

Clarifying questions:

--In any category of information that breaks down race & ethnicity without including Hispanic/Latino as its own category, which race(s) or ethnicity(ies) would include individuals of Hispanic/Latino origin? Any race could include persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. Hispanic is an ethnicity, not a race, and as such is a completely separate attribute, just as hair color is a different attribute than eye color. Please refer to next question for more detail!

--If you know, what are the reasons Hispanic/Latino has not been listed as a separate group in the reports where it is not listed?

Race and ethnicity are two very different things and completely different attributes for reporting purposes, and are really not the same at all. Race can most basically defined as what a person "looks like"; their physical features. Black, White, Asian, etc. are races, and are not considered ethnicities. Ethnicity really has nothing to do with physical features, but is based solely upon a person's cultural heritage. Hispanic/Latino are not races, they are ethnicities, and for reporting purposes, this is recorded as "Hispanic, yes or no". This is why Hispanic generally does not have their own category in most reports involving race, because they are not a race. A uniform motor vehicle citation does not even require that particular attribute be entered. That said, ANY race could include a person of Hispanic origin, as this really is something that is about a person's cultural identity. So someone can be any race and be (or not be) of Hispanic Ethnicity.

--In the powerpoint presentation, what specific actions are used in these categories of police action during arrests? Please note if these are best covered in the policy and practices "handbooks" (our word) and related materials that you are already planning to provide to our groups: These are covered in the policy manual, in Policy 3.02, Use of Force, under Section IV. I will provide below brief explanations for expediency though!

Compliance Techniques – Compliance techniques are hands on techniques or tools employed by officers, used to gain compliance of actively resistant subjects. They would include things like a wrist lock, an "arm bar", a baton assisted restraint, OC Spray, or a "Drive Stun" from a TASER (see below). This category of officer response would NOT include things like strikes, full TASER deployment, or impacts with a baton.

Defensive Tactics – Defensive tactics are techniques utilized by officers in response to assaultive subjects posing a risk of harm. This category WOULD include things like strikes and full TASER deployment.

OC "Pepper Spray"

--*what is the spray, and what does OC mean?* – "OC" is short for Oleoresin Capsicum, what is commonly referred to as "Pepper Spray". The spray is a solution containing extracts from peppers, that acts as an irritant to the eyes and mucus membranes. It is an inflammatory agent, intended to close the eyes and cause irritation to the mucus membranes, leading to sneezing, coughing, and heavy mucus discharge. The purpose of the spray is to cause enough distraction, disorientation, and incapacitation to gain control of a subject without the need for further force.

Taser Drive-Stun Taser Deployment

--*what is each of the above, and the difference between them?* – The TASER is an electronic weapon, which delivers very high voltage but very miniscule amperage. This has the effect of disrupting voluntary control of the muscles. Like OC Spray, it's intended purpose is to cause enough distraction or incapacitation that officer's can gain control of a subject without further use of force or risk of injury. The TASER can be deployed in two ways. The first, called a "Drive Stun" is applying the TASER to a subject's body directly. The second, known as a "Full Deployment", is firing the two darts of the TASER into a person's skin. The "full deployment" is generally far more effective in regards to neuromuscular incapacitation, effecting a far greater region and number of muscles than the Drive Stun, which generally effects a much smaller, more localized area. Given the fact that a full deployment involves physically impacting a person with the probes, it is considered a "higher" use of force than the drive stun. Therefore, the drive stun is considered a compliance technique, and the full deployment is considered a defensive tactics, under the criteria discussed above and in Policy 3.02.

--In traffic citation statistics, as shown in the powerpoint presentation & the detailed reports you provided this morning, does the category "Indian" refer to ancestry in the country of India, or to indigenous U.S. residents? **See Next Question!**

--In traffic citations, are individuals of Pacific Island ancestry included in "Asian"? The Commonwealth of Massachusetts provides all uniform citation books and the criteria for how they are filled out; these are common to all departments in the State. Under the Commonwealth's guidelines and definitions, "Pacific Islander" is included in the Asian category, and the Indian category includes all "American Indians or Alaskan Natives".