Use of Force

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1. Dyadic interactions, as defined by sociologists, refer to communication in social gatherings of only two people, like a father-son dyad. The analyst mentioned that most of the population can be characterized into 4 core behavioral patterns namely trusting, envious, pessimistic and optimistic (Alpert, & Dunham, P.P 95).
2. The seven independent variables used in the analysis are intervention, experimental treatment, and age of the individual, time of observation (Alpert, & Dunham, P.P 95 & 123).
3. What we learned when the third action of the police officer was verbal and the suspect became physical is that the suspect had grown agitated. This agitation was made worse by the fact that the suspect was acting irrationally by launching an initial attack. The officer’s ultimate actions toward the subject were to subdue him and place him in official custody to pave way for legal proceedings (Alpert, & Dunham, P.P 111).
4. The percentage of force cases involving a verbal first action by the officer and physical first action by the suspect is 56% (Alpert, & Dunham, P.P 114).
5. The Police officer was able to talk down the suspect, calming him and preventing any further altercation (Alpert, & Dunham, P.P 116).
6. The best take-away for the Officer Gender sub-group concerning males and females and violence lies in the importance of de-escalating any violent gender-based scenario. The rigor of keeping a cool mind in such heated situations proves to be the defining factor in whether violent occurrences escalate into fatal events. It is therefore paramount to respect both genders and approach matters of gender sensitivity with a lot of care (Alpert, & Dunham, P.P 118).

**References**

Alpert, G. P., & Dunham, R. G. (2004). Understanding police use of force: Officers, suspects, and reciprocity. Cambridge University Press.