

JUL 08 2024

MUCKROCK NEWS
DEPT MR 167127
263 HUNTINGTON AVE
BOSTON MA 02115
UNITED STATES

Request PD-440-2024 completed and mailed on July 12, 2024.

10003428-004755 <>
ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT
FOIA OFFICE
3 FRIENDSHIP PLZ
ADDISON IL 60101-2787



July 1, 2024

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to the Illinois Freedom of Information Act., I hereby request the following records:

1. the total number of police use of force incidents reported from 2017-2022, separated by year.
2. the total number of police use of force incidents, separated by type of force and year, from 2017-2022 (for example, information that specifies the number of taser incidents in 2022, baton incidents in 2022, taser incidents in 2021, baton incidents in 2021, etc.)
3. the total number of civilian complaints against law enforcement that were reported and the total number sustained from 2017-2022, separated by year.
4. the total number of civilian complaints alleging law enforcement use of excessive force that were reported and the total number sustained from 2017-2022, separated by year.
5. the total number of civilian complaints alleging biased policing or racial profiling that were reported and the total number sustained from 2017-2022, separated by year.
6. the total number of civilian complaints alleging criminal conduct that were reported and the total number sustained from 2017-2022, separated by year.
7. the total number of officer-involved shootings from 2017-2022, both fatal and non-fatal, separated by year.
8. the total number of people who police used force against in 2022, broken down by race/ethnicity.

When available, I would appreciate being sent individualized data in this request in spreadsheet format. If individualized data are unavailable, please send information that includes aggregate statistics for the item instead.

Note that my requests for civilian complaints are specifically for civilian complaints, please do not include complaints filed by one officer/the department against another officer.

The requested documents will be made available to the general public, and this request is not being made for commercial purposes.

Complaints and Internal Affairs - Reaccreditation Year 2

Data Collection Period: 1/1/2021 - 12/31/2022

2021 2022

Year 1 Year 2

External/Citizen Complaint

Citizen Complaint	0	1
Sustained	0	0
Not Sustained	0	0
Unfounded	0	1
Exonerated	0	0

Internal/Directed Complaint

Directed Complaint	0	1
Sustained	0	1
Not Sustained	0	0
Unfounded	0	0
Exonerated	0	0

Complaints and Internal Affairs - Reaccreditation Year 4

Data Collection Period: 1/1/2018 - 12/31/2020

2018 2019 2020
Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 Year 4

External/Citizen Complaint

Citizen Complaint	1	2	1
Sustained	1	0	1
Not Sustained	0	1	0
Unfounded	0	1	0
Exonerated		0	0

Internal/Directed Complaint

Directed Complaint	0	5	2
Sustained	0	3	1
Not Sustained	0	0	1
Unfounded	0	0	0
Exonerated	0	2	0

Reaccreditation Year 4 Notes:

The agency believe that a professional agency holds its personnel to that higher standard. They encourage the public to make complaints and investigate all complaints.

2017 Data
CALEA Year 1 (2018 Statistics Report)

Ruggiero
Vehicle Pursuits

PURSUIT	
Total Pursuits	0
Forcible stopping techniques used	0
Terminated by Agency	0
Policy Compliant	0
Policy Non-Compliant	0
Collisions	0
Injuries : Officer	0
Injuries : Suspects	0
Injuries : Third Party	0
Reason Initiated	0
Traffic Offense	0
Felony	0
Misdemeanor	0

Maranowicz
Complaint and Internal Affairs Investigations

External	
Citizen Complaint	
Sustained	
Not Sustained	
Unfounded	
Exonerated	
Internal	
Directed Complaint	0
Sustained	0
Not Sustained	0
Unfounded	0
Exonerated	0

*Use Of Force - Reaccreditation Year 2***Data Collection Period: 1/1/2022 - 12/31/2022**

	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic Latino Any Race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Firearm									88
Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Display Only	30	2	34	8	13	1	0	0	88
ECW									11
Discharge Only	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Display Only	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	7
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical/OC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaponless	42	15	5	6	38	6	0	0	112
Canine									0
Release Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Release and Bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Uses of Force	77	17	41	14	54	8	0	0	211
Total Number of Incidents Resulting In Officer Injury or Death	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	7
Total Use of Force Arrests	15	2	6	2	18	3	0	0	46
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Agency Custodial Arrests	99	31	63	19	306	48	35	11	612
Total Use of Force Complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reaccreditation Year 2 Notes:

When entering data into the CIMRS report and observing the data from the previous year (2021) it was observed that the data for category Firearm: Display Only & ECW: Discharge Only was missing from the report as there must have been a CIMRS issue when submitting this data. The following data is the data for those categories.

Use Of Force - Reaccreditation Year 1

Data Collection Period: 1/1/2021 - 12/31/2021

	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic Latino Any Race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Firearm									0
Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Display Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ECW									30
Discharge Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Display Only	10	1	5	0	14	0	0	0	30
Baton	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chemical/OC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaponless	12	8	31	1	45	1	0	0	98
Canine									0
Release Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Release and Bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Uses of Force	23	9	36	1	59	1	0	0	129
Total Number of Incidents Resulting In Officer Injury or Death	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Total Use of Force Arrests	10	2	13	2	36	1	0	0	64
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Agency Custodial Arrests	72	24	53	13	187	27	8	0	384
Total Use of Force Complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reaccreditation Year 1 Notes:

N/A

Use Of Force - Reaccreditation Year 4

Data Collection Period: 1/1/2020 - 12/31/2020

	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic Latino Any Race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Firearm									47
Discharge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Display Only	17	0	11	0	19	0	0	0	47
ECW									18
Discharge Only	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Display Only	4	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	14
Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical/OC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Weaponless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canine									0
Release Only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Release and Bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Uses of Force	21	0	15	1	28	0	0	0	65
Total Number of Incidents Resulting In Officer Injury or Death	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total Use of Force Arrests	12	2	5	3	16	3	1	0	42
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Agency Custodial Arrests	84	17	58	16	185	21	8	3	392
Total Use of Force Complaints	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Reaccreditation Year 4 Notes:

The agency has a detailed use of force policy that identifies and authorizes a range of responses to citizen behaviors. A Safety Committee composed of the Early Intervention Services Coordinator (EISC), two supervisors chosen by the EISC, and two other officers from the patrol unit conduct an annual review of all use of force incidents. The agency

Data Collection Period: 1/1/2019 - 12/31/2019[illegible]

Use Of Force - Reaccreditation Year 1

Data Collection Period: 1/1/2018 - 12/31/2018

	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic Latino Any Race		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Firearm									19
Discharge									
Display Only	6	1	4	1	7				19
ECW									14
Discharge Only				1					1
Display Only	3	1	1	1	7				13
Baton									
Chemical/OC									
Weaponless	14	10	4	6	20				54
Canine									0
Release Only									
Release and Bite									
Total Uses of Force	23	12	9	9	34	0	0	0	87
Total Number of Incidents Resulting In Officer Injury or Death	3								3
Total Use of Force Arrests	9	3	6	3	20				41
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Non-Fatal Injuries		1			1				2
Total Number of Suspects Receiving Fatal Injuries									
Total Agency Custodial Arrests	373	118	164	52	793	250	30	9	1789
Total Use of Force Complaints									

Reaccreditation Year 1 Notes:

Our annual report will reflect there were 141 total use of force cases in 2018. This is because every officer involved in a use of force must complete a use of force report, which is reviewed by the departments safety committee. A total of 87 offenders were involved in 141 use of force incidents with officers. In other words, a use of force offender may be involved with several officers per incident.

CALEA Year 1 (2018 Statistics Report)

Ruggiero

Use of Force Statistics

[illegible]

Biased Based Profiling

Year 1 Data Collection Period: 1/1/2021-12/31/2021

Year 2 Data Collection Period: 1/1/2022-12/31/2022

Complaints from:

Traffic Contacts

Field Contacts

Asset Forfeiture

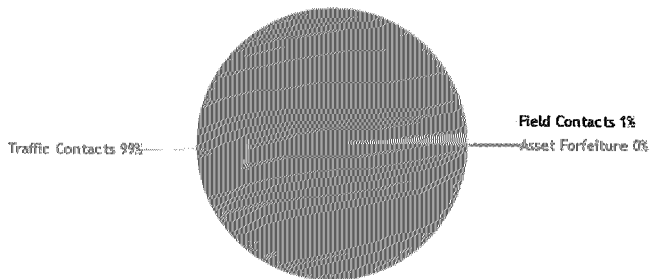
See other
document Ignore

2021 Year 1	2022 Year 2
5922	0
82	0
1	3

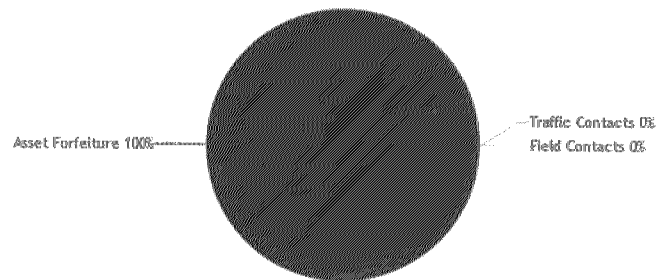
Reaccreditation Year 2 Notes:

The Addison Police Department seized 3 vehicles during the 2022 year.

Complaints



Complaints

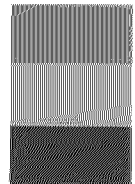


Legend

Traffic Contacts

Field Contacts

Asset Forfeiture





Addison Police Department



To: Director Hayden

From: Commander A. Reda

Date: January 12, 2022

Subject: 2021 Annual review of Biased Policing Policy

In compliance with our Biased Policing Policy (G.O. 1.2.9), the following is a summary from January 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022.

The Suburban Law Enforcement Academy (SLEA) schedules several training classes related to Biased Policing. The classes include: Ethics, Procedural Justice, and Police/Community Relations. There was one Addison Police recruit during 2020 that attended SLEA.

As you are aware, the Department has identified certain "Critical Policies" that supervisors review with each officer and administer a written test on an annual basis. The written test for Biased Policing was administered during the month of August, 2021. This test is updated on an annual basis. Training is also provided on proper completion of the traffic stop data for the Traffic Stop Statistical Survey.

I have also reviewed my records for citizen complaints received during this time period. There were no complaints related to Biased Based Policing, which encompasses traffic enforcement, field contacts, and asset seizures and or forfeitures.

The Addison Police Department continues to collect and report traffic stop data for the Illinois Department of Transportation in compliance with the Traffic Stop Statistical Survey Law that went into effect on January 1, 2004. The data for 2020 is the most currently available. The 2020 Illinois Traffic Stop Study shows the Addison Police Department's data as it relates to the racial make-up of drivers stopped for traffic offenses. For 2020, the state changed the method of calculation of the ratios used to identify bias, specifically what benchmark population is used and how the data is reported. The data for 2020 shows that Addison officers stop minority drivers at about the same rates as other officers across the state. This data continues to be entered on a regular basis and is monitored by the traffic supervisor. There are no indications that the Addison Police Department is not in compliance with established guidelines. We will continue to check the IDOT website for the most current data.

To further insure that our Department upholds the highest standard of policing, we make brochures available to the general public describing the entire process that the Department goes through in handling complaints against our personnel.

We post our monthly Neighborhood Watch News Letters on our webpage, and each one has a reminder to contact the police department about any concerns, compliments or complaints against Department members. The News Letters are also linked to our Facebook and Twitter pages.

There have been no indications from staff that there are any problems with our current policy. The policy appears to be working well and all of our personnel appear to be in compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "A. Reda", written over a horizontal line.

Commander A. Reda #359

C: DCOP Gilhooley – CALEA 1.2.9 c

Biased Based Profiling

Year 1 Data Collection Period: 1/1/2018-12/31/2018

Year 2 Data Collection Period: 1/1/2019-12/31/2019

Year 3 Data Collection Period: -

Year 4 Data Collection Period: 1/1/2020-12/31/2020

Complaints from:

Traffic Contacts

Field Contacts

Asset Forfeiture

<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
0	0		0
0	0		0
0	0		0

Reaccreditation Year 4 Notes:

Addison Police Department completed Biased Policing Training in August 2020. They have not received any Bias Based complaints during this assessment period.

Complaints

Complaints

Complaints

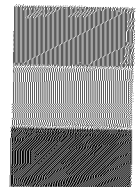
Complaints

Legend

Traffic Contacts

Field Contacts

Asset Forfeiture



CALEA Year 1 (2018 Statistics Report)

2017 Data
Weinbrenner

Personnel Report

	White Non- Hispanic / Male	White Non- Hispanic / Female	Black Non- Hispanic / Male	Black Non- Hispanic / Female	Hispanic Latino / Male	Hispanic Latino / Female	Other / Male	Other / Female	Total
Sworn									
Executive									
Command	5								5
Supervisory	8	1			1				10
Non-Supervisory	37	3	1		9	1	1		53
Sub Total	50	4	1		10	1	1		68
Non-Sworn									
Executive	1								1
Command									
Supervisory	3	2				2			7
Non-Supervisory	21	33		3		9			66
Sub Total	25	35		3		11			74
Total	75	39	1	3	10	13	1		142

Pekosh

Traffic Warnings and Citations

Race/Sex	Warnings	Citations	Total
Caucasian/Male	1577	871	2448
African-American/Male	252	138	390
Hispanic/Male	987	765	1752
Other/Male	158	87	245
Caucasian/Female	883	423	1306
African-American/Female	140	69	209
Hispanic/Female	520	308	828
Other/Female	69	29	98
TOTAL	4586	2690	7276

Ruggiero

Biased Based Policing Complaints

Complaints from:	
Traffic Contacts	0
Field Contacts	0
Asset Forfeiture	0

ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director T. Hayden



USE OF FORCE REPORT 2022

Sergeant Omar Brucal #365

2022 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

All sworn officers of the Addison Police Department annually participate in a practical review of O/C, baton training and Taser, as well as a class in Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT), and basic ground defense. In addition, there is an annual qualification of all service and off-duty weapons including a Range master inspection of Department owned firearms and a Use of Force policy review with a written test.

Pursuant to Department Policy, the Addison Police Department Safety Committee provides systematic reviews of specific, significant events involving agency employees. Included in this review are all cases involving the Use of Force. Members of this Committee included the Chairman, Sgt. Weinbrenner, Sgt. Brucal, Officers Porta, Anderson, Oskroba, Riley, Johnston and Peterson. The purpose of this review is to analyze all Use of Force cases in order to identify policy compliance, patterns or trends that may indicate training needs or policy modifications, inadequate practices or any other deficiencies that may exist. These reviews are then forwarded through the Chain of Command to the Director of Police.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

During the calendar year 2022, the Addison Police Department reported 77 calls for service in which Addison Police Officers used force. During these calls for service, force was used a total of 232 times, against 84 suspects. These suspects used physical force against officers a total of 133 times, ranging from 1 officer to 15 officers on scene. These officers deployed:

- 124 uses of Empty Hand Control
- 0 use of Expandable baton
- 0 use OC spray
- 0 use of Less Lethal Deuce Launcher
- 4 uses of Electronic Force
- 103 displays of Deadly Force
- 0 uses of Deadly Force

There were a few calls where suspects used force more than once within a single incident.

Force was used against 66 male suspects and 18 females. Of these, 35 were white, 29 were Hispanic, and 20 were black. The youngest suspect was 13 YOA and the oldest suspect was 72 YOA.

Two suspects sustained minor injuries, and 1 needed to be transported to the hospital after being tackled to the ground running from officers. He was later charged with Theft of Motor Vehicle. In total, seven officers sustained a minor injury.

Out of the 77 cases, most instances occurred on the night shift (1800-0600 hours) with a total of 50 and the least were on day shift (0600-1800 hours) with a total of 27.

The following table shows this year, and 5 previous years, of our agency's police incidents and use of force reports. Use of force incidents have remained consistently low and within three tenths of a percentage point.

Addison PD	Use of Force Incidents	Total Incidents	Percentage of Incidents Without Use of Force
2022	77		
2021	48	27,970	99.82%
2020	71	24,638	99.71%
2019	68	29,092	99.77%
2018	65	27,598	99.73%
2017	62	27,720	99.78%

The table below depicts our total arrests versus the number of uses of force. Of the total custodial arrests, _____ of them were affected *without* force.

	Use of Force Incidents	Arrests	Percentage of Arrests Without Force
2022	77		
2021	48	380	87.36%
2020	71	343	79.30%
2019	68	815	91.66%
2018	65	1789	96.40%
2017	62	939	93.40%

3-year % Comparison – Level of Force Employed by Addison Officers					
	Physical Force	OC Spray	37mm Launcher Or ASP Baton	Electronic Force	Firearms
2022	53.45%	0.0%	0.0%	1.72%	0.00%
2021	76.11%	0.0%	0.75%	8.90%	0.00%
2020	61.33%	0.0%	0.00%	2.67%	0.00%

* "Level of Force Employed" or used against suspects does not total 100%; the remaining percent can be attributed to a display of a weapon, no further force was deployed.

REVIEW OF INCIDENTS

Pursuant to Department Policy, each Officer involved in a Use of Force incident completed an Addison Police Department Use of Force Report form reporting his/her Use of Force. A blank copy of this report is attached. These reports were forwarded to the Department's Safety Committee along with case reports. The Safety Committee reviewed each of these

cases and forwarded a written report, if necessary, with its findings and recommendations to the Director of Police on each incident. This Committee determined that all of the incidents were in compliance with the Department's Use of Force policy.

The EIS Coordinator also reviewed the Use of Force Policy, along with common practices found within the reviews of the Safety Committee reports to determine the need for any adjustments.

ANALYSIS/CONCLUSION

After an analysis and review of the material contained in this report and the Use of Force policy, the EIS Coordinator finds:

- No patterns or trends indicating training needs, policy changes, inadequate practices, or any equipment deficiencies.
- No trends or patterns were determined relating to race and gender of the subjects involved.
- No trends or patterns were determined resulting in injury to any person including employees.

The EIS Coordinator determined that our commitment to in-house use of force training has been a significant factor in ensuring policy compliance.

Our in-house instructors remain current in their designated specialties and frequently attend additional training to include the ILEETA (International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association) conference, which is held annually in the Midwest area. This conference brings in the top Use of Force instructors from around the country.

Department issued weapons including pistols, rifles, SAGE Less Lethal weapons, Tasers, ASP Batons, and OC Spray are all in very good condition, and are inspected on a regular basis.

In recent years, the Addison Police Department has moved to a very low threshold for Use of Force reporting. Very minor cases that may not have generated a Use of Force report in the past are now being reported. Also, the Addison Police Department began tracking the display of weapons in regards to use of force on 07/20/2018, As a result, the total number of Use of Force reports for the previous five years are as follows:

- 2022 232 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2021 134 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2020 150 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2019 140 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2018 141 Individual Use of Force Reports

Pursuant to CALEA 6th edition statistical data was gathered for assaults against Addison officers. For reporting year 2022, the Addison Police Department has had 64 reported assaults against its officers. Here is a summary of the findings:

- In 57% of assaults the suspects used their hands and/or feet.
- 56% of suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
- 77% of the cases involved a single Male offender.
- No trends or patterns were determined regarding time of day, nature of call or location of incident.

Use of Force While Individual is Experiencing Crisis (CIT cases, assisting AFD)

- 14 out of the 77 Use of Forces Cases, or 18%

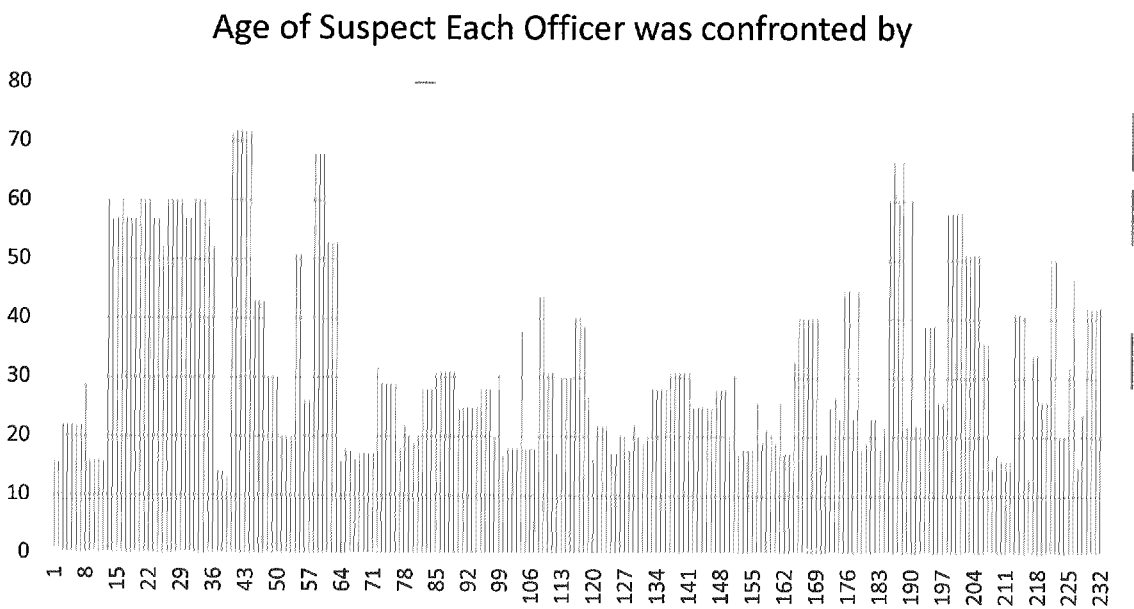
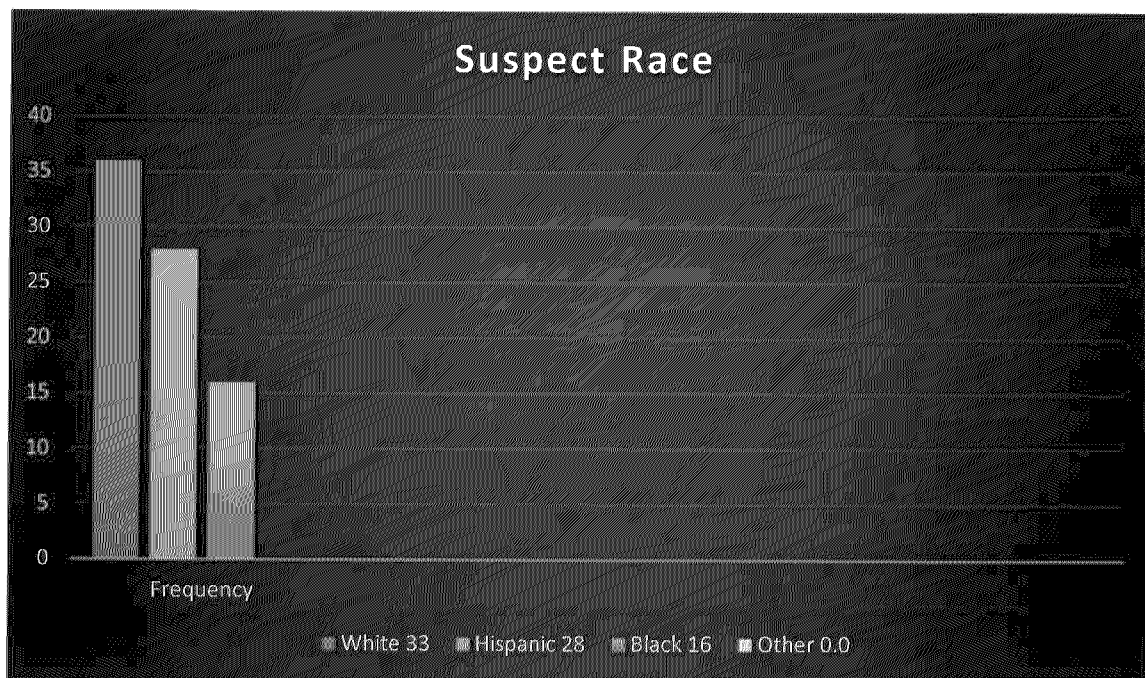
RECOMMENDATION

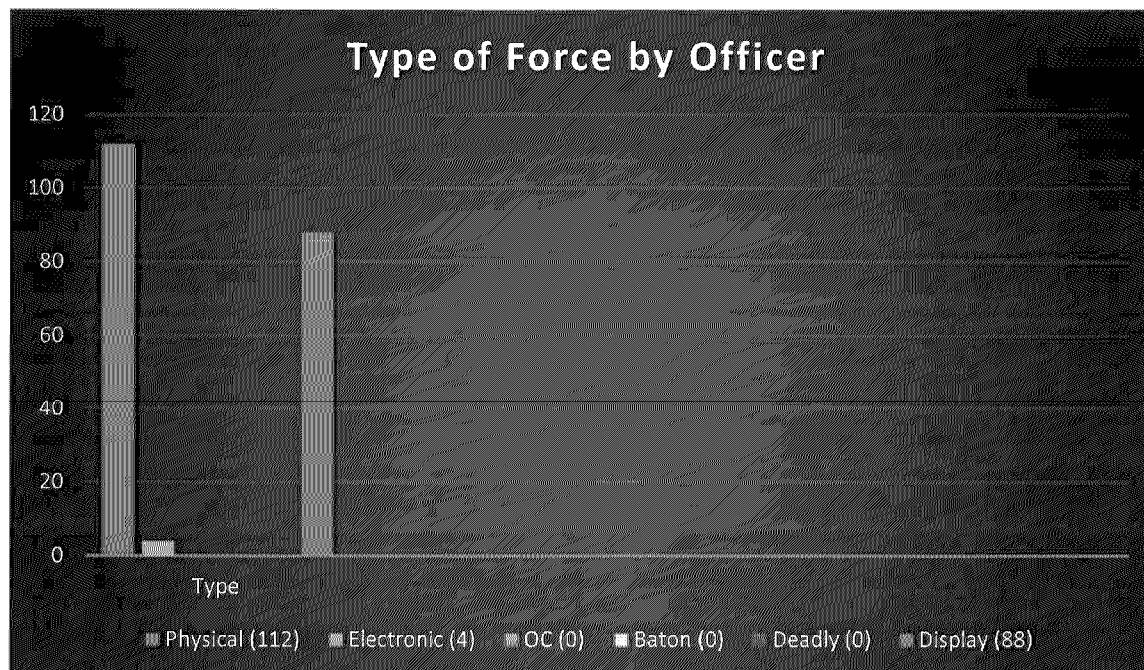
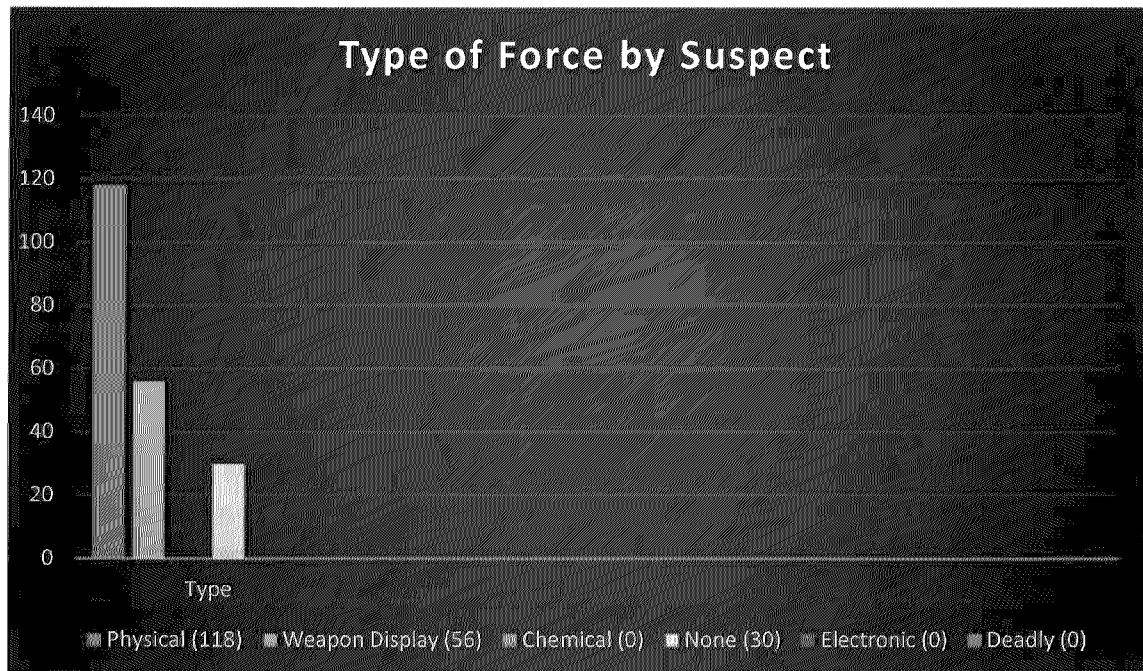
The Committee recommends that the Department continue with the existing comprehensive training program in this area. Considering the amount of Use of Force cases involving the mentally ill, we have continued to increase our training and awareness in this area to more effectively handle these crisis events. To date we have a total of 17 CIT officers which includes 3 supervisors. Our agency will continue to look for and recognize officers who exude qualities of a CIT officer and encourages them to become certified.

Considering 56% of all Use of Force cases involved someone who was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, it is further recommended that the Use of Force training supervisor review this information during annual training, and also place an emphasis on the performance of both verbal and physical control tactics. This is in an effort to keep officer and suspect injuries to a minimum and prevent an escalation in the use of force.

Sergeant Omar Brucal #365







Suspect and Officer Injury: 232 Total
Contacts



ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director T. Hayden



USE OF FORCE REPORT 2021

Sergeant Omar Brucal #365

2021 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

All sworn officers of the Addison Police Department annually participate in a practical review of O/C, baton training and Taser, as well as a class in Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT), and basic ground defense. In addition, there is an annual qualification of all service and off-duty weapons including a Range master inspection of Department owned firearms and a Use of Force policy review with a written test.

Pursuant to Department Policy, the Addison Police Department Safety Committee provides systematic reviews of specific, significant events involving agency employees. Included in this review are all cases involving the Use of Force. Members of this Committee included the Chairman, Retired Commander Ruggiero, Commander Dempsey, Sgt. Bjes, Officers Porta, Anderson, Oskroba, and Officer Markiewicz. The purpose of this review is to analyze all Use of Force cases in order to identify policy compliance, patterns or trends that may indicate training needs or policy modifications, inadequate practices or any other deficiencies that may exist. These reviews are then forwarded through the Chain of Command to the Director of Police.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

During the calendar year 2021, the Addison Police Department reported 48 calls for service in which Addison Police Officers used force. During these calls for service, force was used a total of 134 times, against 50 suspects. These suspects used physical force against officers a total of 77.61%, and involved 49 different officers/sergeants. These officers deployed:

- 98 uses of Soft Empty Hand Control
- 4 uses of Hard Empty Hand Control
- 1 use of Expandable baton
- 0 use OC spray
- 0 use of Less Lethal Deuce Launcher
- 2 displays of Electronic Force
- 12 uses of Electronic Force
- 30 displays of Deadly Force
- 0 uses of Deadly Force

There were a few calls where suspects used force more than once within a single incident.

Force was used against 44 male suspects and 6 females. Of these, 25% were white, 46% were Hispanic, and 29% were black. The youngest suspect was 14 YOA and the oldest suspect was 64 YOA.

Two suspects sustained minor injuries. One officer sustained a minor injury, and 3 officers sustained injuries that were significant enough to require multiple weeks of absence from work.

Most instances occurred on the night shift (1800-0600 hours) with a total of 36 and the least were on day shift (0600-1800 hours) with a total of 14.

The following table shows this year, and 5 previous years, of our agency's police incidents and use of force reports. Use of force incidents have remained consistently low and within three tenths of a percentage point. Also included is the national average, according to <https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/le/uof>. National average for 2021 is not yet available.

Addison PD (2021)	Use of Force Incidents	Total Incidents	Percentage of Incidents Without Use of Force
2021	48	27,970	99.82%
2020	71	24,638	99.71%
2019	68	29,092	99.77%
2018	65	27,598	99.73%
2017	62	27,720	99.78%
2016	57	27,127	99.79%
National (2020)	952	51982	98.25%

The table below depicts our total arrests versus the number of uses of force. Of the total custodial arrests, 87.36% of them were affected *without* force. This is an increase of roughly 8%. This can be attributed to our officers showing continued increasing restraint and using effective verbal de-escalation skills.

	Use of Force Incidents	Arrests	Percentage of Arrests Without Force
2021	48	380	87.36%
2020	71	343	79.30%
2019	68	815	91.66%
2018	65	1789	96.40%
2017	62	939	93.40%
2016	62	1,123	94.48%

*In 2019 our agency implemented non-custodial arrests for traffic offenses such as No Valid DL, Suspended/Revoked DL.

*In 2020 our agency reduced the number of public contacts due to COVID-19

3-year % Comparison – Level of Force Employed by Addison Officers					
	Physical Force	OC Spray	37mm Launcher Or ASP Baton	Electronic Force	Firearms
2021	76.11%	0.0%	0.75%	8.90%	0.00%
2020	61.33%	0.0%	0.00%	2.67%	0.00%
2019	65.71%	0.0%	0.00%	2.86%	2.86%

* “Level of Force Employed” or used against suspects does not total 100%; the remaining percent can be attributed to a display of a weapon, no further force was deployed.

REVIEW OF INCIDENTS

Pursuant to Department Policy, each Officer involved in a Use of Force incident completed an Addison Police Department Use of Force Report form reporting his/her Use of Force. A blank copy of this report is attached. These reports were forwarded to the Department’s Safety Committee along with case reports. The Safety Committee reviewed each of these cases and forwarded a written report, if necessary, with its findings and recommendations to the Director of Police on each incident. This Committee determined that all of the incidents were in compliance with the Department’s Use of Force policy.

The EIS Coordinator also reviewed the Use of Force Policy, along with common practices found within the reviews of the Safety Committee reports to determine the need for any adjustments.

ANALYSIS/CONCLUSION

After an analysis and review of the material contained in this report and the Use of Force policy, the EIS Coordinator finds:

- No patterns or trends indicating training needs, policy changes, inadequate practices, or any equipment deficiencies.
- No trends or patterns were determined relating to race and gender of the subjects involved.
- No trends or patterns were determined resulting in injury to any person including employees.

The EIS Coordinator determined that our commitment to in-house use of force training has been a significant factor in ensuring policy compliance.

Our in-house instructors remain current in their designated specialties and frequently attend additional training to include the ILEETA (International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association) conference, which is held annually in the Midwest area. This conference brings in the top Use of Force instructors from around the country.

Department issued weapons including pistols, rifles, SAGE Less Lethal weapons, Tasers, ASP Batons, and OC Spray are all in very good condition, and are inspected on a regular basis.

In recent years, the Addison Police Department has moved to a very low threshold for Use of Force reporting. Very minor cases that may not have generated a Use of Force report in the past are now being reported. Also, the Addison Police Department began tracking the display of weapons in regards to use of force on 07/20/2018, As a result, the total number of Use of Force reports for the previous five years are as follows:

- 2021 134 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2020 150 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2019 140 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2018 141 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2017 121 Individual Use of Force Reports

Use of Force Assisting the Fire Department

- 27.08% of all individual Use of Force Reports

For 2021, there were 13 calls for service where officers used force while assisting the Fire Department.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Department continue with the existing comprehensive training program in this area. Considering the amount of Use of Force cases involving the mentally ill, we have continued to increase our training and awareness in this area to more effectively handle these crisis events. To date we have a total of 29 CIT officers which includes 4 supervisors. This is an increase from 20 and 2, respectively. Our agency continues to look for and recognize officers who exude qualities of a CIT officer and encourages them to become certified.

Considering 47.91% of all individual Use of Force reports involved someone who was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, it is further recommended that the Use of Force training supervisor review this information during annual training, and also place an emphasis on the performance of both verbal and physical control tactics. This is in an effort to keep officer and suspect injuries to a minimum and prevent an escalation in the use of force.

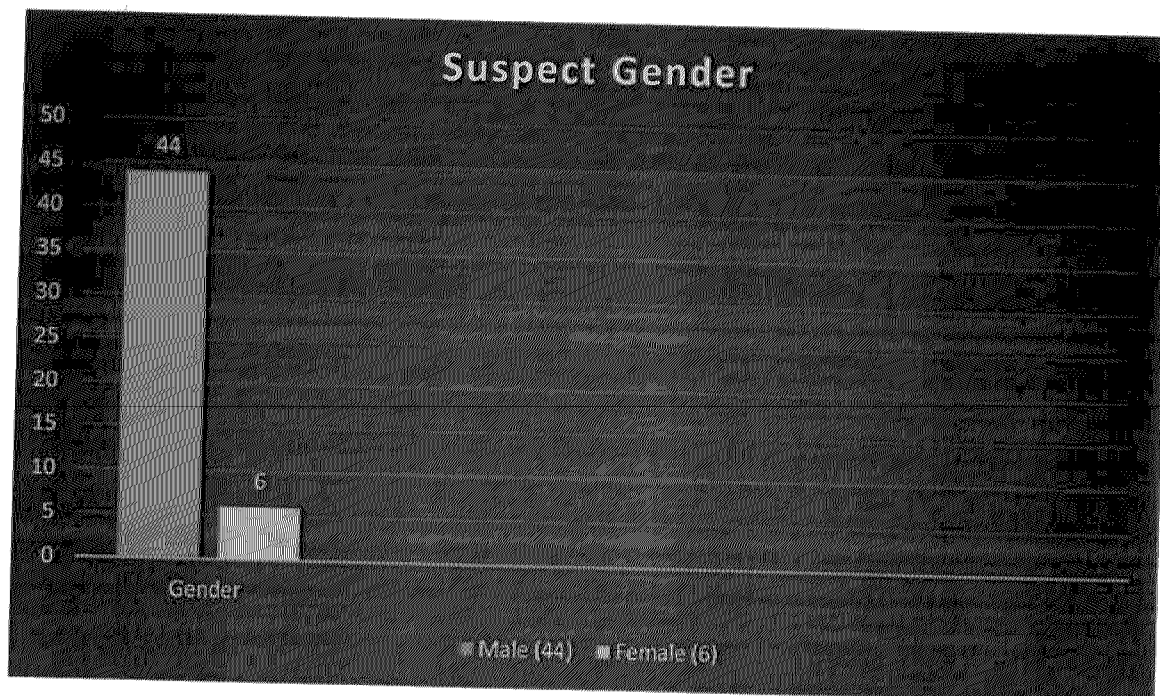
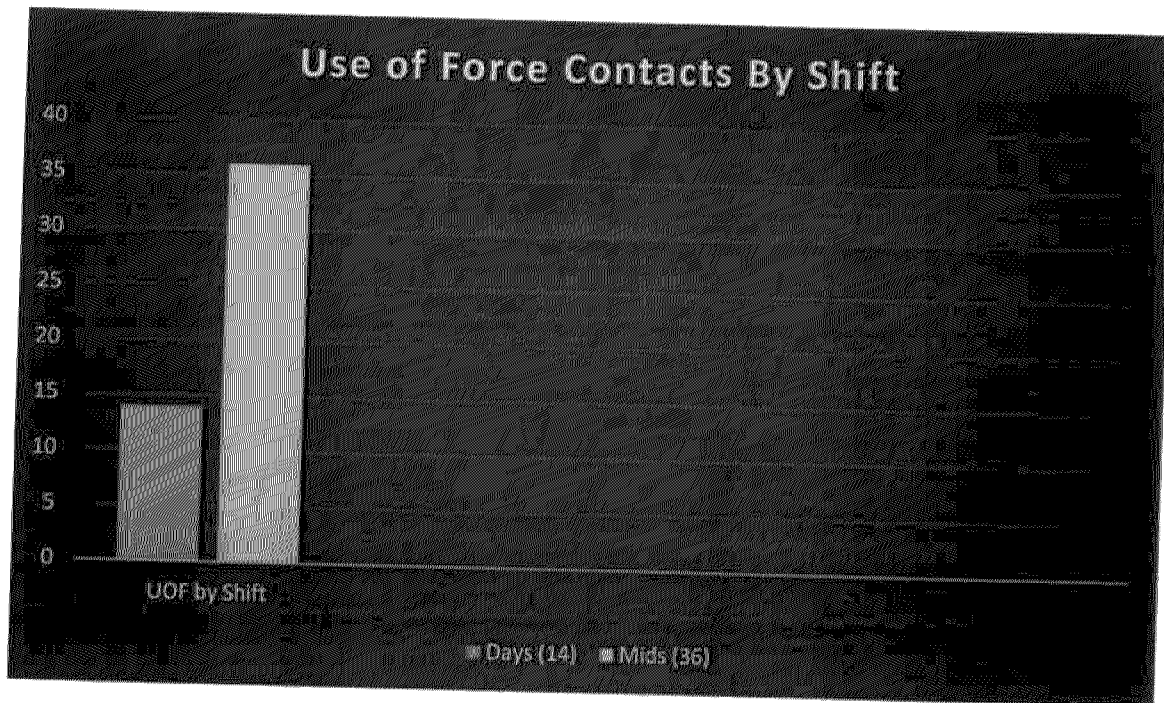
Pursuant to CALEA 6th edition statistical data was gathered for assaults against Addison officers. For reporting year 2021, the Addison Police Department has had twenty-three (23) reported assaults against its officers. Here is a summary of the findings:

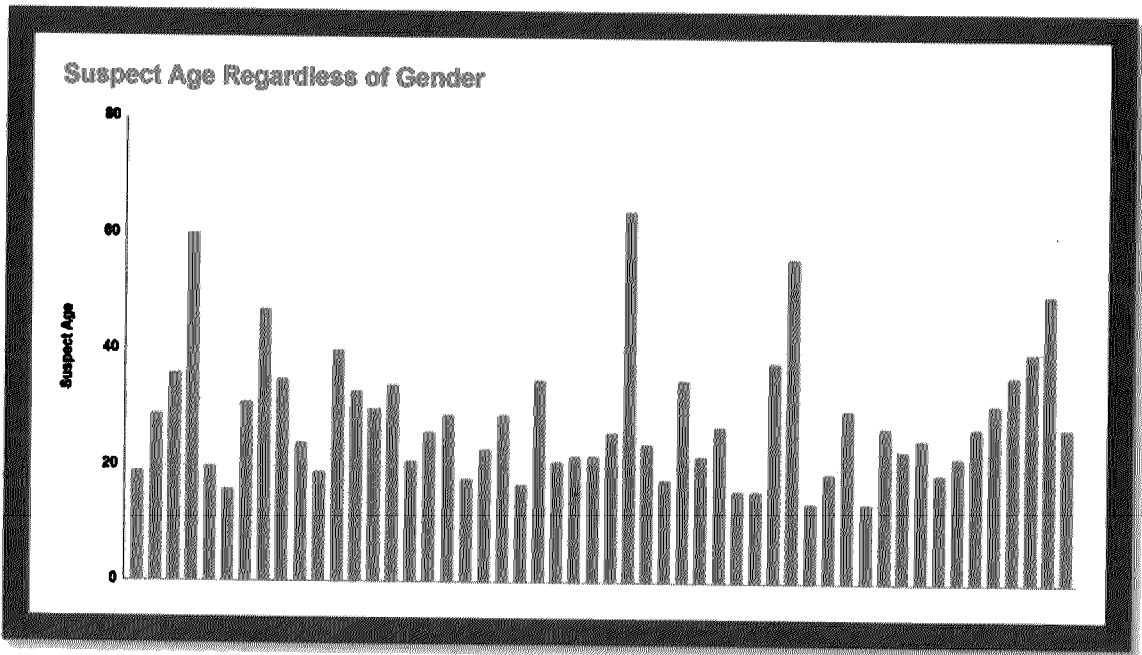
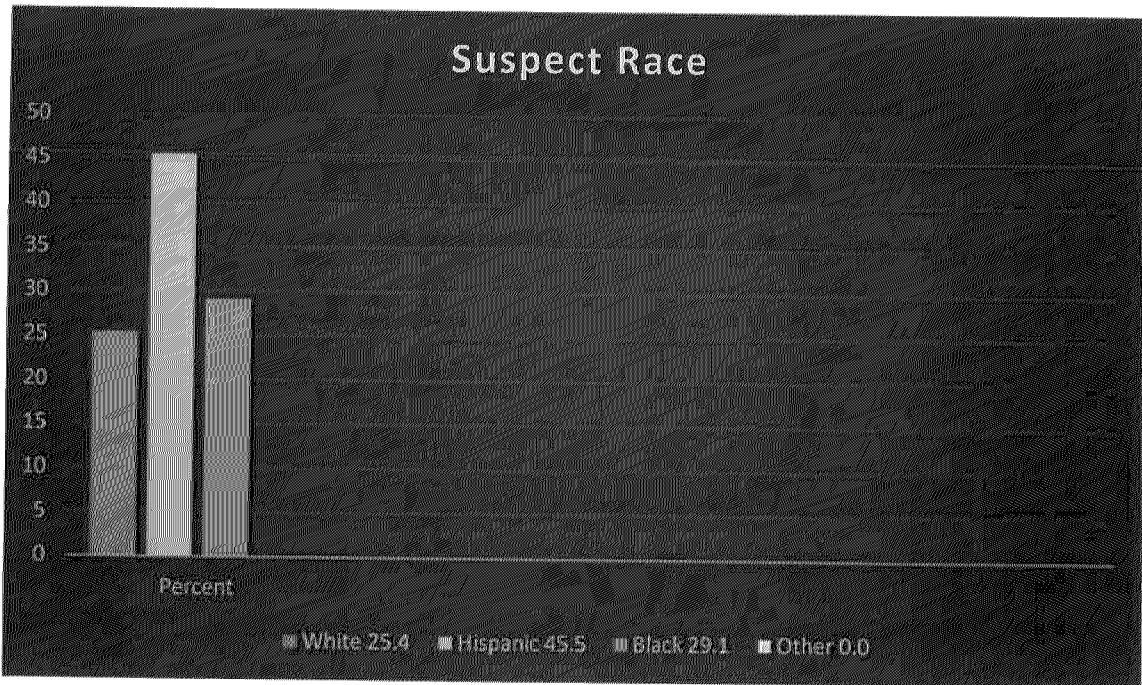
- In 77.61% of assaults the suspects used their hands and/or feet.
- 47.91% of suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
- 91.04% of the cases involved a single Male offender.
- No trends or patterns were determined regarding time of day, nature of call or location of incident.

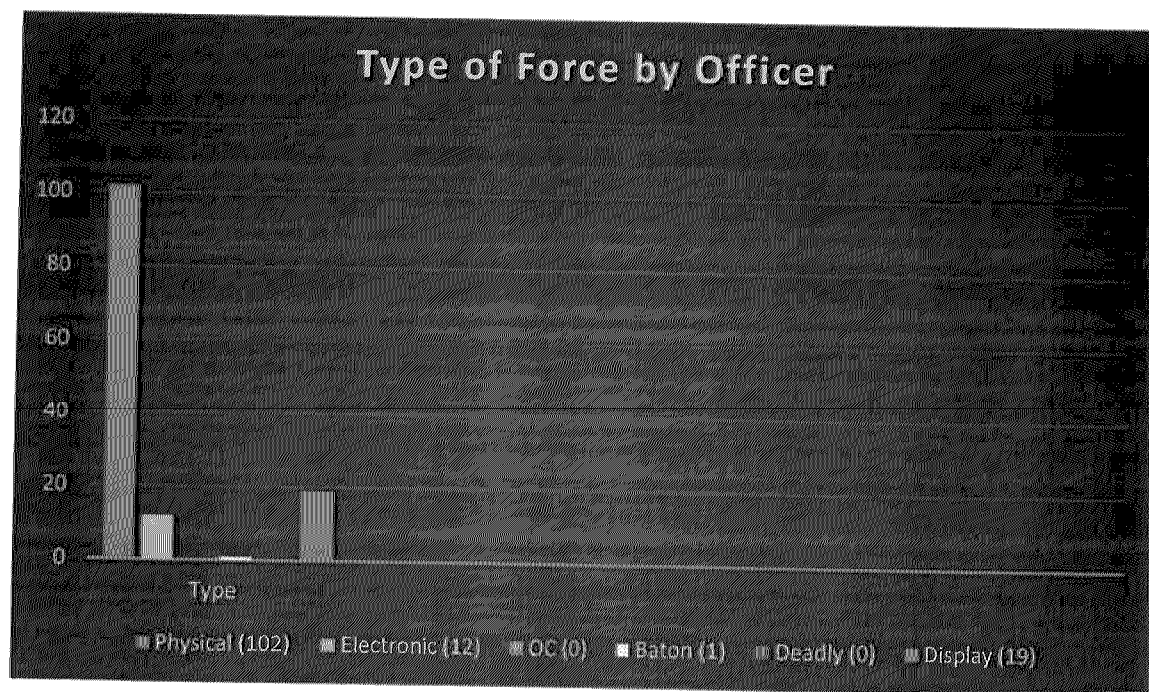
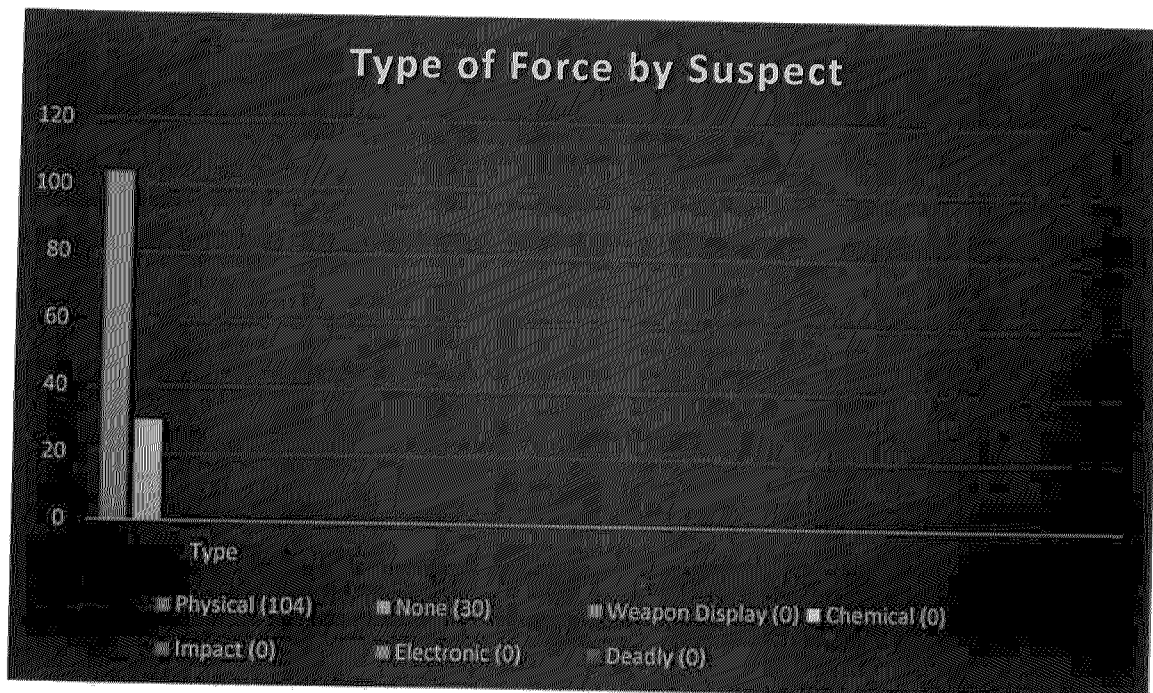
House Bill 3653 and Trailer Bill

Due to this bill, our agency made several changes within our Use of Force Policy. The attached Addison Police Department Use of Force Policy highlights these changes.

Sergeant Omar Brucal #365







Suspect and Officer Injury: 134 Total Contacts



ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director T. Hayden



USE OF FORCE REPORT 2020

Sergeant A. Reda

2019 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

2019 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

**POLICY COMPLIANCE/
POLICY VIOLATIONS**

SUSPECT INFORMATION

OFFICER INFORMATION

SUSPECTS USE OF FORCE BY AGE

OFFICERS USE OF FORCE BY AGE

TYPE OF FORCE USED BY SUSPECTS

TYPE OF FORCE USED BY OFFICERS

SUSPECT INJURIES

OFFICER INJURIES

SUSPECT GENDER

SUSPECT RACE

AGE OF SUSPECTS

COMPARISONS

2020 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

All sworn officers of the Addison Police Department annually participate in a practical review of O/C, baton training and Taser, as well as a class in Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT). In addition, there is an annual qualification of all service and off-duty weapons including a Range master inspection of Department owned firearms and a Use of Force policy review with a written test.

Pursuant to Department Policy, the Addison Police Department Safety Committee provides systematic reviews of specific, significant events involving agency employees. Included in this review are all cases involving the Use of Force. Members of this Committee included the Chairman, Retired Commander Ruggiero, Commander Dempsey, Sgt. Bjes, Sgt. Freeman, Sgt. Kuechler, Officers Porta, Anderson, Oskroba, and Officer Markiewicz. The purpose of this review is to analyze all Use of Force cases in order to identify policy compliance, patterns or trends that may indicate training needs or policy modifications, inadequate practices or any other deficiencies that may exist. These reviews are then forwarded through the Chain of Command to the Director of Police.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

During the calendar year 2020, the Addison Police Department reported 71 (seventy-one) Calls For Service in which Addison Police Officers used force. During these Calls for service, force was used a total of one hundred fifty (150) times, against seventy-one (71) individuals, and involved forty-one (44) different officers/sergeants. Officers used Soft Empty Hand Control in ninety-two (92) of these instances, Hard Empty Hand Control in eight (8), one (1) display of the 37mm Deuce launcher, eight (14) displays and four (4) uses of Electronic Force for a total of eighteen (18), and forty-seven(47) displays of Deadly Force occurred. Normally, Use of Force reports track only the 'highest' level of force used. The only exception is when a weapon display occurs with another use of force. In those cases, both the weapon(s) displayed and the accompanying use of force will always be reported. There were six (6) such cases in 2019. This ensures that we can readily track all weapon display cases. In 2020 no instances of Deadly Force occurred.

During 2020, suspects used Physical Force against officers on forty-seven (47) occasions. There were a few calls where suspects used force more than once within a single incident.

Force was used against fifty-six (57) male suspects and sixteen (14) females. Of these, thirty-three (27) were white, thirty-two (32) were Hispanic, eleven (11) were black, one (1) was Indian. The youngest suspect was seven (12) YOA and the oldest suspect was seventy-four (58) YOA with the average age of suspect being thirty-three (33) years old. Of the seventy-three (71) suspects: sixty-nine (69) sustained no injuries, four (2) sustained minor injuries.

During the one hundred forty (150) individual use of force instances where Officers were involved in the Use of Force, one hundred thirty-five (148) Officers sustained no injuries and five (2) Officers sustained minor injuries.

A comparison was done by day of week and by shift. The highest instances occurred on Wednesday with thirteen (15) incidents. The least occurred on Tuesday and Saturday with each having eight (8). Most instances occurred on the night shift (1800-0600) hours with a total of forty-seven (47) and the least were on day shift (0600-1800 hours) with a total of twenty-four (24).

Of police contacts with the public (24,638 for 2020), only 71 resulted in the use of force being deployed. A review of 2019 and 2020 shows a significant decrease of (18.1%) from 2019 to 2020. This review showed Covid-19 had a decrease in the overall calls of service.

The following table details this year, and five (5) previous years of police incidents and use of force reports. Use of force incidents have remained consistently low and within three tenths of a percentage point. The national average for police incident without use of force is 99.95% (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

	Use of Force Incidents	Total Incidents	Percentage of Incidents Without Use of Force
2020	71	24,638	99.71%
2019	68	29,092	99.77%
2018	65	27,598	99.73%
2017	62	27,720	99.78%
2016	57	27,127	99.79%
2015	47	25,162	99.82%

Based on the results, our percentage of incidents without use of force is slightly lower than the national average. This is due to our low threshold for reporting Use of Force incidents.

***Of the 343 custodial arrests affected, 20.34% resulted in use of force, or 79.30% without force. It should be noted custodial arrests greatly declined due to certain traffic related offenses no longer being processed as a custodial arrest (Ex. No valid driver's license, driving while license suspended).**

	Use of Force Incidents	Arrests	Percentage of Arrests Without Force
2020	71	343	79.30%
2019	68	815	91.66%
2018	65	1789	96.40%
2017	62	939	93.40%

2016	62(Individual Persons)	1,123	94.48%
2015	50 (Individual Persons)	1,608	96.90%

A comparison of the breakdown of types of force employed by Addison police officers and national statistics follows (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

National Averages

Physical Force – 64% OC Spray – 30% Impact Force – 3% Firearm – 3%

Level of Force Employed					
	Physical Force	OC Spray	37mm Launcher Or ASP Baton	Electronic Force	Firearms
2020	61.33%	0%	0%	2.67%	0.0%
2019	65.71%	0%	0%	2.86%	2.86%
2018	84.40%	0%	0%	.71%	0%
2017	91.74%	0%	0.83%	7.43%	0%
2016	96.61%	0%	0%	3.39%	0%
2015	95%	0.80%	0%	4.20%	1.37%

Based on the results, our officers are within the national averages as related to level of force employed. It should be noted there was no available national average statistic for electronic force, but when it becomes available, it will be analyzed.

Note: For 2020, the “Level of Force Employed” or used against suspects does not total 100 %, as this chart shows only the actual “force used” against individuals, and not “force displayed” against individuals. Simply put, there were Use of Force cases where no force was actually used, but rather displayed.

REVIEW OF INCIDENTS

Pursuant to Department Policy, each Officer involved in a Use of Force incident completed an Addison Police Department Use of Force Report form reporting his/her Use of Force. These reports were forwarded to the Department’s Safety Committee along with case reports. The Safety Committee reviewed each of these cases and forwarded a written report, if necessary, with its findings and recommendations to the Director of Police on each incident. This Committee determined that all of the incidents were in compliance with the Department’s Use of Force policy.

The EIS Coordinator also reviewed the Use of Force Policy, along with common practices found within the reviews of the Safety Committee reports to determine the need for any adjustments.

ANALYSIS/CONCLUSION

After an analysis and review of the material contained in this report and the Use of Force policy, the EIS Coordinator finds:

- No patterns or trends indicating training needs, policy changes, inadequate practices, or any equipment deficiencies.
- No trends or patterns were determined relating to race and gender of the subjects involved.
- No trends or patterns were determined resulting in injury to any person including employees.

The EIS Coordinator determined that our commitment to in-house use of force training has been a significant factor in ensuring policy compliance. This sentiment was confirmed by line officers who participated in a past department survey, indicating their overwhelming approval in regards to the quality and quantity of the training provided.

Our in-house instructors remain current in their designated specialties and frequently attend additional training to include the ILEETA (International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association) conference, which is held annually in the Midwest area. This conference brings in the top Use of Force instructors from around the country.

Department issued weapons including pistols, rifles, SAGE Less Lethal weapons, Tasers, ASP Batons, and OC Spray are all in very good condition, and are inspected on a regular basis.

As previously mentioned, the Addison Police Department has moved to a very low threshold for Use of Force reporting. Very minor cases that may not have generated a Use of Force report in the past are now being reported. Also, the Addison Police Department began tracking the display of weapons in regards to use of force on 07/20/2018, As a result, the total number of Use of Force reports for the previous five years are as follows:

- 2020 150 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2019 140 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2018 141 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2017 121 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2016 118 Individual Use of Force Reports

Use of Force Assisting the Fire Department

- 26.7% of all individual Use of Force Reports

For 2020, there were nineteen (19) calls for service where officers used force while assisting the Fire Department. During these fourteen (19) Calls for Service, thirty-five (39) Use of Force reports were completed and were for specifically assisting medics at a very low level of force to either escort a patient into an ambulance, or to assist the paramedics securing the patient to a stretcher. Most often, these individuals are being treated for mental health issues.

In 2020, there were nineteen (19) Calls for Service resulting in thirty-three (39) Use of Force Reports.

Use of Force by Probationary Officers who were with FTO's

- 0% - No probationary officers used force while with their FTO

Percentage of Suspects under the Influence of Alcohol/Drugs

- 54.9% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2019)
- 49.3% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2018)
- 63.8% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2017)

For 2020, there were thirty-six (39) calls for service resulting in a total of eighty-one (71) individual Use of Force Reports where the suspect/receiver of the use of force was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Department continue with the existing comprehensive training program in this area. Considering the amount of Use of Force cases involving the mentally ill, we have continued to increase our training and awareness in this area to more effectively handle these crisis events. To date we have a total of twenty (16) CIT officers which includes two (2) supervisors. As of now there is one (CIT) training in 2020 was put on standby, due to Covid-19, with additional officers who have expressed interest. We have achieved our goal of two (2) CIT officers per squad. For 2020 we will continue to monitor the number mental health interventions/crisis we respond to and to keep track of when a CIT officer is used during a call for service. Based on all 71 seventy-one use of force reports, there were 25 reports where a CIT Officer was used, due to some type of mental illness.

Considering 54.9% of all individual Use of Force reports involved someone who was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, it is further recommended that the Use of Force training supervisor review this information during annual training, and also place an emphasis on the performance of both verbal and physical control tactics. This is in an effort to keep officer and suspect injuries to a minimum and prevent an escalation in the use of force.

Pursuant to CALEA 6th edition statistical data was gathered for assaults against Addison officers. For reporting year 2020, the Addison Police Department has had twenty-three (23) reported assaults against its officers. Here is a summary of the findings:

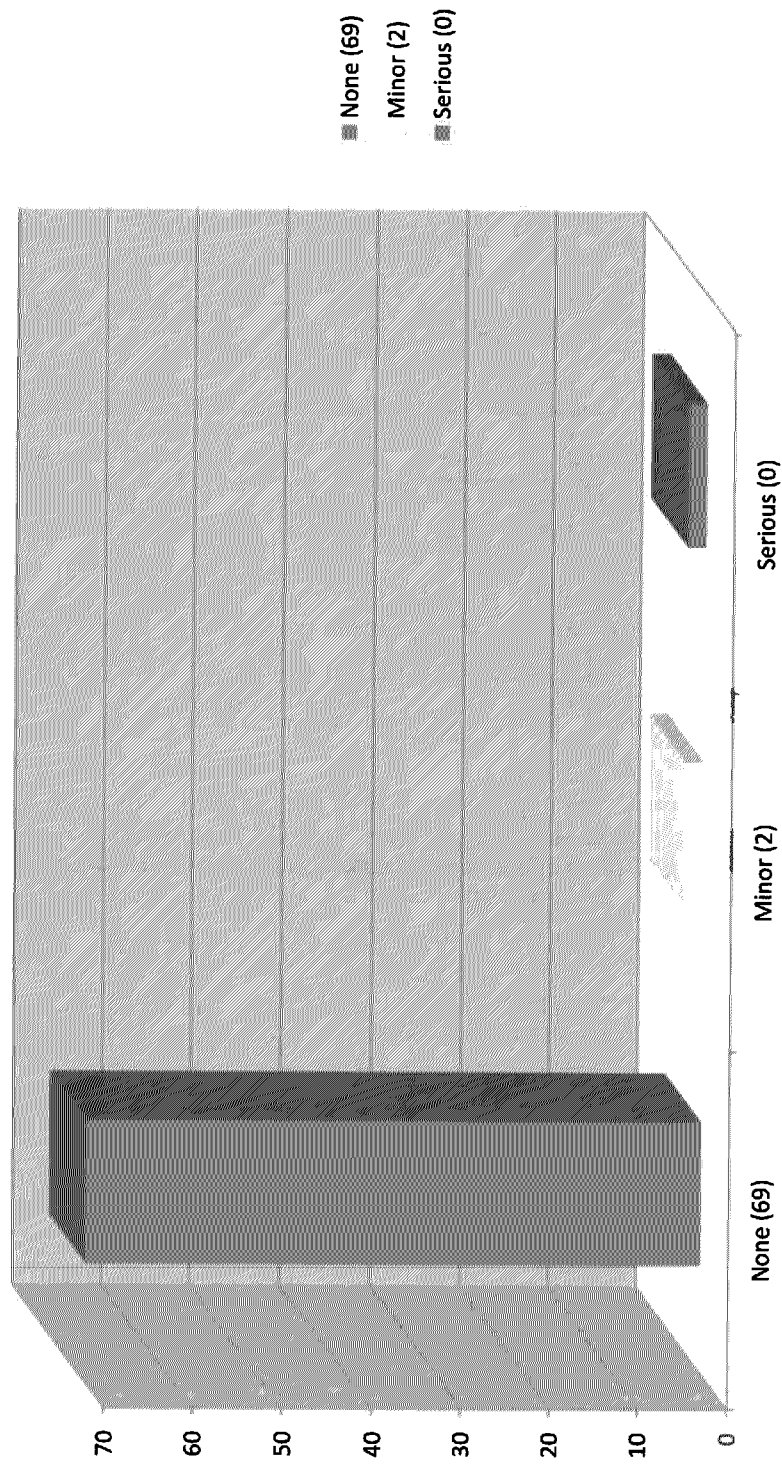
- In 95.7% of assaults the suspects used their hands and/or feet.
- 54.9% of suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
- 14.08% of the cases had only one officer on scene at least during the initial use of force.
- 80.28% of the cases involved a single Male offender.
- Most of the suspects had prior contacts with the police.
- None of the suspects had outstanding warrants.

- No trends or patterns were determined regarding time of day, nature of call or location of incident.

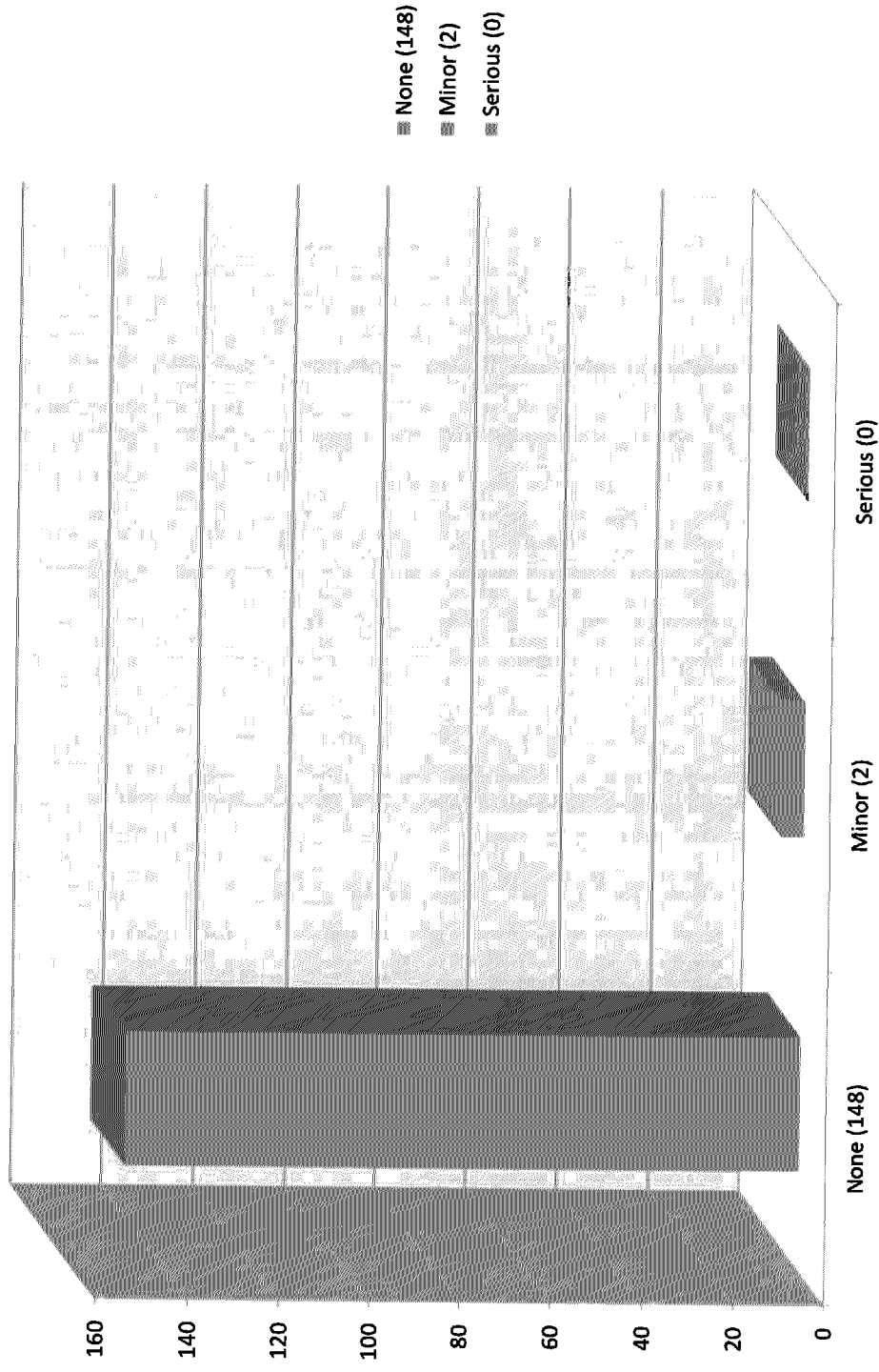
Based on this information, and after consultation with the departments Use of Force training supervisor, no changes are recommended to our current policies or training curriculums, other than what was previously mentioned regarding handling individuals under the influence of alcohol and or drugs.

Commander S. Ruggiero

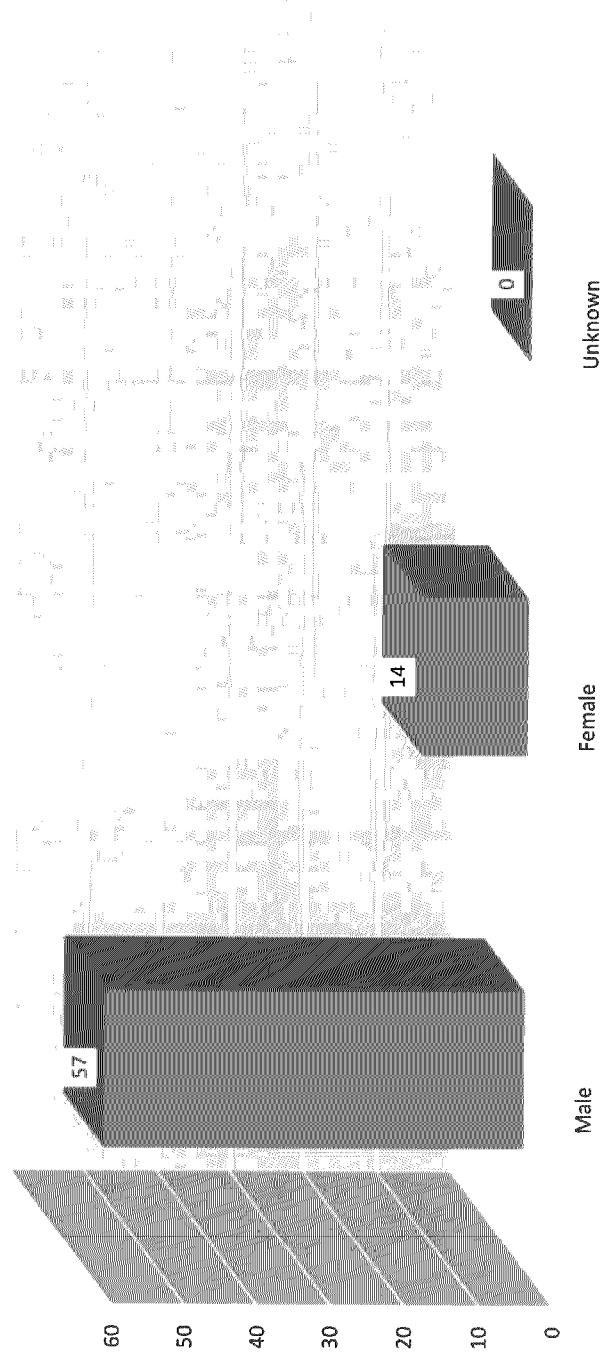
2020 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT INJURIES



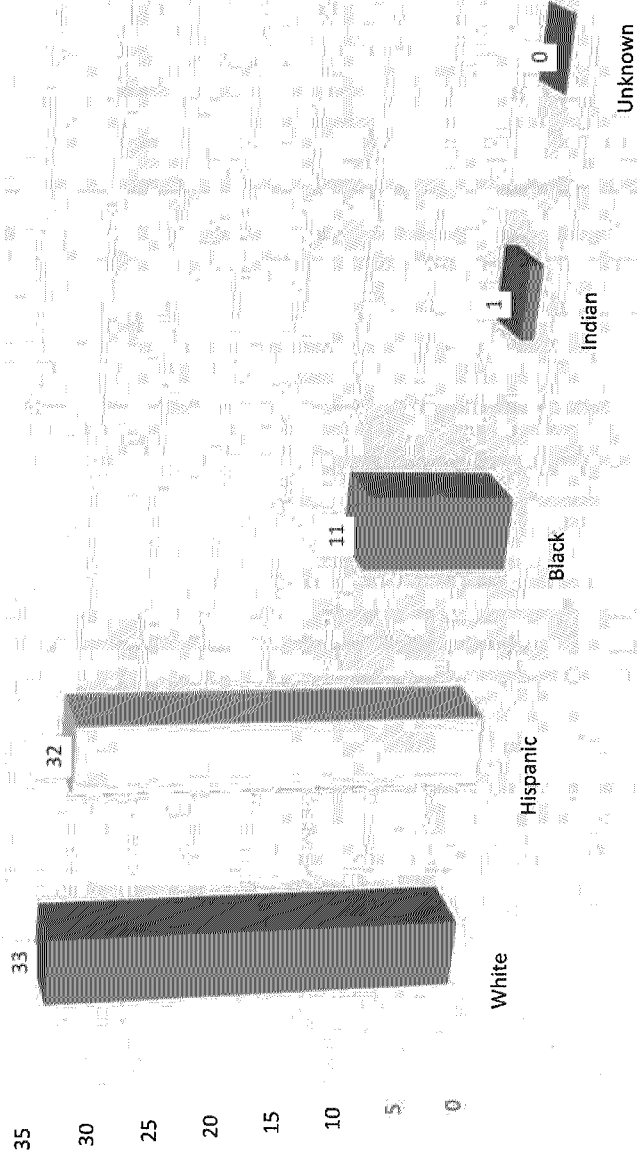
2020 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS OFFICER INJURIES



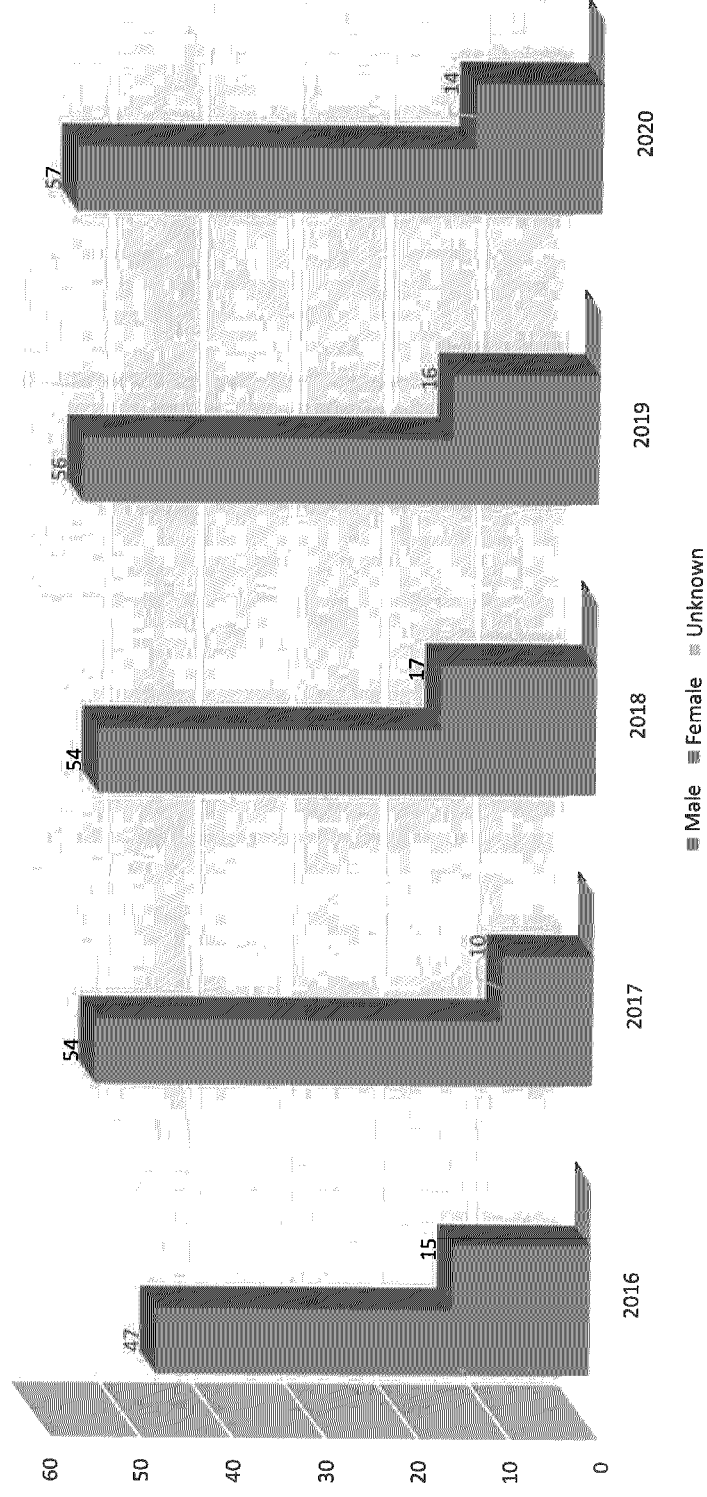
2020 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS
SUSPECT GENDER



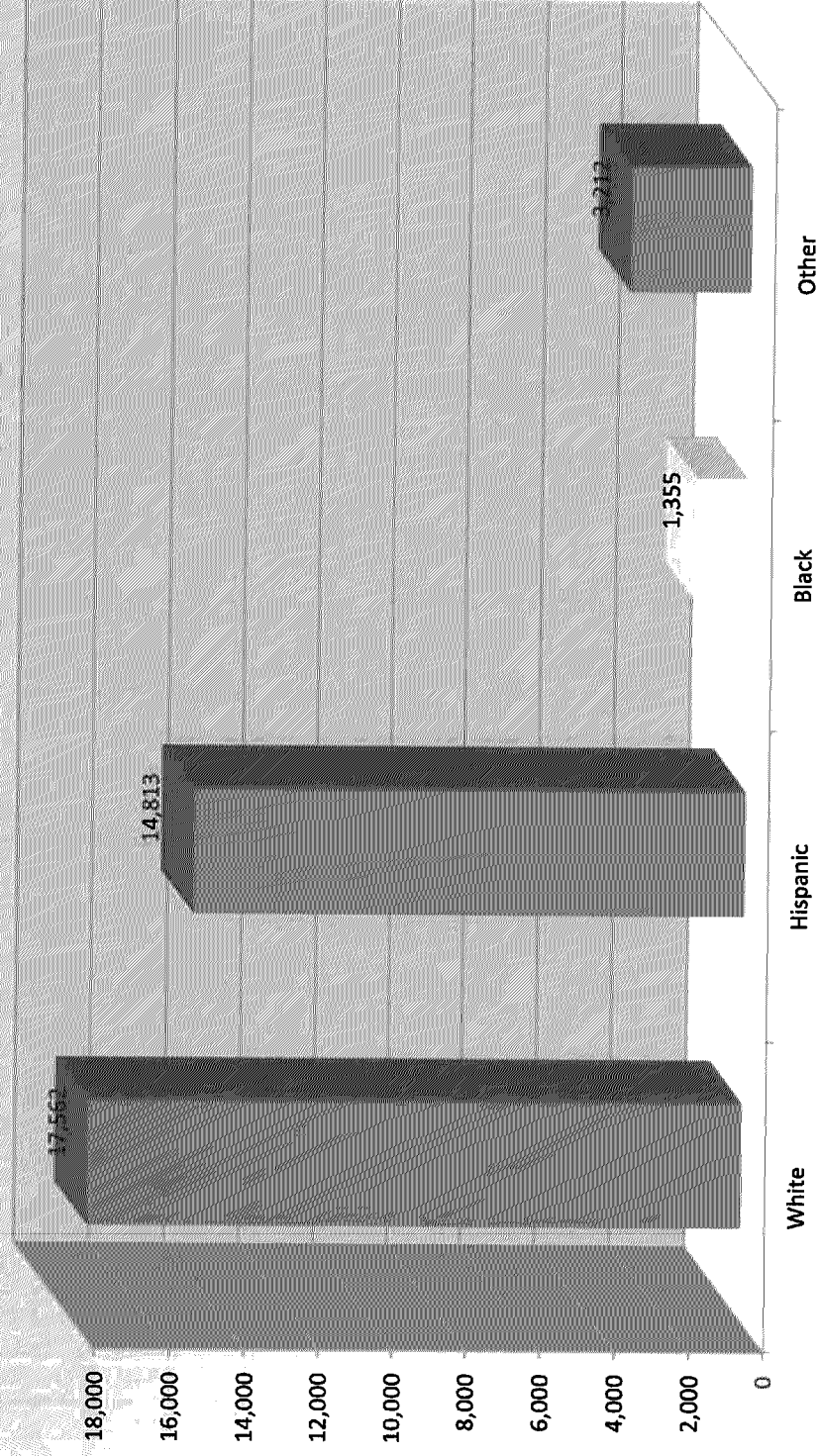
2020 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT RACE



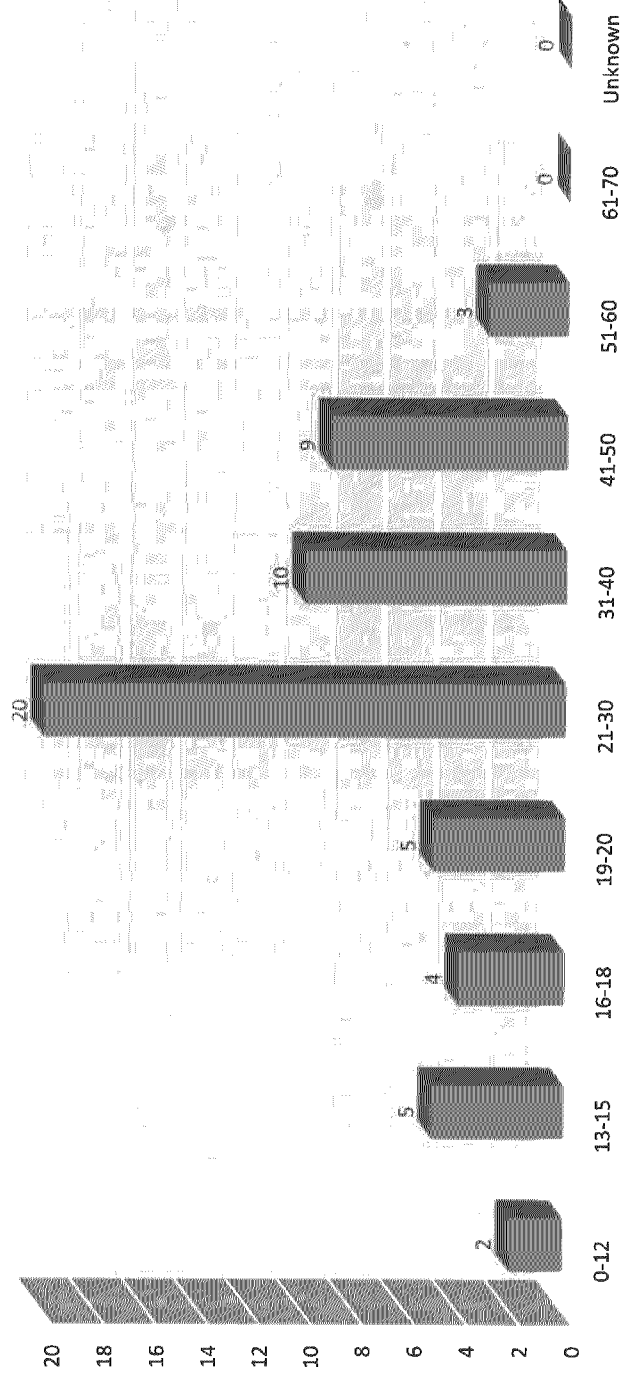
2020 GENDER COMPARISON



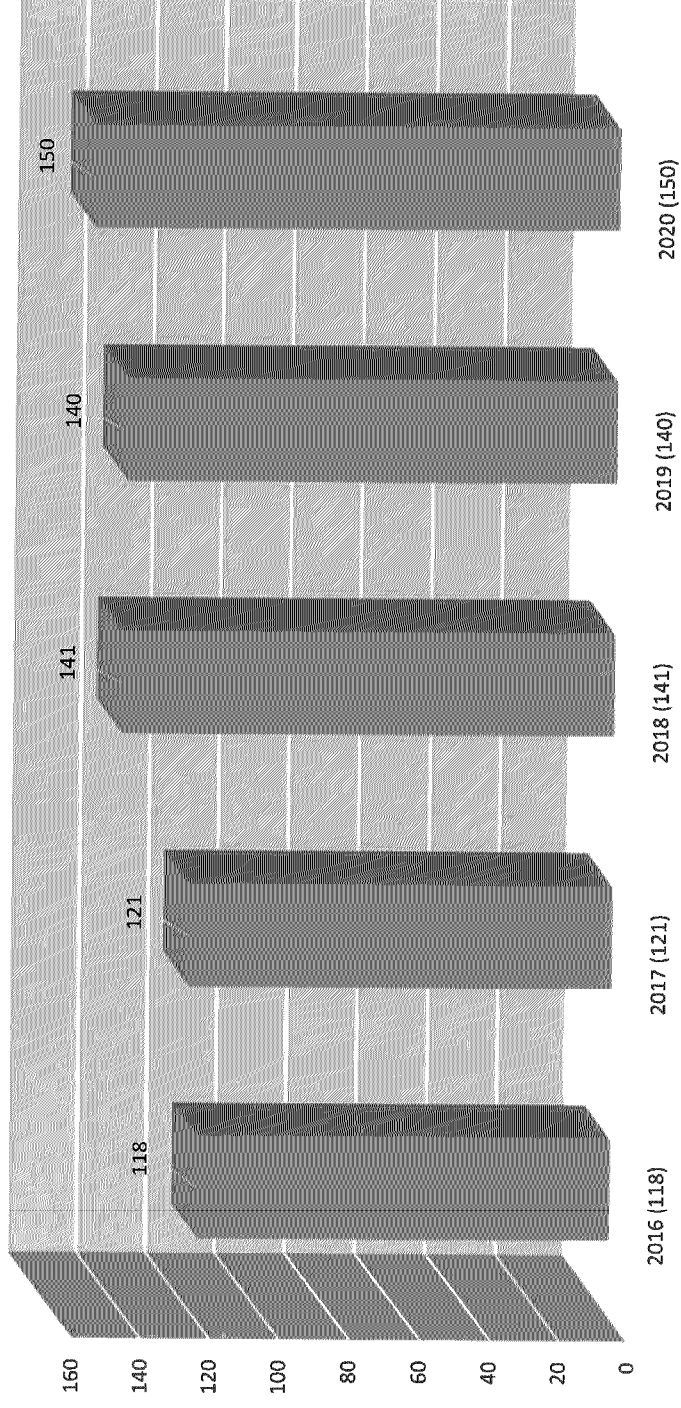
SERVICE POPULATION RACE



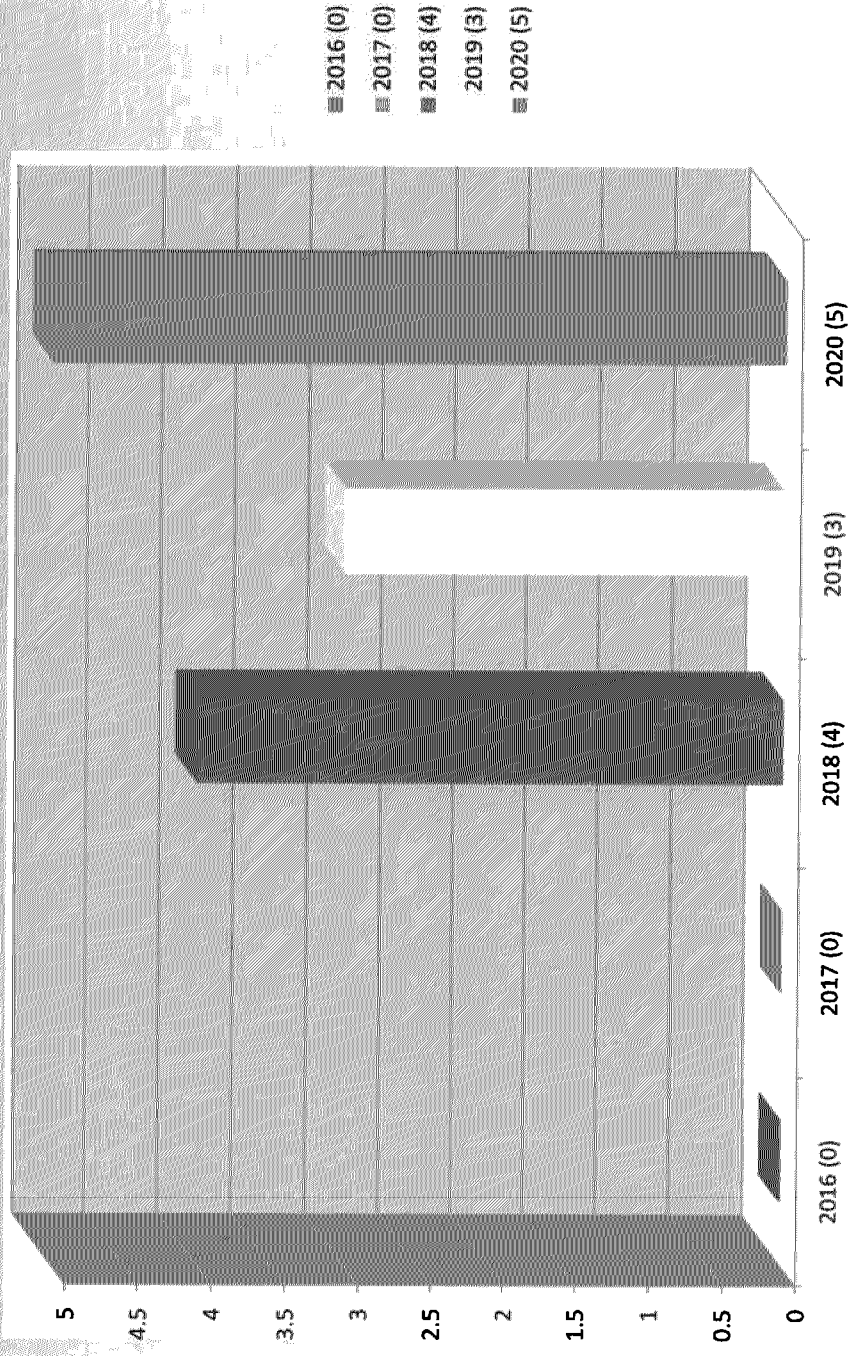
2020 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT AGE



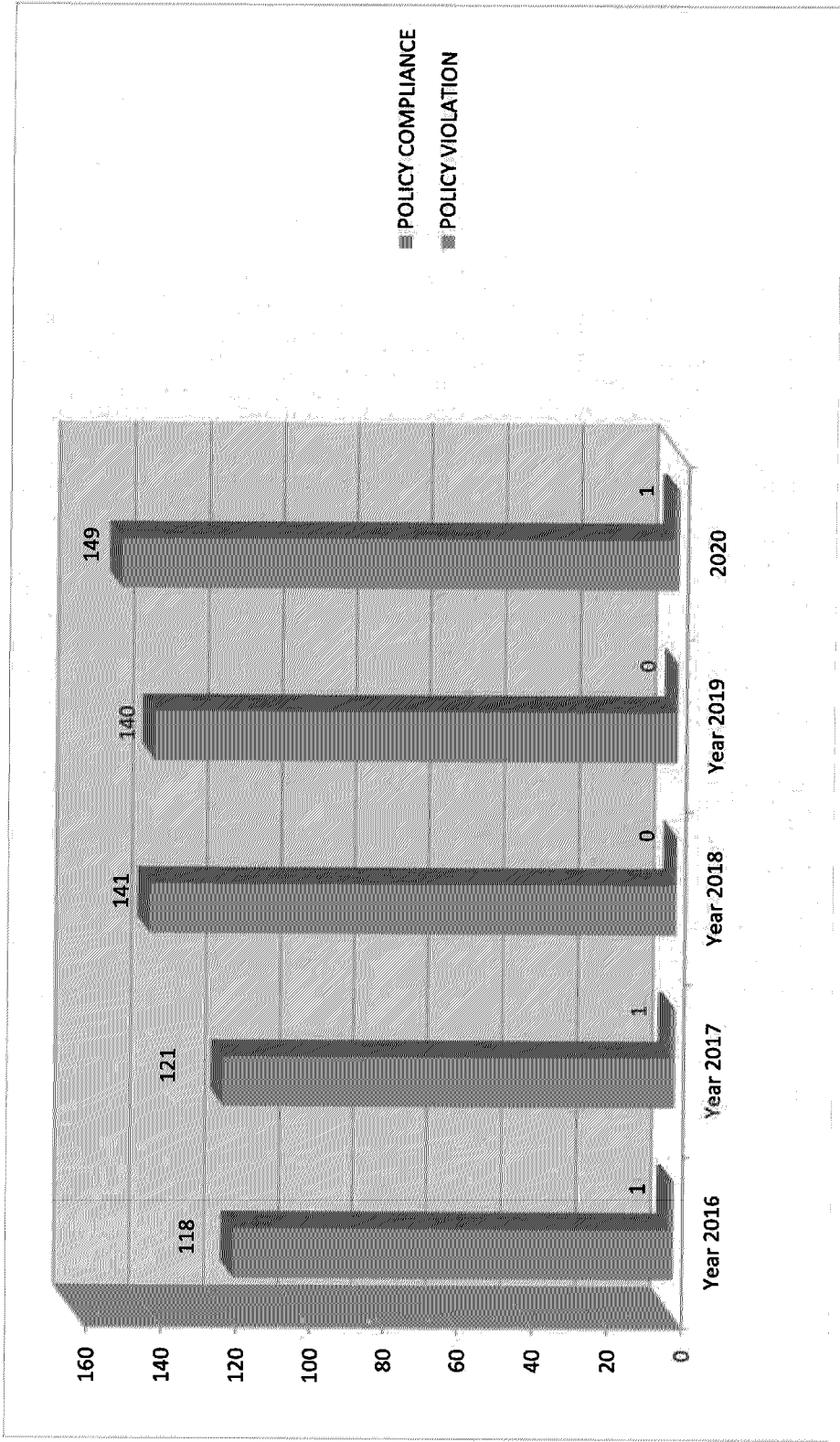
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS FIVE YEAR COMPARISON



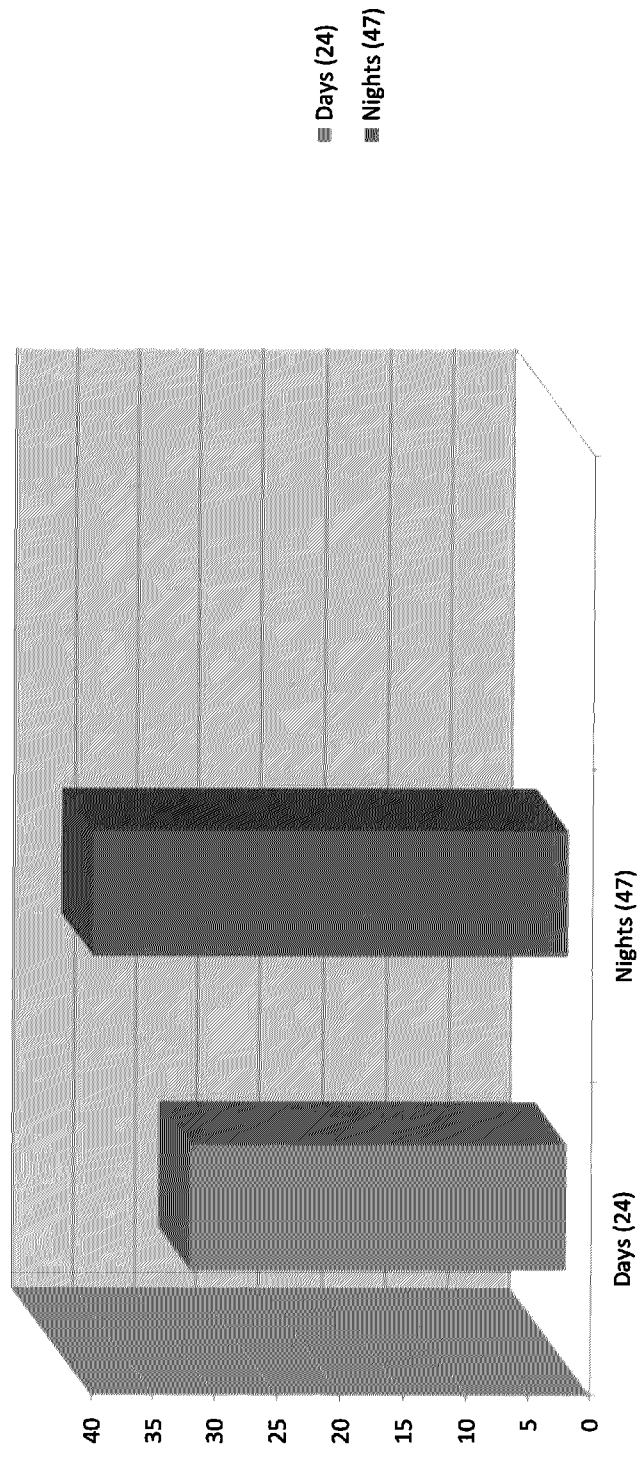
2020 SUSPECT USE OF DEADLY FORCE



2020 Policy Compliance



2020 USE OF FORCE BY SHIFT



ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director T. Hayden



USE OF FORCE REPORT 2019

Commander S. Ruggiero

2019 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

All sworn officers of the Addison Police Department annually participate in a practical review of O/C, baton training and Taser, as well as a class in Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT). In addition, there is an annual qualification of all service and off-duty weapons including a Rangemaster inspection of Department owned firearms and a Use of Force policy review with a written test.

Pursuant to Department Policy, the Addison Police Department Safety Committee provides systematic reviews of specific, significant events involving agency employees. Included in this review are all cases involving the Use of Force. Members of this Committee included the Chairman, Commander Ruggiero, Sgt. Lindstrom, Sgt. Freeman, Sgt. Kuechler, Officers Porta, Anderson, Oskroba, and Detective Markiewicz. The purpose of this review is to analyze all Use of Force cases in order to identify policy compliance, patterns or trends that may indicate training needs or policy modifications, inadequate practices or any other deficiencies that may exist. These reviews are then forwarded through the Chain of Command to the Director of Police.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

During the calendar year 2019, the Addison Police Department reported 68 (sixty-eight) Calls For Service in which Addison Police Officers used force. During these Calls for service, force was used a total of one hundred forty (140) times, against seventy-three (73) individuals, and involved forty-one (41) different officers/sergeants. Officers used Soft Empty Hand Control in ninety-two (92) of these instances, Hard Empty Hand Control in one (1), one (1) display or use of Intermediate Weapon/Expandable baton, one (1) display or use of Chemical Spray, one (1) display of the 37mm Deuce launcher, eight (8) displays and four (4) uses of Electronic Force for a total of twelve (12), and thirty-five (35) displays of Deadly Force and four (4) uses of Deadly Force occurred. Normally, Use of Force reports track only the 'highest' level of force used. The only exception is when a weapon display occurs with another use of force. In those cases, both the weapon(s) displayed and the accompanying use of force will always be reported. There were six (6) such cases in 2019. This ensures that we can readily track all weapon display cases.

During 2019, suspects used Physical Force against officers on forty-seven (47) occasions. There were a few calls where suspects used force more than once within a single incident.

Force was used against fifty-six (56) male suspects and sixteen (16) females, and one (1) unknown subject as there was an in-progress call where the officer displayed his handgun due to the nature of the call. All subject(s) on scene where the weapon was displayed, were determined to not be involved. Of these, thirty-three (33) were white, twenty-five (25) were Hispanic, thirteen (13) were black, one (1) was Asian and one (1) was

unknown. The youngest suspect was seven (7) YOA and the oldest suspect was seventy-four (74) YOA with the average age of suspect being thirty-three (33) years old. Of the seventy-three (73) suspects: sixty-seven (67) sustained no injuries, four (4) sustained minor injuries, one (1) sustained major injuries, and one (1) was killed. Although officers used deadly force in this case, the actual cause of death was due to a self-inflicted gunshot.

During the one hundred forty (140) individual use of force instances where Officers were involved in the Use of Force, one hundred thirty-five (135) Officers sustained no injuries and five (5) Officers sustained minor injuries.

A comparison was done by day of week and by shift. The highest instances occurred on Thursdays with thirteen (13) incidents. The least occurred on Wednesdays at four (4). Most instances occurred on the night shift (1800-0600) hours with a total of thirty-eight (38) and the least were on day shift (0600-1800 hours) with a total of thirty (30).

Of police contacts with the public (29,092 for 2019), only 68 resulted in the use of force being deployed.

The following table details this year, and five (5) previous years of police incidents and use of force reports. Use of force incidents have remained consistently low and within three tenths of a percentage point. The national average for police incident without use of force is 99.95% (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

	Use of Force Incidents	Total Incidents	Percentage of Incidents Without Use of Force
2019	68	29,092	99.77%
2018	65	27,598	99.73%
2017	62	27,720	99.78%
2016	57	27,127	99.79%
2015	47	25,162	99.82%
2014	44	22,684	99.81%

Based on the results, our percentage of incidents without use of force is slightly lower than the national average. This is due to our low threshold for reporting Use of Force incidents.

As previously mentioned, the Addison Police Department has moved to a very low threshold for Use of Force reporting. Very minor cases that may not have generated a Use of Force report in the past are now being reported. Also, the Addison Police Department began tracking the display of weapons in regards to use of force on 07/20/2018, As a result, the total number of Use of Force reports for the previous five years are as follows:

- 2019 140 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2018 141 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2017 121 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2016 118 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2015 118 Individual Use of Force Reports

Use of Force Assisting the Fire Department

- 25% of all individual Use of Force Reports

For 2019, there were fourteen (14) calls for service where officers used force while assisting the Fire Department. During these fourteen (14) Calls for Service, thirty-five (35) Use of Force reports were completed and were for specifically assisting medics at a very low level of force to either escort a patient into an ambulance, or to assist the paramedics securing the patient to a stretcher. Most often, these individuals are being treated for mental health issues.

In 2018, there were sixteen (16) Calls for Service resulting in thirty-three (33) Use of Force Reports.

Use of Force by Probationary Officers who were with FTO's

- 0% - No probationary officers used force while with their FTO

Percentage of Suspects Under the Influence of Alcohol/Drugs

- 49.3% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2019)
- 63.8% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2018)
- 59.5% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2017)

For 2019, there were thirty-six (36) calls for service resulting in a total of eighty-one (81) individual Use of Force Reports where the suspect/receiver of the use of force was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Department continue with the existing comprehensive training program in this area. Considering the amount of Use of Force cases involving the mentally ill, we have continued to increase our training and awareness in this area to more effectively handle these crisis events. In 2019 we had four (4) more officers successfully complete the 40 hour Crisis Intervention Training Program (CIT). To date we have a total of twenty (20) CIT officers which includes two (2) supervisors. As of now there is one (1) officer scheduled to attend (CIT) training in 2020, another on standby, with additional officers who have expressed interest. We have

achieved our goal of two (2) CIT officers per squad. For 2020 we will continue to monitor the number mental health interventions/crisis we respond to and to keep track of when a CIT officer is used during a call for service.

Considering 49.3% of all individual Use of Force reports involved someone who was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, it is further recommended that the Use of Force training supervisor review this information during annual training, and also place an emphasis on the performance of both verbal and physical control tactics. This is in an effort to keep officer and suspect injuries to a minimum and prevent an escalation in the use of force.

Pursuant to CALEA 6th edition statistical data was gathered for assaults against Addison officers. For reporting year 2019, the Addison Police Department has had twenty-three (23) reported assaults against its officers. Here is a summary of the findings:

- In 91% of assaults the suspects used their hands and/or feet.
- 78% of suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol/drugs.
- 26% of the cases had only one officer on scene at least during the initial use of force.
- 69% of the cases involved a single Male offender.
- Most of the suspects had prior contacts with the police.
- None of the suspects had outstanding warrants.
- No trends or patterns were determined regarding time of day, nature of call or location of incident.

Based on this information, and after consultation with the departments Use of Force training supervisor, no changes are recommended to our current policies or training curriculums, other than what was previously mentioned regarding handling individuals under the influence of alcohol and or drugs.

Commander S. Ruggiero

***Of the 815 custodial arrests affected, 8.34% resulted in use of force, or 91.66% without force. It should be noted custodial arrests greatly declined due to certain traffic related offenses no longer being processed as a custodial arrest (Ex. No valid driver's license, driving while license suspended).**

	Use of Force Incidents	Arrests	Percentage of Arrests Without Force
2019	68	815	91.66%
2018	65	1789	96.40%
2017	62	939	93.40%
2016	62 (Individual Persons)	1,123	94.48%
2015	50 (Individual Persons)	1,608	96.90%
2014	44	1,331	96.70%

A comparison of the breakdown of types of force employed by Addison police officers and national statistics follows (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

National Averages

Physical Force – 64% OC Spray – 30% Impact Force – 3% Firearm – 3%

Level of Force Employed					
	Physical Force	OC Spray	37mmLauncher Or ASP Baton	Electronic Force	Firearms
2019	65.71%	0%	0%	2.86%	2.86%
2018	84.40%	0%	0%	.71%	0%
2017	91.74%	0%	0.83%	7.43%	0%
2016	96.61%	0%	0%	3.39%	0%
2015	95%	0.80%	0%	4.20%	1.37%
2014	80.82%	0%	0%	17.81%	0%

Based on the results, our officers are within the national averages as related to level of force employed. It should be noted there was no available national average statistic for electronic force, but when it becomes available, it will be analyzed.

Note: For 2019, the “Level of Force Employed” or used against suspects does not total 100 %, as this chart shows only the actual “force used” against individuals, and not “force displayed” against individuals. Simply put, there were Use of Force cases where no force was actually used, but rather displayed.

REVIEW OF INCIDENTS

Pursuant to Department Policy, each Officer involved in a Use of Force incident completed an Addison Police Department Use of Force Report form reporting his/her Use of Force. These reports were forwarded to the Department's Safety Committee along with case reports. The Safety Committee reviewed each of these cases and forwarded a written report, if necessary, with its findings and recommendations to the Director of Police on each incident. This Committee determined that all of the incidents were in compliance with the Department's Use of Force policy.

The EIS Coordinator also reviewed the Use of Force Policy, along with common practices found within the reviews of the Safety Committee reports to determine the need for any adjustments.

ANALYSIS/CONCLUSION

After an analysis and review of the material contained in this report and the Use of Force policy, the EIS Coordinator finds:

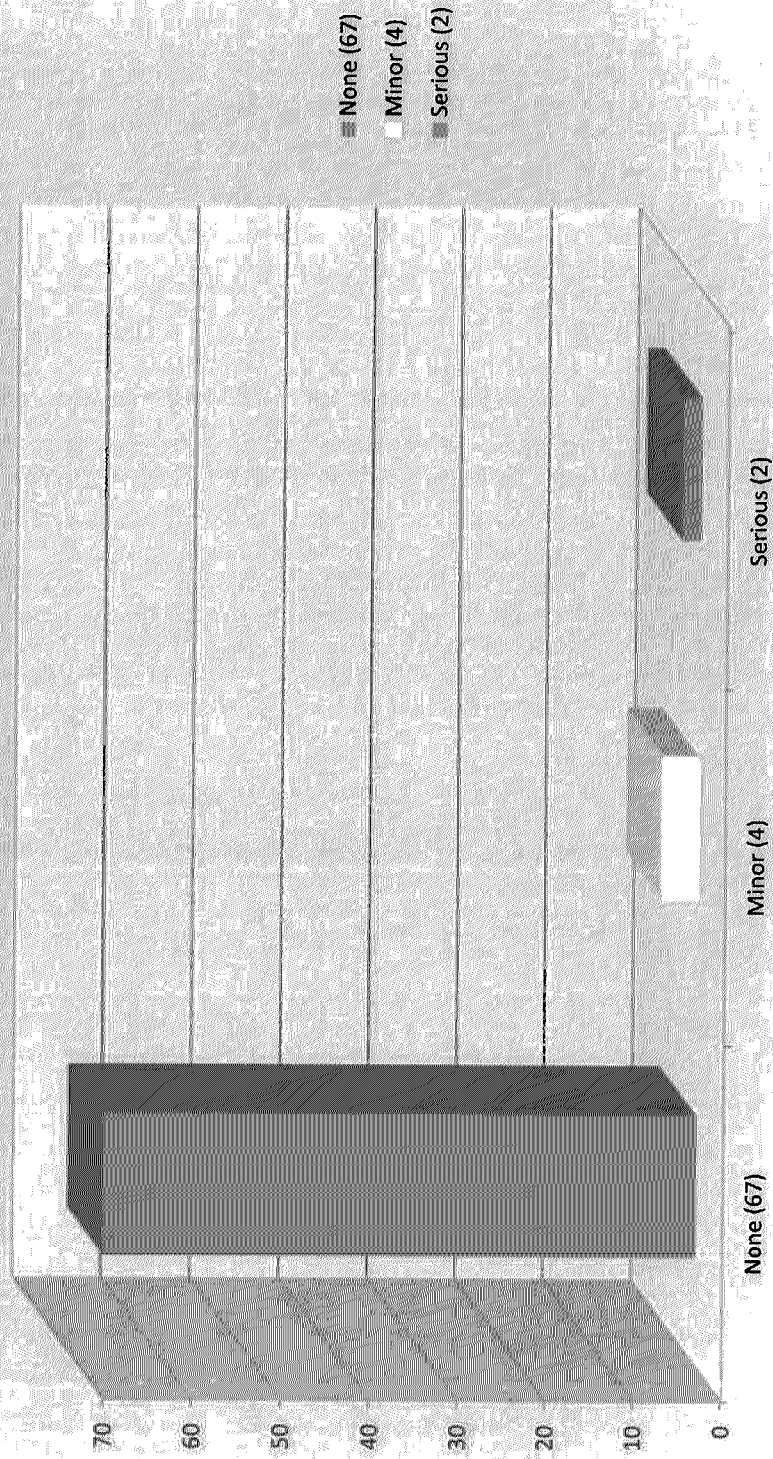
- No patterns or trends indicating training needs, policy changes, inadequate practices, or any equipment deficiencies.
- No trends or patterns were determined relating to race and gender of the subjects involved.
- No trends or patterns were determined resulting in injury to any person including employees.

The EIS Coordinator determined that our commitment to in-house use of force training has been a significant factor in ensuring policy compliance. This sentiment was confirmed by line officers who participated in a past department survey, indicating their overwhelming approval in regards to the quality and quantity of the training provided.

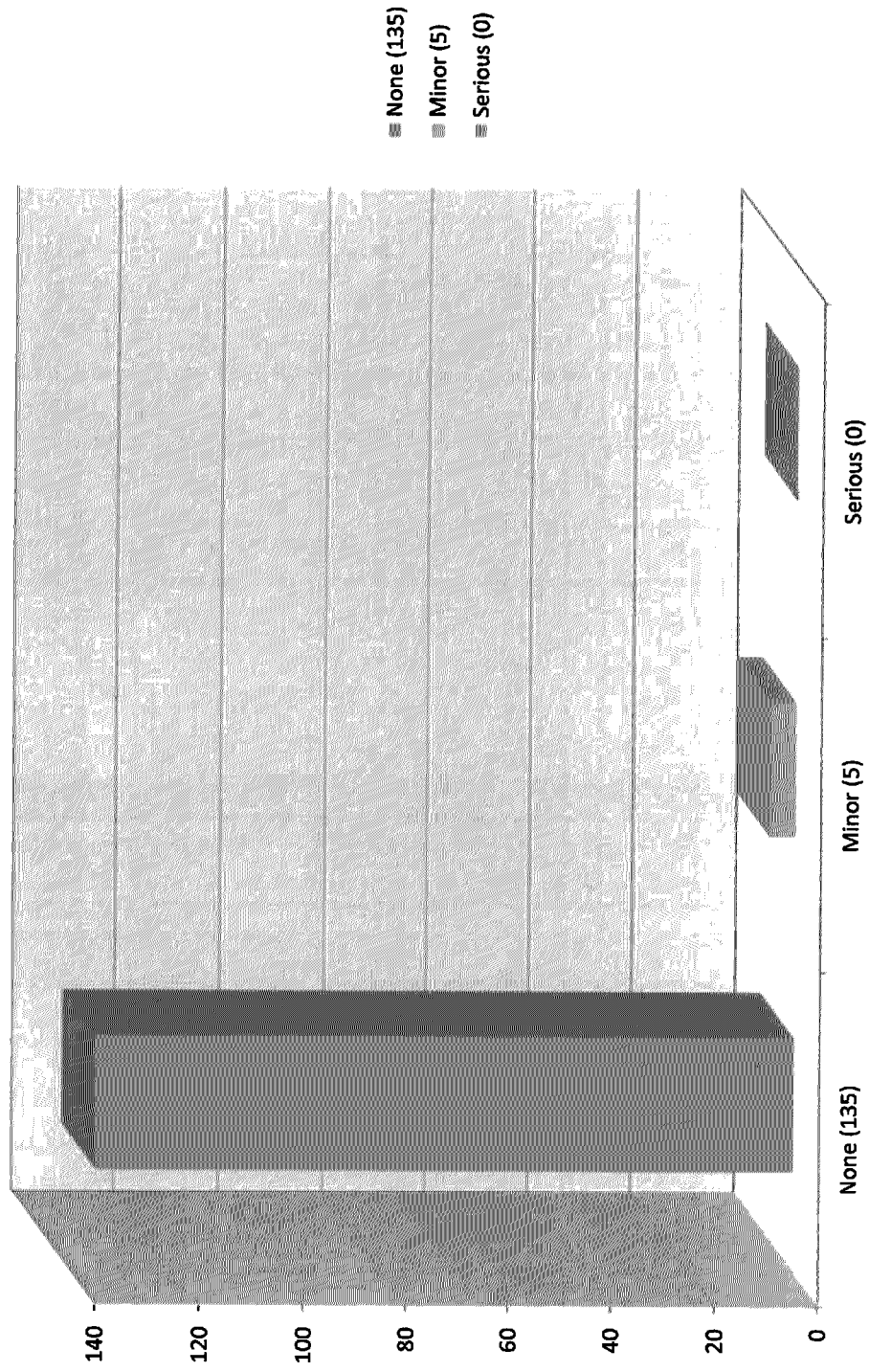
Our in-house instructors remain current in their designated specialties and frequently attend additional training to include the ILEETA (International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association) conference, which is held annually in the Midwest area. This conference brings in the top Use of Force instructors from around the country.

Department issued weapons including pistols, rifles, SAGE Less Lethal weapons, Tasers, ASP Batons, and OC Spray are all in very good condition, and are inspected on a regular basis.

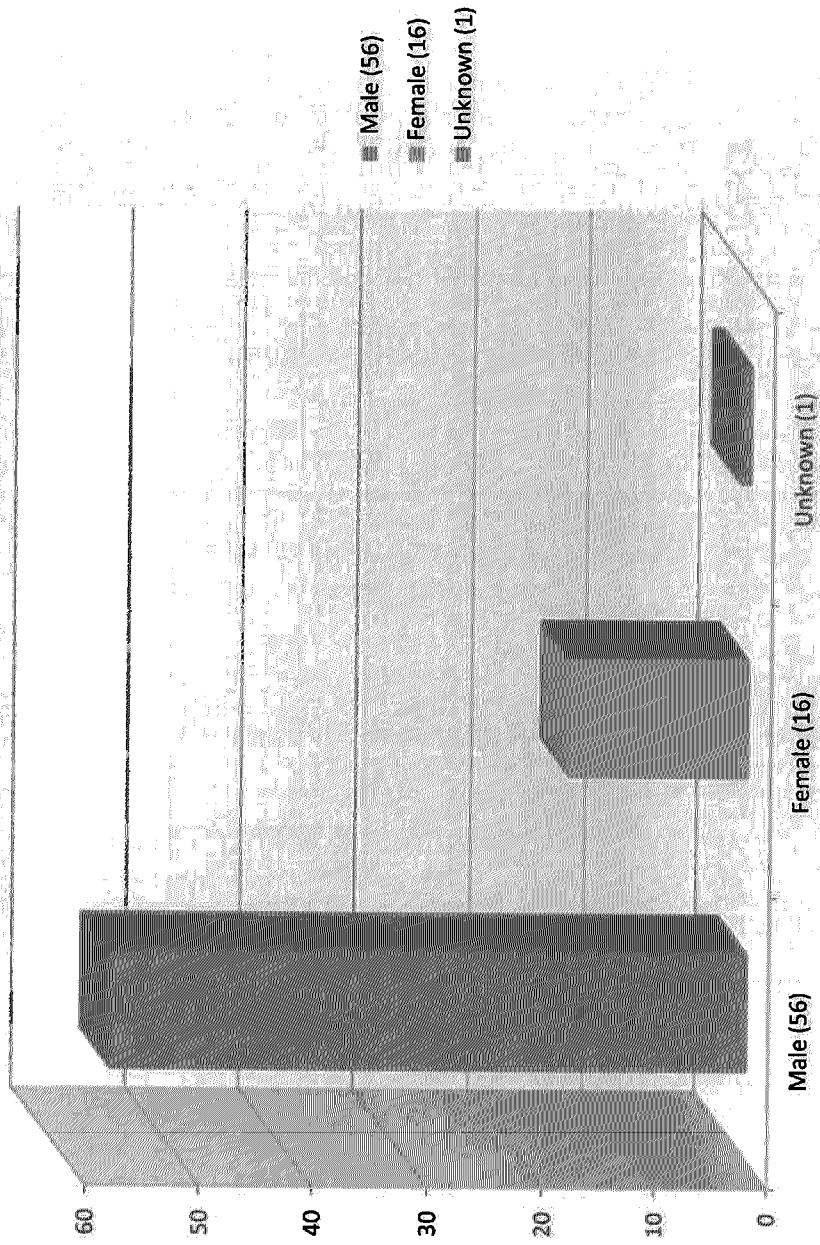
2019 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT INJURIES



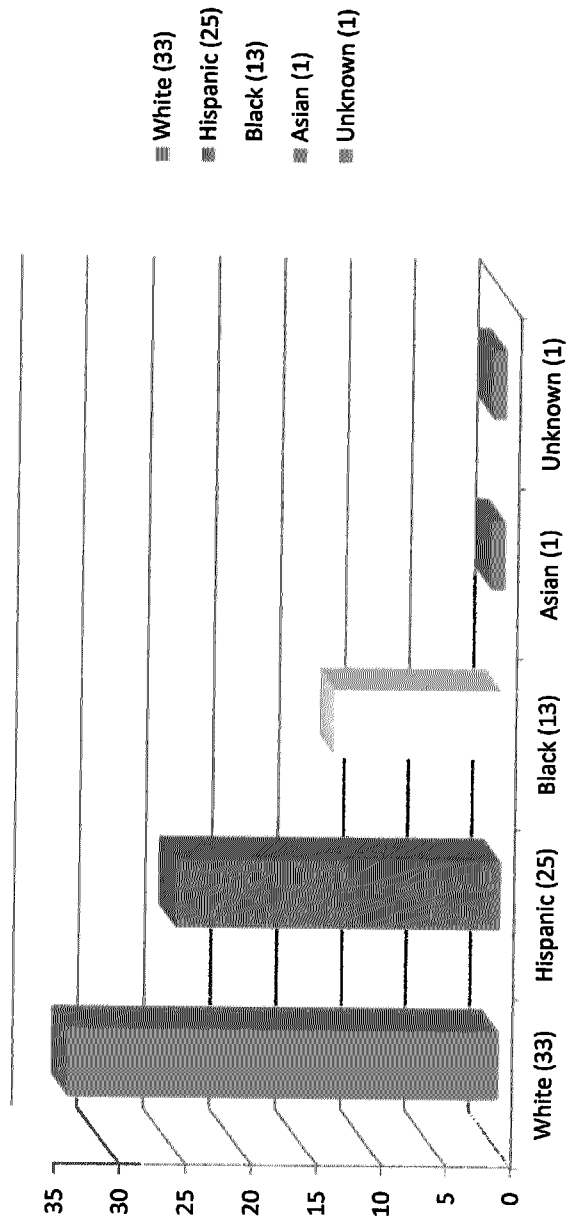
2019 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS OFFICER INJURIES



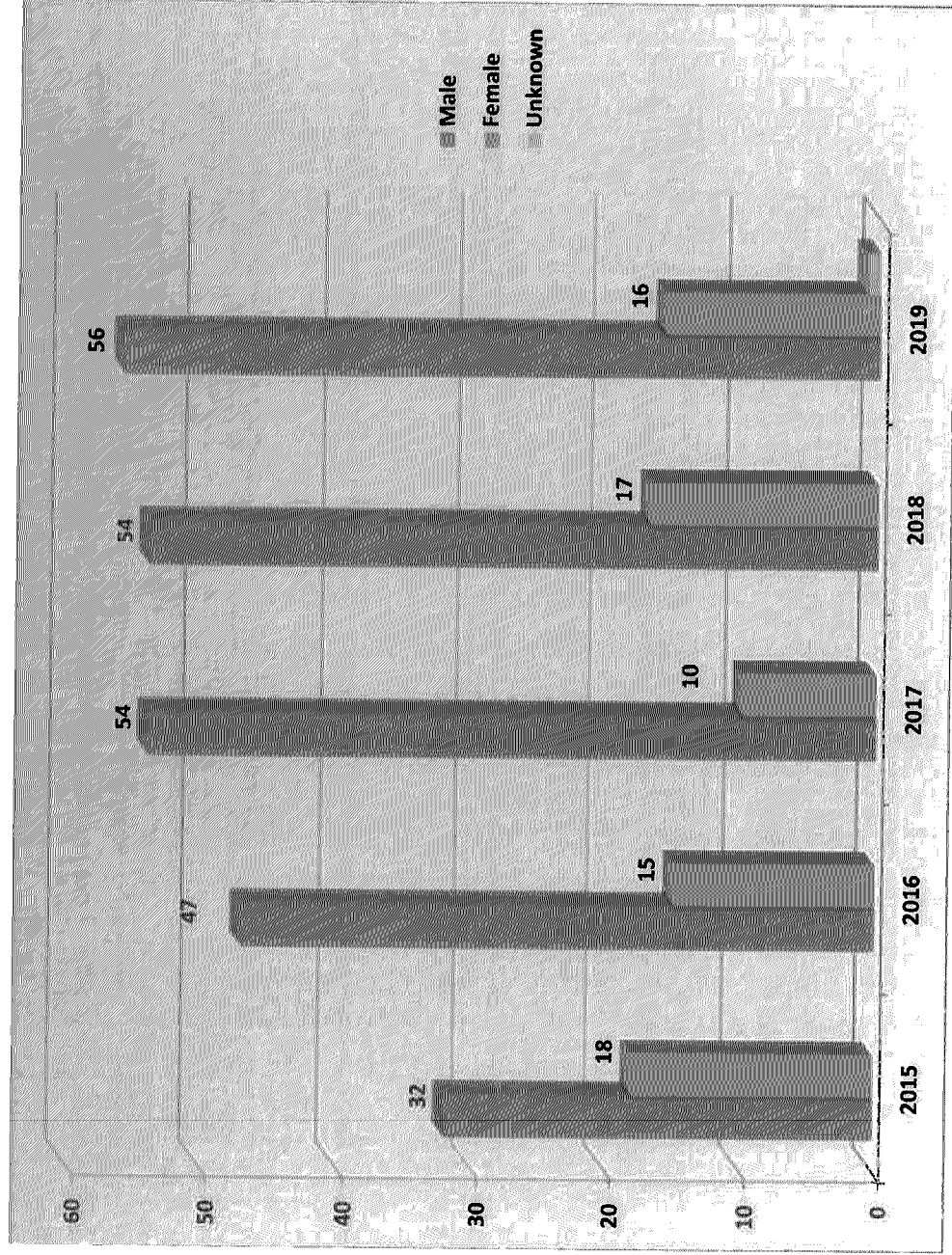
2019 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT GENDER



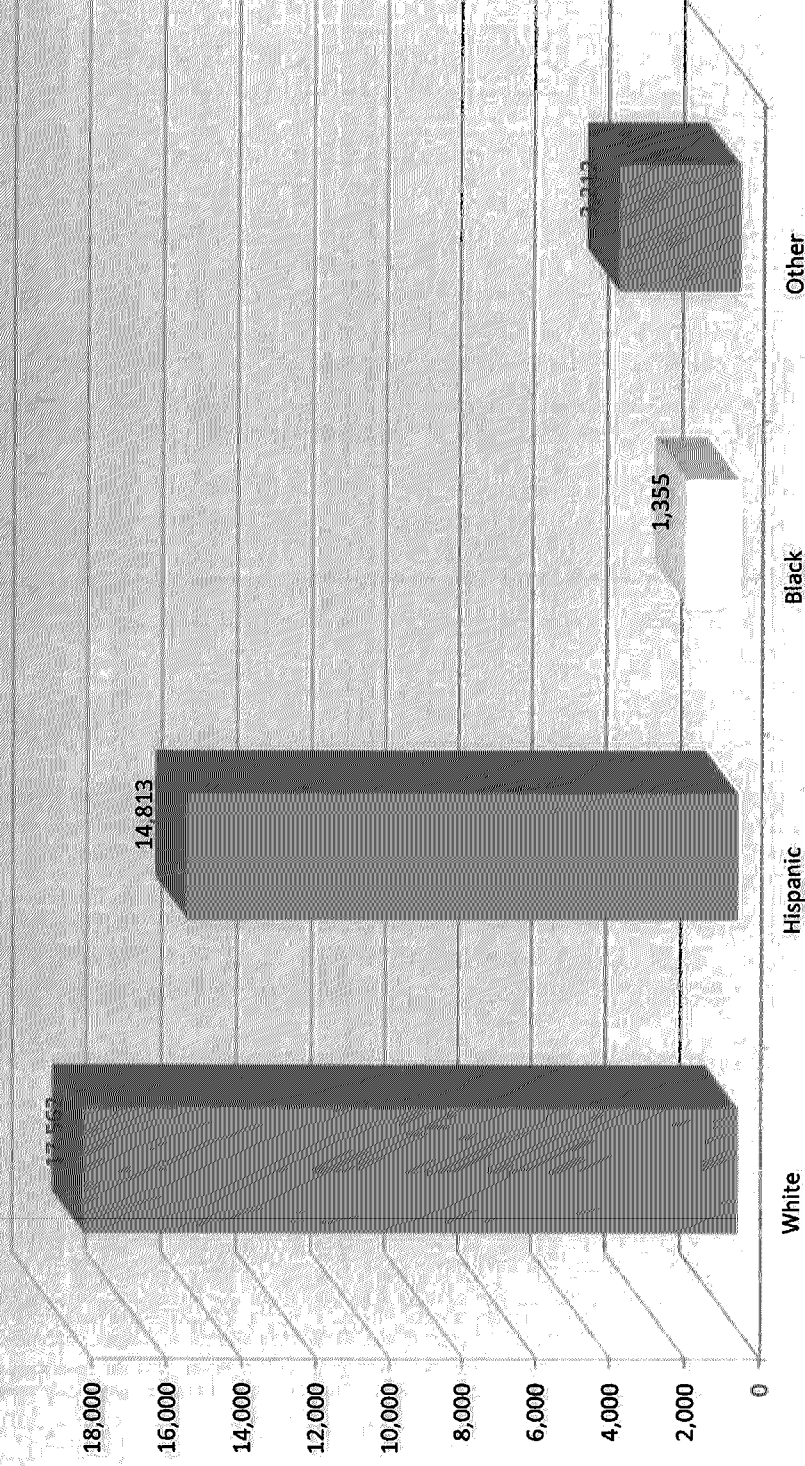
2019 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT RACE



2019 Gender Comparison

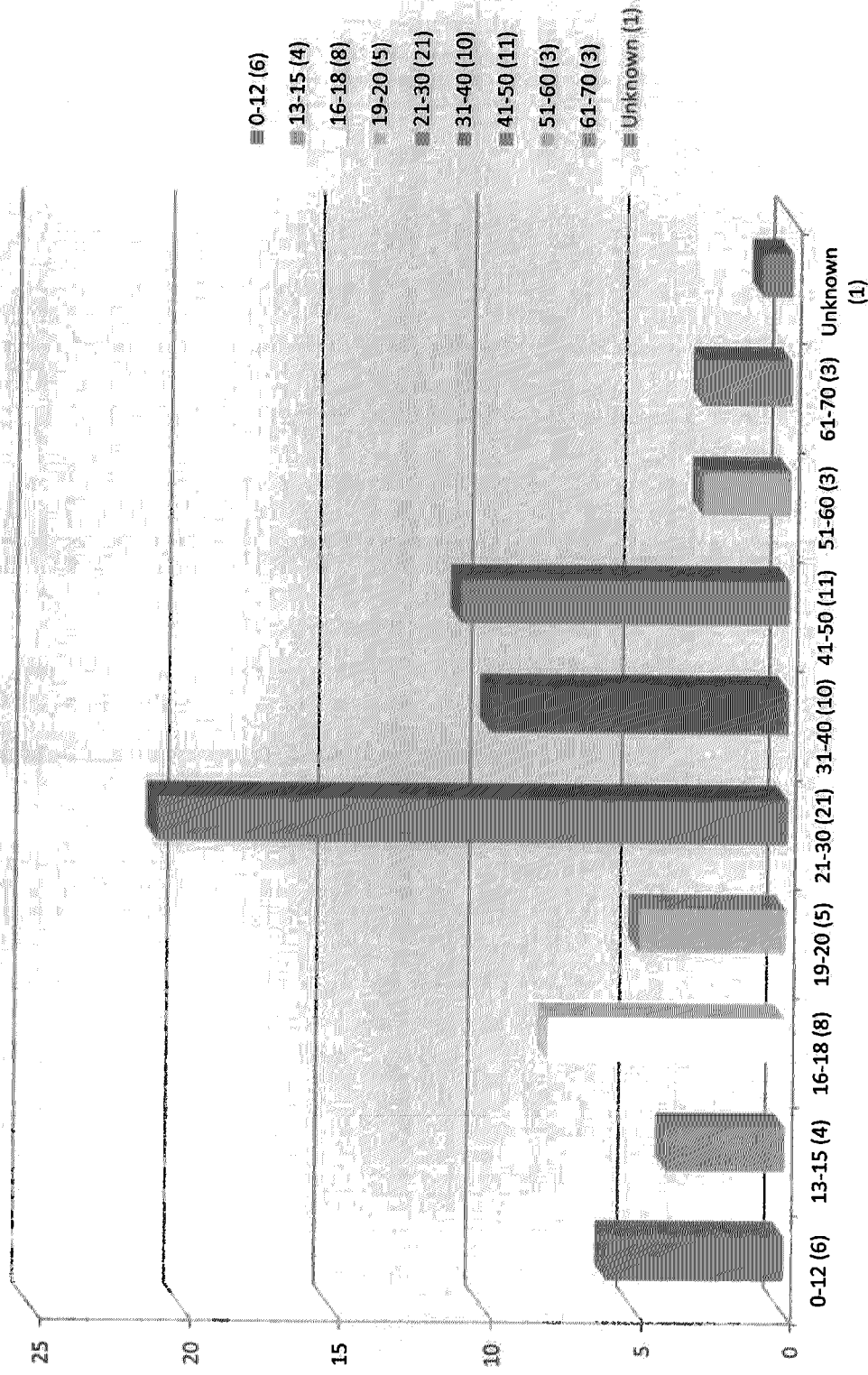


SERVICE POPULATION RACE

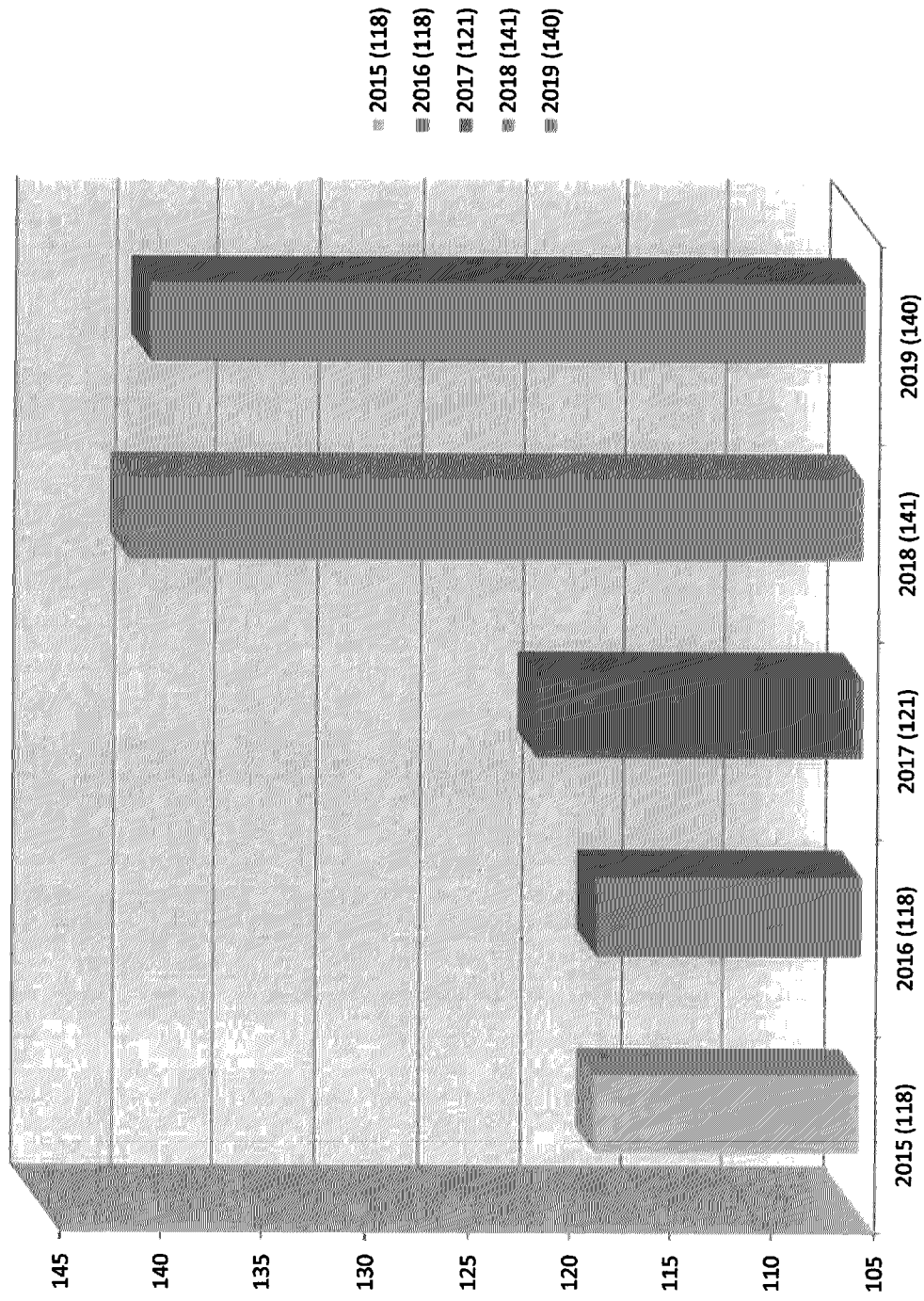


Service population race was obtained from the 2010 Census

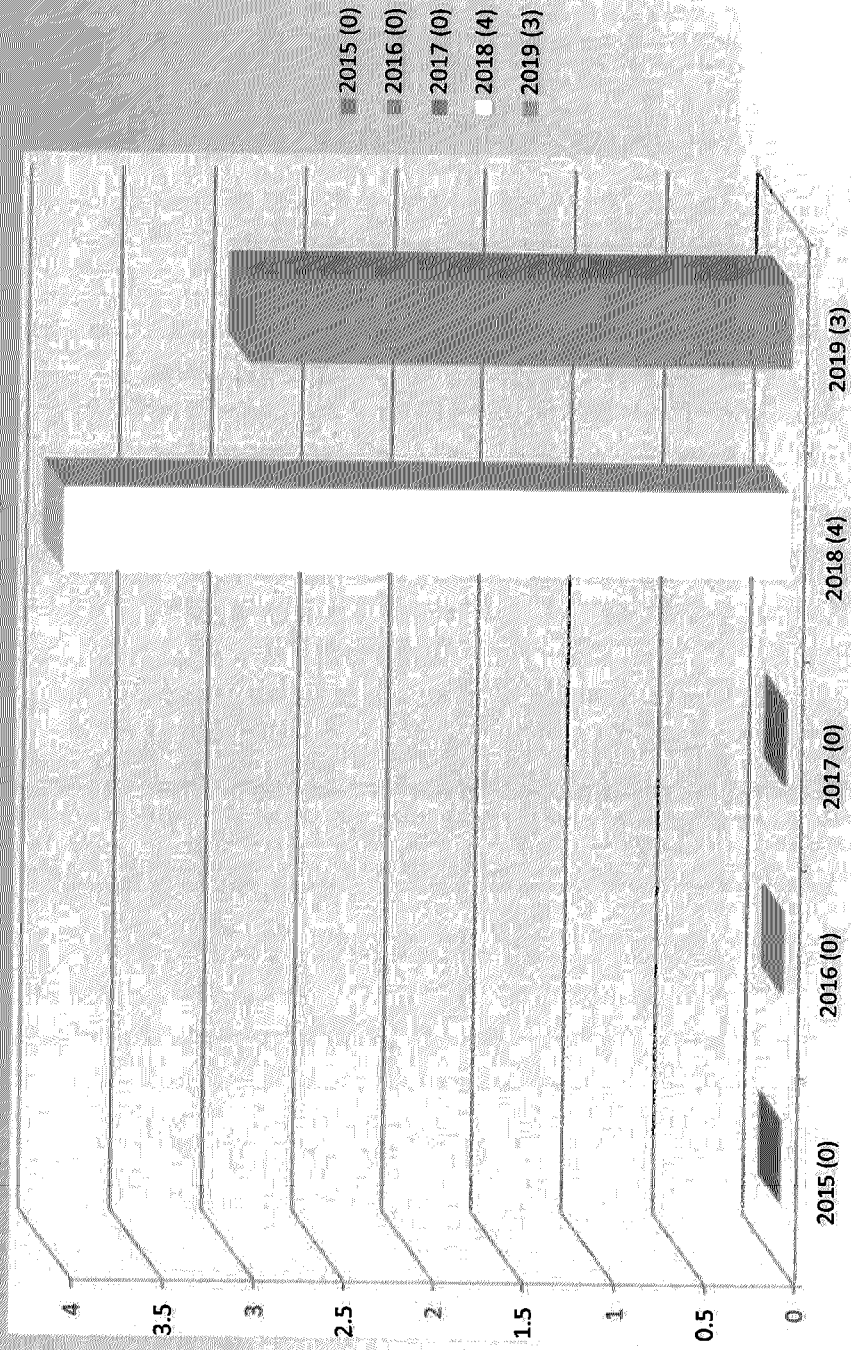
2019 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT AGE



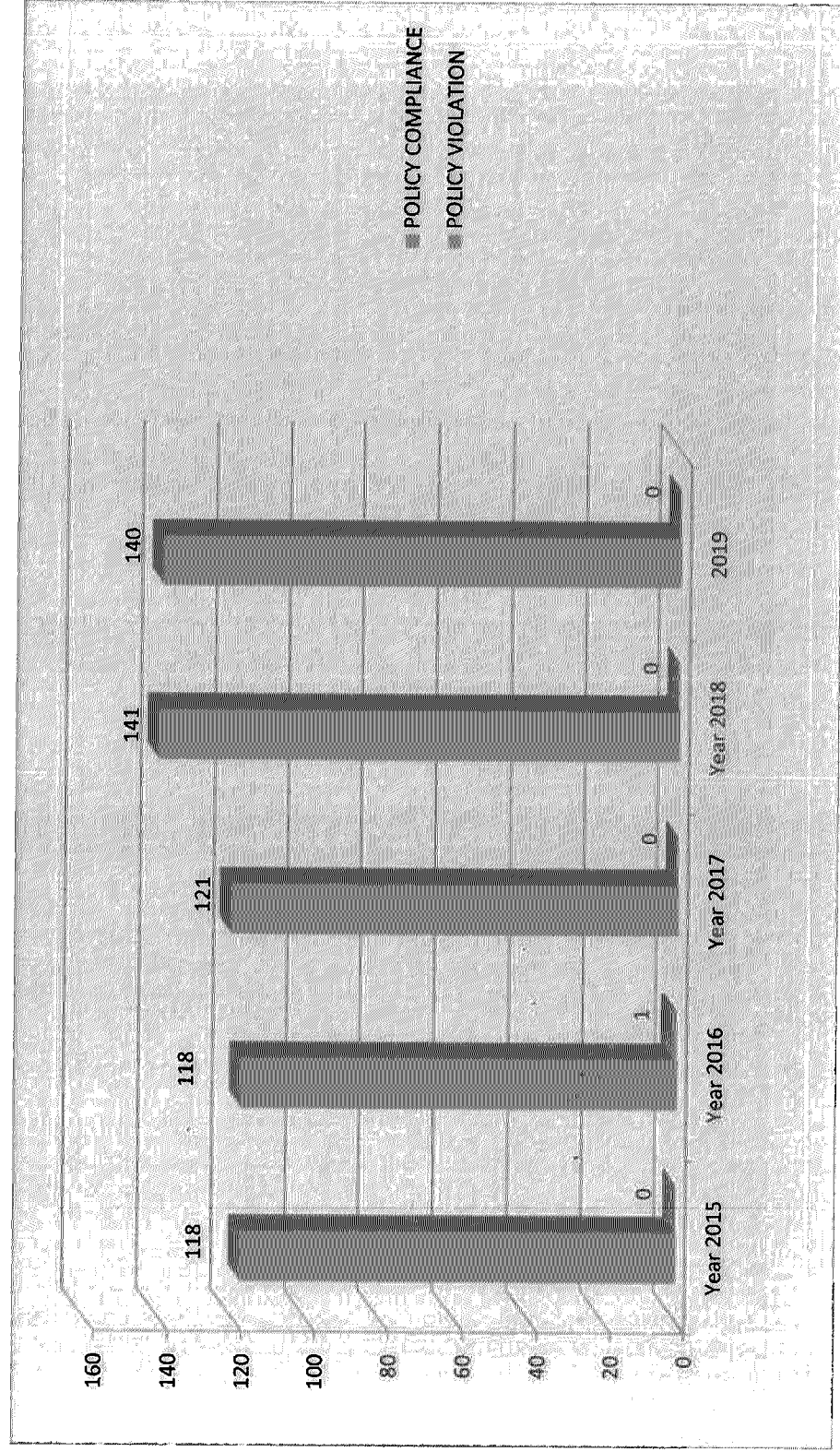
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS FIVE YEAR COMPARISON



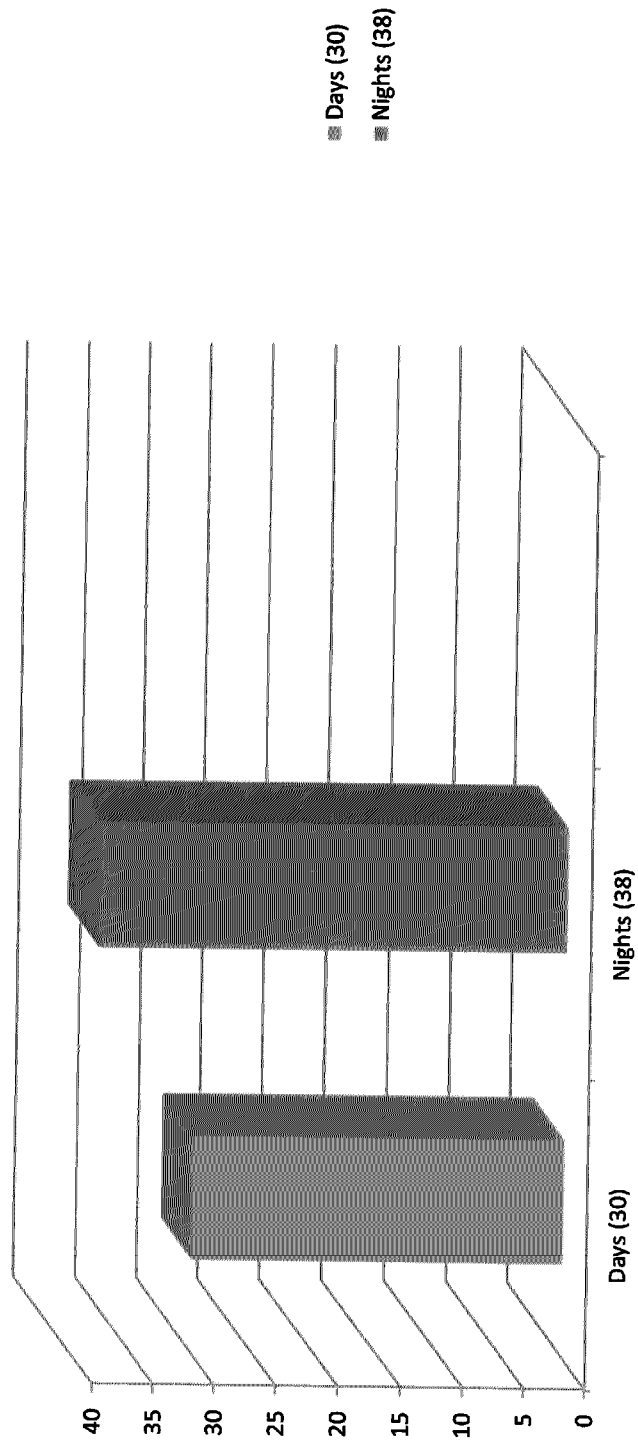
2019 SUSPECT USE OF DEADLY FORCE



2019 Policy Compliance



2019 USE OF FORCE BY SHIFT



ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director T. Hayden



USE OF FORCE REPORT 2018

Commander Ruggiero

2018 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

All sworn officers of the Addison Police Department annually participate in a practical review of O/C, baton training and Taser, as well as a class in Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT). In addition, there is an annual qualification of all service and off-duty weapons including a Rangemaster inspection of Department owned firearms and a Use of Force policy review with a written test.

Pursuant to Department Policy, the Addison Police Department Safety Committee provides systematic reviews of specific, significant events involving agency employees. Included in this review are all cases involving the Use of Force. Members of this Committee included the Chairman, Commander Ruggiero, Sgt. Lindstrom, Sgt. Freeman, Sgt. Kuechler, Officers Porta, Anderson, Oskroba, and Detective Markiewicz. The purpose of this review is to analyze all Use of Force cases in order to identify policy compliance, patterns or trends that may indicate training needs or policy modifications, inadequate practices or any other deficiencies that may exist. These reviews are then forwarded through the Chain of Command to the Director of Police.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

During the calendar year 2018, the Addison Police Department reported 65 (sixty-five) Calls For Service in which Addison Police Officers used force. During these Calls for service, force was used a total of one hundred forty one (141) times, against seventy-one (71) individuals, and involved forty-five (45) different officers. Officers used Soft Empty Hand Control in one hundred thirteen (113) of these instances, Hard Empty Hand Control in six (6), zero (00) display or use of Intermediate Weapon/Expandable baton, zero (00) display or use of Chemical Spray, two (2) displays of the 37mm Deuce launcher, thirteen (13) displays and one (1) use of Electronic Force for total of fourteen (14), and nineteen (19) displays of Deadly Force and zero (00) uses of Deadly Force occurred. The Addison Police Department began tracking the display of weapons in regards to use of force on 07/20/2018. Normally, Use of Force reports track only the 'highest' level of force used. The only exception is when a weapon display occurs with another use of force. In those cases, both the weapon(s) displayed and the accompanying use of force will always be reported. There were thirteen (13) such cases in 2018. This ensures that we can readily track all weapon display cases.

During 2018, suspects used Physical Force against officers on fifty three (53) occasions. There were a few calls where suspects used force more than once within a single incident.

Force was used against fifty-four (54) male suspects and seventeen (17) females. Of these, twenty-five (25) were white, thirty (30) were Hispanic, sixteen (16) were black and none (0) were Asian. The youngest suspect was seven (7) and the oldest suspect was sixty-eight (68) with the average age of suspect being thirty (30) years old. Of the seventy-one (71) suspects, sixty-nine (69) sustained no injuries and two (2) sustained minor injuries.

During the one hundred forty-one (141) individual use of force instances where Officers were involved in the Use of Force, one hundred thirty eight (138) Officers sustained no injuries and three (3) Officers sustained minor injuries.

A comparison was done by day of week and by shift. The highest instances occurred on Tuesdays with fourteen (14) and the least occurred on Wednesdays at three (3). Most instances occurred on the night shift with a total of forty-four (44) and the least were on day shift with a total of twenty-one (21).

Of police contacts with the public (27,598), 0.23% resulted in use of force being deployed.

The following table details five years of police incidents and use of force reports. Use of force incidents have remained consistently low and within three tenths of a percentage point. The national average for police incident without use of force is 99.95% (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

	Use of Force Incidents	Total Incidents	Percentage of Incidents Without Use of Force
2018	65	27,598	99.73%
2017	62	27,720	99.78%
2016	57	27,127	99.79%
2015	47	25,162	99.82%
2014	44	22,684	99.81%

Based on the results, our percentage of incidents without use of force is slightly lower than the national average. This is due to our low threshold for reporting Use of Force incidents. However, of all use of force incidents, all were found to be in compliance with the Department's Use of Force Policy.

Of the 1789 arrests affected, 3.6% resulted in use of force, or 96.4% without force.

	Use of Force Incidents	Arrests	Percentage of Arrests Without Force
2018	65	1789	96.40%
2017	62	939	93.40%
2016	62(Individual Persons)	1,123	94.48%
2015	50 (Individual Persons)	1,608	96.90%
2014	44	1,331	96.70%
2013	40	1,474	97.29%

A comparison of the breakdown of types of force employed by Addison police officers and national statistics follows (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

National Averages

Physical Force – 64% OC Spray – 30% Impact Force – 3% Firearm – 3%

Level of Force Employed					
	Physical Force 119 instances	OC Spray	37mm Launcher Or ASP Baton	Electronic Force	Firearms
2018	84.40%	0%	0%	.71%	0%
2017	91.74%	0%	0.83%	7.43%	0%
2016	96.61%	0%	0%	3.39%	0%
2015	95%	0.80%	0%	4.20%	1.37%
2014	80.82%	0%	0%	17.81%	0%

Based on the results, our officers are within the national averages as related to level of force employed. It should be noted there was no available national average statistic for electronic force, but when it becomes available, it will be analyzed.

Note: For 2018, the “Level of Force Employed” or used against suspects does not total 100 %, as this chart shows only the actual “force used” against individuals, and not “force displayed” against individuals. Simply put, there were Use of Force cases where no force was actually used, but rather displayed.

REVIEW OF INCIDENTS

Pursuant to Department Policy, each Officer involved in a Use of Force incident completed an Addison Police Department Use of Force Report form reporting his/her Use of Force. These reports were forwarded to the Department’s Safety Committee along with case reports. The Safety Committee reviewed each of these cases and forwarded a written report with its findings and recommendations to the Director of Police on each incident. This Committee determined that all of the incidents were in compliance with the Department’s Use of Force policy.

The EIS Coordinator also reviewed the Use of Force Policy, along with common practices found within the reviews of the Safety Committee reports to determine the need for any adjustments.

ANALYSIS/CONCLUSION

After an analysis and review of the material contained in this report and the Use of Force policy, the EIS Coordinator finds:

- No patterns or trends indicating training needs, policy changes, inadequate practices, or any equipment deficiencies.
- No trends or patterns were determined relating to race and gender of the subjects involved.

- No trends or patterns were determined resulting in injury to any person including employees.

The EIS Coordinator determined that our commitment to in-house use of force training has been a significant factor in ensuring policy compliance. This sentiment was confirmed by line officers who participated in a past department survey, indicating their overwhelming approval in regards to the quality and quantity of the training provided.

Our in-house instructors remain current in their designated specialties and frequently attend additional training to include the ILEETA (International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association) conference, which is held annually in the Midwest area. This conference brings in the top Use of Force instructors from around the country.

Department issued weapons including pistols, rifles, SAGE Less Lethal weapons, Tasers, ASP Batons, and OC Spray are all in very good condition, and are inspected on a regular basis.

As previously mentioned, the Addison Police Department has moved to a very low threshold for Use of Force reporting. Very minor cases that may not have generated a Use of Force report in the past are now being reported. Also, the Addison Police Department began tracking the display of weapons in regards to use of force on 07/20/2018, As a result, the total number of Use of Force reports for the previous five years are as follows:

- 2018 141 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2017 121 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2016 118 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2015 118 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2014 73 Individual Use of Force Reports

Use of Force Assisting the Fire Department

- 23.4% of all individual Use of Force Reports

For 2018, there were sixteen (16) calls for service where officers used force while assisting the Fire Department. During these sixteen (16) Calls for Service, thirty-three (33) Use of Force reports were completed and were for specifically assisting medics at a very low level of force to either escort a patient into an ambulance, or to assist the paramedics securing the patient to a stretcher. Most often, these individuals are being treated for mental health issues. In 2017, there were (9) Calls for Service resulting in (16) Use of Force Reports.

Use of Force by Probationary Officers who were with FTO's

- 2.12% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2018)

For 2018, there were three (3) Calls for Service in which a probationary officer generated a total of three (3) individual Use of Force Reports while they were under the supervision of an FTO.

Percentage of Suspects Under the Influence of Alcohol/Drugs (Added to analysis in 2017)

- 63.8% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2018)
- 59.5% of all individual Use of Force Reports (2017)

For 2018, there were thirty-nine (39) calls for service resulting in a total of ninety (90) individual Use of Force Reports where the suspect/receiver of the use of force was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Department continue with the existing comprehensive training program in this area. Considering the amount of Use of Force cases involving the mentally ill, we have continued to increase our training and awareness in this area to more effectively handle these crisis events. In 2018 we had six (6) more officers successfully complete the 40 hour Crisis Intervention Training Program (CIT). To date we have a total of sixteen (16) CIT officers which includes two (2) supervisors. For 2019, one (1) more officer has been scheduled to attend (CIT) training. We have achieved our goal of two (2) CIT officers per squad. For 2019 we will continue to monitor the number mental health interventions/crisis we respond to and to keep track of when a CIT officer is used during a call for service.

Considering 63.8% of all individual Use of Force reports involved someone who was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, it is further recommended that the Use of Force training supervisor review this information during annual training, and also place an emphasis on the performance of control tactics both verbal and physical, which should keep injuries to officers and suspects to a minimum and prevent an escalation in the use of force.

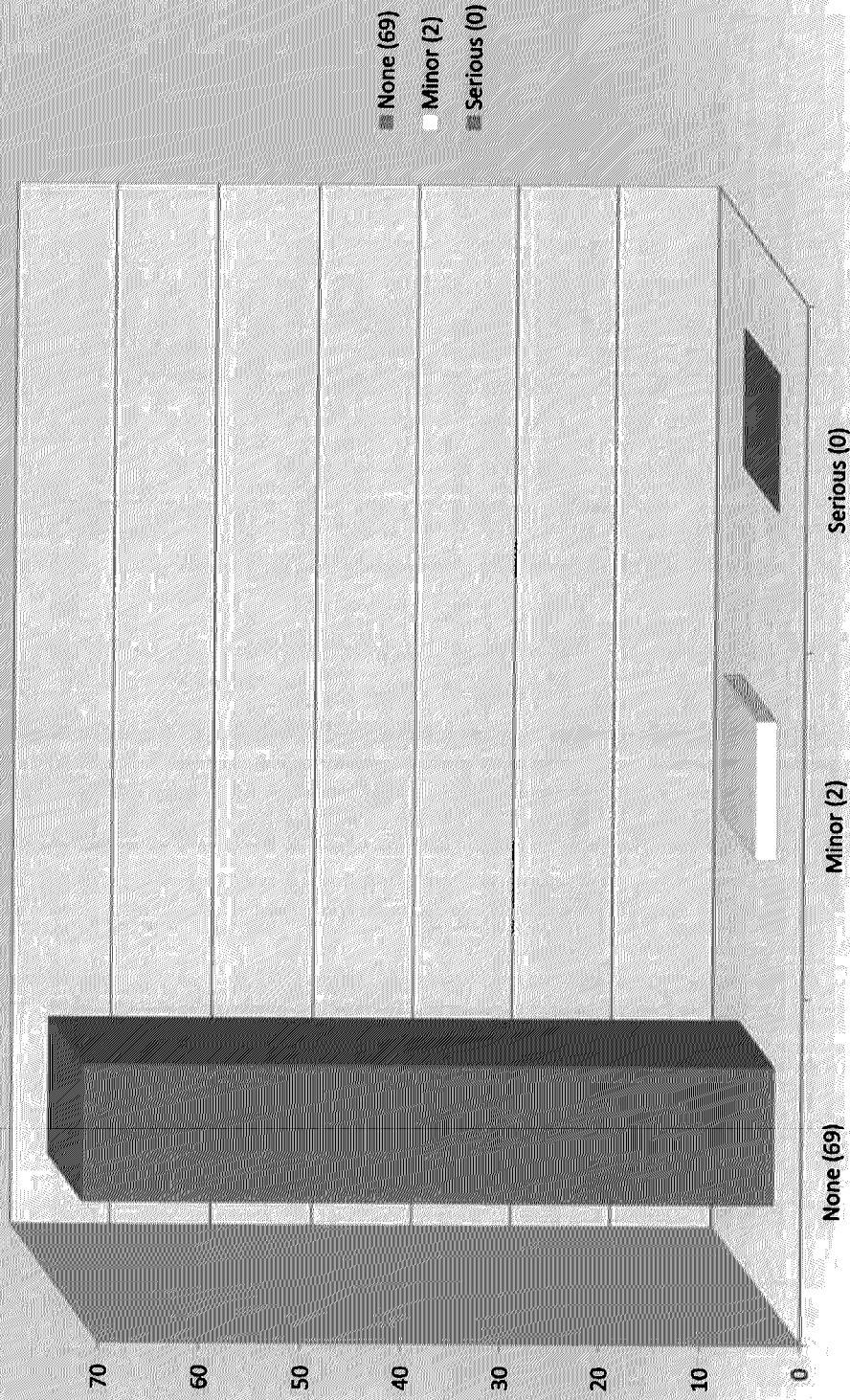
Pursuant to CALEA 6th edition statistical data was gathered for assaults against Addison officers. For reporting year 2018, the Addison Police Department has had thirteen (13) reported assaults against its officers. Here is a summary of the findings:

- In 69% of assaults the suspects used their hands and/or feet.
- 69% of suspects were found to be under the influence of alcohol.
- All cases had multiple officers on scene.
- Most cases involved a single Male offender.
- All suspects had prior contacts with the police.
- None of the suspects had outstanding warrants.
- No trends or patterns were determined regarding time of day, nature of call or location of incident.

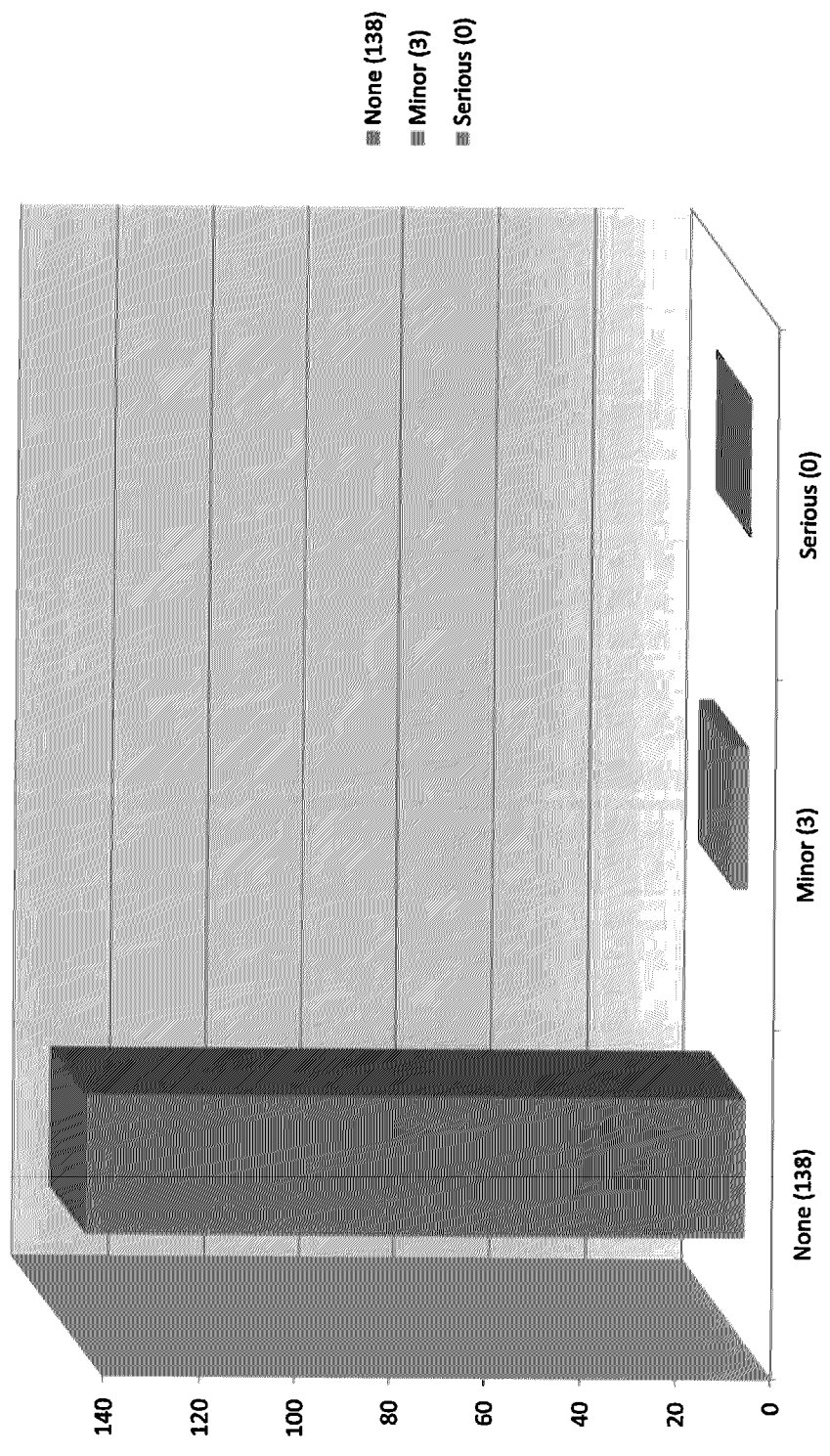
Based on this information, and after consultation with the departments Use of Force training supervisor, no changes are recommended to our current policies or training curriculums, other than what was previously mentioned regarding handling individuals under the influence of alcohol and or drugs.

Commander S. Ruggiero
EIS Coordinator / Safety Committee Chairman

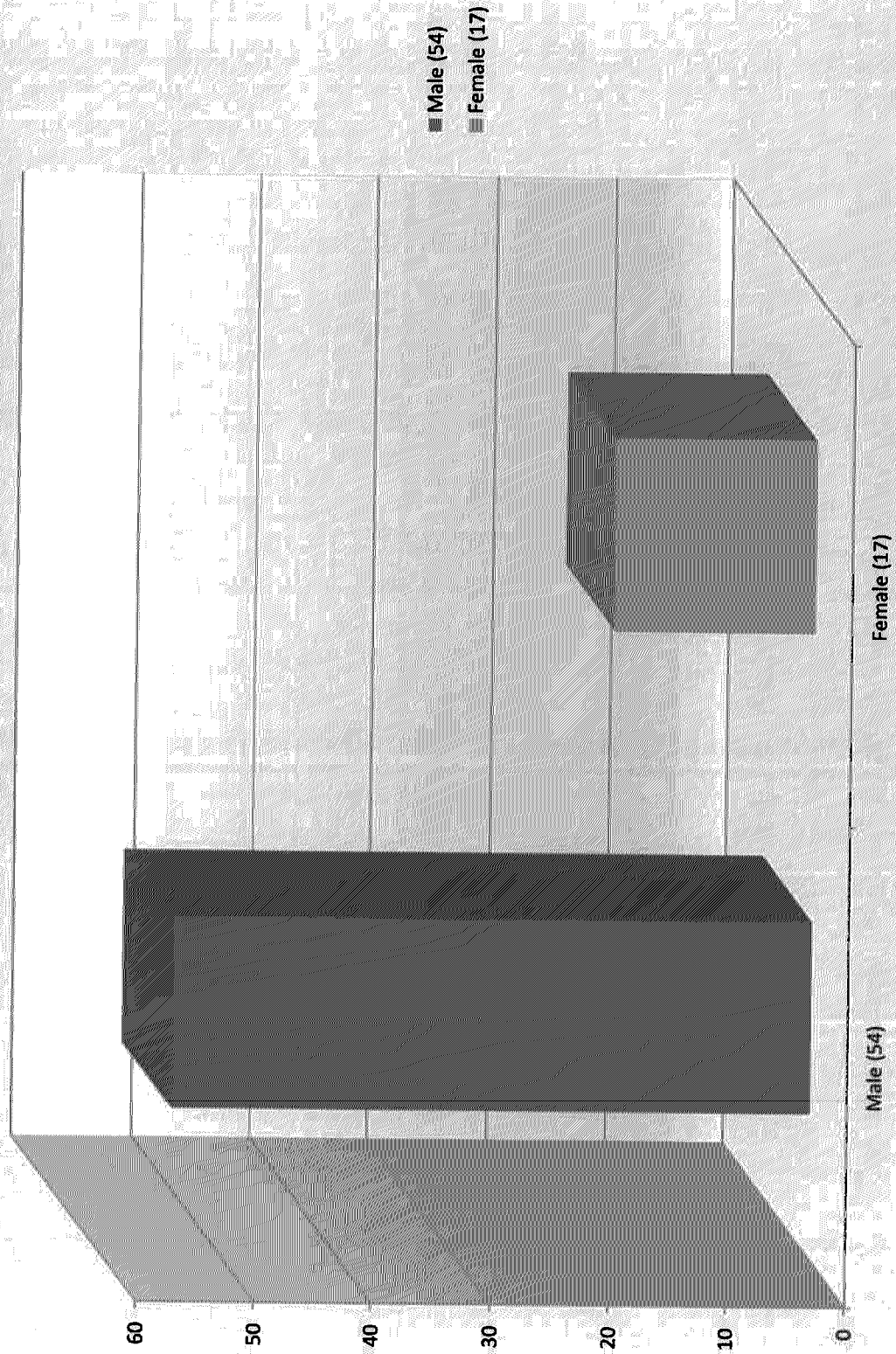
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT INJURIES



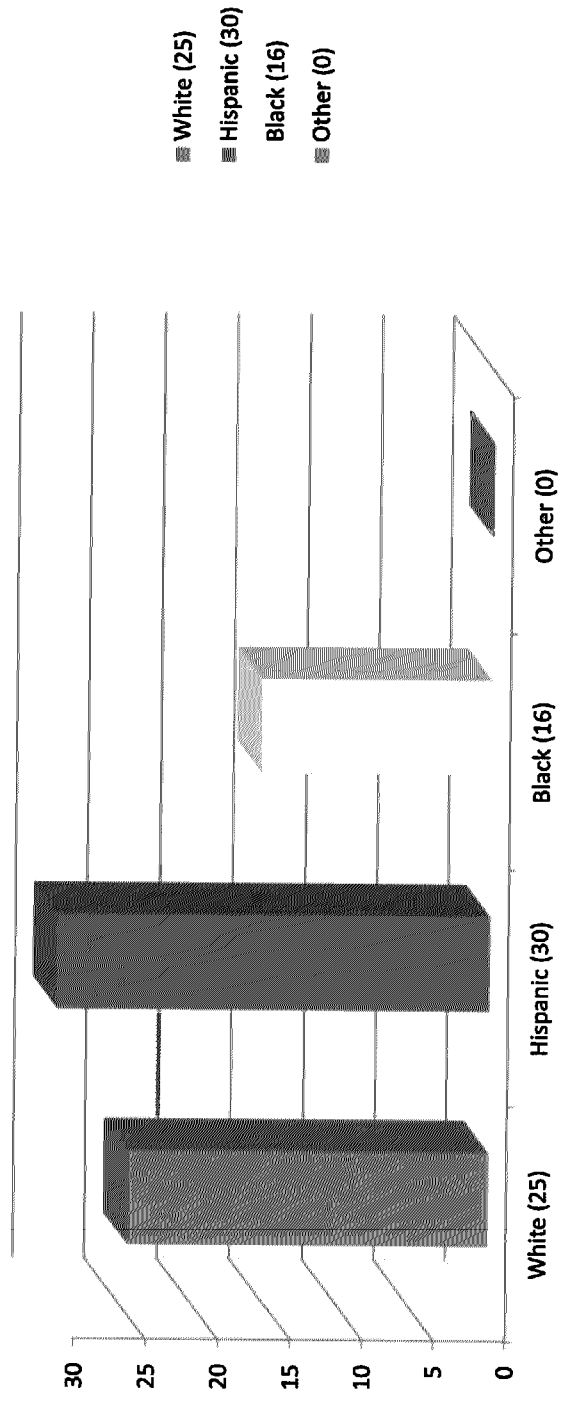
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS OFFICER INJURIES



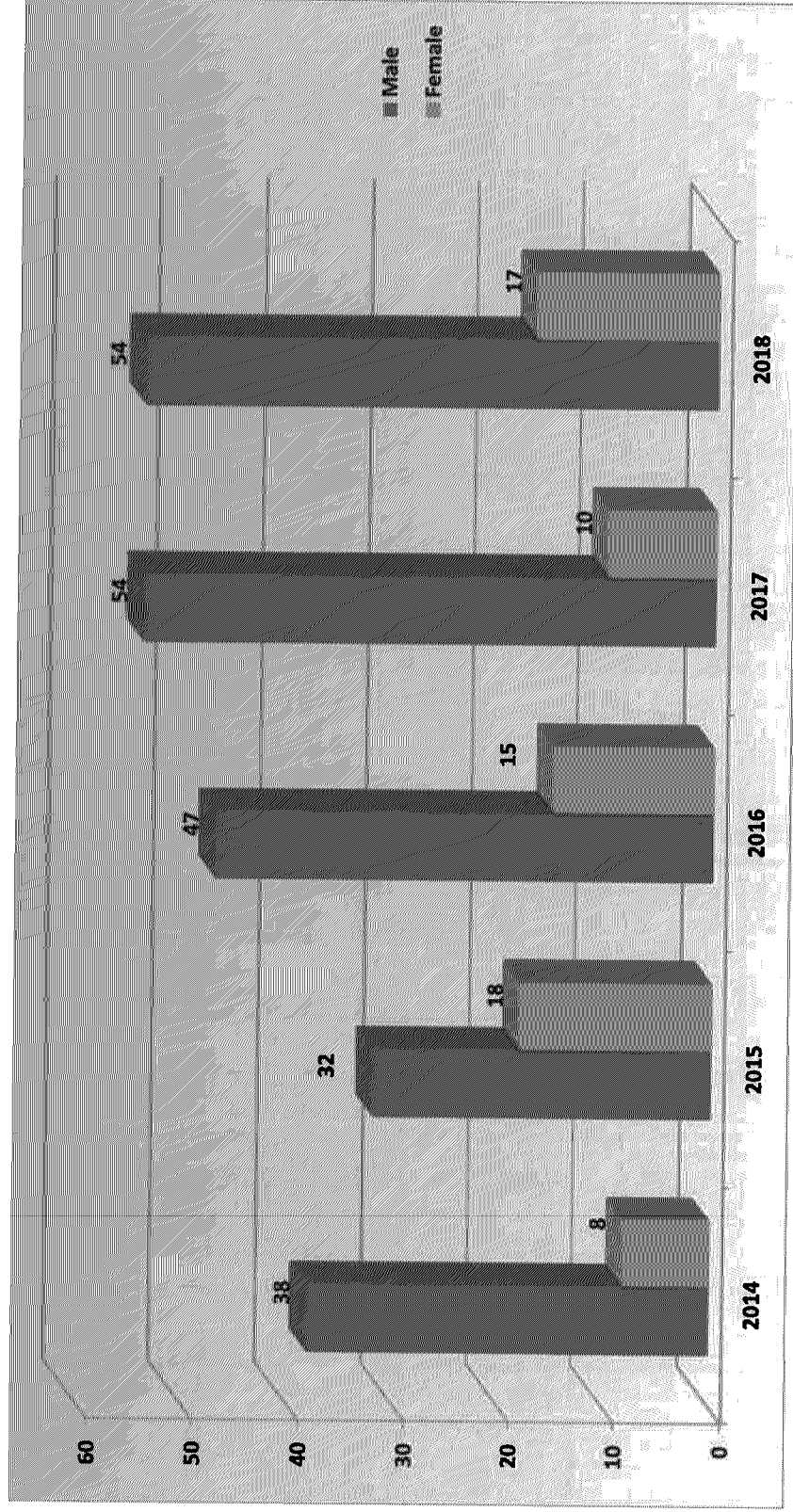
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT GENDER

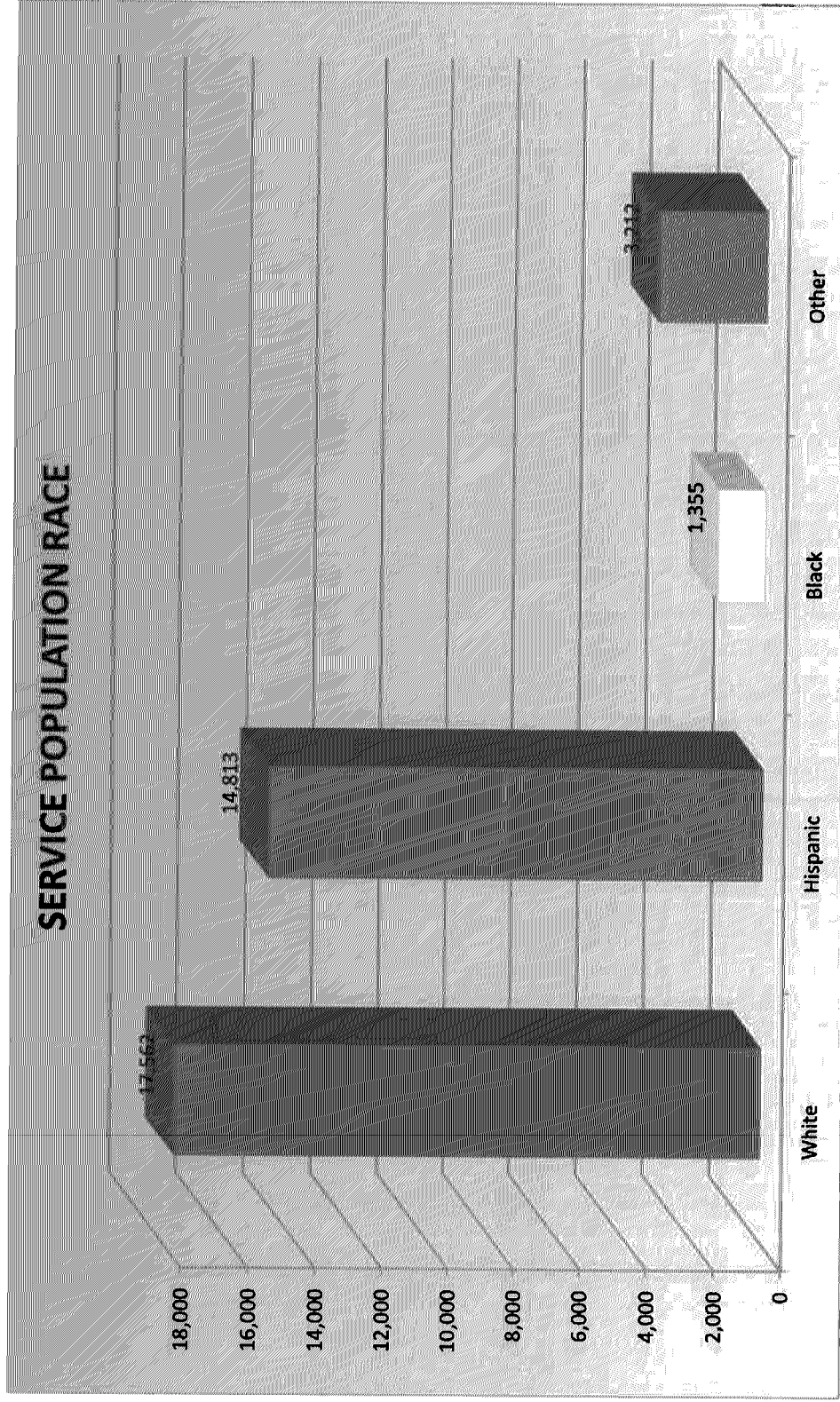


USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT RACE



Gender Comparison



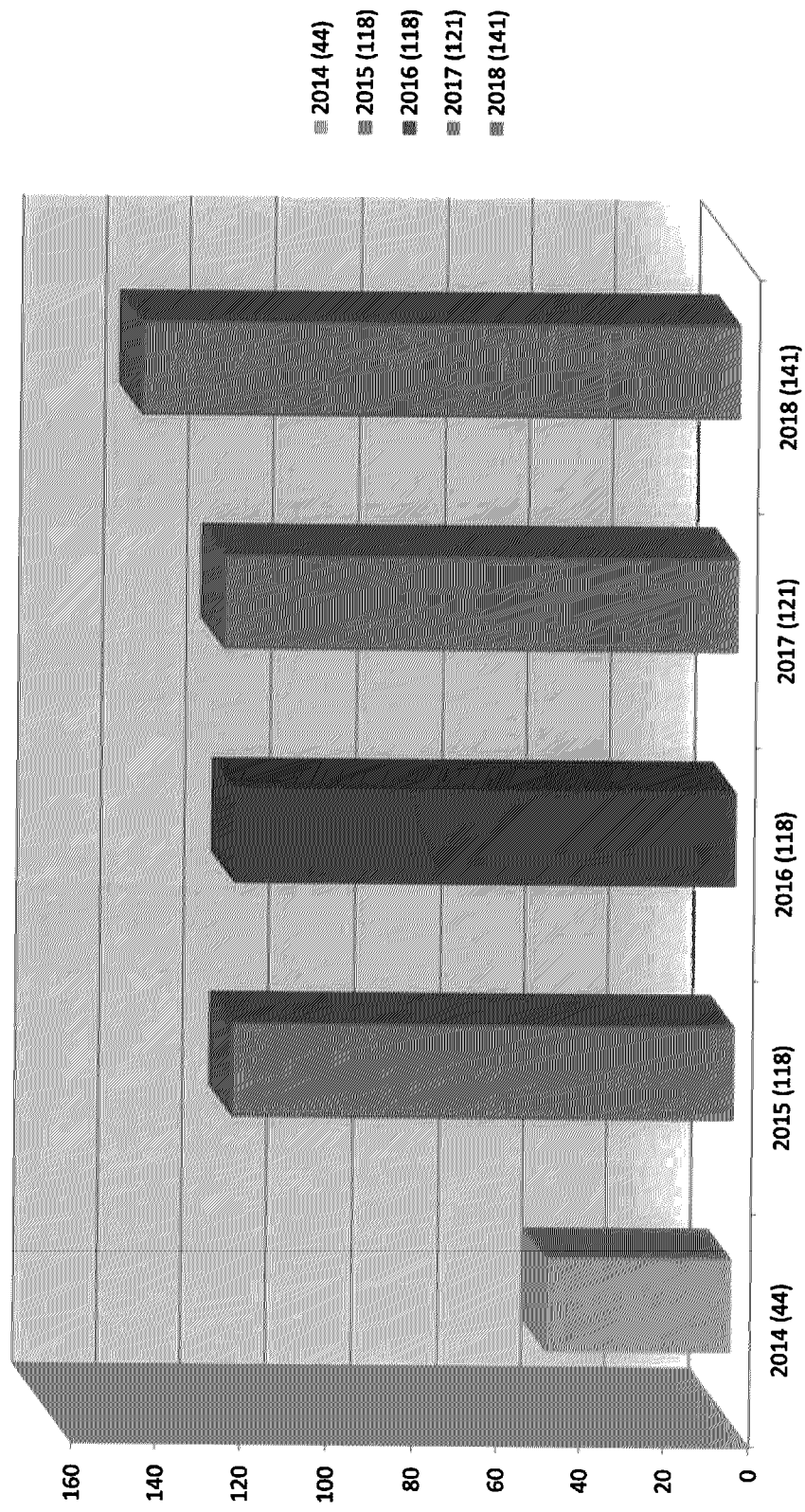


Service population race was obtained from the 2010 Census

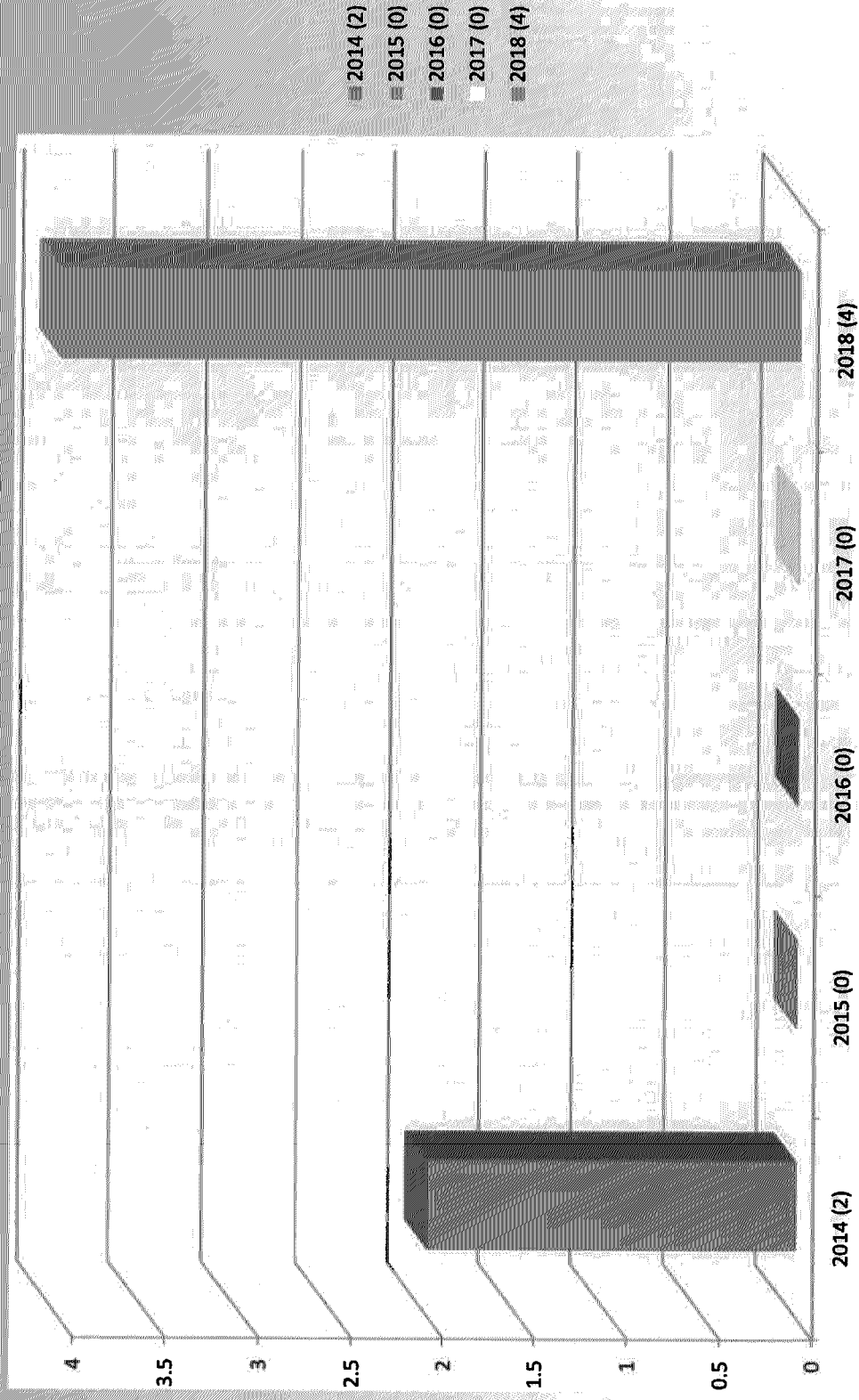
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT AGE



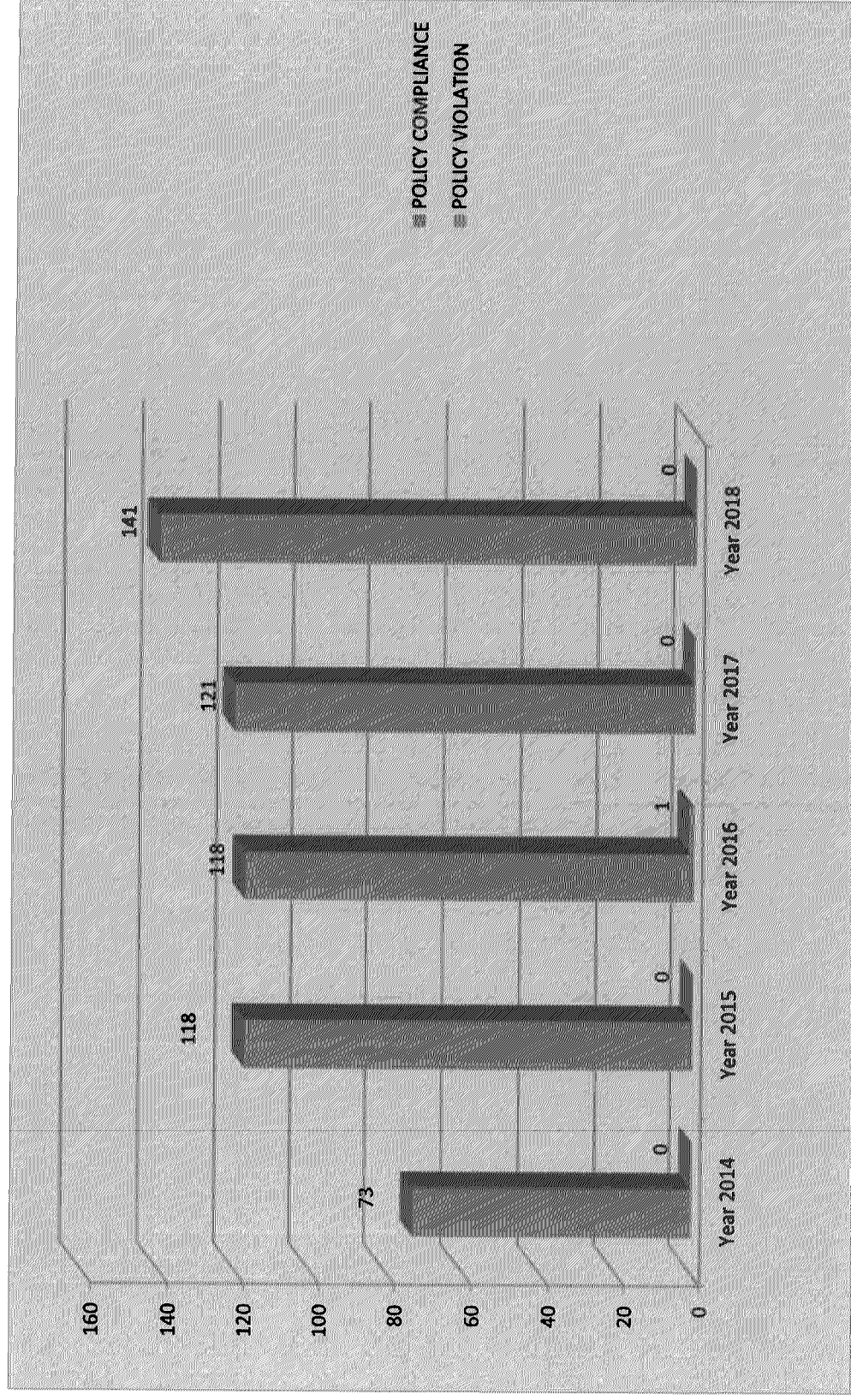
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS FIVE YEAR COMPARISON



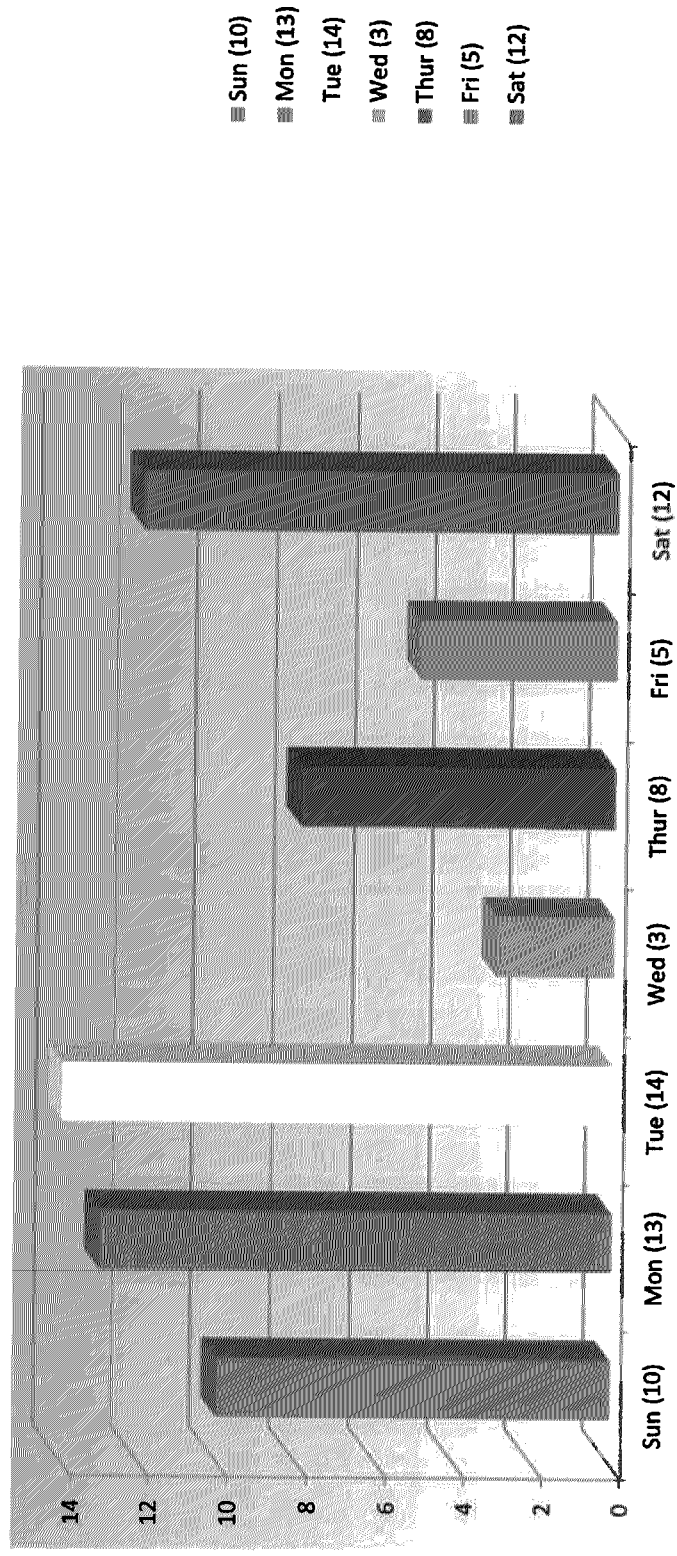
SUSPECT USE OF DEADLY FORCE



Policy Compliance



2018 DAY OF THE WEEK



ADDISON POLICE DEPARTMENT

Director T. Hayden



USE OF FORCE REPORT 2017

Commander Ruggiero

2017 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

2017 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

**POLICY COMPLIANCE/
POLICY VIOLATIONS**

SUSPECT INFORMATION

OFFICER INFORMATION

SUSPECTS USE OF FORCE BY AGE

OFFICERS USE OF FORCE BY AGE

TYPE OF FORCE USED BY SUSPECTS

TYPE OF FORCE USED BY OFFICERS

SUSPECT INJURIES

OFFICER INJURIES

SUSPECT GENDER

SUSPECT RACE

AGE OF SUSPECTS

COMPARISONS

2017 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

PURPOSE

All sworn officers of the Addison Police Department annually participate in a practical review of O/C and baton training as well as a class in Pressure Point Control Tactics (PPCT). In addition, there is an annual qualification of all service and off-duty weapons including a Rangemaster inspection of Department owned firearms and a Use of Force policy review with a written test.

Pursuant to Department Policy, the Addison Police Department Safety Committee provides systematic reviews of specific, significant events involving agency employees. Included in this review are all cases involving the Use of Force. Members of this Committee included the Chairman, Commander Ruggiero, Sgt. Lindstrom, Sgt. Freeman, Sgt. Kuechler, Officers Porta, Anderson, Oskroba, and Detective Markiewicz. The purpose of this review is to analyze all Use of Force cases in order to identify policy compliance, patterns or trends that may indicate training needs or policy modifications, inadequate practices or any other deficiencies that may exist. These reviews are then forwarded through the Chain of Command to the Director of Police.

SUMMARY OF INCIDENTS

During the calendar year 2017, the Addison Police Department reported 62 (sixty-two) Calls For Service in which Addison Police Officers used force. During these Calls For Service, force was used a total of one hundred twenty one (121) times, against sixty-four (64) individuals, and involved forty-four (44) different officers. Officers used Soft Empty Hand Control in ninety-nine (99) of these instances, Hard Empty Hand Control in ten (12), Intermediate Weapon/Expandable baton once (1), zero (00) Chemical Spray and Electronic Force in nine (9). No instances of Deadly Force occurred.

During 2017, suspects used Physical Force against officers on fifty two (52) occasions. There were a few calls where suspects used force more than once within a single incident.

Force was used against fifty-four (54) male suspects and ten (10) females. Of these, twenty-six (26) were white, twenty-six (26) were Hispanic, twelve (12) were black and none (0) were Asian. The youngest suspect was nine (9) and the oldest suspect was eighty-four (84) with the average age of suspect being thirty (30) years old. Of the sixty-four (64) suspects, fifty-nine (59) sustained no injuries and five (5) sustained minor injuries.

During the one hundred twenty-one (121) individual use of force instances where Officers were involved in the Use of Force, one hundred eighteen (118) Officers sustained no injuries and three (3) Officers sustained minor injuries.

A comparison was done by day of week and by shift. The highest instances occurred on Thursday with twelve (12) and the least occurred on Wednesday at six (6). Most instances occurred on the night shift with a total of forty (40) and the least were on day shift with a total of twenty-two (22).

Of police contacts with the public (27,720), 0.22% resulted in use of force being deployed.

The following table details five years of police incidents and use of force reports. Use of force incidents have remained consistently low and within three tenths of a percentage point. The national average for police incident without use of force is 99.95% (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

	Use of Force Incidents	Total Incidents	Percentage of Incidents Without Use of Force
2017	62	27,720	99.78%
2016	57	27,127	99.79%
2015	47	25,162	99.82%
2014	44	22,684	99.81%
2013	40	24,636	99.84%

Based on the results, our percentage of incidents without use of force is slightly lower than the national average. This is due to our low threshold for reporting Use of Force incidents. However, of all use of force incidents, all were found to be in compliance with the Department's Use of Force Policy.

Of the 939 arrests affected, 6.6% resulted in use of force, or 93.4% without force.

	Use of Force Incidents	Arrests	Percentage of Arrests Without Force
2017	62	939	93.40%
2016	62(Individual Persons)	1,123	94.48%
2015	50 (Individual Persons)	1,608	96.90%
2014	44	1,331	96.70%
2013	40	1,474	97.29%

A comparison of the breakdown of types of force employed by Addison police officers and national statistics follows (IACP Use of Force Statistics; Sanow, Ed; Jan. 2002)

National Averages

Physical Force – 64%

OC Spray – 30%

Impact Force – 3%

Firearm – 3%

Level of Force Employed					
	Physical Force	OC Spray	Impact Force	Electronic Force	Firearms
2017	91.74%	0%	0.83%	7.43%	0%
2016	96.61%	0%	0%	3.39%	0%
2015	95%	0.80%	0%	4.20%	1.37%
2014	80.82%	0%	0%	17.81%	0%
2013	80.28%	0%	0%	19.72%	0%

Based on the results, our officers are within the national averages as related to level of force employed. It should be noted there was no available national average statistic for electronic force, but when it becomes available, it will be analyzed.

REVIEW OF INCIDENTS

Pursuant to Department Policy, each Officer involved in a Use of Force incident completed an Addison Police Department Use of Force Report form reporting his/her Use of Force. These reports were forwarded to the Department's Safety Committee along with case reports. The Safety Committee reviewed each of these cases and forwarded a written report with its findings and recommendations to the Director of Police on each incident. This Committee determined that all of the incidents were in compliance with the Department's Use of Force policy.

The EIS Coordinator also reviewed the Use of Force Policy, along with common practices found within the reviews of the Safety Committee reports to determine the need for any adjustments.

ANALYSIS/CONCLUSION

After an analysis and review of the material contained in this report and the Use of Force policy, the EIS Coordinator finds no patterns or trends indicating training needs, policy changes, inadequate practices, or any other deficiencies.

The EIS Coordinator determined that our commitment to in-house use of force training has been a significant factor in ensuring policy compliance. This sentiment was confirmed by line officers who participated in a past department survey, indicating their overwhelming approval in regards to the quality and quantity of the training provided.

Our in-house instructors remain current in their designated specialties and frequently attend additional training to include the ILEETA (International Law Enforcement Educators and Trainers Association) conference, which is held annually in the Midwest area. This conference brings in the top Use of Force instructors from around the country.

Department issued weapons including pistols, rifles, SAGE Less Lethal weapons, Tasers, ASP Batons, and OC Spray are all in very good condition, and are inspected on a regular basis.

As previously mentioned, the Addison Police Department has moved to a very low threshold for Use of Force reporting. Very minor cases that may not have generated a Use of Force report in the past are now being reported. As a result, the total number of Use of Force reports for the previous five years are as follows:

- 2017 121 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2016 118 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2015 118 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2014 73 Individual Use of Force Reports
- 2013 72 Individual Use of Force Reports

Use of Force Assisting the Fire Department

- **13.2 % of all individual Use of Force Reports**

For 2017, there were nine (9) Calls for Service where officers used force while assisting the Fire Department. During these nine (9) Calls for Service, sixteen (16) Use of Force Reports were completed and were for specifically assisting medics at a very low level of force to either escort a patient into an ambulance, or to assist the paramedics securing the patient to a stretcher. Most often, these individuals are being treated for mental health issues. In 2016, there were (12) Calls for Service resulting in (25) Use of Force Reports.

Use of Force at Lutherbrook Child and Adolescent Center

- **2.5 % of all individual Use of Force Reports**

For 2017, there were two (2) Calls for Service at Lutherbrook where officers generated a total of three (3) individual Use of Force Reports. In 2016 (7) Calls for service at Lutherbrook where officers generated a total of (16) individual Use of Force Reports. Lutherbrook Child and Adolescent Center began the process of ceasing operations in the spring of 2017 and as of June 2017 no longer housed any residents.

Use of Force by Probationary Officers who were with FTO's

- **1.65% of all individual Use of Force Reports**

For 2017, there were two (2) Calls for Service in which a probationary officer generated a total of one (2) individual Use of Force Report while they were under the supervision of an FTO.

Percentage of Suspects Under the Influence of Alcohol (Added to analysis in 2017)

- **59.5% of all individual Use of Force Reports**

For 2017, there were (33) calls for service resulting in a total of (72) individual Use of Force Reports where the suspect/receiver of the use of force was under the influence of alcohol.

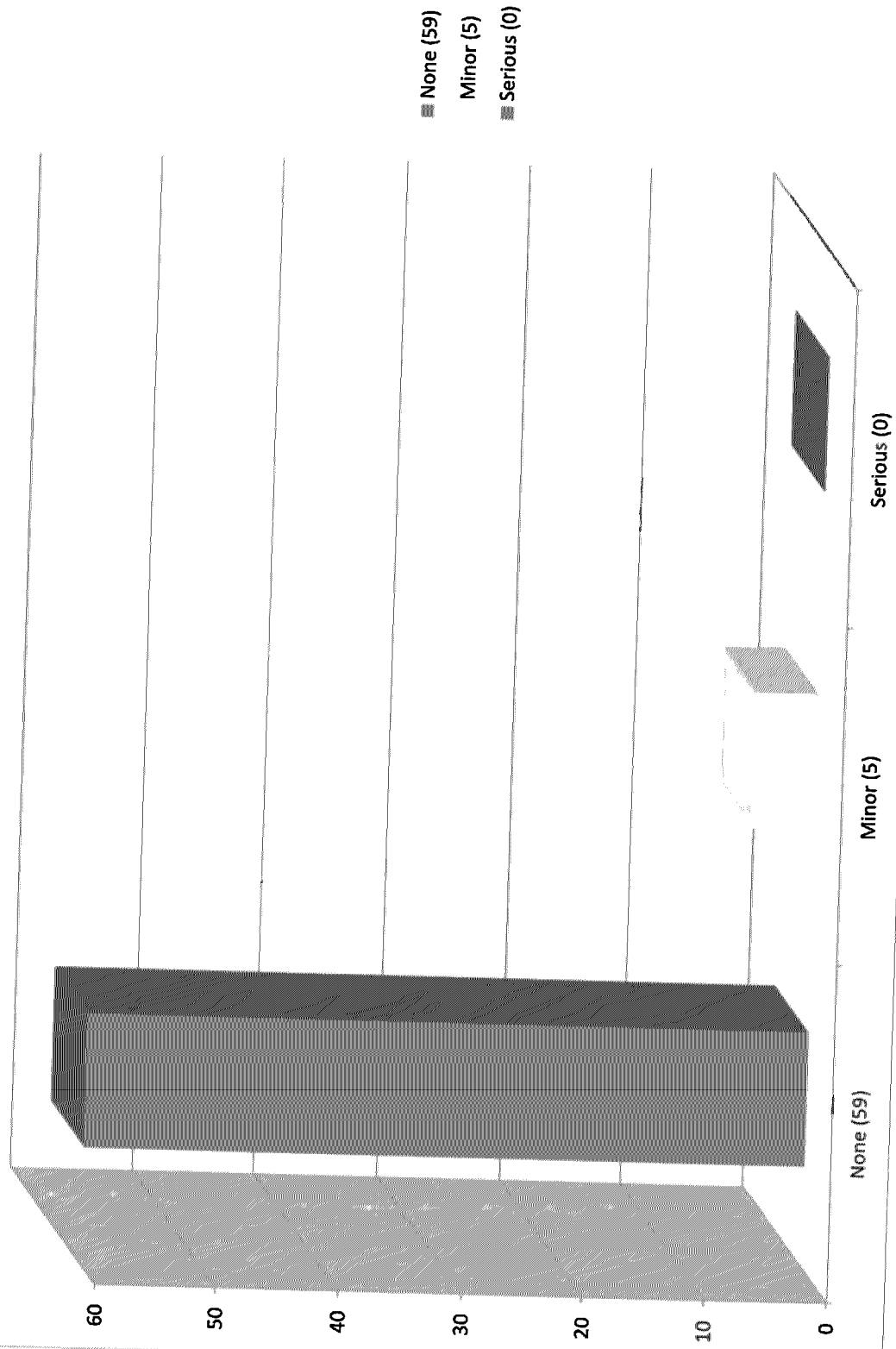
RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the Department continue with the existing comprehensive training program in this area. Considering the amount of Use of Force cases involving the mentally ill, we have continued to increase our training and awareness in this area to more effectively handle these crisis events. In 2017 we had seven more officers successfully complete the 40 hour Crisis Intervention Training Program (CIT). To date we have a total of ten CIT officers which includes one supervisor. For 2018, three more officers have been scheduled to attend (CIT) training. We are currently (1) Officer short of our 2017 goal of having at least two CIT officers per squad. For 2018 we will continue to monitor the number mental health interventions/crisis we respond to and to keep track of when a CIT officer is used during a call for service.

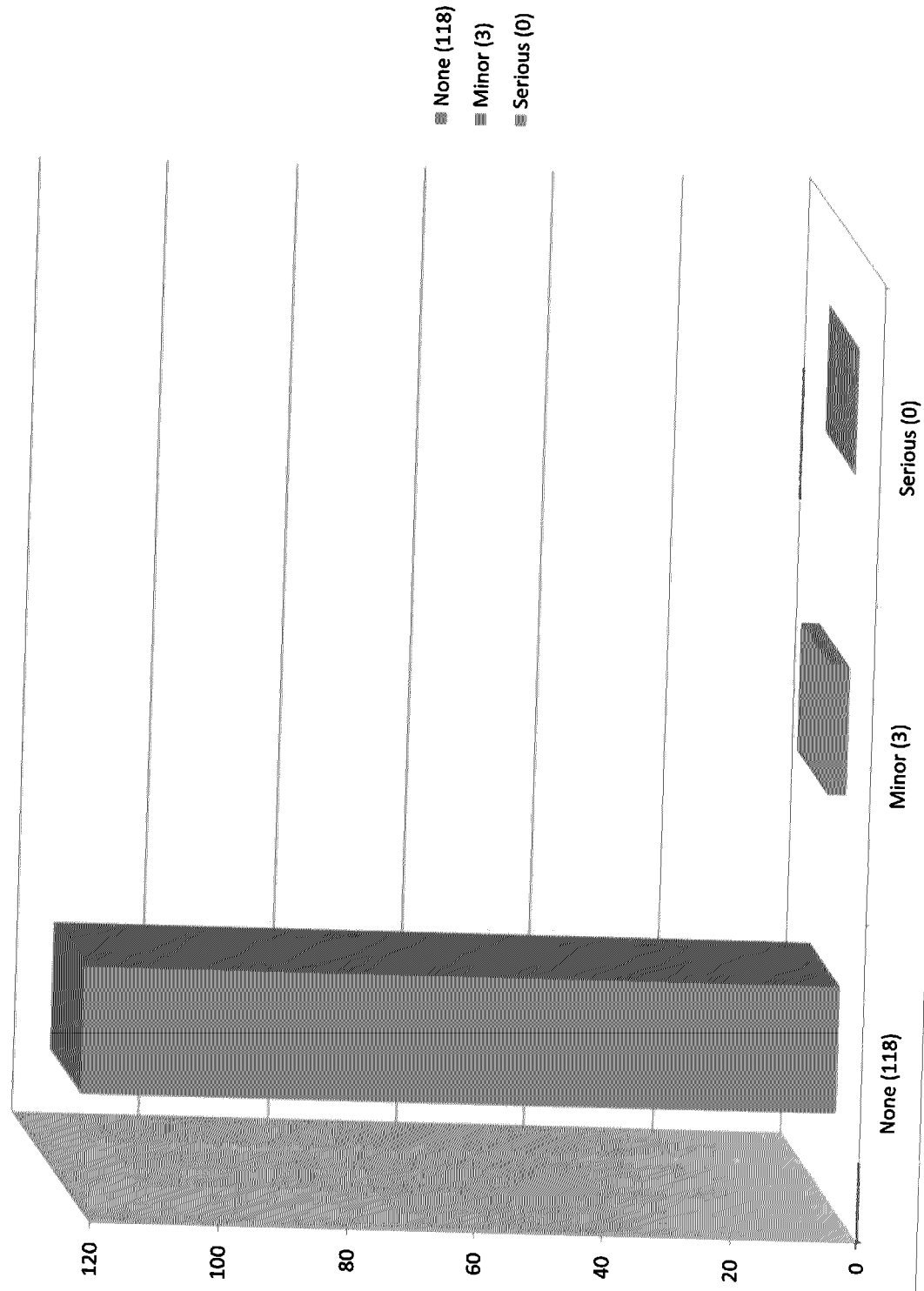
Considering 59.5% of all individual Use of Force reports involved someone who was under the influence of alcohol, it is further recommended that the Use of Force training supervisor review this information during annual training, and also place an emphasis on the performance of control tactics, which should keep injuries to officers and suspects to a minimum, and prevent an escalation in the use of force.

Commander Steve Ruggiero
EIS Coordinator / Safety Committee Chairman

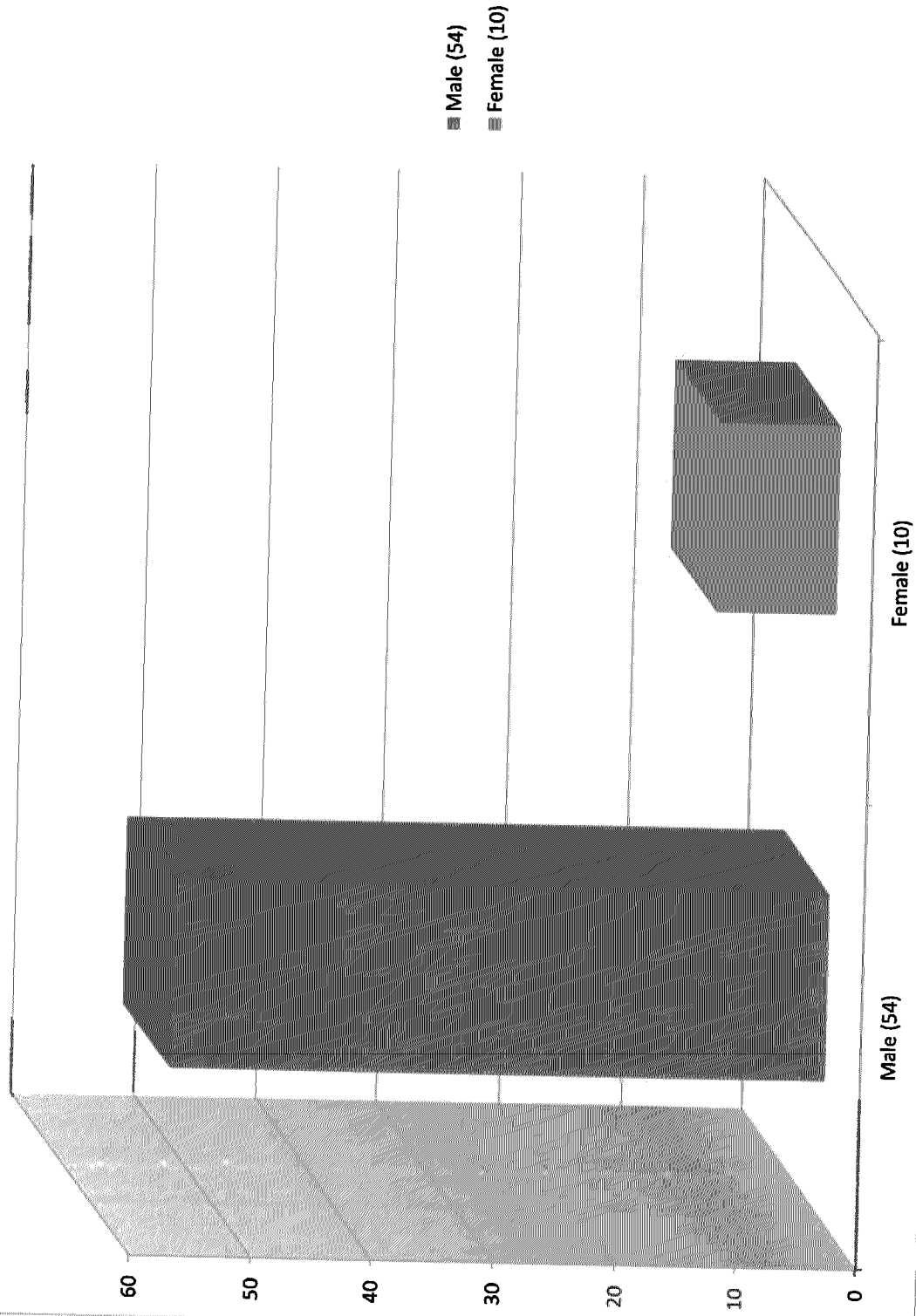
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT INJURIES



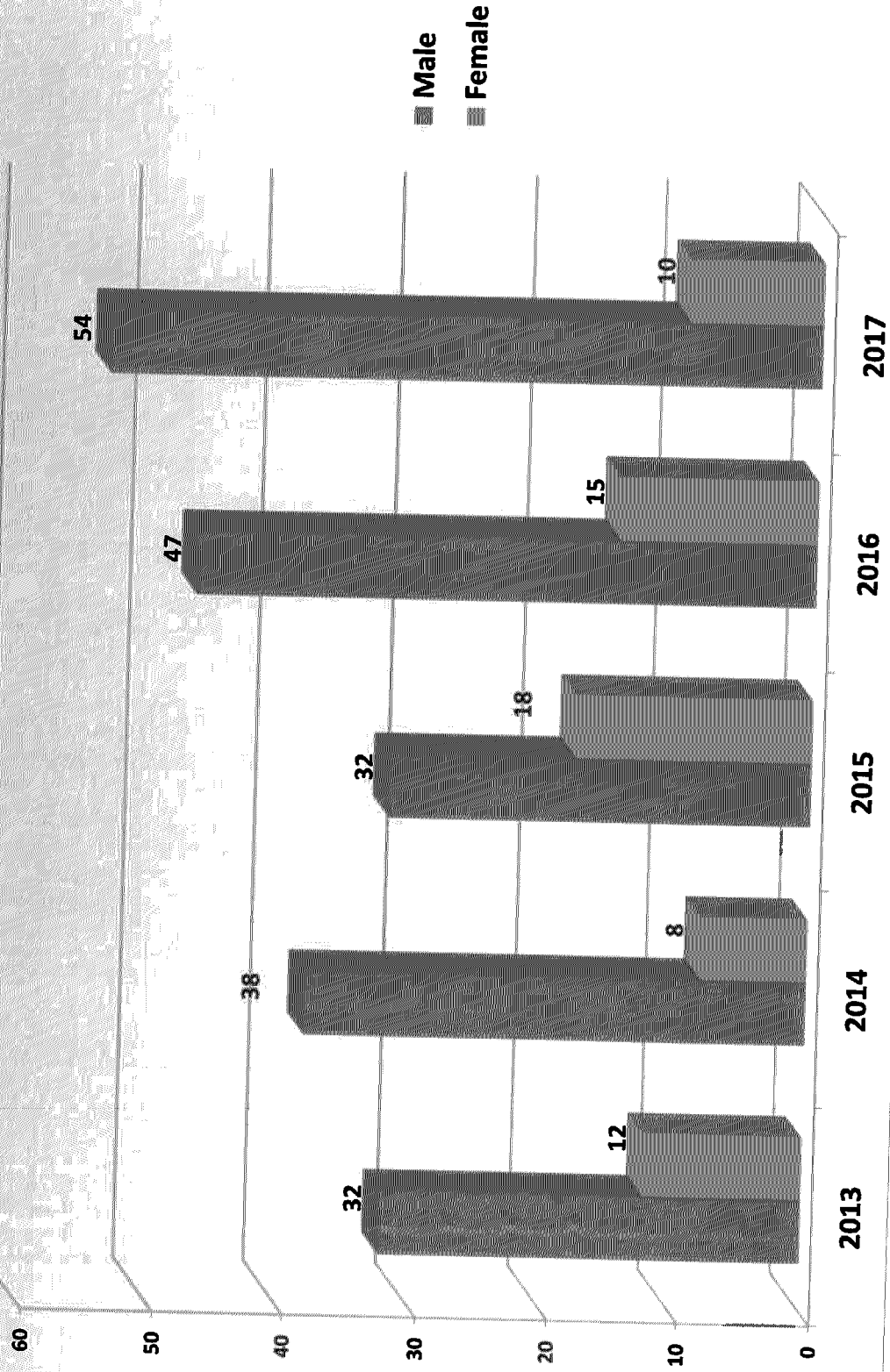
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS OFFICER INJURIES



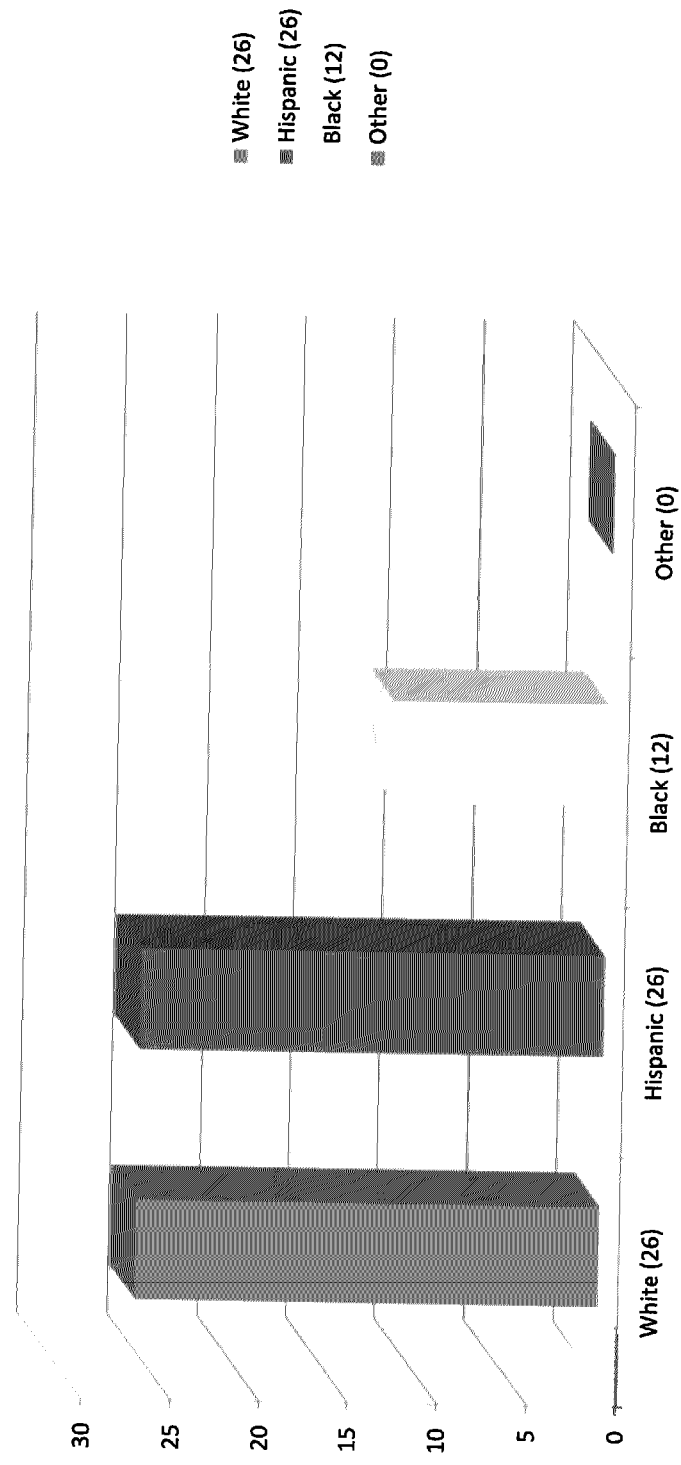
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT GENDER



Gender Comparison



USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT RACE

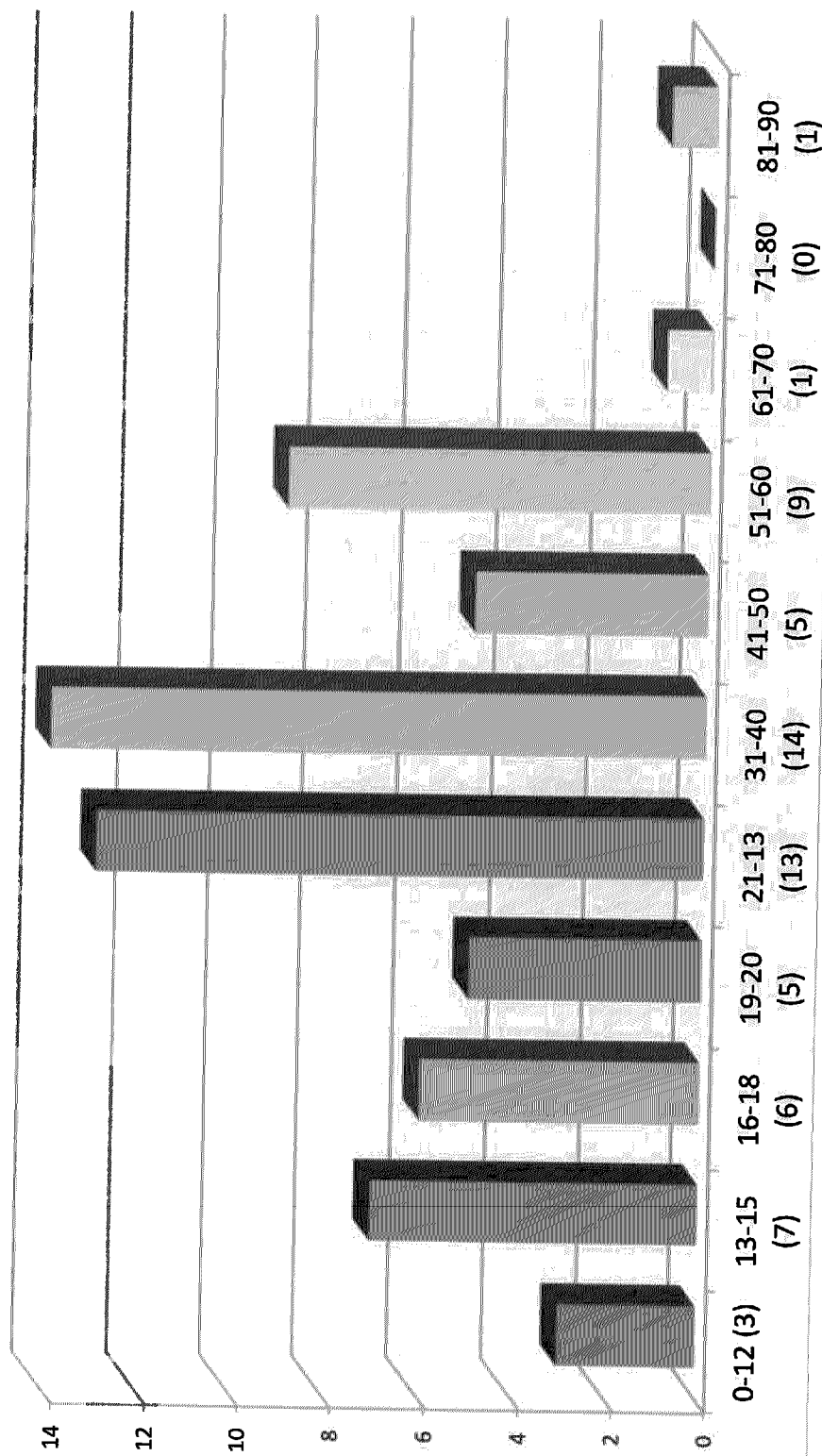


SERVICE POPULATION RACE

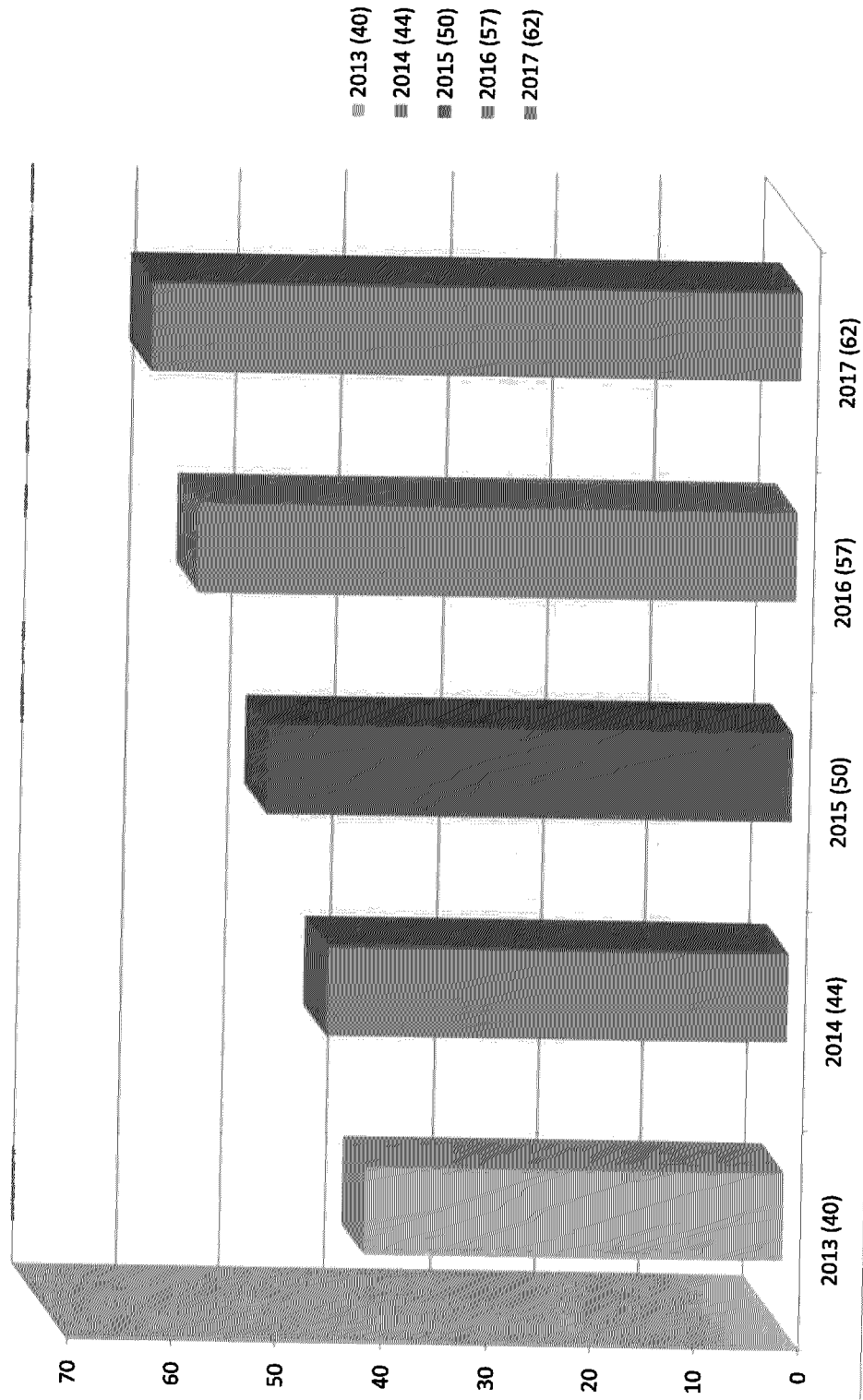


Service population race was obtained from the 2010 Census

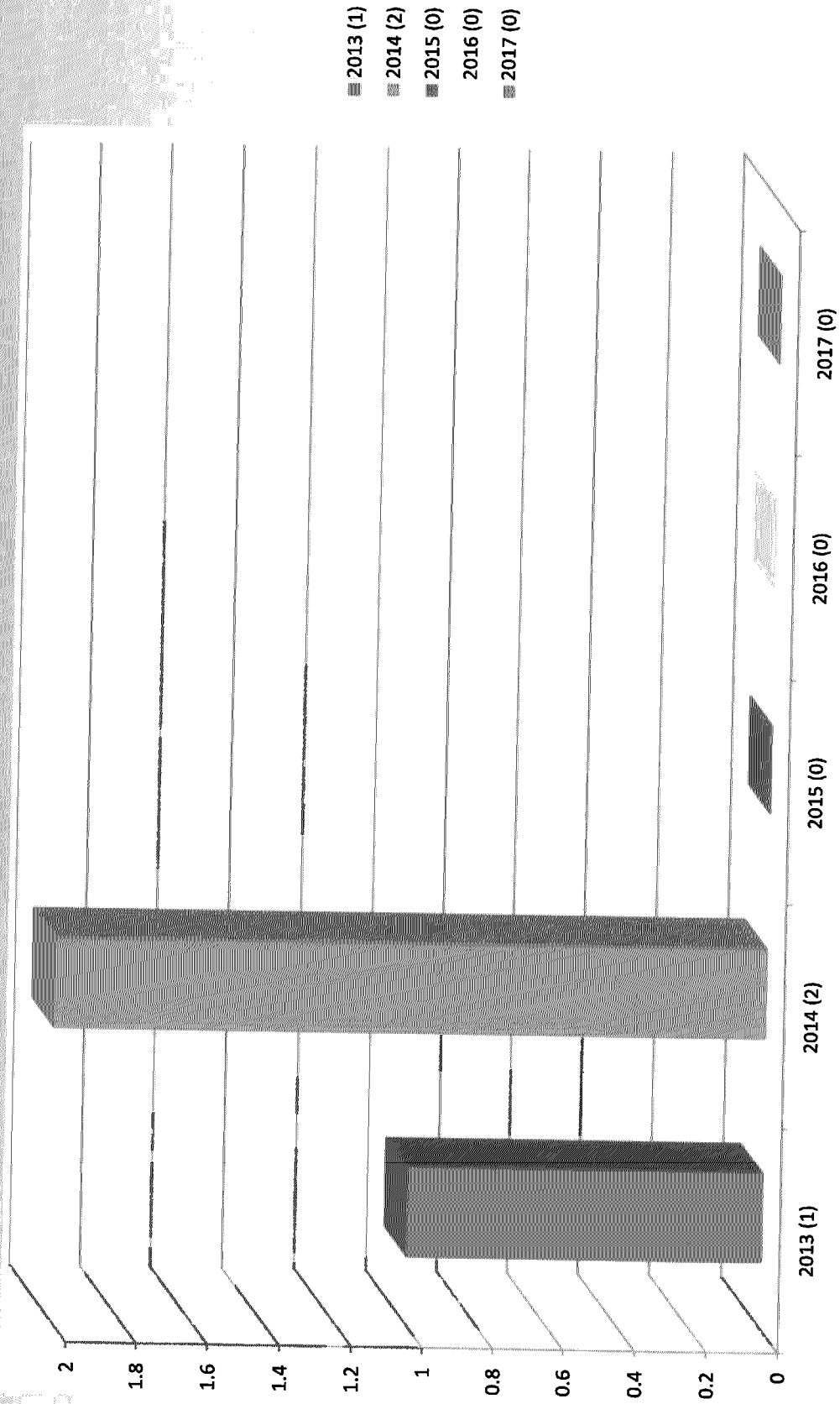
USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS SUSPECT AGE

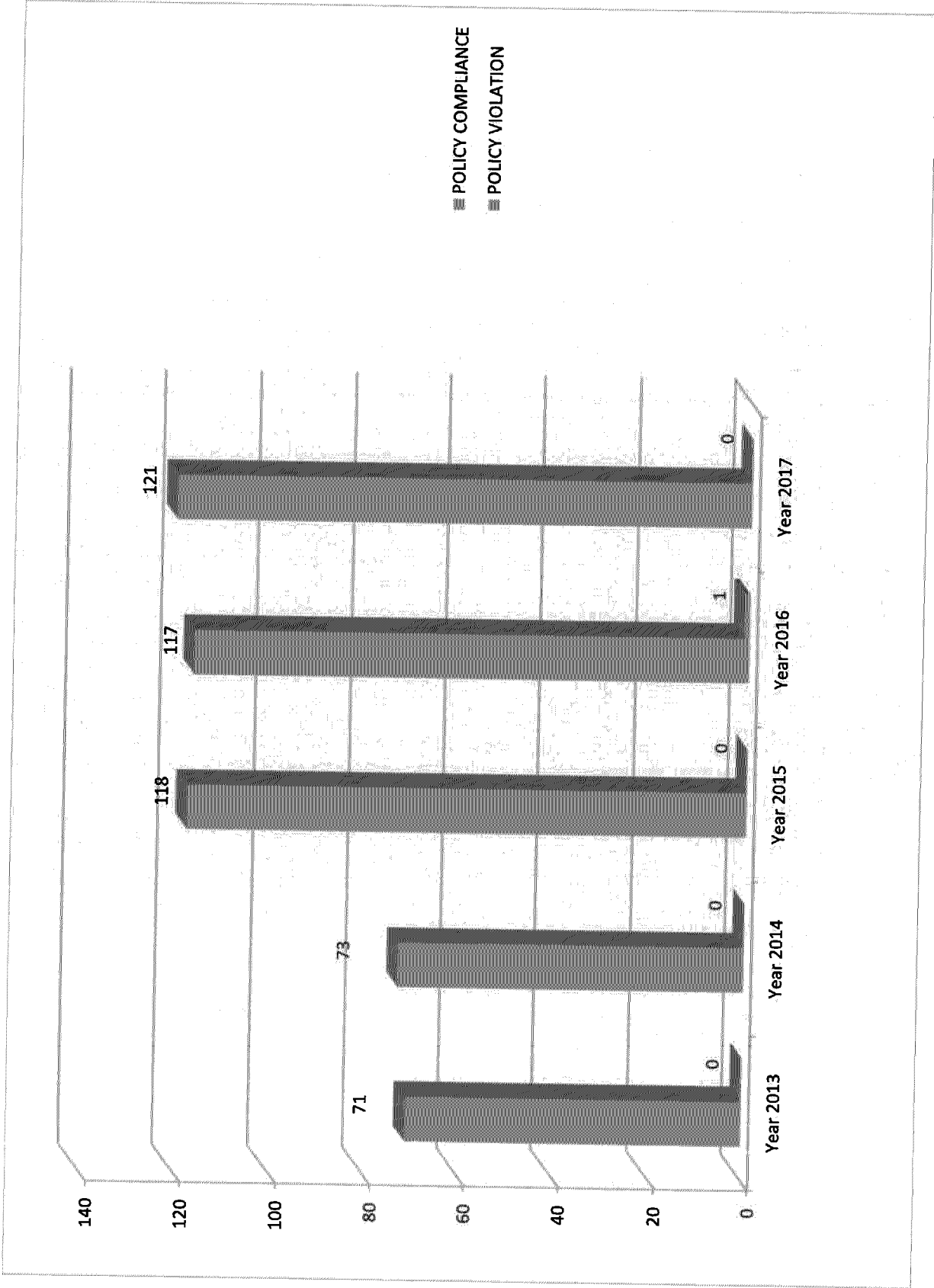


USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

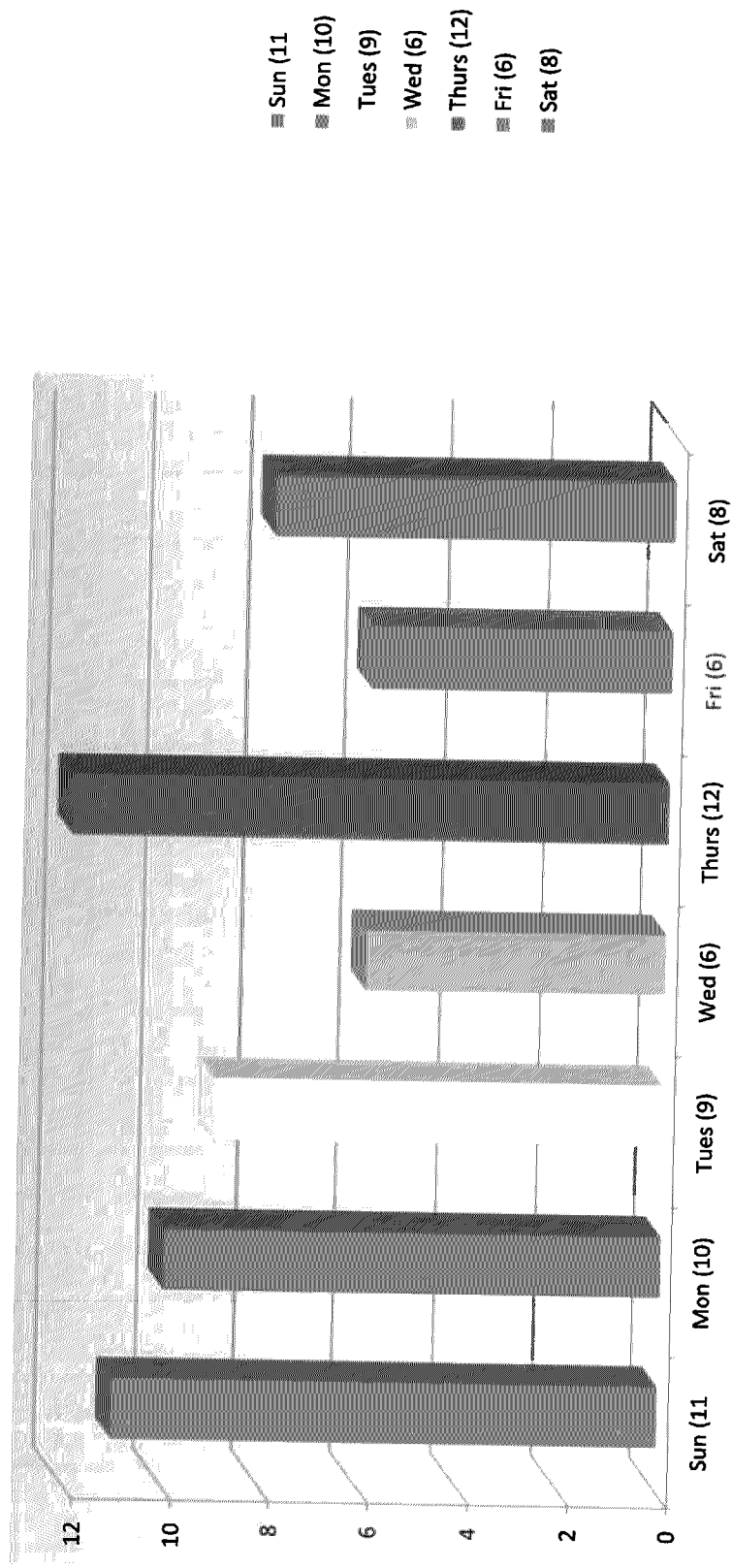


SUSPECT USE OF DEADLY FORCE

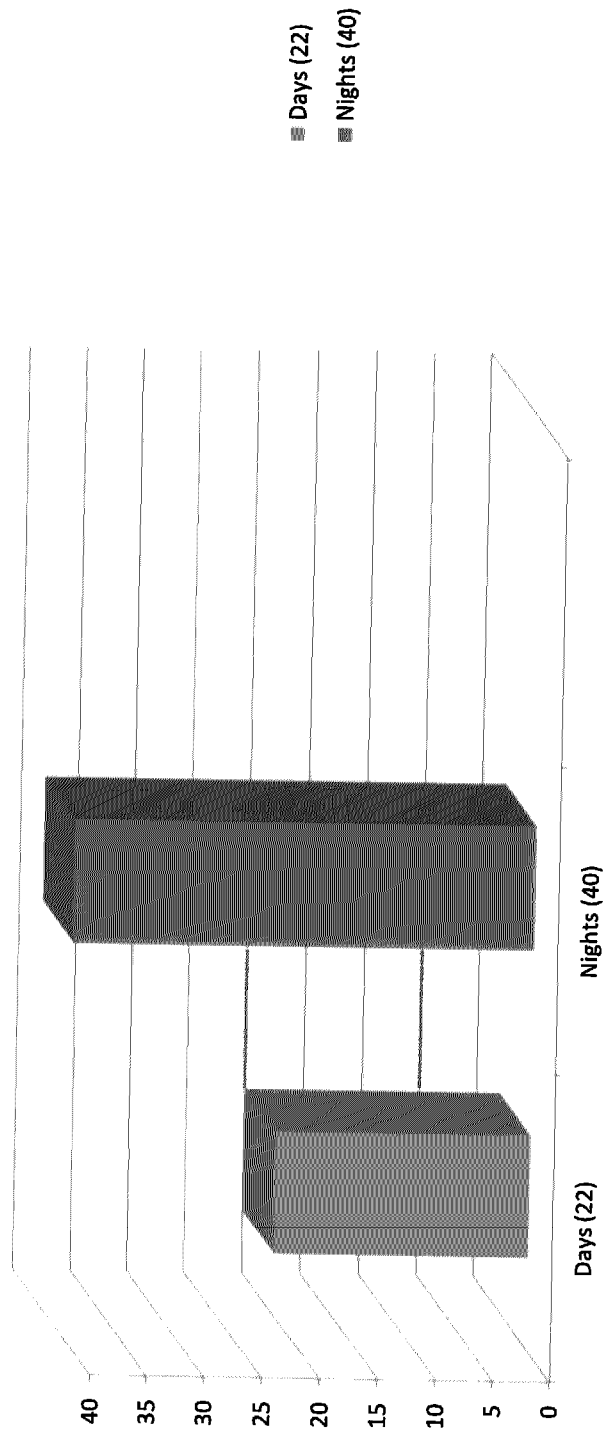




2017 DAY OF THE WEEK



USE OF FORCE BY SHIFT



TOTAL USE OF FORCE REPORTS FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

