

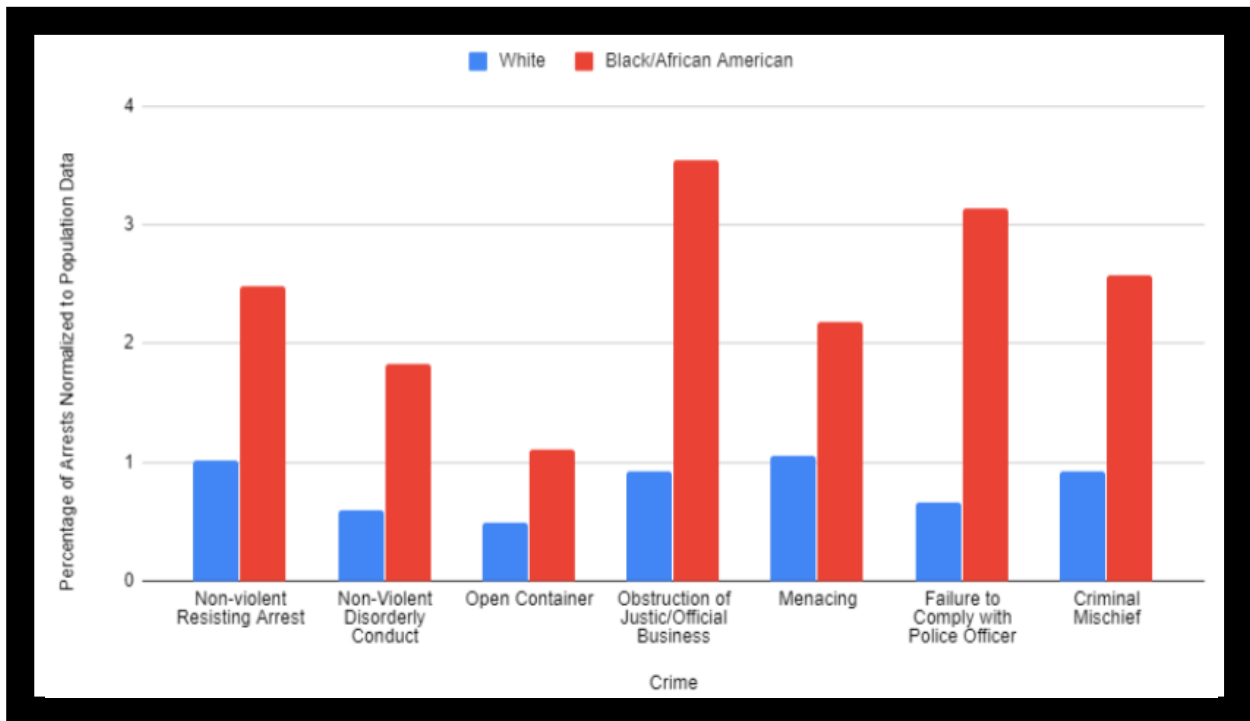
DID YOU KNOW?

Arrest data obtained from the Athens Police Department indicates a pattern of racist policing. This pattern is clear when arrests are separated by race, then normalized to census population data for the city.

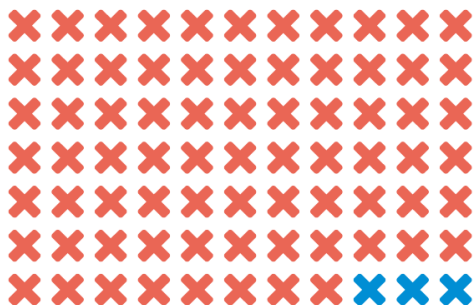
THE 2019 ANNUAL POLICE REPORT SHOWS THAT BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICANS ARE **1.78X** MORE LIKELY TO BE PULLED OVER BY A POLICE OFFICER THAN THEIR WHITE COUNTERPART.

93.2% OF ARRESTS BY APD ARE FOR NON-VIOLENT CRIMES.

The graph below compares arrest by race for given crimes, divided by the respective races' population data. The crimes listed are inherently subjective and often used by police when no real crime has been committed.



THINK THAT POLICE ARE NEED FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT AND RAPE?



● Rape Reports ● Rape Arrests

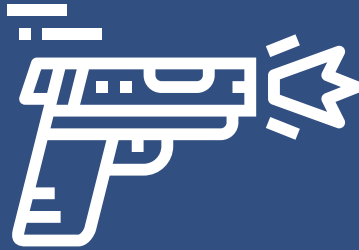
Over the past 16 years, only 3.71% of written reports submitted to APD for rape led to arrest.

35 states have no laws which expressly define all sex between police officers and detainees as non-consensual. Meaning if you charge them with assault or rape while detained they can say it was consensual and **PEOPLE WILL BELIEVE THEM.**

ATHENS POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICY ALLOWS OFFICERS TO...



NOT GIVE A WARNING
BEFORE SHOOTING



SHOOT AN UNARMED
INDIVIDUAL



SHOOT AN INDIVIDUAL
THAT IS RUNNING AWAY

300.4 DEADLY FORCE APPLICATIONS

Use of deadly force is justified in the following circumstances:

- (a) An officer may use deadly force to protect him/herself or others from what he/she reasonably believes would be an imminent threat of death or serious bodily injury.
- (b) An officer may use deadly force to stop a fleeing subject when the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed, or intends to commit, a felony involving the infliction or threatened infliction of serious bodily injury or death, and the officer reasonably believes that there is an imminent risk of serious bodily injury or death to any other person if the subject is not immediately apprehended. Under such circumstances, a verbal warning should precede the use of deadly force, where feasible.

Imminent does not mean immediate or instantaneous. An imminent danger may exist even if the suspect is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at someone. For example, an imminent danger may exist if an officer reasonably believes any of the following:

1. The person has a weapon or is attempting to access one and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to use it against the officer or another.
2. The person is capable of causing serious bodily injury or death without a weapon and it is reasonable to believe the person intends to do so.

SOURCES AND MORE INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND AT:
ATHENSCOUNTYPOLICINGDATA.WORDPRESS.ORG