POLICE DEPARTMENT

Date: 23 January 2023

To: Chief Kevin Booker

From: Captain Jason Huertas #8

Subject: Use of Force Analysis 2022

Pursuant to UICPD General Orders and CALEA Standard 4.2.4, an analysis of all reported Use of Force incidents and reportable firearm discharges occurring between January 1 and December 31, 2022, has been completed. The analysis was conducted to determine if any policy modifications, equipment upgrades, or adjustments to our training process are needed.

During 2022 there were a total of thirty-two **(32)** reported Uses of Force incidents involving thirty-five **(35)** suspects and thirty-six **(36)** officers which were subsequently reviewed by management staff with the appropriate Use of Force Report. Within the Use of Force incidents there was a total of one hundred-eleven **(111)** individual officer actions where force was utilized that were reviewed by management staff. By comparison, during 2021 a total of sixty-six **(66)** Uses of Force incidents took place.

Use of Force – Type of Force	2019	2020	2021	**2022**
Use of Firearm	0	0	0	0
Use of Taser – Probe and Drive Stun	4	1	4	7
Use of ASP	0	0	0	1
Use of OC	0	0	2	0
Use of Physical Force	9	3	50	72
Used Verbal Commands	DNA	DNA	DNA	16
Firearm - Aimed/Display	DNA	DNA	DNA	10
Taser – Aimed/Display	DNA	DNA	DNA	5
Actions Resulting in Injury	1	3	6	11
Total Reportable Use of Force Interactions	13	6	66*	111*
Force Based Complaints	2	0	2	0
Discharge Type	2019	2020	2021	**2022**

Firearms Discharge - Negligent	0	0	0	0

In an effort to adhere more closely national best standards practices, remain in compliance with CALEA standards and adhere to how court's view use of force actions by police, supervisors have been trained to record every involved officer, every officer's actions/interaction, including multiple engagements within the same incident as a separate use of force incident.

This is the first year UICPD has utilized Benchmark Analytics to track Use of Force incidents. Benchmark Analytics tracks Use of Force incidents by allowing each interaction by the officer to be listed. These interactions are classified differently than UICPD has done in the past. Within this report there has been an inclusion of previously unreported categories of force such as Use of Verbal Commands, handcuffing a subject, officer presence, a separation/inclusion of Firearm – Aimed/Display, Taser – Aimed/Display and several other categories.

*As an example, in 2021 there was a total of 66 reportable **Use of Force Interactions.** In 2022 there was a total of 111 reportable **Use of Force Interactions,** 72 of those being in the category of **Use of Physical Force.** In 2022, there would appear to be a 68.2% increase in the total reportable **Use of Force Interactions.** Within the **Use of Physical Force** category previously untracked categories such as Handcuffing (11) and a Physical Action-Other (3) are included along with Verbal Commands (16) being a new separate category. If we were to remove just those three previously untracked categories totaling (30), the new **Total Reportable Use of Force Interactions** would be (81). This means that in 2022, the actual increase is 22.73% in the total reportable **Use of Force Interactions.***

Data:

The 2022 Data revealed the following:

- Physical Force (Take-down/Emergency handcuffing) was the most common use of force.
- The suspect's age ranged from 13 to 65 compared to 28 to 48 years of age in 2021.
- 0% in the use of OC spray as a less-than lethal weapon during the incidents. (0)
- 86% of the individuals were male compared to the 100% in 2021 incidents. (30)
- 14% of the individuals were female compared to the 15% in 2021 incidents. (5)
- 6% of the individuals were White compared to 25.9% 2021 incidents. (2)

- 77% of the individuals were Black compared to 66% in 2021 incidents. (27)
- 17% of the individuals were Hispanic compared to 7.4% in 2021 incidents. (6)
- 23% of the individuals were under the influence of alcohol or drugs during the incident. (8)
- 23% of the individuals were evaluated with possible mental health issues. (8)
- 0% of suspects displayed a weapon. (0)
- 42% of the involved officers had more than one incident in 2022. (15)
- 100% of the incidents occurred between 0003 – 2224 hours. (27)
- 40% of the incidents resulted in felony arrest. (14)
- 11% of the suspects battered or attempted to batter the police officer. (4)
- 14% of the incidents resulted in a firearm/Taser having to be deployed, but not used. (15)
- 0% of the incidents involved a student, faculty, or staff member. (0)

Analysis:

Force with weapons -

There was a total of eight (8) incidents of force used where a weapon was used on a subject as a control method in 2022. There were fifteen (15) incidents of force used where the display/aiming of a firearm/taser were used as a control method. In 2022, UICPD officers used a weapon in 21% of the reported use of force incidents.

Physical Force -

There was a total of seventy-two (72) incidents of force used where UICPD officers used physical force with no weapon 2022. UICPD officers used Physical Force (No Weapon) in 65% of the reported use of force incidents.

Actions Resulting in Injury -

UICPD Officer actions resulting in injury increased from six (6) to eleven (11) incidents. In 2022, 10% of the total of the individual actions taken by UICPD officers, an individual was injured as a result.

Force Based Complaints -

There were zero (0) force-based complaints in 2022.

Conclusion:

According to the reported use of force incidents there would appear to be an increase in the use of force by UICPD officers. The increase in reported incidents is correct but because of recent training in 2022, the way that UICPD is tracking these incidents has changed. In an effort to adhere more closely to national best standards practices and remain in compliance with CALEA standards, continual in-service training has continued with this topic. Supervisors have been trained to record every involved officer, every officer's actions, including multiple engagements within the same incident as a separate use of force incident. Within this report there has been an inclusion of previously unreported categories of force such as Use of Verbal Commands, Firearm - Aimed/Display and Taser – Aimed/Display. This was not done in the same manner in the past, which would account for the increase.

Recommendations (Impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment & training):

Based on the analysis into the data as well as policy and procedures regarding use of force, the following recommendations should apply:

- There will be future changes to the way Use of Force incidents are tracked to more closely align with Benchmark Analytics system definitions.
- Continue to emphasize in training the use of de-escalation practices.
- Continue with the annual in-service training on use of force techniques, policy updates, officer safety, scenario-based training and use of force reporting guidelines.
- Continue to monitor national law enforcement use of force cases to identify possible deficiencies in current policy.

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