession, ovi
Sexual Assault	sex, rape, fondling, fondle

Example of the Matching Process:

- East Carolina Crime Logs:
 - Incident Report 1: "Underage Possession of Liquor (1)"
 - Incident Report 2: "Consume Alcohol < Age 21"
- Change to lowercase, match on word:
 - Incident Report 1: "**underage** possession of **liquor** (1)" → counts as 1.
 - Incident Report 2: "consume **alcohol** < age 21"

Empirical Strategy

Baseline specification:

$$Y_{u,t} = \beta Moratorium_{u,t} + \gamma_u + \lambda \mathbb{X}_t + \epsilon_{u,t}$$

- $Y_{u,t}$ is an outcome of alcohol offenses or sexual assaults per-25000 enrolled students per academic-calendar day at university u in time t .
- $Moratorium_{u,t}$ is an indicator variable equal to one when university u is undergoing a moratorium at time t .
- γ_u is a university-specific fixed effect.
- \mathbb{X}_t is a vector of time-varying controls that are shared across universities.
- Standard errors clustered by university.

Intuition: comparing academic-calendar days with a moratorium to academic calendar-days without a moratorium, while adjusting for fixed differences in universities and times of the year.

Assumptions:

1. Moratoriums are as-good-as-random/common trends

- "Multiple Event" Event Study + Triggering Event Dates + Hank Nuwer Archives.

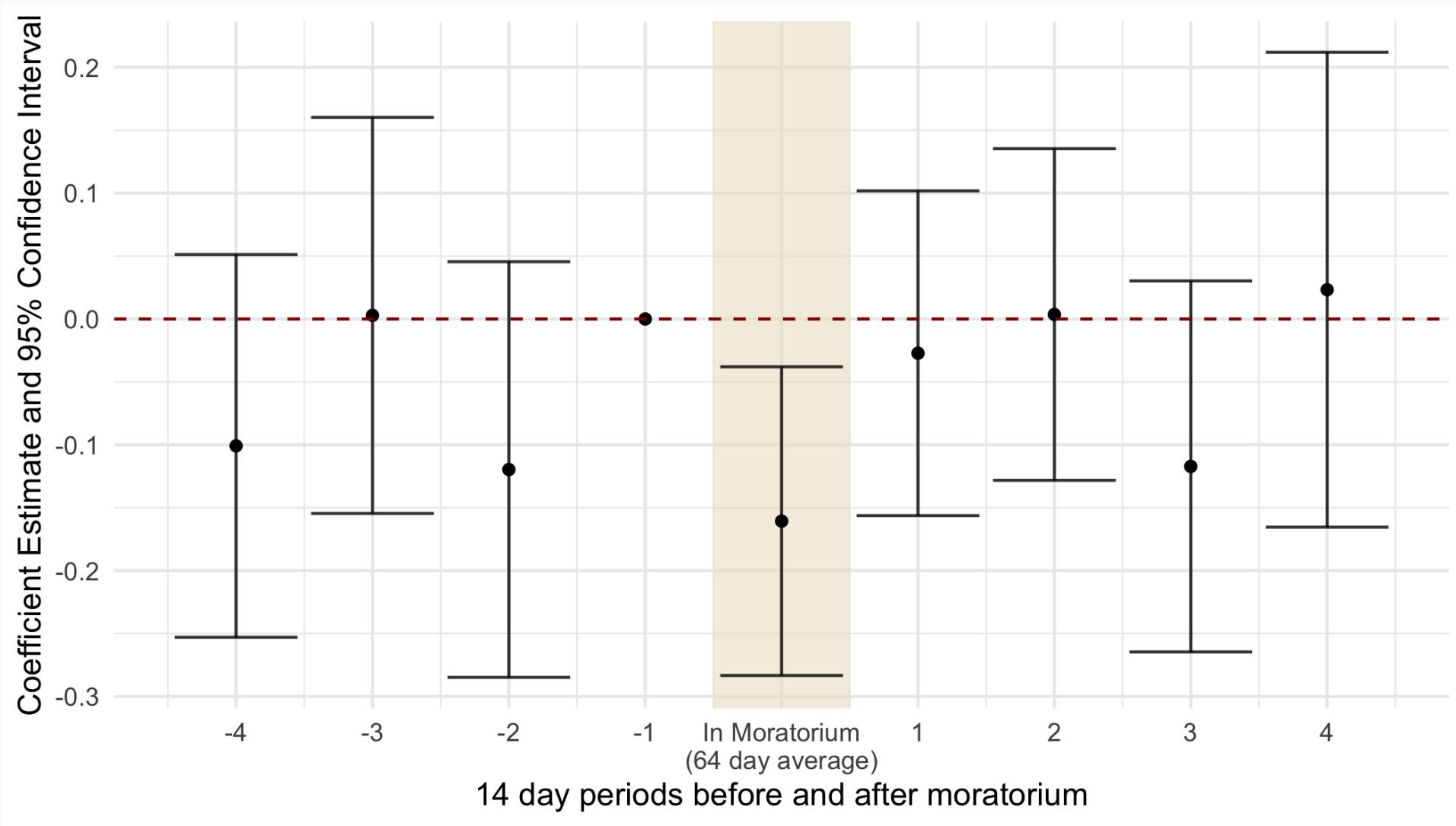
2. Reporting does not change/Propensity to report does not change during moratorium.

- Indirect test: Changes between date reported and date occurred?

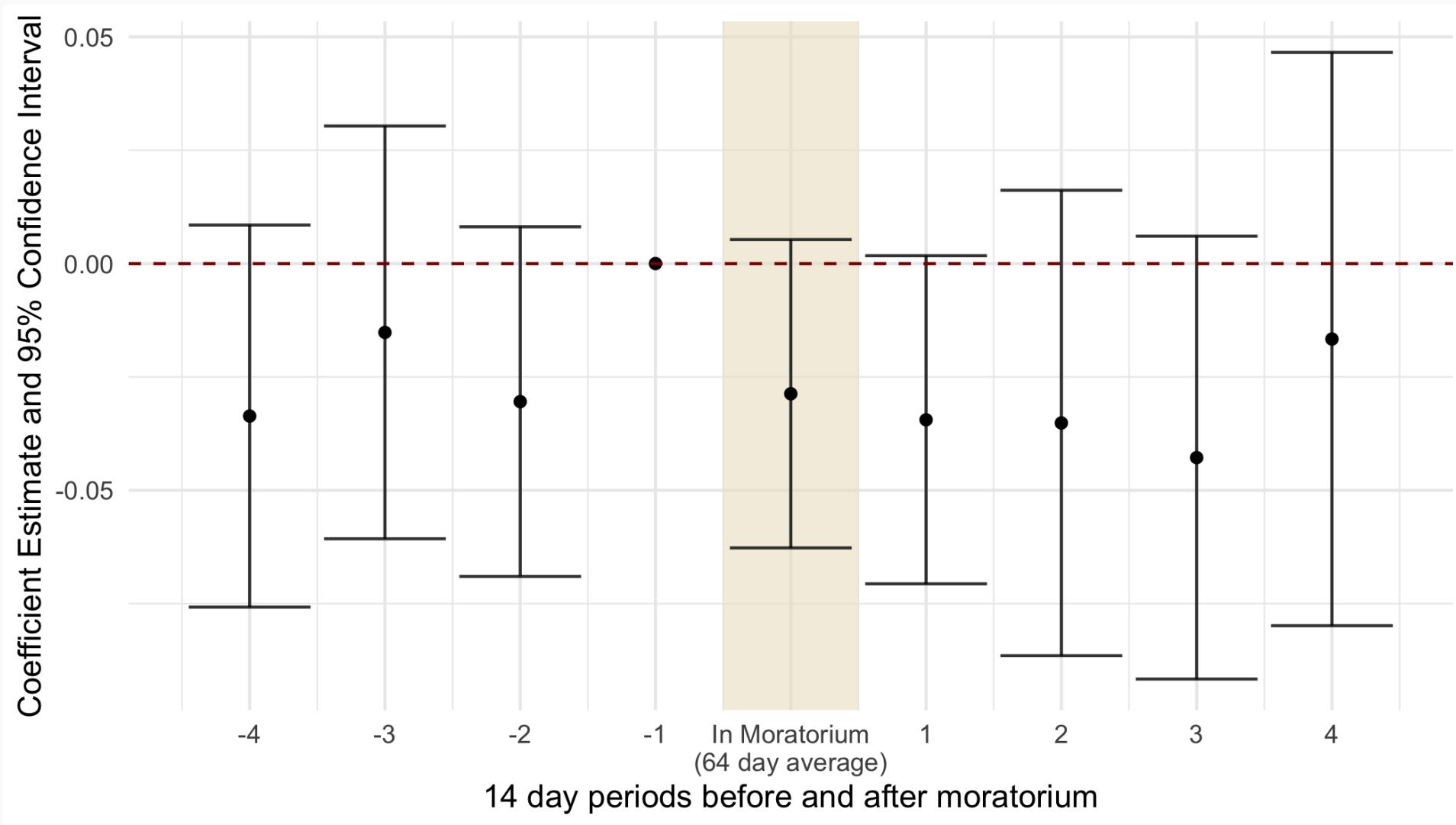
3. No lasting effects of the moratorium

- Event studies + Further Analysis + Presence of Multiple Moratoriums.

Event Study: Alcohol Offenses



Event Study: Sexual Assaults



Assumption 2: No Changes in Reporting

- RHS:
Proportion of offenses with lag.
- Lag Definition:
Date reported minus the date occurred.

Effect of Moratoriums on Changes in Reporting: Alcohol Offenses				
	Reporting Lag			
	More than 1-Day Lag	More than 3-Day Lag	More than 7-Day Lag	More than 14-Day Lag
In Moratorium	0.002 (0.002)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Observations	49425	49425	49425	49425
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001

Standard errors clustered by university. A reporting lag is defined as an offense that was reported more than 1 (Column 1), 3 (Column 2), 7 (Column 3), or 14 (Column 4) days after it occurred. 33 of the 38 universities have information on date occurred.

Assumption 2: No Changes in Reporting

- RHS:
Proportion of offenses with lag.
- Lag Definition:
Date reported minus the date occurred.

Effect of Moratoriums on Changes in Reporting: Sexual Assaults				
	Reporting Lag			
	More than 1-Day Lag	More than 3-Day Lag	More than 7-Day Lag	More than 14-Day Lag
In Moratorium	0.000 (0.004)	-0.001 (0.004)	0.000 (0.003)	0.001 (0.003)
Observations	49425	49425	49425	49425
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.018	0.014	0.011	0.001

Standard errors clustered by university. A reporting lag is defined as an offense that was reported more than 1 (Column 1), 3 (Column 2), 7 (Column 3), or 14 (Column 4) days after it occurred. 33 of the 38 universities have information on date occurred.

Assumption 3: No Lasting Effects

- Presence of multiple moratoriums within a university.
- Event study gives preliminary evidence, but further evidence shown later.
- Gives value to sample → universities that have been already treated are good counterfactuals.

Main Results:

Alcohol Offenses

- Large decreases in reports of alcohol offenses during moratoriums (27%).
 - Driven by the weekends (Friday-Sunday).
 - Transient effects.

Sexual Assaults

- Weaker evidence of decreases in sexual assault
 - Large decreases (26%) of 10% significance on weekends only.
 - Likely lacking power.

Alcohol Offenses: Main Results

Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses (OLS)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
In Moratorium	-0.148** (0.049)	-0.132* (0.050)	-0.145** (0.046)
Observations	56514	56514	56514
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.497	0.497	0.497
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X
FE: University	X		
FE: Academic Year		X	
FE: University by Academic Year			X
FE: University by Academic Year by Semester			X

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

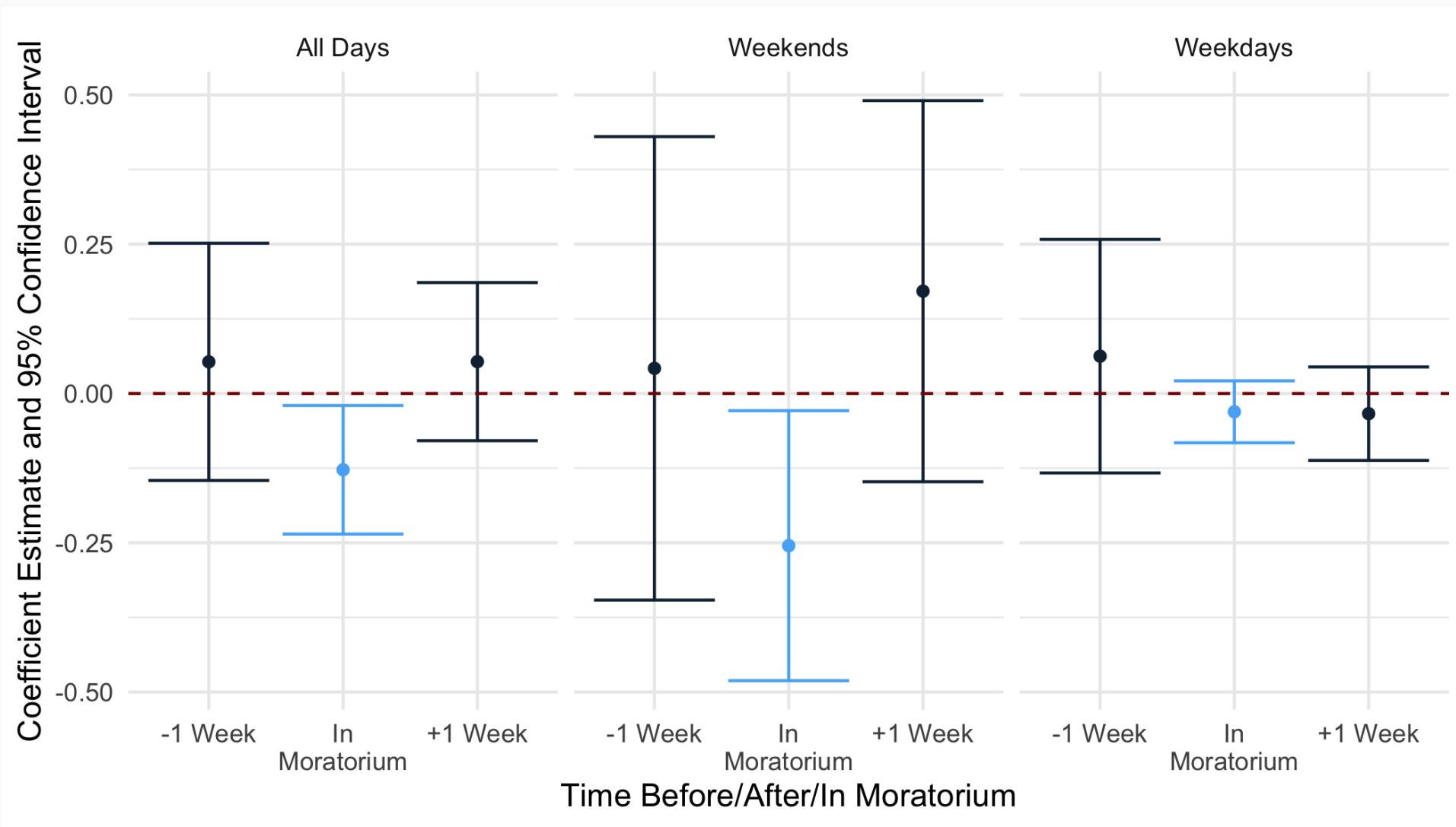
Alcohol Offenses: Weekend vs. Weekday

Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses by Weekend/Weekdays (OLS)			
	Days of the Week		
	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
In Moratorium	-0.132*	-0.263*	-0.032
	(0.050)	(0.106)	(0.026)
Observations	56514	24244	32270
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.497	0.892	0.201
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X
FE: University by Academic Year	X	X	X

Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. The column 'All Days' represents specification (2) from the main results table. Weekends consist of Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Weekdays consist of Monday through Thursday. Holiday controls include controls for Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Halloween, and MLK Day. Christmas/New Years/July 4th are not included since no university's academic calendar contains them. A moratorium is a temporary halt on fraternity-related activities with alcohol.

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Alcohol Offenses: Transient Effects



Sexual Assaults: Main Results

Effect of Moratoriums on Sexual Assaults (OLS)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)
In Moratorium	-0.009*	-0.010	-0.007
	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.006)
Observations	56514	56514	56514
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.055	0.055	0.055
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X
FE: University	X		
FE: Academic Year		X	
FE: University by Academic Year			X
FE: University by Academic Year by Semester			X

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Sexual Assaults: Weekend vs. Weekday

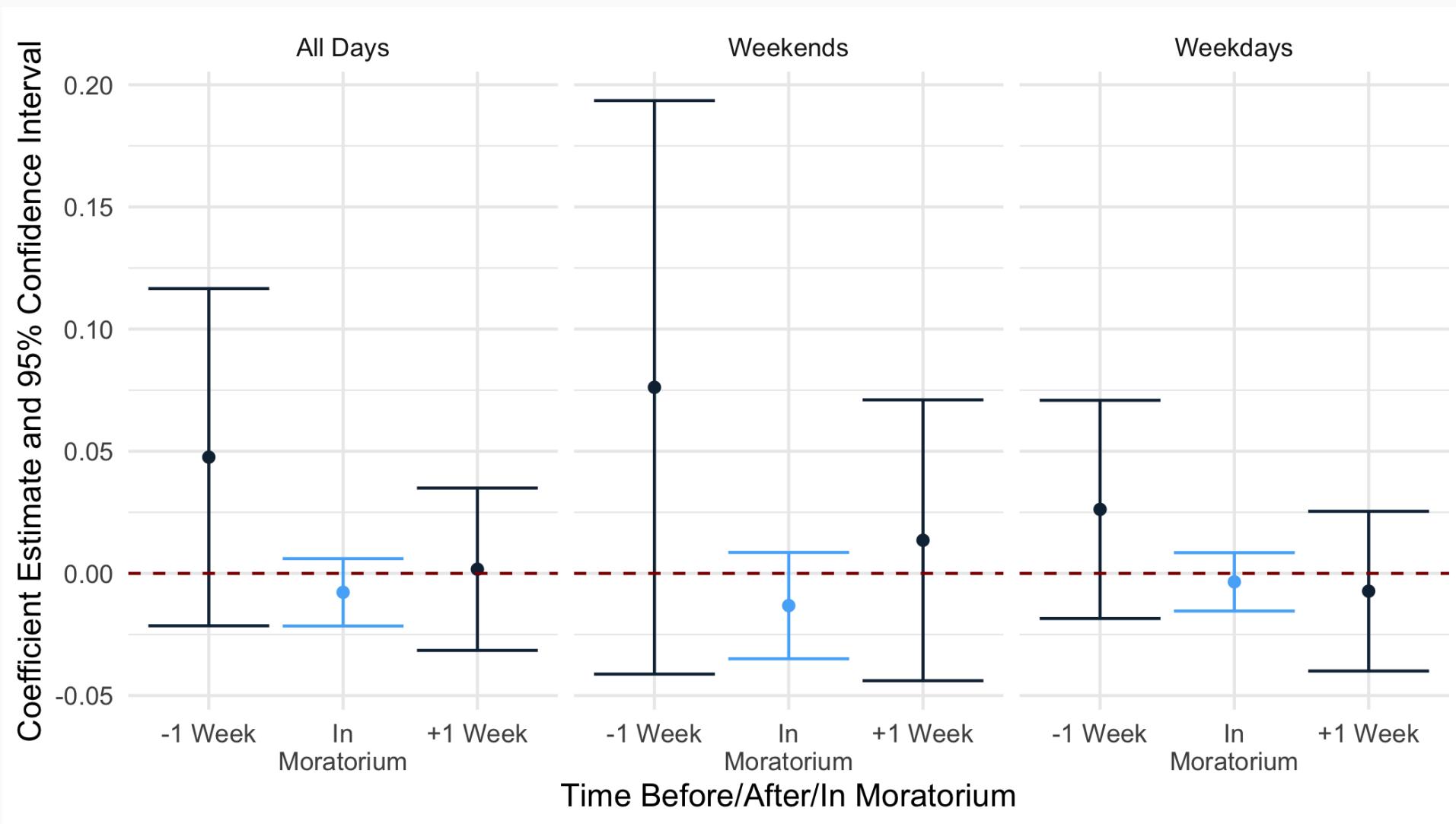
Effect of Moratoriums on Sexual Assaults by Weekend/Weekdays (OLS)

	Days of the Week		
	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
In Moratorium	-0.010 (0.006)	-0.017+ (0.010)	-0.004 (0.006)
Observations	56514	24244	32270
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.055	0.064	0.047
FE: Day of Week	X	X	X
FE: Holiday	X	X	X
FE: Semester (Spring/Fall)	X	X	X
FE: University by Academic Year	X	X	X

Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students. The column 'All Days' represents specification (2) from the main results table. Weekends consist of Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays. Weekdays consist of Monday through Thursday. Holiday controls include controls for Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Halloween, and MLK Day. Christmas/New Years/July 4th are not included since no university's academic calendar contains them. A moratorium is a temporary halt on fraternity-related activities with alcohol.

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Sexual Assaults: Transient Effects



Robustness:

Poisson Estimation:

- Suitable for count-data that is non-zero.
- Results similar → 30 and 31 percent average reductions for alcohol offenses and sexual assaults on the weekends.

Leave-one-out Estimation

- Estimation by omitting each university → no one university is driving results.
- Results consistent with each university being omitted.

Robustness:

TWFE Literature

- Several papers have shown issues with DID in TWFE models with heterogeneous effects (Chaismartin and D'Haultfœuille 2020; Sun and Abraham 2021; Athey and Imbens 2022).
- Changing model to TWFE with **group = university** and **time = day-by-month-by-year** gives 0 negative weights and consistent results.

Inclusion of Never-Treated

- Colleges with the Best Greek Life list on niche.com.
 - Selected if top 50 school.
 - 17 already in sample.
 - 14 of remaining 33 universities able to provide Daily Crime Logs.
- Adds a true control group + increases power → consistent results.

Potential Mechanism

Is the moratorium displacing crime?

- Difficult to answer → there does not exist a perfect data source.
 - National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS) → only 36% coverage.
 - Uniform Crime Reporting System (UCR) → aggregated to month + inconsistent reporting.

Indirect Test:

- Use the Campus Safety and Security Data (CSS)
 - Downfalls: Calendar year, not 1-1 match, treatment defined differently.
 - Benefits: Contains good location data: on-campus/off-campus + residence halls information.

This is not causal, only speculative!

Potential Mechanism: Results

Effect of Moratoriums on Alcohol Offenses and Sexual Assaults: Comparison of Daily Crime Logs and Campus Safety and Security (OLS).

	Daily Crime Logs		Campus Safety and Security
	Full Sample	Full Sample	Residence Halls
Panel A: Alcohol Offenses			
In Moratorium	-0.142+	0.282*	0.249*
	(0.077)	(0.111)	(0.119)
Observations	226	228	228
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.388	1.042	0.979
Panel B: Sexual Assaults			
In Moratorium	-0.015	-0.049	-0.035*
	(0.011)	(0.040)	(0.014)
Observations	226	228	228
Mean of Dependent Variable	0.043	0.081	0.041
FE: University	X	X	X
FE: Year	X	X	X

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Heterogeneity:

What type of triggering event causes the largest effects?

- Behavior Violation
- Sexual Assault
- Fraternity-related Death

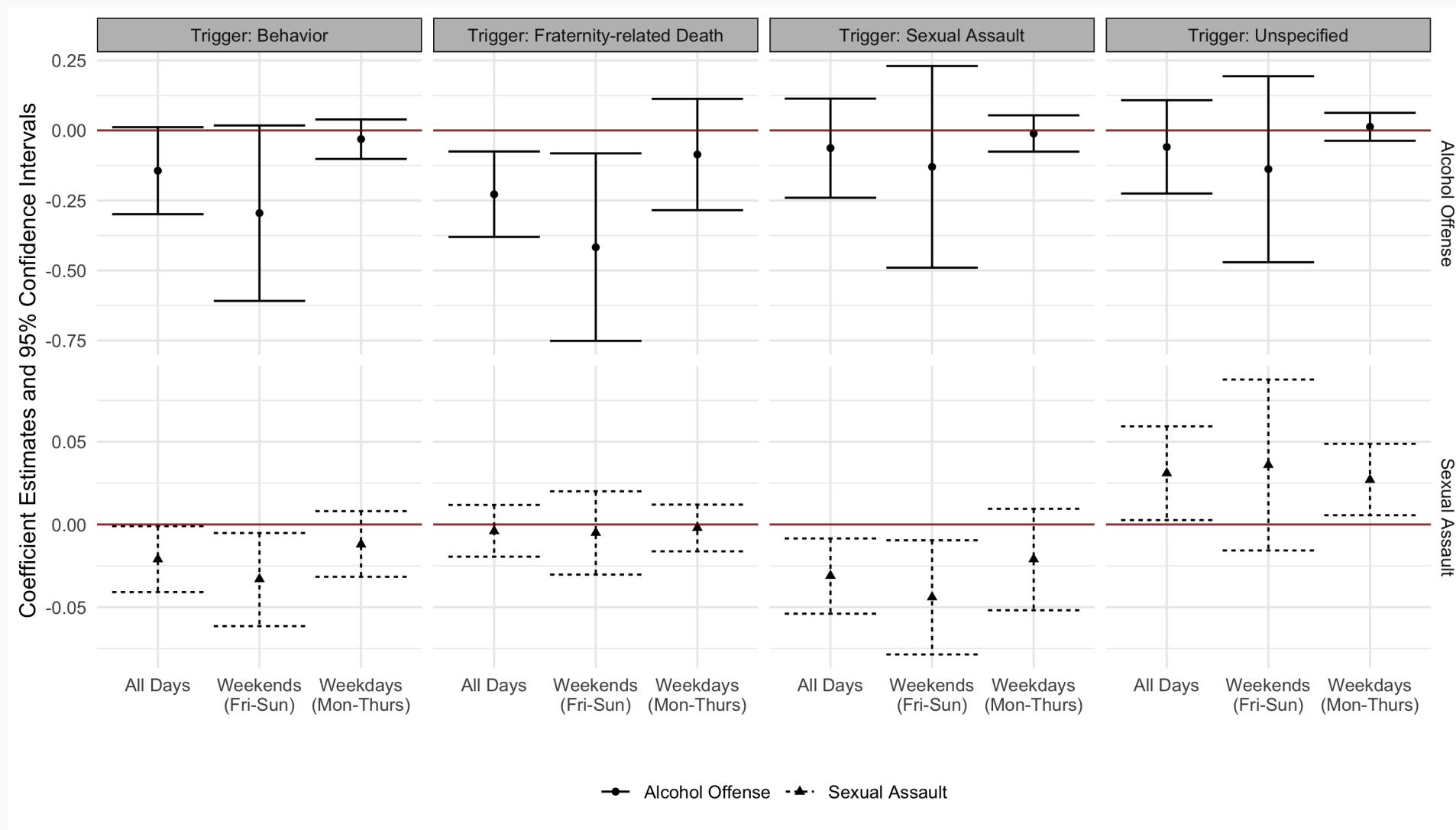
How long until a moratorium is effective?

- Diminishing returns?

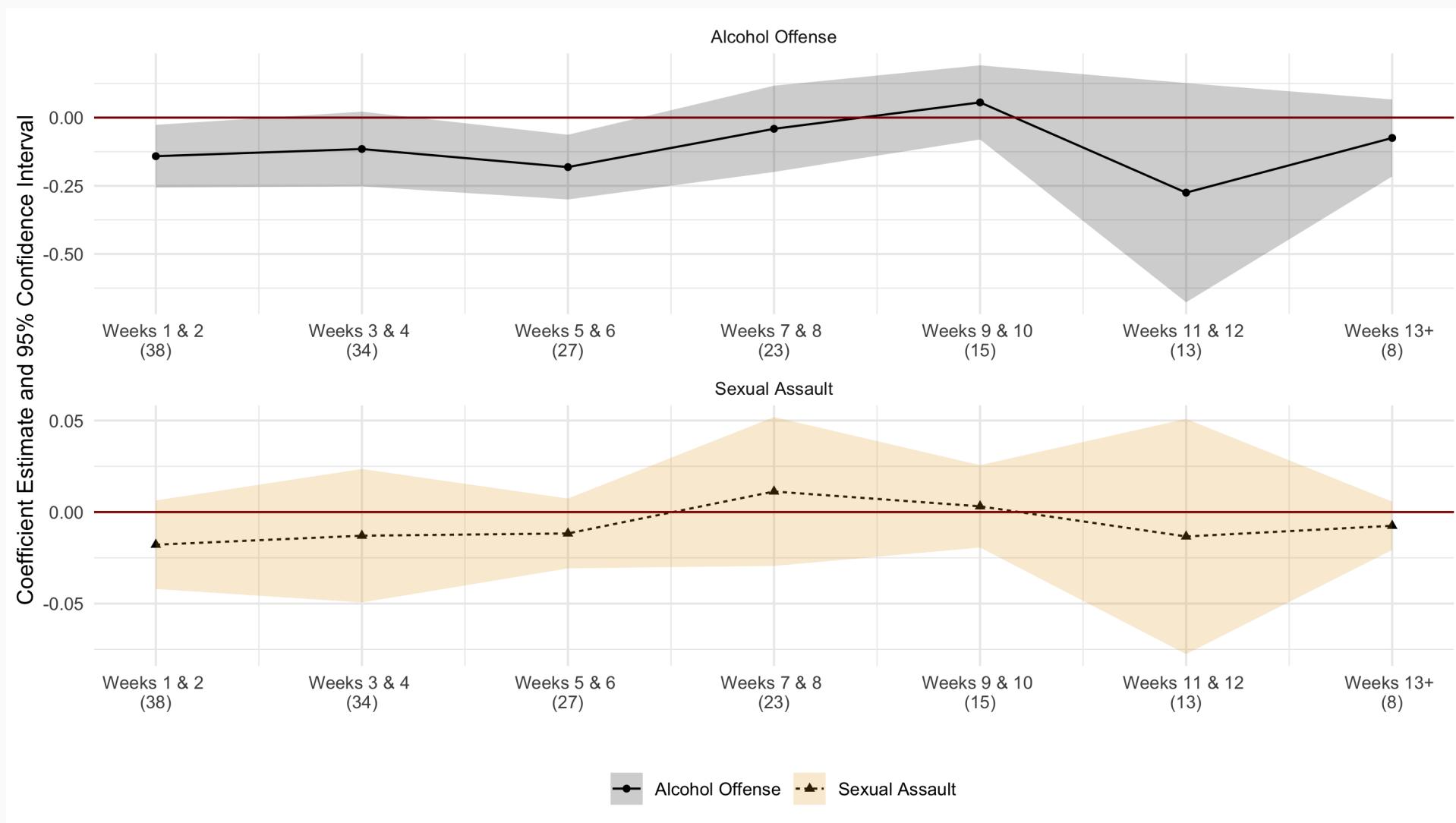
What type of oversight works best?

- University vs. IFC Council

Triggering Event:



How long until a moratorium is effective?



How long until a moratorium is effective?

Effect of Moratoriums by Moratorium Length		
	Type of Offense	
	Alcohol Offenses	Sexual Assaults
Panel A: Below 33rd Percentile in Length		
In Moratorium	-0.027	-0.007
	(0.068)	(0.022)
Observations	56514	56514
Panel B: Between 33rd and 66th Percentile in Length		
In Moratorium	-0.161*	-0.018
	(0.068)	(0.012)
Observations	56514	56514
Panel C: Above 66th Percentile in Length		
In Moratorium	-0.143+	-0.005
	(0.072)	(0.006)
Standard errors are clustered by university and each offense is defined as per-25000 enrolled students.		
+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001		

Alcohol Offenses: Which enforcement is best?

Effect of Moratoriums Imposed by the University vs. the IFC			
Alcohol Offenses			
Days of the Week			
	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
University-Imposed Moratoriums			
In Moratorium	-0.136*	-0.272*	-0.033
	(0.063)	(0.132)	(0.034)
Observations	56514	24244	32270
IFC-Imposed Moratoriums			
In Moratorium	-0.119	-0.235	-0.031
	(0.086)	(0.176)	(0.027)
Observations	56514	24244	32270

Standard errors clustered by university. University-imposed moratoriums represent 28/45 (62%) of the moratoriums. IFC-imposed moratoriums represent 17/45 (38%) of the moratoriums in the sample.

+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001

Sexual Assaults: Which enforcement is best?

Effect of Moratoriums Imposed by the University vs. the IFC			
Sexual Assaults			
Days of the Week			
	All Days	Weekends	Weekdays
University-Imposed Moratoriums			
In Moratorium	-0.010 (0.008)	-0.018 (0.013)	-0.003 (0.007)
Observations	56514	24244	32270
IFC-Imposed Moratoriums			
In Moratorium	-0.010 (0.010)	-0.015 (0.010)	-0.007 (0.012)
Observations	56514	24244	32270
Standard errors clustered by university. University-imposed moratoriums represent 28/45 (62%) of the moratoriums. IFC-imposed moratoriums represent 17/45 (38%) of the moratoriums in the sample.			
+ p < 0.1, * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01, *** p < 0.001			

Conclusion

Main Takeaways:

- First study to estimate the causal effects of fraternity moratoriums.
 - Find 27% decrease in alcohol offenses → effects are transient.
 - Find weaker evidence of decreases in reports of sexual assaults (10% significance), although large magnitude (26%) on weekends.
 - Possible mechanism is displacement of crime to safer areas (e.g., residence halls).
- I construct a novel dataset.
 - Mitigates issues with commonly used data such as NIBRS/UCR.
- Potential research → deferred recruitment/barring of singular fraternities.
- This study does not advocate for removal of fraternities.

Gunshot Violence and Birth Outcomes

Gunshot Violence and Birth Outcomes with Anna Jaskiewicz

- **Motivation:** Maternal stress during gestation can have negative effects such as pre-term delivery and low birth weight ([Aizer et. al. 2015](#))
 - Fear of victim → stress and hearing gunshots → fear ([Robinson and Keithley 2000](#))
- **Question:** How does exposure to gunshot violence affect birth outcomes?
- **Data:**
 - Shotspotter: uses microphones to identify exact location of gunshots.
 - Illinois Birth Data: Contains mother characteristics + home address
- **Main Idea:** Match mothers to exposure of gunshot violence and compare birth outcomes from mothers on one street who received more exposure to those on a street slightly further away that did not receive as much exposure.

Police Shifts and Use of Force

Police Shifts and Use of Force with Toshio Ferrazares

- Motivation: Previous work has shown how shift length can affect performance (Brachet et. al 2012).
- Question: How does length of police shift affect police use-of-force?
 - Variation: 12 hour shifts vs. 8 hour shifts.
 - Variation: Multiple shifts in a row (e.g., 3 days) vs. fewer shifts in a row (2 days).
 - Setting: Chicago Police Department + Louisville Metro Police + LAPD (pending decision)
- Data: Universe of police shift lengths beginning in 2014 from 3 large police departments in addition to use-of-force reports.
 - Detailed use-of-force incidents allows for positional analysis.

Example of Use of Force Report

Incident Officers
Police Officer Donald Styles - 5166
Assignment at time of incident: Police Officer Patrol Bureau/4th Division/4th Division/2nd Platoon [None Entered]
Role: [None Entered]

Force used by this Officer against Citizen

- De-escalation Techniques - Force Effective: No
- Verbal Directions - Force Effective: No
- Empty Hand Control - Force Effective: No
- Take Down - Force Effective: Yes
- Come-along - Force Effective: No

Less lethal force used by this Officer against Citizen

Force Used	Force Effective	Region	Point of Contact
De-escalation Techniques	No	1	4
Verbal Directions	No	1	1
Empty Hand Control	No	4	2
Take Down	Yes	7	3
Come-along	No	6	5

FRONT **BACK**

The diagram illustrates the front and back of a human figure. The front view shows points 1 through 13 numbered around the body. The back view shows lettered points A through L. A large rectangular box with an 'X' inside it is positioned over the lower back area, indicating the point of contact for the 'Take Down' force used.

Injuries Sustained By Officer	Injury	Region	Injury Location
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