



To: Chief Jeff McCracken
Director of Public Safety

From: Captain Rahsheem Holland
Professional Standards Commander

Date: January 25, 2017

Subject: Use of Force Analysis 2016

The following is a summary of the Use of Force Analysis for the calendar year 2015.

INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Accreditation Standard 1.3.13 I have completed an analysis and review of all use of force reports from January – December 2016. Data for this report was obtained through OSSI, use of force report forms, and a manual search of arrest and incident files. This data was analyzed for patterns or trends that might reflect the need for modifications to training, equipment, and policy.

COMPARATIVE DATA

The following table depicts four-year comparative data pertaining to the use of force by officers of the department:

Year/Incidents	2013	2014	2015	2016
Incident Reports	1,460	1644	1622	1615
Persons Arrested	206	224	222	179
Use of Force Incidents	11	14	13	16
Use of Force: Incident Reports	0.75%	0.85%	0.80%	0.99%
Use of Force: Arrests	5.34%	6.25%	5.85%	6.14%
Use of Force Incidents - 3 Year Average	0.84%	0.78%	0.80%	0.81%
Use of Force Arrest - 3 Year Average	7.30%	6.30%	4.59%	6.06%
Use of Force - 3 Year Average	12.7	12.0	12.6	14.3

Analysis of data revealed the number of use of force actions by members of our agency increased by 23% when compared to calendar year 2015. There were thirteen uses of force incidents reported from January – December 2015 and sixteen reported over the same period in 2016.

2016 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

The months of January, May, August, October and December, had the highest Use of Force incidents with two occurrences each month. The remaining use of force incidents occurred in March, June, and September with one each month. There were no incidents involving the use of force by officers in the months of February, April, July, and November.

Saturday saw the most use of force incidents with five occurrences. Friday had the second most incidents with three. There was two incidents of force by officers on Sunday and one on Monday and Wednesday. The Use of Force incidents were at sporadic times throughout the day.

The majority of incidents (5) or 38% took place during the hours of 12:01 AM to 3:00 AM.

<u>BY MONTH</u>		<u>DAY OF WEEK</u>		<u>HOUR OF DAY</u>		
January	5	July	0	Monday	2	0601 – 0900
February	1	Aug.	1	Tuesday	3	0901 – 1200 2
March	0	Sept.	4	Wednesday	1	1201 – 1500
April	0	Oct.	1	Thursday	1	1501 – 1800 2
May	0	Nov.	3	Friday	2	1801 – 2100 2
June	0	Dec.	1	Saturday	1	2101 – 2400 4
				Sunday	6	0001 – 0300 4
						0301 – 0600 2

2016 USE OF FORCE STATISTICS

The following provides a statistical overview of all incidents involving the use of force in 2016:

- Most use of force incidents occurred on Sunday and Tuesday with a total of nine cases (56%). Monday, Tuesday and Friday had the second highest number of incidents with two incidents each (13%). In 2016, alcohol and/or drugs were significant contributing factors in the Use of Force incidents.
- In calendar year 2016, four females (31%) were the subject of a Use of Force incident.

- Minorities were involved in eight or 50% of the overall Use of Force incidents in 2016.
- There was one incident of a juveniles accounted for 6% of the entire number of Use of Force incidents in 2016.
- Officers deployed their duty weapon in 2 of the use of force incidents for 2016 which accounts for 13% of the total number. No firearms were discharged outside of training for 2016. A conducted energy or TASER weapon was activated or displayed in one incidents (6%).

CALENDAR YEAR ANALYSIS

Officers used force to achieve lawful custody on sixteen occasions during the past calendar year. In two of those incidents an officer drew their firearm and in one incidents officers drew their TASER. In the incidents were a firearm was deployed, the weapon was not discharged. In the one incidents in which the TASER was deployed it were not utilized. Physical empty hands control accounted for the remaining incidents.

Analysis of information regarding the subject's actions toward officers revealed in most instances that the suspect used physical resistance, (Active resistance or attacking movements likely to cause bodily harm but not serious injury). Statistical data also revealed officers used empty hands/physical force in 13 of the 16 incidents (81%) to gain control of the situation. Physical force available to the officers includes arm/wrist locks, grabbing, kicking, pressure points, pushing/shoving, striking with hand, wrestling or any other hand-to-hand type force.

Four of the sixteen Use of Force incidents in 2016 involved the same individual. This in-turn, had an effect on the number of Use of Force incidents for the year, the number of females force was used upon, and the number of minorities officer used force in order to gain compliance.

A review of all force related incidents revealed that no officer discharged a firearm for other than training or recreational purposes. Also, no officers were removed from duty pending an administrative review due to any use of force action that resulted in any injury or death of a suspect. All departmental use of force report forms was forwarded through the chain of command in a timely manner. Any medical examinations that were needed were conducted by EMS on-scene or hospital personnel and documented on the use of force reports. No significant trends or training needs were identified because of this analysis.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the information there were no patterns of abuse or mistreatment of others by members of this department in terms of our response to active resistance. Officers used only the force necessary to accomplish lawful objectives. Also, a thorough review of the data showed no potential areas of concern regarding use of force actions applied by members of our agency. The agency did not receive any complaints of excessive force associated with all the reported use of force actions taken during calendar year 2016. Our agency has annual retraining during mandated in-service and

during firearms qualification that focuses on high liability issues such as impact weapons, firearms, less lethal weapons, and legal updates.