



POLICE DEPARTMENT
"AN INTERNATIONALLY ACCREDITED AGENCY"

David W. Haren
Chief of Police

1287 HEBRON RD. • HEATH, OHIO 43056 • (740) 522-2141 • FAX (740) 522-6365

Annual Report



For The Year 2019



COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES



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Administrative Reports

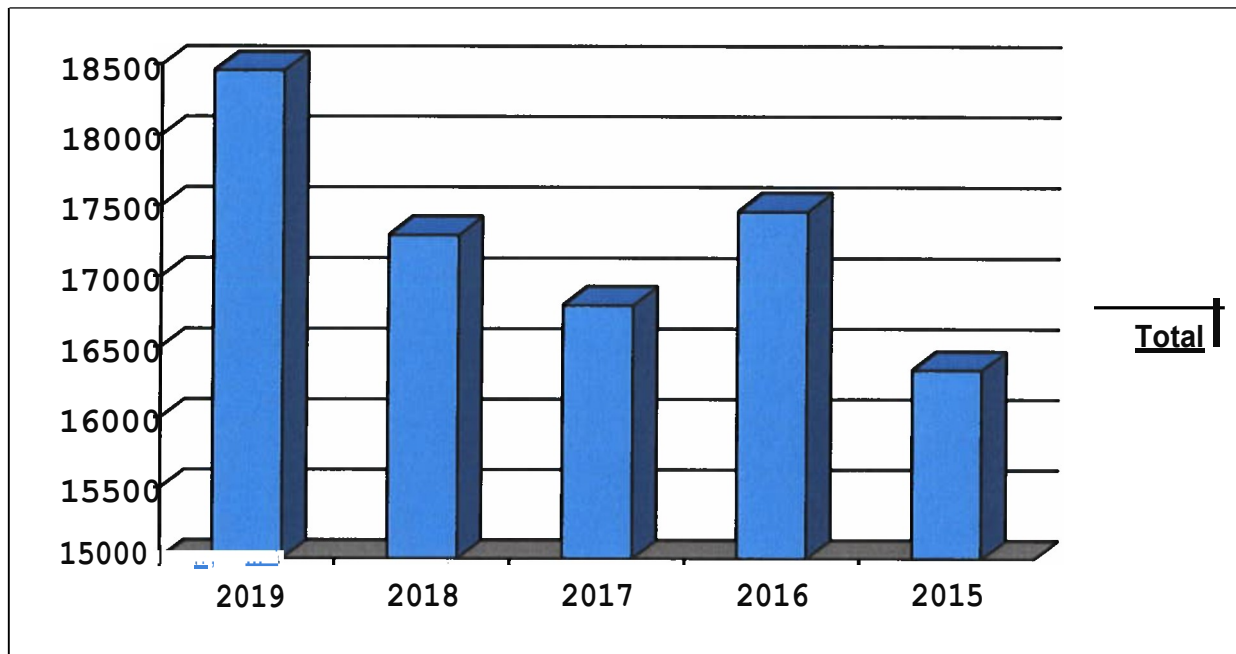


For The Year 2019



COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

CALLS FOR SERVICE 2019



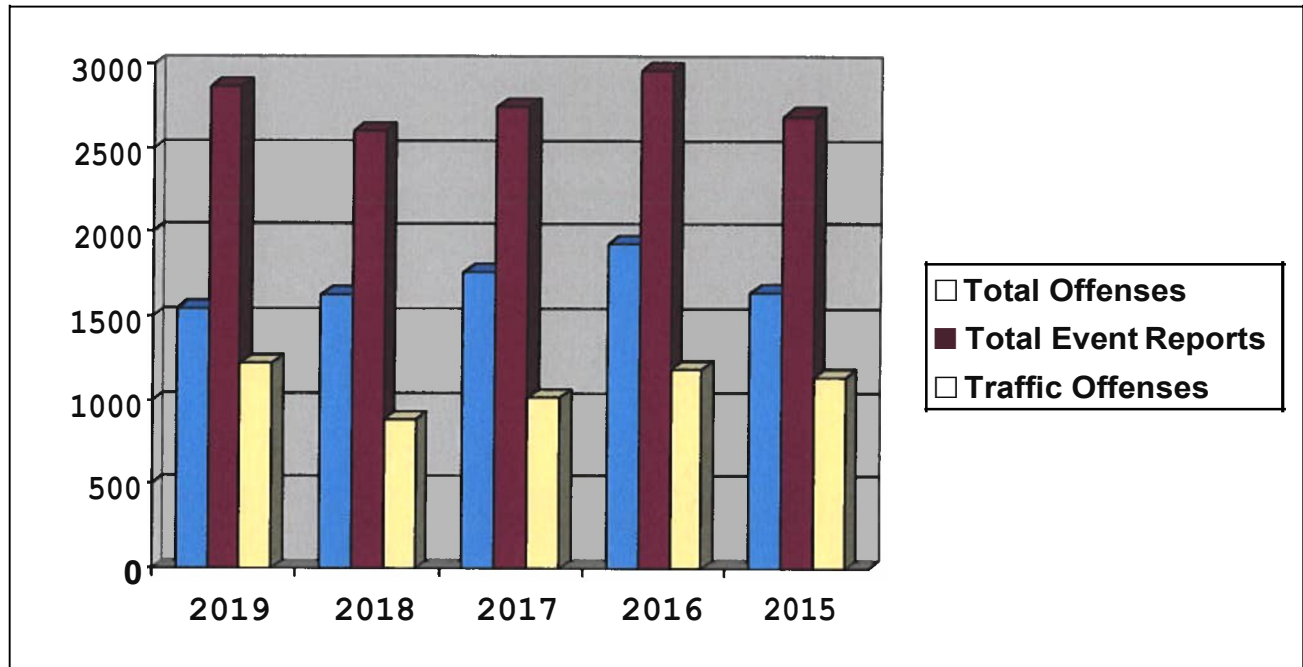
The above diagram shows the number of calls for service for the last 5 years including 2019. The number of calls for service has increased by 1166 calls for service in comparison to 2018.

Calls for Service or CFS, is a wide range of contact that police have with the public. Not all CFS are crime related. Many CFS involve traffic incidents such as traffic stops with citations or crash investigations. Many of the CFS are crimes in progress, under investigation or simply follow up. There are still other CFS that consists of police or dispatch assisting a citizen for non-criminal matters such as fingerprinting for employment or answering questions in regards to private matters. Calls for service also are comprised of a mix of self-initiated calls by officers and officers responding to complaints.

The explanation for the dramatic increase is due to the additional three officers hired. Two officer positions are in addition with the third a replacement. In combination to the extra officers and added pro-active activity, the calls for service increase can be directly related to the self-initiated activity. This can be proven by reviewing statistics for self-initiated tasks.

There was a total of 3,182 self-initiated tasks for 2019 compared to 1,616 self-initiated tasks documented in 2018. Additional officers plus more self-initiated tasks equate to higher numbers of calls for service.

REPORTING: CRIMINAL OFFENSES AND TRAFFIC OFFENSES

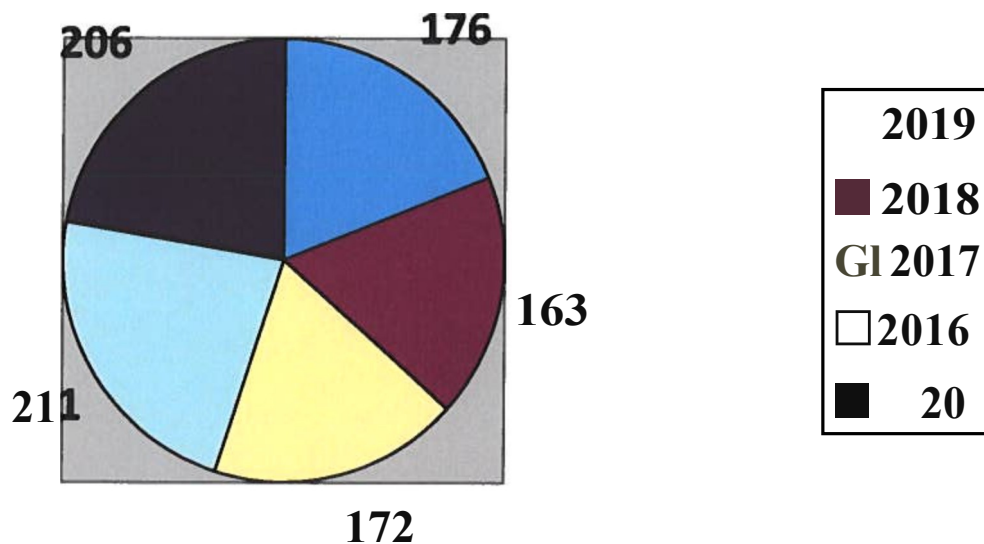


The total number of event reports have increased however the total number of offenses has slightly decreased. Typically, one offense report can have multiple offenses listed. Additionally, not all event reports result in a criminal investigation. Some events that are reported may not be defined as criminal, but are important enough to document the event and details for future review. Officers are trained to identify important moments to provide thorough documentation that may be needed for reporting purposes but not necessarily for criminal offenses.

In comparison to the significant increase in calls for service, the increase would naturally correlate to the increase in offense reports. Ideally the more activity an officer is involved in, the more likely reports will be compiled. This also directly relates to self-initiated activity which as noted above increased drastically.

The non-violent crime rate in itself has actually decreased since the year prior which is discussed in the next section of this report. The violent crime has remained relatively the same with only a minor increase.

Violent Crime by Year

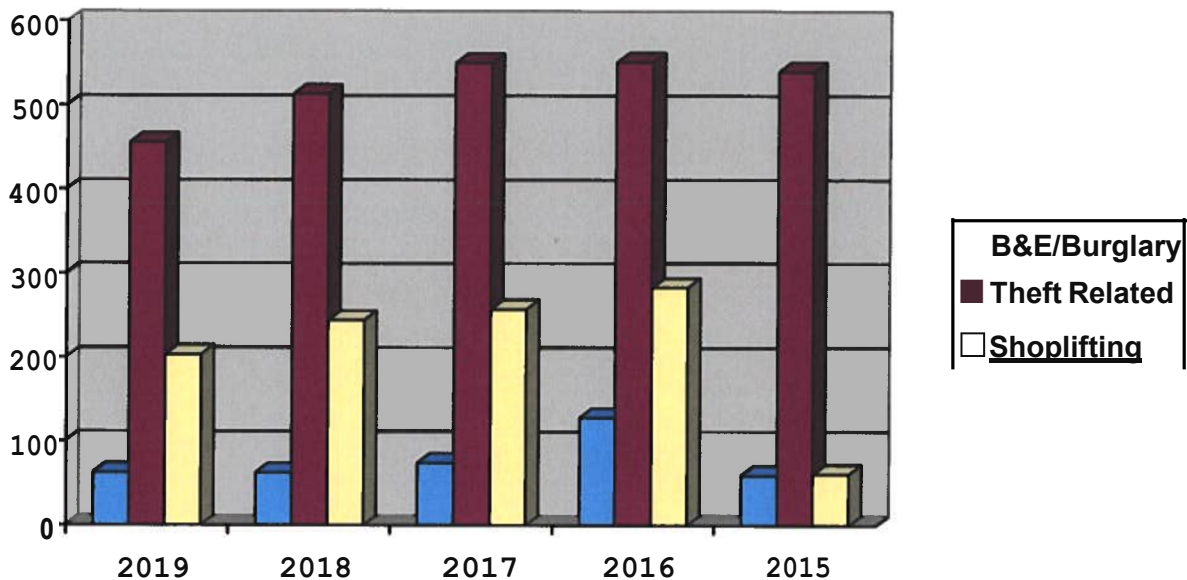


The report of violent crimes has shown an increased by about 13 incidents. In 2019 a total report of 176 violent crimes were made. These reports range from simple assault, kidnapping, robbery, and rape. In 2018 at total of 163 violent crimes were reported. Many times, reports that are made are later classified as a different crime or its concluded that the crime was falsely reported. The numbers provided are based on the initial report made.

Less than 10% of the crimes committed in 2018 were identified as violent crime. Violent crimes for 2019 remained at 11%. The increased percentage is misleading in that the violent crimes did not increase drastically, but rather the total number of offenses in general have decreased. When comparing the total number of offenses and violent crime, the equation offers the 1% increase.

The violent crime comparison is relatively low compared to neighboring agencies. In addition, the number of violent crimes has remained closely the same throughout the last decade with only a few minor increases and decreases.

THEFTS, B&E/BURGLARY AND SHOPLIFTING



Non-violent crimes account for the majority of police activity. The major components of non-violent crimes are theft related. The above graph breaks down the three major types of theft which are: Breaking and Entering, shoplifting, theft (other than shoplifting which includes fraud).

As noted, the number of B&E/Burglary reports has remained consistently the same for the last three years. There was a decrease in shoplifting and overtheft related offenses in 2019. This could be contributed to additional officer presence or a shift in crime patterns for reasons unknown.

Personnel

The Heath Police Department has added two new officer positions in 2018. The training for the new officers occurred primarily at the end of 2018. At the start of 2019, two new officers were working on the road after having completed their training. An additional new officer was trained at the beginning of 2019. The additional personnel as well as the added energy for self-initiated tasks, clearly contributed to the increase of calls for service and increased report taken for documentation.

Conclusion

Property crimes, primarily theft related, are the largest contributing factor to police investigations. Most of these crimes are reported after the fact and rarely lead to arrests due to lack of witnesses or evidence.

Overall, the reported criminal offenses decreased and the decrease of theft related crimes can be contributed to the increased police presence and self-initiated tasks. Improved officer/community contact assisted officers with crime prevention measures as well as improved communication between the public, local businesses and the Heath Police Department.

; The statistics used to complete this report was compiled with use of the EmeriTech and InterCad system. These two reporting systems are used to document calls for service, event reporting and officer self-initiated activity.

2019 Response to Resistance Review

Purpose and Scope

Annually, the Heath Police Department conducts an analysis of its use of force activities, policies and practices. The analysis includes:

1. Date and time of incidents;
2. Types of encounters resulting in use of force;
3. Trends or patterns related to race, age and gender of subjects involved;
4. Trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees; and
5. Impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment and training

Response to Resistance Policy

It is the policy of the Heath Police Department to respond to resistance with only that force which is reasonably necessary to accomplish lawful objectives.

Reporting Requirements

The requirements for an incident to be considered a use of force are as follows:

1. Use of lethal or non-lethal weapon to affect an arrest.
2. Injury was caused to suspect or suspect claimed an injury was caused during an arrest.
3. Severe property damage caused during an arrest
4. Weapon used to humanely destroy a sick or injured animal.
5. When force is applied using a police vehicle as the weapon or means.

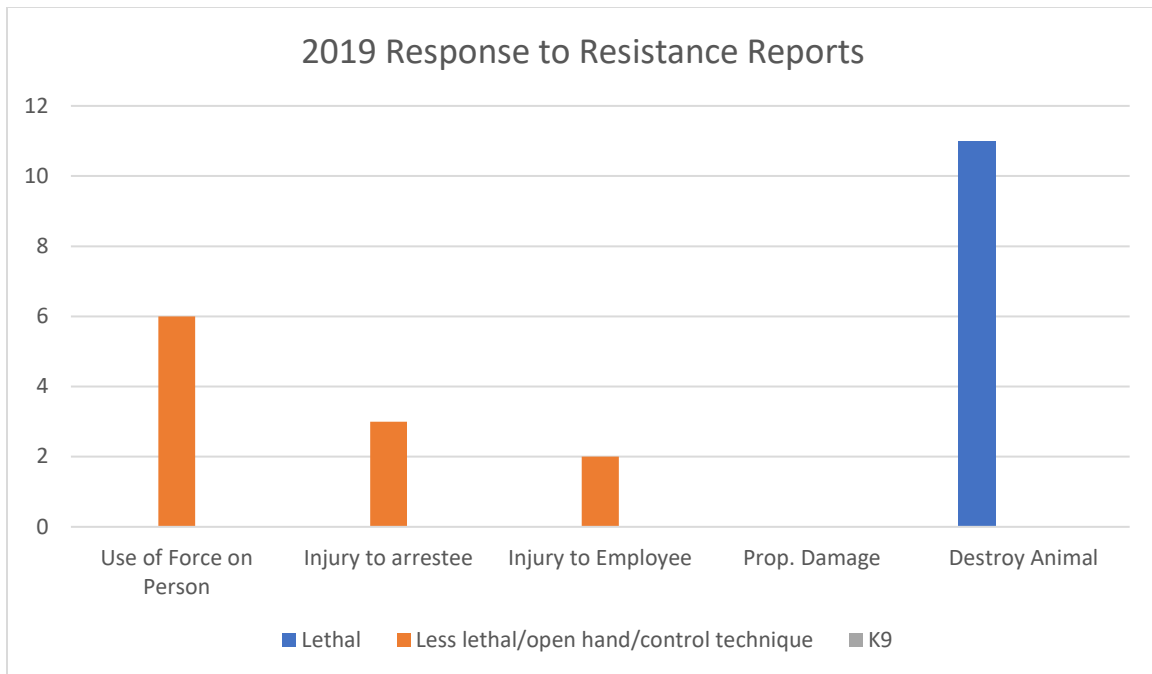
Review of 2019 Response to Resistance Reports

The Heath Police Department has accounted for 18 incidents in which force was used by an officer in the line of duty.

Of the 18 incidents, 11 were reported for sick or injured animal and the animal was humanely destroyed by. The remaining reports were due to arrest made on a suspect and some type of force was used.

The below diagram illustrates the incidents for 2019. Of the 7 reports in which an arrest was made, 3 were at the direct result of open hand tactics or take down tactics used on a non-compliant suspect, 4 was use of a taser on a non-compliant subject. The presence of a K9 was used to assist in one of the arrests, however the K9 was not deployed for an apprehension. One of those incidents documented the suspect as under the influence of a drug or alcohol.

2019 Response to Resistance Review

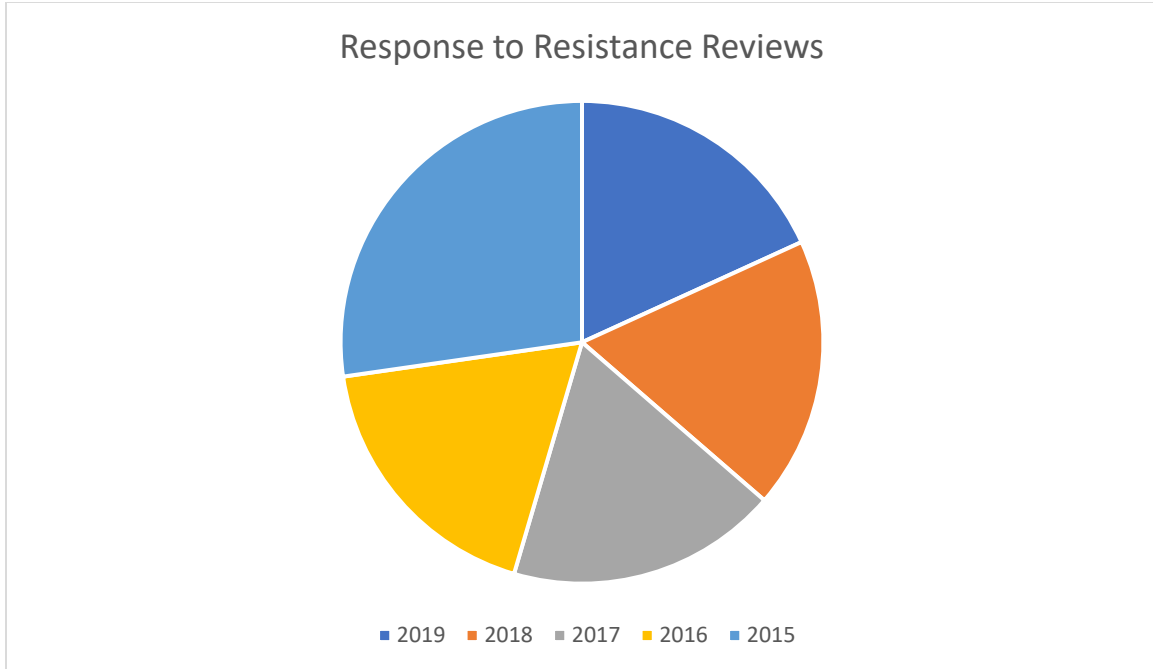


Each case was forwarded to be reviewed by a supervisor to insure policy was followed and the minimal amount of force necessary was used. All findings were then forwarded to the Chief of Police for a final review. There was one instance in that showed excessive force was used by any officer. In addition to this same instance, the officer did not follow proper training which resulted in a finding that the officer was not in compliance with policy. The training area that needed to be reviewed consisted of the officer's failure to use proper back up, cover/concealment.

There were no civil lawsuits filed in 2019 in regards to excessive force. In addition, there were no claims of severe injury to either officers or suspects that may have been caused during an arrest. The injuries that were documented were minor in nature and did not require long term hospital admission.

The number of responses to resistance review (not including dispatching of animals) did increase by one. The below diagram depicts those reviews which do not include any reviews involving animals.

2019 Response to Resistance Review



Types of Encounters

Of the reported encounters, one involved an initial complaint in which a citizen contacted the police to report a suspicious person or activity. Two reports were as a result of serving a warrant. The remaining four reports occurred while officers were investigating a complaint. All but one use of force was a result of a non-compliant person which the officer attempted to arrest for a crime. One of the encounters was a person in emotional distress who became violent with medics. Only the two warrant service complaints were self-initiated by officers. Suspects in both cases resisted arrest.

Time of Day/Night

Of the 4 events, only one encounter occurred during daytime hours. One encounter occurred between the hours of 1830 and 2100. The remaining 5 encounters occurred between 0000-0700hrs. It should be noted that there is much higher officer presence during the daylight hours. The more the officers the better control of the situation and less likely the need for force upon making an arrest. This has been a consistent trend through the last several years.

Race/Gender

Of the 7 events, 5 subjects were male adults and Caucasian (71%). One subject was an adult male African-American (14%) and one subject was an adult female Caucasian (14%). Two of the adult males exhibited being under the influence of drugs/alcohol and one of the males exhibited symptoms of poor mental health.

2019 Response to Resistance Review

Injuries

Arrestees:

There were no significant injuries reported. Minor abrasions or contusion occurred during the arrest. All injuries were reported as minor and did not require advanced medical care.

Officers:

There were no significant injuries reported. Minor abrasions or contusion occurred during the arrest. All injuries were reported as minor and did not require advanced medical care.

Training

All officers were up to date on reviewing and testing of the response to resistance policy. Yearly updates and training on non-lethal and lethal weapons were conducted. All officers were properly qualified on the use of weapons and arrest tactics. Through the reviews, it has been proven that officers used the minimal amount of force necessary on a combative person.

Suggested Training Improvements

A point of improvement in training should be to cover tactics regarding approach multiple offenders, use of cover/concealment and back up.

Equipment

Officers are equipped with standard police equipment. Nothing inhibits the performance of the officers. One vital piece of equipment that is deployed is the use patrol car video cameras. Often times the cameras show a perspective that supports the officer's actions or in cases where poor tactics are used, the cameras show at what point the officer can improved upon those tactics. The Heath Police Department updated to new camera system which appears to be reliable.

Trends

Race/Age/Gender

Adult white males account for 71% of the use of force arrests. The current demographics for the service area:

RACE	White: 90%	Non-White: 10%
GENDER	Male: 46%	Female: 54%
AGE	Adult: 79%	Juvenile: 21%

2019 Response to Resistance Review

Data Sources:

1. US Census City/Town Population estimates - Most recent state estimates from the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program
2. 2017 Annual Estimates of the Resident Population (PEPANNRES)
3. 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S0101 - Age and Sex)
4. 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (S1101 - Households and Families)
5. 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP03 - Selected Economic Characteristics)
6. 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (DP04 - Selected Housing Characteristics)
7. 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (B02001 - Race)

Injuries to Employees

There are no specific trends noted. No employees were injured which proves that officers used the best control tactics that prevented employee injuries.

Injuries to Offenders

Only minor injuries were reported which proves that officers used the minimum amount of force necessary which follows the Heath PD policy.

Review of Policy

The policy continues to hold sound tactics and qualified guidelines for officers to follow. The policy is up to date to recent court findings and includes emphasizes on de-escalation tactics. The current policy is well defined and contributes good sound police tactics that minimizes injuries to officers and citizens. It also minimizes civil law suits and/or questionable actions on the behalf of officers.

Conclusion

Additional training should be covered by training officers in regards to tactics to be used when responding to events involving multiple offenders. Additionally, training should be focused at a team level on a regular basis as opposed to only one yearly department training event.

Sgt J Smart



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Pursuit Analysis 2019

Date	Time	Initial Complaint	Suspect Actions	Pursuit Termination
4/21/2019	6:56 A.M	Traffic violation and stolen vehicle	High speeds and evasive actions.	2 juvenile suspects stopped vehicle. Arrested.
7/31/2019	11:35 P.M	Traffic violation	High speeds and evasive actions.	Suspect and suspect vehicle were not found or identified.
9/8/2019	6:24 P.M	Registration violation.	High speeds and evasive actions.	Suspect stopped after pursuit. 2 Suspects Arrested.
10/9/2019	3:54 P.M	Request to assist NPD and LCSO in pursuit.	High speeds and evasive actions.	Pursuit terminated by HPD. LCSO concluded pursuit.
10/14/2019	9:56 P.M	Traffic Violation	High speeds and evasive actions.	Suspect fled and pursuit was terminated because suspect known. Later Arrested.

The number of vehicle pursuits per year for the previous five years are:

- 2014 – 1
- 2015 – 4
- 2016 – 3





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2018 – 8

2019 - 5

In 2019, the Heath Police Department had five vehicle pursuits which was a decrease from the previous year. Three of the pursuits resulted in arrests, one was completed by the LCSO, and one resulted in the suspect not being identified. A debriefing was conducted for each of the pursuits and officer's actions in all of the pursuits were found to be within the parameters of departmental policy. No injuries were reported as a result of these pursuits.

Details of each pursuit are as follows:

1. 4-21-19: Ptl. Roberts observed a vehicle make a turn against a red light and initiated a traffic stop on the vehicle. The driver initially stopped and both the driver and passenger provided what was later found to be false information. When Ptl. Roberts returned to his vehicle to check the information the suspects provided at which time the driver fled the scene in the vehicle with the passenger. A short pursuit ensued during which the suspect vehicle reached a speed of 107 M.P.H before crashing and both subjects fleeing on foot. Both suspects were found and arrested at the scene. It was later determined that the vehicle was found to be stolen.
2. 7-31-19: Ptl. Ramage observed a vehicle run a red light at a high rate of speed and initiated a pursuit. Due to the distance and speed of the vehicle from Ptl. Ramage, he was unable to identify the driver or get a license on the vehicle. The pursuit continued into Newark until the suspect vehicle took an offramp from SR 16 and Ptl. Ramage was not able to locate the vehicle. The pursuit was terminated at that time. The suspect was not identified and the vehicle was not found.
3. 9-8-2019: Ptl. Walpole attempted to stop a vehicle for a registration violation and the vehicle failed to stop. Ptl. Walpole initiated a pursuit on the vehicle which went through both Newark and Heath and reached speeds in excess of 100 M.P.H. The vehicle eventually stopped and the driver and passenger were both arrested at the scene.
4. 10-9-19: Newark PD and the LCSO were involved in a pursuit on a subject who was allegedly armed and had made threats against family members and law enforcement. Sgt. Ream became involved in the pursuit on South 30th Street. Ptl. Emde also became involved and was there to assist as the only available K-9 unit. The pursuit continued through Heath and Sgt. Ream terminated his pursuit once the pursuit entered Hebron. Ptl. Emde continued with the LCSO as the only K-9 officer involved until the suspect wrecked his vehicle and took his own life with a handgun in Zanesville.
5. 10-14-19: Ptl. Justice attempted to stop a vehicle when he ran the registration of the vehicle





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and found the registration to be expired. The registered owner was also listed as being suspended. When Ptl. Justice turned to stop the suspect vehicle and the driver attempted to elude Ptl. Justice by pulling into a parking lot and blacking out his vehicle. Ptl. Justice located the vehicle and identified the driver from past encounters. At that time, the suspect fled in the vehicle. A short pursuit followed in which the suspect vehicle reached speeds of approximately 100 M.P.H. Ptl. Justice terminated the pursuit a short time later due to the dangerous driving of the suspect and the fact that he had identified the suspect. The suspect was arrested later for his actions during the pursuit.

There were a total of 5 pursuits involving the Heath Police Department in 2019. Of these pursuits, 4 resulted from traffic or registration violations and 1 resulted from a mutual aid request. Two of the pursuits ended with an on the spot arrest, one ended with the subject being identified and arrested at a later date, one ended with LCSO locating the suspect deceased, and one ended with the suspected driver and vehicle being unidentified with no enforcement action. There were no reported injuries as a direct result of the pursuits.

Further analysis indicated that no forcible stopping techniques were used in any of the pursuits. A review of the Heath Police Department Pursuit and Forcible Stopping Technique policies related to the facts of the pursuits did not show a need for any revisions to those policies. Although the Heath Police Department policy does allow the use of the PIT maneuver, this was not used in any of the pursuits. The policy does require officers to attend PIT training before being able to use this technique and only one of the officers involved in any of the pursuits would have been able to use the PIT technique. The officers attend the training on a voluntary basis and it is recommended that any officer interested in attending the forcible stopping technique training be allowed to do so as soon as practicable.





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Citizen Complaints 2019

In 2019 there was only one documented citizen complaint filed against a Heath Police Officer. The complaint was about the officer's speed being less than ten miles per hour over the posted speed limit.

There were no facts or evidence to substantiate the complaint. The officer was interviewed and advised.

Conclusion

The complaint was investigated and reviewed according to policy and procedure. It was in regards to an allegation of misconduct. The single complaint for the year is tied for the lowest number of annual complaints in the previous five years.

Total number of citizen complaints from the previous five years:

2018=3
2017=1
2016=4
2015=7
2014=3

Definitions:

Unfounded complaint: a complaint found to have no basis to the allegation.

Not sustained: a complaint that has no real evidence to support the allegation.

Sustained: a complaint that has been found to have evidence that supports the allegation.

Exonerated: total relief of any guilt or blame on the part of the accused officer.

Prepared by Sgt. Mike Banks



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Employee Grievances 2019

In 2019, there was 1 employee grievance filed. This is significant decrease over the average number of grievances per year over the last 5 years. The number of grievances filed in the last five years were:

2018 – 8 Grievances
2017 – 4 Grievances
2016 – 4 Grievances
2015 – 0 Grievances
2014 – 7 Grievances

A summary of the employee grievance filed in 2019 was as follows:

March 2019 (19-01): A grievance was filed based on an officer receiving 24 hours of OIC pay instead of 29.5 hours of OIC pay and 4 hours of overtime pay due to having to submit a doctor's note before returning to work. This required the officer to go to the doctor and the officer submitted for 4 hours of overtime for the doctor's visit on his day off. The Chief of Police allowed the officer to resubmit for the additional hours of OIC pay but denied the 4 hours of overtime for a physician's visit.

The grievance was partially resolved by the Chief allowing the officer to resubmit the OIC hours. The union declined to pursue the overtime grievance to arbitration and the officer was not paid overtime for the physician's visit.

The only grievance filed in 2019 was a payroll issue related to OIC pay and overtime. This grievance was partially resolved by the Chief in favor of the officer. The officer did submit the grievance to the FOP for arbitration; however, the grievance did not go to arbitration. No other grievances were filed and no grievances were sent to arbitration.





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Crime Analysis

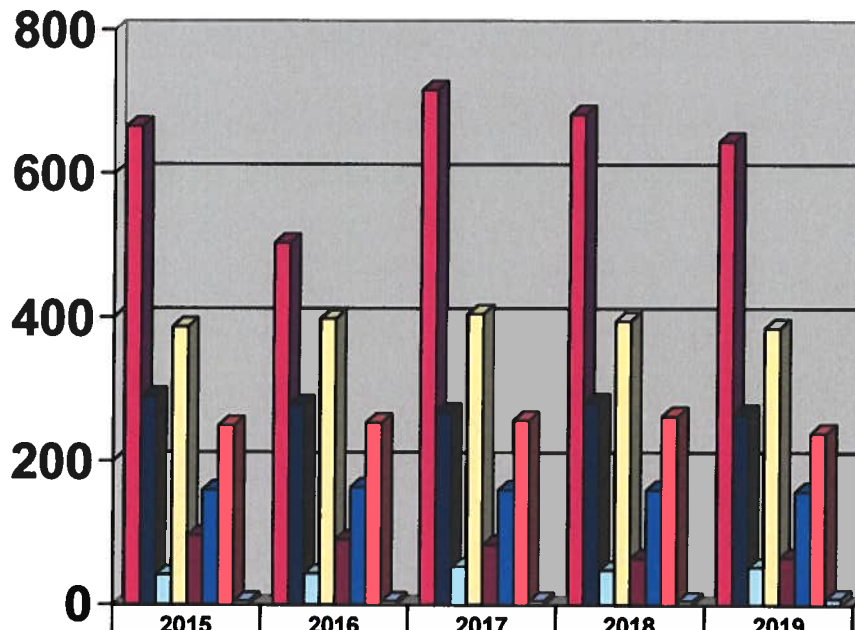


For The Year 2019



COMMISSION ON ACCREDITATION FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

2019 Traffic Analysis



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total Accidents Called In	665	503	716	682	644
Non-injury Accidents	290	279	268	281	266
Private Property	42	44	53	49	53
Crash Reports Taken	387	398	405	395	385
Injury Accidents	97	91	84	65	66
Intersection related	160	164	160	160	158
Accidents with Citation	250	254	257	263	239
Traffic Enforcement Index	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.5	9.3

Accidents

The total number of traffic crashes reported for 2019 has decreased slightly as compared to 2018. Reported accidents and the number of Ohio crash reports (OH1) submitted will always vary. Officers responding can find the drivers do not require an OH1 report to be completed and exchange information. This is common for private property crashes. Other situations happen quite frequently such as no accident being found or the accident was in another agency's jurisdiction.

The number of non-injury traffic accident reports taken for 2019 has decreased since 2018 by 15 reports and is the lowest reporting year in the last three. Additionally, the number of injury traffic crashes increased by one report. Intersections related accidents accounted for about 41% which is relatively the same in comparison to the last two years

State Route 79 is major traffic route for both local traffic and traffic passing through. This roadway between Hopewell Dr./Parkview Dr. and SR79/Irving-Wick Dr. have the most reported intersection related injury crashes. These intersections are difficult to monitor with use of stationary patrols due to its design and operating businesses in the area during peak hours. There were total number of 176 crashes reported on SR 79 in 2019 which equates to 45% of all crash reports taken. This number is consistent with past years.

Fatal Accidents

2016	2017	2018	2019
1	1	0	2

Traffic Enforcement Index

The Traffic Enforcement Index was developed by the International Association of Chiefs of Police to measure the effectiveness of traffic enforcement programs in reducing accidents. It represents the number of traffic violation convictions for hazardous moving violations, in relation to the number of accidents involving personal injury and/or death. There was one fatal accident in 2016 and one for 2017. There were no fatal accidents in 2018. 2019 ended with 2 fatal accidents.

The IACP has determined through research that a TEI of 25 in urban areas results in a most effective enforcement to accident ratio. For a rural area, a TEI of 15 is considered most effective. Using the index on an annual basis allows law enforcement agencies to evaluate the quality of their traffic enforcement efforts and establish effective patrol strategies.

$$\text{TEI} = \frac{\# \text{ Of Convictions For Hazardous Moving Violations (Heath 2019) } 618}{\# \text{ Of Accidents Involving Personal Injury/Death (Heath 2019) } 66} = 9.3$$

As the formula above demonstrates the TEI for 2019 for the city was 9.3, which is below the suggested TEI number for a rural or urban area. According to the number of injury/fatal accidents in 2019 (66) the department would have needed 990 convictions of hazardous moving violations to obtain a TEI of 15 and 1650 convictions to reach a TEI of 25. The TEI increased in 2019 for the first time in several years. This can be contributed to additional officers hired and increased traffic enforcement activity. In correlation there was a slight decrease in reported injury accidents.


Conclusion

Assured Clear Distance Ahead (ACDA) offense was used to find fault for 39% of the reported crashes. This is an increase from a previous year in which only 21% of crashes were contributed to ACDA. This type of crash is caused by drivers following too closely and inattention.

Recommendations

1. With the change of daytime personnel and added officers, the Shift Supervisor should create and direct traffic teams to monitor traffic and enforce traffic laws in specific areas and specific times.
2. Stricter enforcement of traffic laws pertaining to following too closely.
3. Encourage officers to take crash reports at every scene and issue a citation when fault can be determined.
4. Heavy traffic enforcement should be applied to SR79 specifically during early morning rush hour and during afternoon/evening hours.

ⁱAuthor of this report chapter is Sgt. EJ Smart.



Sgt. EJ Smart 2/03/2020

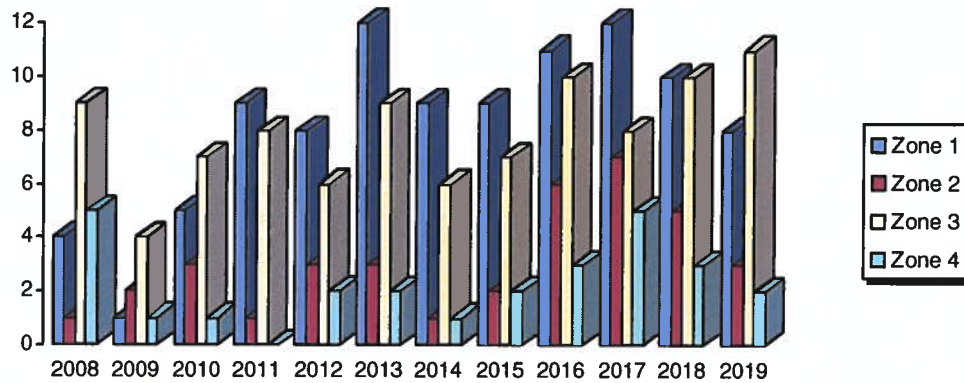
ⁱThe statistics used to complete this report was compiled with use of the EmeriTech and InterCad system. These two reporting systems are used to document calls for service, event reporting and officer self-initiated activity.

Special recognition to Karen Kelley, Heath Police Administrative Clerk for compiling and maintaining documentation of statistics throughout the year.

Median Area Accidents
2010 to 2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total # Accidents	58	62	50	35	37	48	34	37	35	30
Injury Accidents	8	18	9	5	8	10	7	7	8	2
Causes of Accidents										
ACDA	37	39	32	23	25	40	16	31	20	23
Drive onto Road/Yield	6	6	3	2	0	2	3	2	3	1
Right of Way/Turning Left	7	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marked Lanes	3	3	4	2	6	2	4	3	5	2
Failure to Yield /Private Dr	3	6	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
Signal/Changing Course	1	2	0	3	1	1	2	1	1	2
Failure to Control	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	1
Operation @ Stop Sign	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0
Right Away @ Intersection	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fail to Obey Traffic Device	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Starting & Backing	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Medical	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mechanical	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cross Constrution Ditch	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Automobile Theft 2019



Zone 1 = North of Irving-wick Dr W. and West of SR79
Zone 2 = South of Irving-wick Dr W. and West of SR79
Zone 3 = North of Irving-wick Dr E. and East of SR79
Zone 4 = South of Irving-wick Dr E. and East of SR79

In calendar 2019, the Heath Police Department investigated 24 cases of theft of a motor vehicle or unauthorized use of motor vehicle. The total number of reported motor vehicle thefts decreased by four, in comparison with 2018.

Burglary and Breaking and Entering 2019

	Burglary		B & E		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Sunday	2	3	0	1	2	4
Monday	1	7	1	4	2	11
Tuesday	3	4	1	2	4	6
Wednesday	1	2	2	1	3	3
Thursday	0	2	1	1	1	3
Friday	1	2	2	3	3	5
Saturday	3	1	1	3	4	4
Unknown	8	5	34	21	42	26
	19	26	42	36	61	62

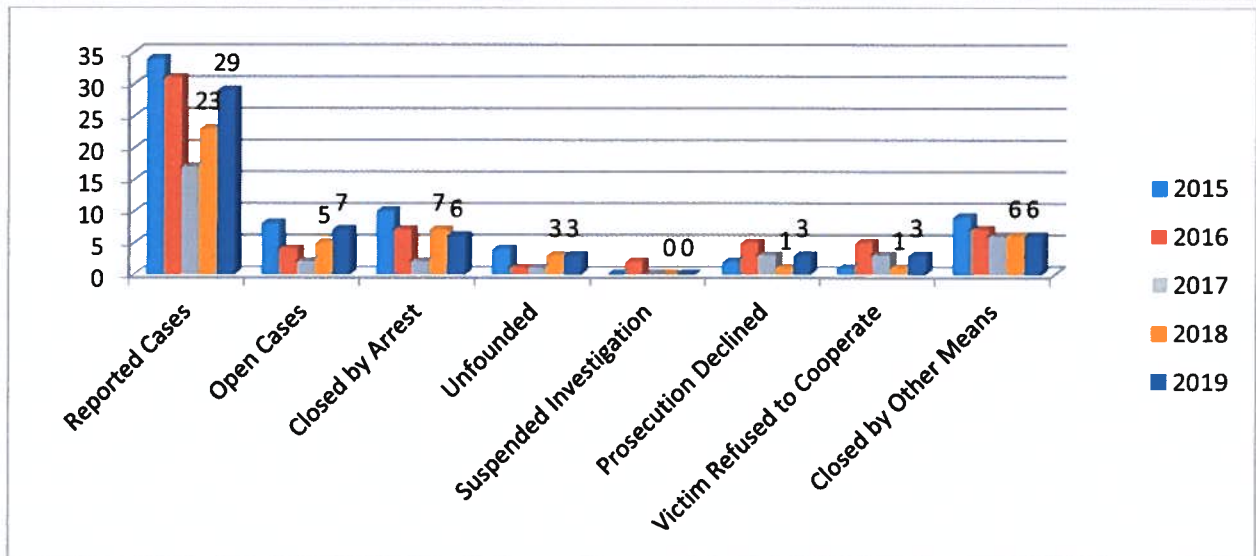
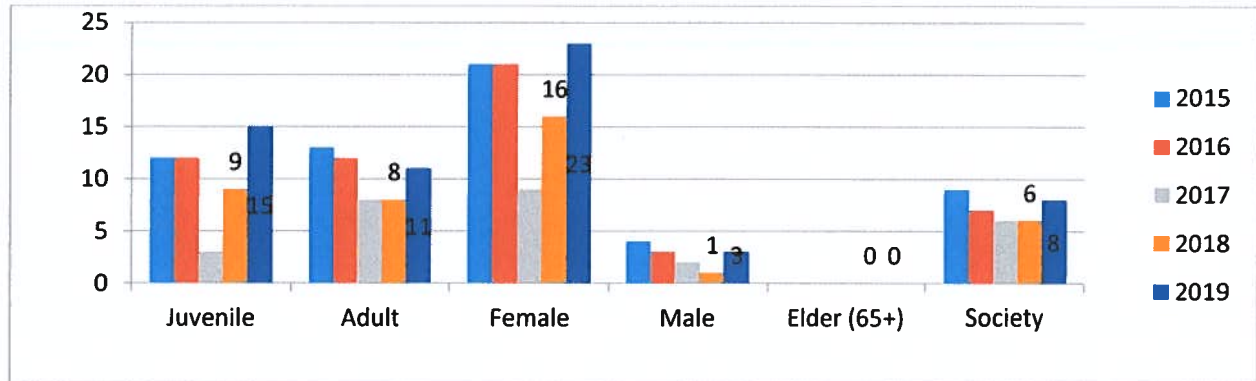
Breaking and entering is trespassing in an unoccupied structure and therefore this crime is generally committed against closed businesses and other uninhabited structures. Burglary is trespassing in an occupied structure or one when occupants are likely to be present, and therefore is generally committed against a residence. Burglary can also apply to a separate but attached portion of the structure such as a garage.

There are times when a victim is unable to determine the exact day in which the offense occurred. Therefore, an unknown category was created to reflect that data.

For calendar year 2019, the number of reported burglaries increased by 7. The data shows that most burglaries occurred on an unknown day.

The total number of reported 2019 breaking and entering reports increased by 6 for a total of 42. Storage unit facilities were a target this year as 25 B&E reports were taken, which was an increase of 7 from 2018. There were several units included in some reports, but only counted as one.

2019 SEX OFFENSE DATA



In 2019 there were 29 cases investigated as possible sex offenses. The majority of victims were female juveniles.

The number of cases involving society as a victim increased at 8 complaints. Again there were no reported cases of elderly victims.

In 2019, nine cases resulted in filing of criminal charges, an increase of 1 from 2018. Cases closed by arrest indicate the filing of criminal charges due to the facts of the criminal investigation.

2019 SEX OFFENSE DATA

The number of unfounded cases remained the same at 3. The number of cases closed to the victim refusing to cooperate increased in 2019 to 3. At the end of 2019, there were 9 open cases and no suspended investigations. One report had 3 victims and 3 reports had 2 victims.

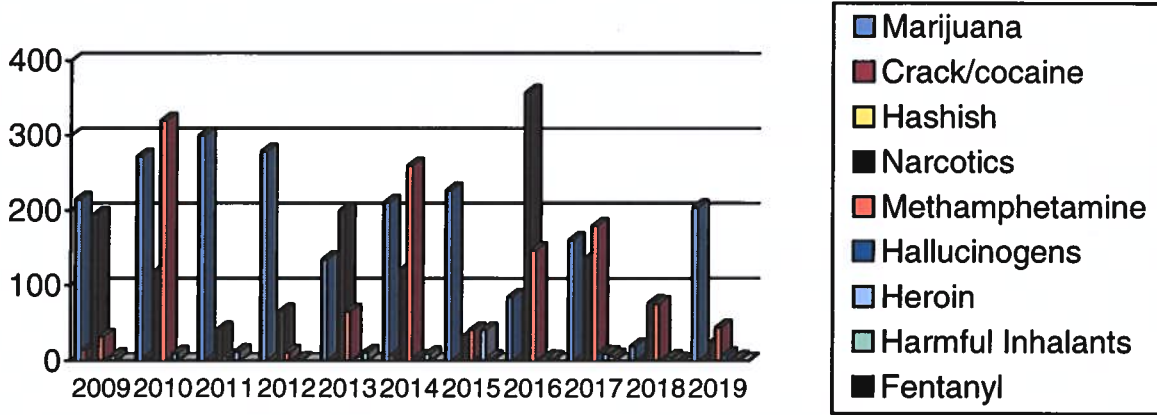
The offenses listed include public indecency incidents as well as sexual assaults and sex with minor children. Many sex offenses go unreported because of the emotional damage caused, and fear of the process of investigation and trial of the accused. Many times the offender is a relative or trusted person in the home, and revelation of the crime may occur many years after the incident. Therefore, prevention and deterrent methods used on other crimes do not work here. Education of the public is the best tool, and it is important for the department to sponsor programs that inform the public, especially children, how to protect themselves. The department follows the county protocol and works side by side with investigators from the Licking County Children's Services in this effort.

The agencies investigators are members of the Licking County Kids Team, which provides the Kid's Place. The Kid's Place is a non-profit facility provided for child victims of physical abuse and sexual abuse. Here the children receive physicals and exams, as well as a private interview facility for Law Enforcement and Family Services, geared for the comfort of the child. The Kid's Place also completes consultations and rechecks. Both detectives have received advanced training in dealing with sex cases and child abuse cases. The department has been with Kid's team since 1999. We should continue to support their efforts to participate in this program and continue our advance training in this area.

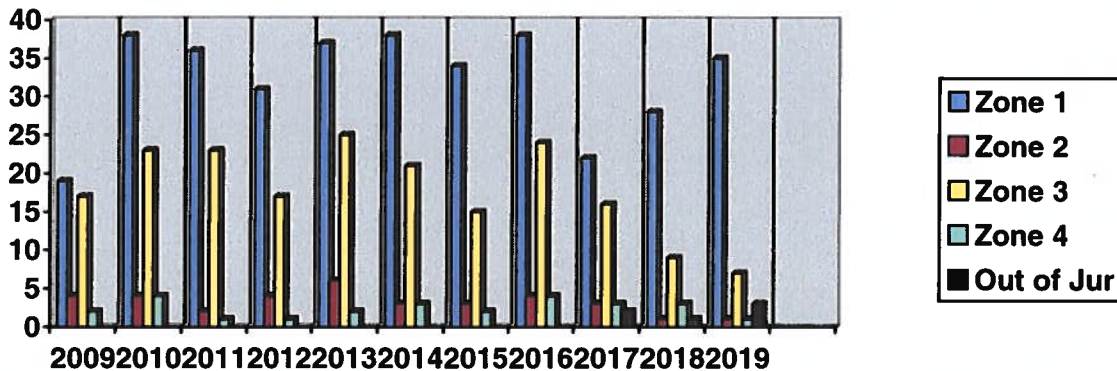
Drug Offenses 2019

* Amounts are in grams with the exception of narcotics and hallucinogens, which are shown in Dosage Units. Harmful Inhalants are by number of cans.

Seizures by Type of Drug



Drug Arrests by Zone



In 2019, drug arrests increased by 5 from the recorded number of arrest in 2018 to 47. These numbers do not include any arrests by the Central Ohio Drug Task Force acting alone.

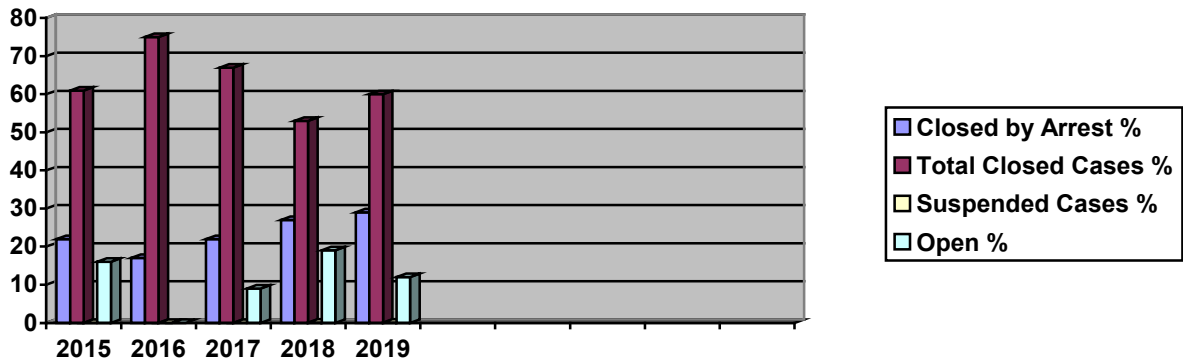
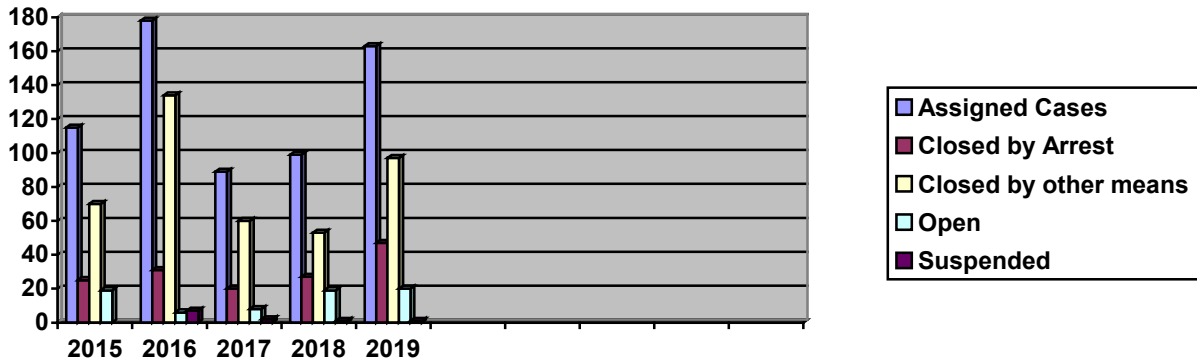
Ptl. Emde and Det. Sgt. Black have developed excellent relationships within CODE that has created a flow of information between the agencies.

We seized more marijuana than methamphetamine in 2019. Patrol officers are conducting aggressive patrols of motel and bar parking lots where drug offenders are likely to be found. Patrol officers are getting better at relaying intelligence to the detective section and drug units.

We will continue to use our relationship with surrounding agencies to develop up to date information on our area hotels. Our participation in the task force should continue combined with intelligence sharing with our neighboring agencies.

Support Sections for 2019

Detectives



The case closed data includes the following clearance codes: unfounded, prosecution declined and victim refused to cooperate. Cases which have been submitted to the prosecutor's office for review are included in the open case statistics. In 2019, 29% (47) of the total number of assigned cases (163) were closed by arrest.

In 2015 the Detective section set a goal of assisting the patrol officers with more of their investigations, regardless of degree of offense. The statistics above are for cases in which detectives were assigned as the primary investigator and do not include investigations in which assistance was given to the original investigating officer.

HEATH POLICE DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM

DATE: 7/31/2019
TO: CALEA File
FROM: Chief David Haren
RE: Crime Prevention Program Evaluation

The Heath Police Department regularly works with the community on education and crime prevention. Sgt. Ream is our crime prevention and community relations officer. Officer Jason Black also assists with community outreach and crime prevention programs. Sgt. Ream completes a quarterly report detailing crime prevention activities.

Sgt. Ream and Officer Black act as our liaison with our neighborhood groups. They organize the police involvement with community events. Heath Police repeatedly hosts “Coffee with a Cop” programs at varied locations within the city. Through this program officers are available to the public in an open forum to discuss many topics and areas of concerns. Crime concerns or neighborhood issues are regularly discussed.

The department also participates in the Licking County Crime Stoppers group. A detective attends the monthly meeting and takes cases as needed for submission. We have received tips from callers that have led to the arrest of perpetrators, so our involvement is a success.

Heath Police continue to participate in the Officer Phil Program. “The Officer Phil Program teach children about stranger danger, the negative effects of bullying, fire safety, internet safety and respect for authority figures. We also encourage positive behavior like honesty, friendship, being a buddy not a bully, civic responsibility and knowing what to do in an emergency just to name a few.”

We participate with our local State Highway Patrol Post in the Click it or Ticket campaign to raise awareness on seat belt use/safety. The department also takes part in their annual OVI Checkpoint held on our city’s state route. The department will continue our participation in these programs.

Chief David Haren



POLICE DEPARTMENT

"AN INTERNATIONALLY ACCREDITED AGENCY"

David W. Haren
Chief of Police

1287 HEBRON RD. • HEATH, OHIO 43056 • (740) 522-2141 • FAX (740) 522-6365

Review of Agency Practices for the Year 2019

Prohibition of Bias Based Policing

By Chief Dave Haren

General Order 0154 strictly forbids bias based profiling by officers of this department. By definition, bias based profiling is the selection of individuals for enforcement measures based solely on a common trait of a particular group such as race or gender.

Officers of this department rely on strict adherence to articulable reasonable suspicion and probable cause. Our mission and values statements guide us in our endeavor to do the right thing.

The department began collecting data on the race and gender of all operators in a stopped vehicle in 2019. Officers noted the race and gender of all persons related to any traffic stops. A review the attached data sheet shows no disproportionate contact with any gender or race. There is no indication of disproportionate citations or warnings based on race or gender.

State statutes and the local courts control all asset seizure and forfeitures. Any seizure made by an officer of this department must be in accordance to General Order 0105 (Search and Seizure) as well. General Order 0154 also prohibits bias based profiling regarding asset seizure and forfeiture and seizure. All property forfeitures for this department are approved by or prepared by the Licking County Prosecutors Office.

In reviewing the citizen complaints for 2019 no complaint contained an allegation of a bias based practice. In 2019 a citizen's survey was conducted and no complaints or allegations of bias were found in any returned replies. A review of our Personnel Early Warning System was also conducted and no problems identified.

The prohibition against bias-based profiling is in General Order 0154 as stated above. This general order is covered for officers during the stops and approaches section of the Field Training Program. Our Mission, Vision, and Values statements reinforce this message. *Annual training including different legal aspects of the issue is conducted as part of the in-service training program that includes Ethics and Policy review of General Order 0154.*

After conducting a review of our training documentation and the citizen complaint review, I find the current practices are sufficient. The department will continue this training and review procedure to insure that prohibited practices do not occur, and that proper discipline will take place in any instance it may be discovered.



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12/5/2019

Recruiting Analysis 2019

In 2018 the Heath Police Department worked with the Civil Service Commission to establish the National Testing Network as a civil service testing provider. This allowed for the expansion of the applicant field. In 2019 the Civil Service Commission approved the lateral transfer option for vacant position.

The recruiting plan calls for the recruiters to focus on finding quality candidates for the Reserve Program. In 2019 two reserves resigned from the program. We again must focus on getting the recruiters out to the annual county job fair and into the COTC to look for reserve candidates. Efforts should focus on diversity in ethnicity and gender.

Officer Mathew Bubis was hired as full-time officer in 2019 and no examinations given.

In summary the target group for the recruiters will be females and more culturally diverse officers and recruiting activity should be increased by attending job fairs and local academy classes in an effort to build our reserve force.


Chief Dave Haren



POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Chief of Police



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www.heathohio.gov *

Heath Police Sworn Personnel Demographics

2017 – 2019

2017	
Male: 22	Female: 2
Caucasian: 23	African-American: 1
Other: 0	Other: 0

2018	
Male: 21	Female: 2
Caucasian: 22	African-American: 1
Other: 0	Other: 0

2019	
Male: 21	Female: 2
Caucasian: 22	African-American: 1
Other: 0	Other: 0

2018/2019 Population by Race		
Race	Population	% of Total
Total Population	10,861	100
White	9,633	88.7
Black or African American	456	4.2
Two or More Races	510	4.7
Hispanic or Latino	260	2.4

2018/2019 Population by Gender			
	Male	Female	Total
Total Population	5037	5823	10,860
White	4589*	5075*	9664*
Black or African American	151*	120*	271*
Two or More Races	120*	101*	224*
Hispanic or Latino	78*	79*	157*

*numbers taken from 2010 Census. New Census due 2020

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/heathcityohio/PST045218#PST045218>

