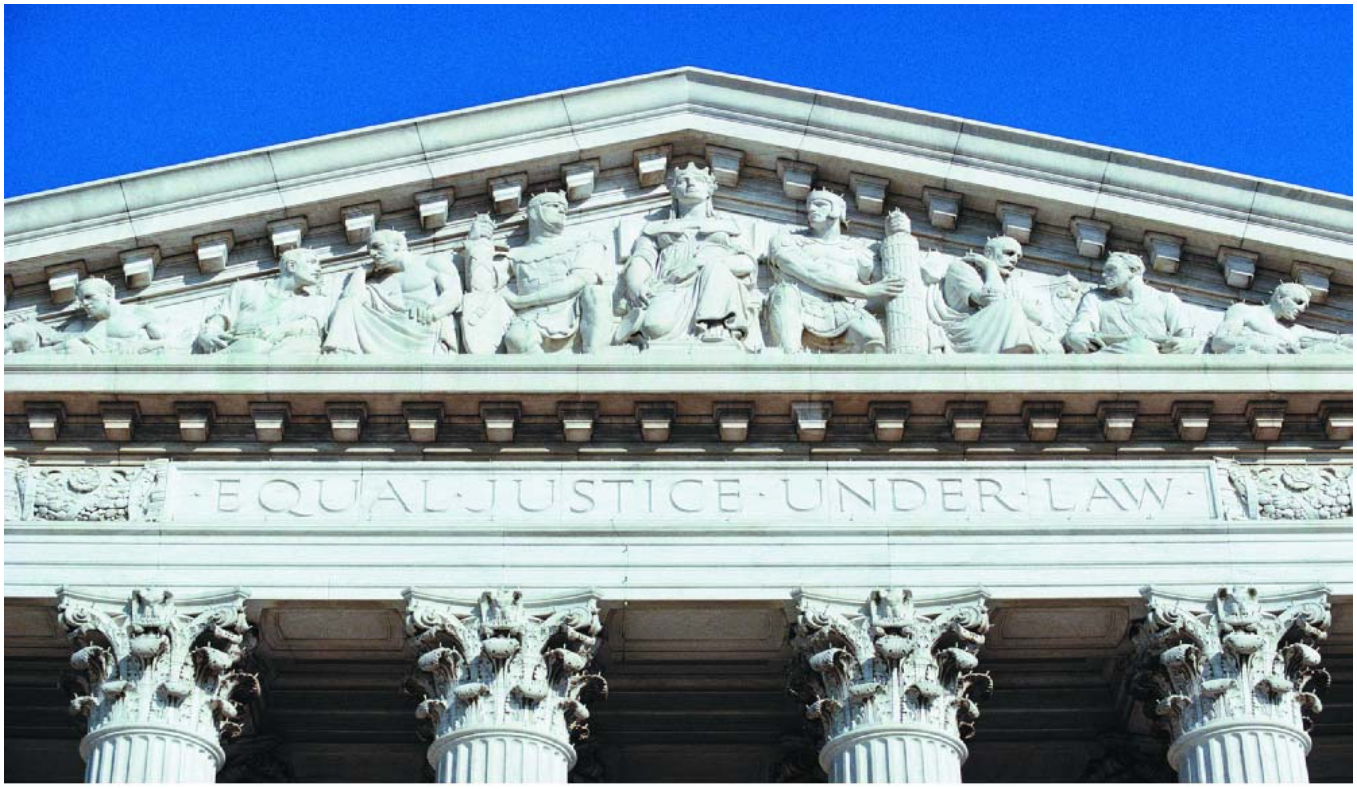


POLICE USE OF FORCE IN AMERICA

2001

International Association of Chiefs of Police

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. PROJECT GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Since its inception in 1995, the National Police Use of Force Database project has sought to improve the manner in which law enforcement agencies capture, maintain, analyze, and utilize use of force data. The project has four principal objectives:

- *Research and standardize definitions and parameters for a use of force continuum including physical, impact, chemical, electronic, and firearm force by law enforcement officers.*

- *Design, produce and disseminate a use of force software package and provide technical assistance to enhance local agency capacities to gather, maintain, and report use of force incidents and complaints.*

- *Utilize state associations of chiefs of police as statewide pilot agencies, capitalizing on their role to enhance local agency participation in the IACP database program, and extend their leadership in this critical policy area.*

- *Accept use of force incident and complaint data anonymously from local agencies to create an IACP National Use of Force Database that can answer questions from the public, the media, and the law enforcement community.*

II. FINDINGS FROM THE DATA

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) National Police Use of Force Database is the first substantial aggregation of state, county and local law enforcement use of force data. What follows are some of the recent and noteworthy findings from the data. Information in this report is based on years 1991-2000[1] representing a composite population of 149,940,551; 45,913,161 calls for service (CFS); 177,215 use of force incidents, and 8,082 use of force complaints. In some cases single data years are represented to show current levels of use of force. In other cases, multiple years are grouped to provide a larger sample of incidents.

- <u>How often do police use force?</u>

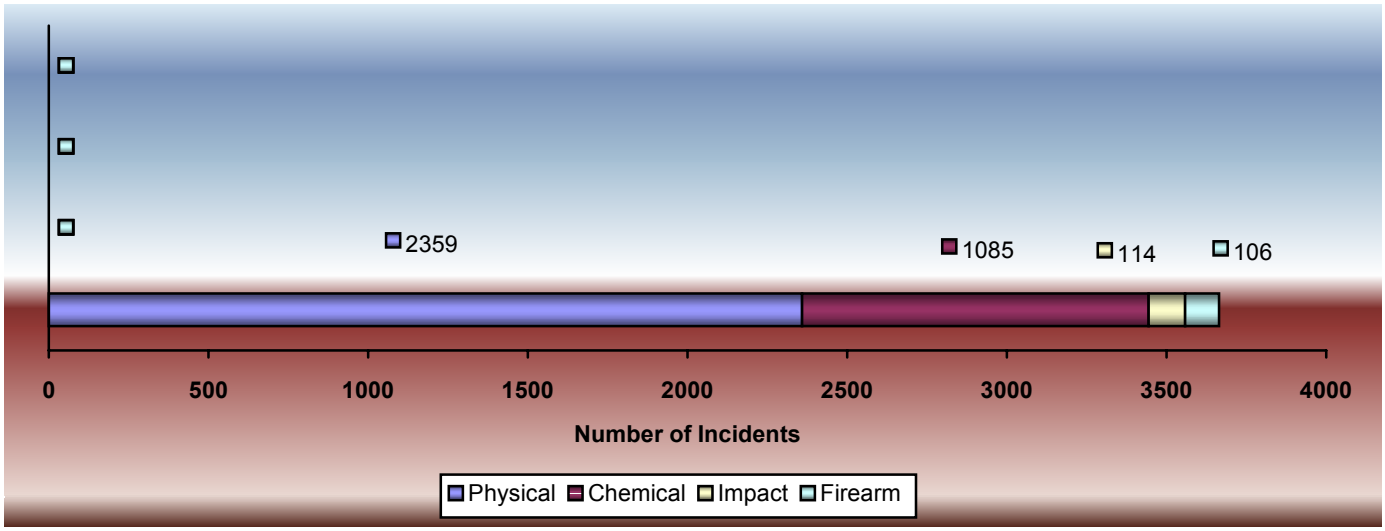
  Data for 1999, the last year for which complete data from participating agencies is available, shows that ***police used force at a rate of 3.61***

[1] While the project began in 1995, participating agencies have contributed data from earlier years as far back as 1991.

times per 10,000 calls-for-service. This translates to a rate of use of force of 0.0361%. ***Expressed another way, police did not use force 99.9639% of the time***. Data on the calculated rates of police use of force are presented in Table 10 (on page 12).

❑ How much force is used?

IACP tracks the most commonly used force by both subjects and police. The street continuum tracks the actual progression of type of force, employed by either officers or subjects. ***From 1999-2000, physical force was the most common force used by officers, followed by chemical force and then impact.*** The use of chemical force, primarily OC products (i.e., pepper spray), was greater than the combined totals for electronic, impact and firearm force.



Total Officer Use of Force by Force Type
1999 – 2000

❑ Are police using force differently today than in years past?

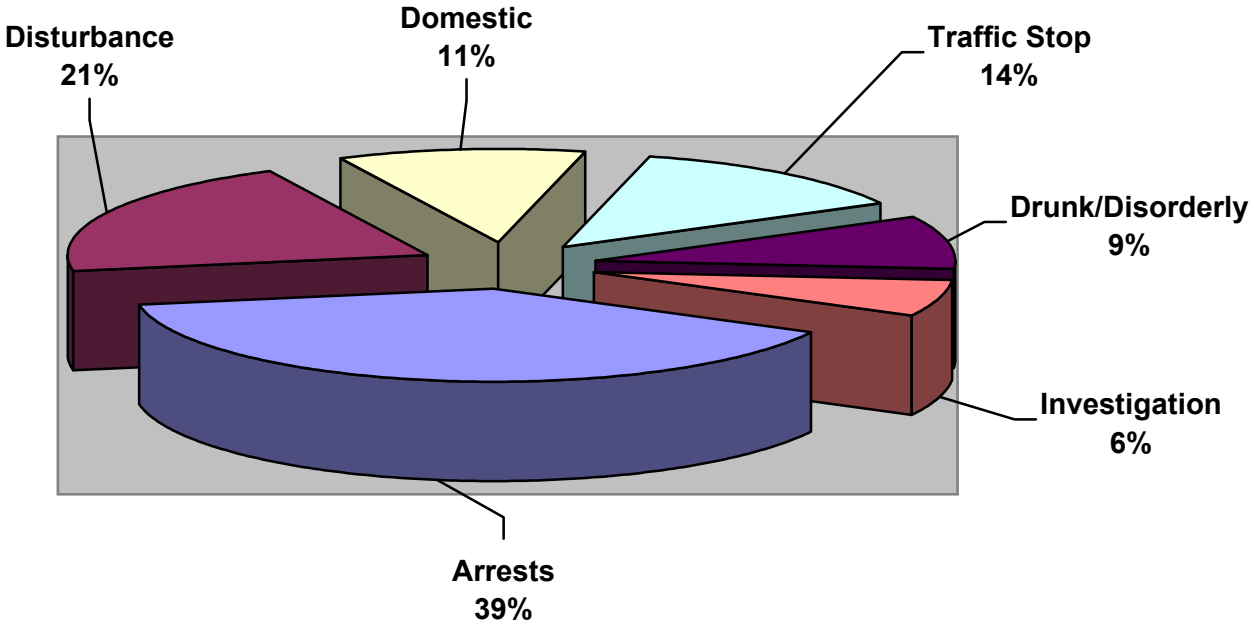
Data from years 1995 – 2000 shows that the historical street continuum for officers was physical force, chemical force and firearm force. At that time, the ratio between the frequency of physical force incidents to chemical force incidents was about 13 to 1, while the ratio between physical and firearm was 16 to 1. Between 1999–2000, the ratio of physical to chemical was about 2 to 1, while the ratio of physical to firearm was about 22 to 1. Thus, as officer use of chemical force has increased, firearm use has decreased.

- Can "excessive" force be measured?

  The IACP has created a measure of excessive force that assumes a force-related complaint, sustained as alleged equals an incident of excessive force. Between 1994 and 2000, of the 7,495 force-related complaints reported to the project, 750 were sustained. This total number of sustained force-related complaints was produced by a total of 174,820 total reported incidents. Expressed as a percentage of total incidents, ***excessive force was used 0.42% of the time***. Again looking at this another way, excessive force was not used in 99.583% of all reported cases. Complete data on calculated rates of excessive use of force are presented in Table 8 (on page 10).

- In what circumstance is force used?

  Arrests were the most frequent circumstance of use of force in data years 1999 – 2000. Of the reported incidents for these years, which included circumstance descriptors, 39% were arrest related. The next largest category was disturbance with 21% of use of force incidents, and traffic stops with 14%. Complete data on Officer Use of Force by Circumstance is presented in Table 14 (on page 17).



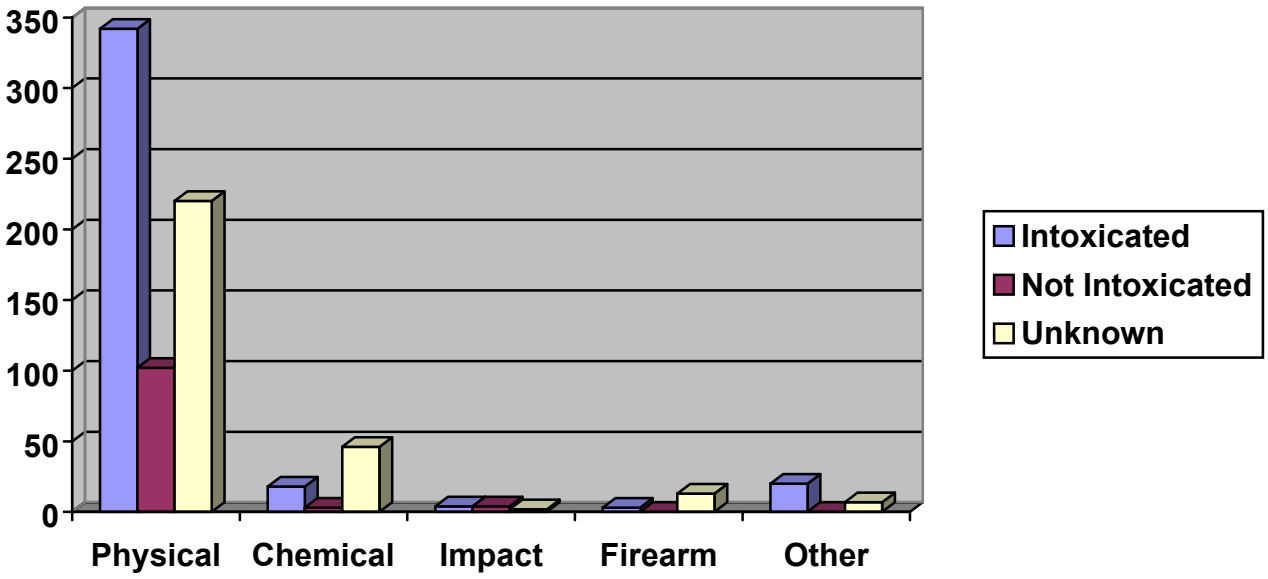
Percent Officer Use of Force
By Circumstance of Encounter
(1999 – 2000)

- What are the racial characteristics of use of force incidents?

  From 1995 to 2000 there were 8,148 reported incidents in which the contributors included racial descriptors for both the involved officers and subjects. Of this total, 3,169, or 39% involved white officers using force on white subjects, 3,622, or 44% involved white officers using force on African American subjects, 585, or 7% involved African American officers using force on African American subjects and 277, or 3.4% involved African American officers using force on white subjects. Data for officer use of force by race is presented in Table 19 (on page 22). Specific data on inter vs. intra racial officer/subject force incidents is presented in Table 48 (on page 45).

- Subject Use of Drugs/Alcohol as a Use of Force Indicator During Traffic Stops

  Subject intoxication appears to be a substantial predictor of police use of force during traffic stops. Where both force and intoxication information is available (838 incidents during the period 1995 to 2000) 46% of all use of force incidents occurred where the subject was intoxicated or under the influence of drugs.



Subject Use of Force during Traffic Stops
Intoxicated vs. Not Intoxicated Subjects
(1995-2000)

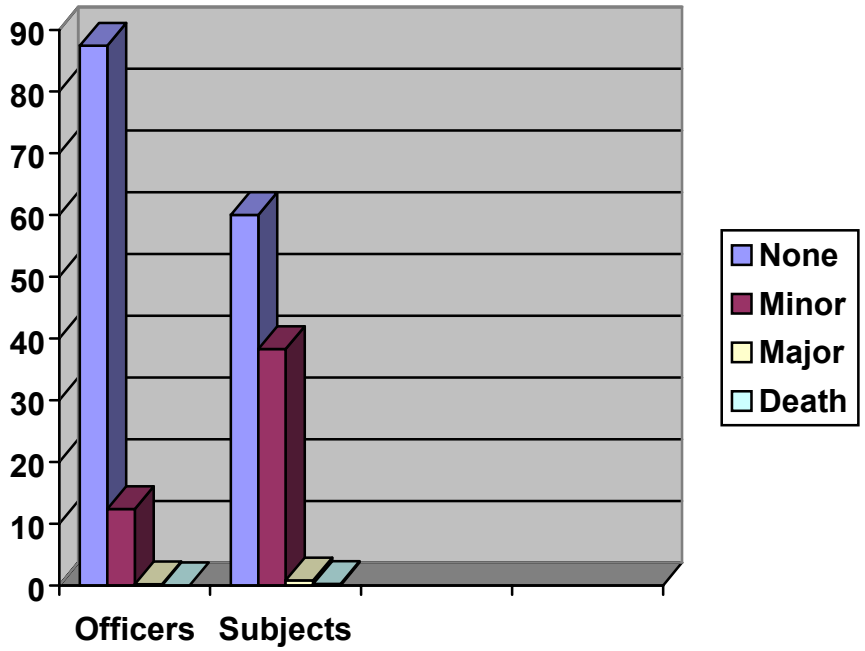
- Subject Use of 'Other' Types of Force During Traffic Stops

  Intoxicated drivers are almost three times as likely to engage officers in use of force other than physical, chemical, electronic, impact or firearm, than subjects who are either not intoxicated or whose state of intoxication is unknown. The predominant subject weapon in such encounters is the automobile used in 43% of such cases, followed by knives and baseball bats, each used in 11% of all such reported cases. Complete data on subject intoxication and types of force used during traffic stops is presented in Tables 60 and 61 (on page 56).

- Who gets injured – and how seriously – when force is used?

  Between 1999 and 2000, 3,577 incidents were reported that included data on force-related officer injuries. During this period, the majority of officers, some 87%, suffered no injuries from their encounters. Minor injuries were reported by 12% of these officers and less than one percent of these officers reported major injuries. No officer deaths during this period were reported.

  Subject injury outcomes were reported for 2,427 incidents between 1999 and 2000. Uninjured subjects accounted for 60% of the total. Subjects with minor injuries comprised 38%; subjects with major injuries were reported at less than one percent. Five subject deaths were reported.



Percent Officer/Subject Injuries by Severity (1999-2000)

As shown below, officer injuries related to the use of chemical and impact force substantially exceed subject injuries during the same time period. Complete data on officer and subject injuries are presented starting with Tables 27 (on page 26) and 42 (on page 37), respectively.

Numbers of Officer/Subject Injuries
Comparison by Officer Force Type

1999 – 2000

Type of Force	Officer Injuries	Percent	Subject Injuries	Percent
Physical	297	66.15	813	85.22
Chemical	109	24.27	94	9.85
Electronic	0	0	0	0
Impact	35	7.80	27	2.83
Firearm	8	1.78	20	2.1
Totals	449	100	954	100

- ❑ What is the involvement of emotionally disturbed (EDS) subjects?

Based on 111 incidents involving emotionally disturbed subjects, between 1995 and 2000, a full 58% of female EDS were involved in use of force incidents relating to their arrest, as opposed to only 52% of male EDS. This is particularly of interest because in general, male EDS outnumbered female EDS by over 2 to 1. Second only to arrests were disturbance-related calls, in which the intra-gender percentages for male and female EDS was roughly equal, at 41% to 39% respectively. Again this was despite the fact that the actual number of male subjects for this circumstance exceeded the numbers for female subjects by almost 3 to 1. Overall, calls related to EDS attempted suicides accounted for 31% of the total specific incident circumstances for all genders (including unreported genders) Specific data on EDS is presented starting on page 40.

In addition to providing basic measurement of use of force, the database contains a variety of other information to allow IACP researchers the clarity to conduct in-depth analysis of the data. Data elements of interest included:

- ❑ Officer age, education, gender
- ❑ Officer race/ethnicity
- ❑ Incident characteristics
- ❑ Complaint characteristics
- ❑ Department characteristics
- ❑ Jurisdictional demographics

III. PROJECT EVALUATION/FUTURE DIRECTION

The IACP continues to evaluate the progress and impact of the National Use of Force Database. The following are some of the key process/impact areas we are focusing on:

- ❑ Continued support to State Association of Chiefs of Police (SACOP) and local agencies

  SACOP is the underpinning of this effort. Support at the state level (highlighting the project at statewide meetings) and supporting local agencies to begin collecting data has been essential. Local agencies' capacity to capture, maintain, analyze, and report on local force usage is also critical.

- ❑ The Future of the National Database

  A survey of agencies in receipt of the software has been completed and information from that survey will be use to inform and redirect project activities where necessary. While the database is not currently representative of the more than 18,769 police departments in the United States, it is representative in terms of the populations represented by contributing jurisdictions as a percentage of the total population of the United States. Data representation is discussed more completely in Section VI, later in this summary.

IV. SIGNIFICANT PROJECT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The first two data reporting years of the National Use of Force Database Project (1996-1997; supported by a joint grant from the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics) allowed the IACP to create a national advisory group, create standardized definitions for all applications of force, and design a software package to facilitate use of force data collection.

Since 1998 this project has been supported exclusively by the IACP. During this period, staff focused on gathering state level support for the database, implementing the software in the field, and creating a prototype national use of force report using data contributed by local agencies. Specific accomplishments include:

- ❑ **Local Level**

  From 1996 to 2000, over ***2,500 state, county and local law enforcement agencies have requested the IACP software*** to gain clearer understanding of use of force trends and issues. The software captures information on subject force, officer force, use of force

outcomes/injuries, a number of pertinent officer and suspect demographics, and related complaint data.

- **State Level**

  State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP) in ***Arkansas, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia*** are serving as the lead agency in their state to expand the number of local agencies achieving full participation in the use of force project. Local agencies within these states receive guidance and support from these associations as they sign on to the database program.

- **National Level**

  Since project inception (1995), a total of **564** agencies have provided anonymous and voluntary use of force incident/complaint data to the IACP. This data consists ***of 45,913,161 calls-for-service, 177,215 use of force incidents and 8,082 use of force-related citizen complaints***. The IACP utilizes this data to craft annual use of force updates for the law enforcement community, the media, and the public. A detailed summary of data contributions by data year is presented in Table 2 (on page 3).

  The IACP Use of Force reporting software has been recognized by CALEA as meeting or exceeding the current CALEA standards for police use of force reporting and is in use by many departments seeking accreditation.

V. INDEPENDENT CORROBORATION OF PRINCIPLE FINDINGS

In March 2001, the Department of Justice, through its Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) released the results of its *1999 National Survey on Contacts Between the Police and the Public*. In this comprehensive analysis of police/citizen contacts, BJS reported that less than one percent of all such contacts involved either use of force or the threat to use force.

IACP has previously released the results in 1996 and 1999 of the ongoing National Police Use of Force Database survey, which showed similar values for the frequencies of police use of force. The current baseline figure for the rate of police use of force is 3.61 for every 10,000 dispatched calls-for-service. This results in a rate of police use of force of less than one percent, consistent with BJS findings.

Despite the significant differences in study methodology, the fact that both sets of results converge on the same low values for frequencies of police use of force provides a convincing argument that overall levels of police use of force are extremely low.

VI. DATA REPRESENTATION

Data contributed for the years 1991–2000 represent a population of 149,940,551; 45,913,161 calls-for-service; 177,215 use of force incidents; and 8,082 use of force complaints.

As a work in progress, the IACP National Police Use of Force Database has always had the ultimate goal of presenting a nationally representative picture of police and subject use of force in America. There are two basic ways to approach this goal. The first is to receive use of force data from a representative sample of reporting departments. Sampling theory suggests that a statistically valid sample should consist of no less than 10% of a given population. At that rate, this project would require data contributions from 1,700 departments in order to construct a sample, which is nationally representative of police departments nationwide.

The second method is to achieve national representation in terms of the civilian population represented by comparing the combined jurisdictions of the contributing departments, to the total civilian population of the United States.

The United States Census Bureau data from the 2000 Census puts the population of the United States at 281,421,906. The sum of jurisdiction sizes reported to the IACP for the year 2000 was 81,710,260. ***Thus, the IACP use of force data for the year 2000 represents approximately 30% of the entire US population.***

I. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

PROJECT ORIGINS

To fulfill the legislative mandate of Public Law 193-322, the **Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994**, IACP received funding from the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the National Institute of Justice (from 1995 to 1997) to assemble a national database on police use of force. This project, now funded exclusively by the IACP, has resulted in the development of a unique, automated data collection software package, implemented largely through the support of the IACP Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP).

DESIGN AND APPROACH

The IACP software provides an automated data capture system for local departments to analyze their specific uses of force and force-related complaints. The program makes the data collection software available free of charge to any interested department. Three types of records may be contributed to the project: **Summary Records** include descriptive statistics of community and department demographics, types of use of force policies in effect and absolute numbers of force-related incidents and complaints. **Individual Incident** data consists of detailed records of specific incidents, which can include statistical data on the involved officer(s), subject(s), and third party(ies). Finally, **Complaint Records** provide data on force-related complaints and their outcomes.

From the universe of software recipients, a smaller proportion contributes actual data to the project. Because data contributions are self-initiated at the local level, completely voluntary, and preclude any identifying information, the aggregate responses can be considered a self-selected sample of the law enforcement community. Originally, seven pilot states, through their respective State Associations of Chiefs of Police and the support of the IACP SACOP Division, contributed data to the project: Arkansas, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington (state), and the U.S. Border Patrol. More recently, the states of Illinois, Rhode Island, Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, as well as the District of Columbia have also provided data support.

DEFINITIONS OF USE OF FORCE

The IACP use of force project defines force as ***"that amount of effort required by police to compel compliance from an unwilling subject."*** Based on that general definition, data on physical, chemical, impact, electronic, and firearm force is collected.

The IACP defines excessive use of force as ***"the application of an amount and/or frequency of force greater than that required to compel compliance from a willing or unwilling subject."*** Reports of excessive use of force from citizen or department complaints against officers that are investigated and adjudicated (sustained) as alleged are counted as excessive force incidents in the IACP database. The IACP has developed a baseline rate of excessive use of police force: the rate of excessive force

per 10,000 incidents. We have calculated a composite rate for all contributing jurisdictions as a framework for a national average. In future reporting periods, IACP hopes to present this rate as a function of discrete jurisdictional size, in the same manner as the IACP baseline rate for police use of force is currently reported.

DATA CONTRIBUTIONS

All data submitted by police agencies is on a voluntary and anonymous basis. As such, the number of data contributions varies from year to year. Data reported to the project is contributed primarily by municipal police departments. Contributions have also been received from special purpose departments (for example; campus, gaming commission and park police) and county police organizations as well. The IACP has made an effort, during the last year, to collect data from larger departments where levels of force related data might be commensurately higher. Data contributions received, for data years 1999 through 2000 by agency type, are presented below:

Table 1

DATA CONTRIBUTIONS BY TYPE OF AGENCY

1999-2000

AGENCY TYPE	PERCENT TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS – 1999	PERCENT TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS – 2000
Federal	0%	2%
State Police	14%	1%
County Police	14%	6%
Municipal Police	67%	81%
Sheriffs Department	0%	5%
Special Purpose	5%	5%
Totals	**100%**	**100%**

Table 2

DATA CONTRIBUTIONS

1991-2000

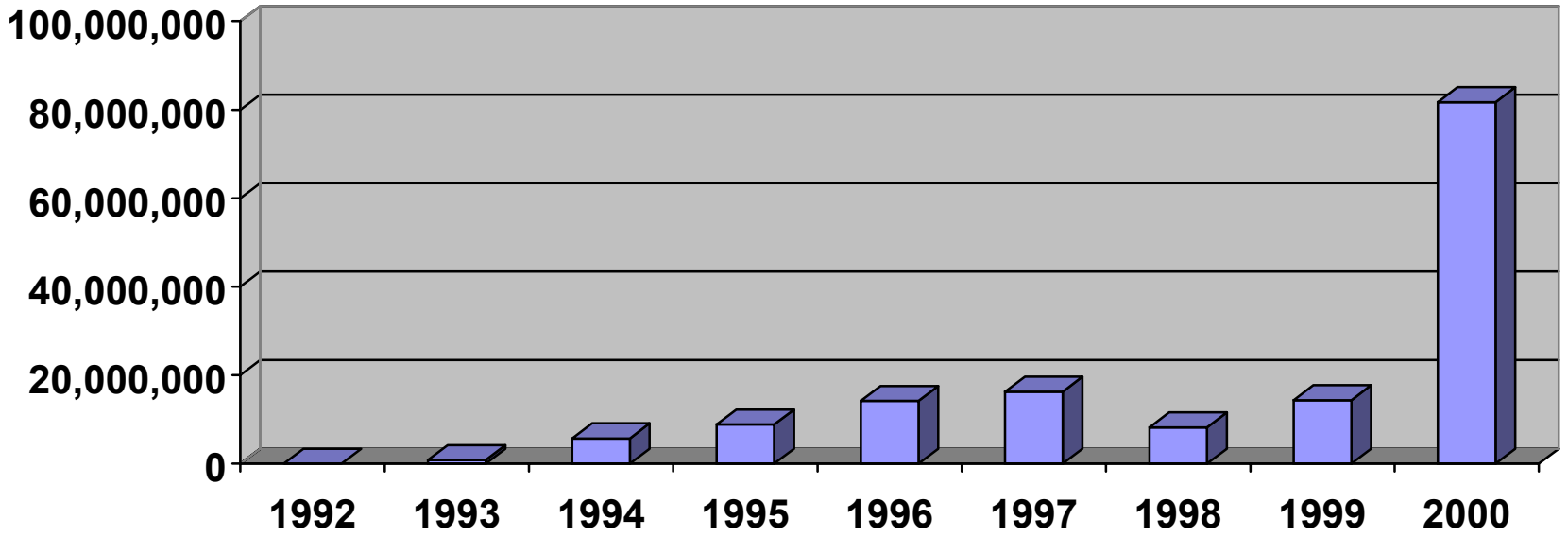
Data Year	Summaries	Population	CFS	Incidents(G)	Incidents(S)	Complaints(G)	Complaints(S)	Total Incidents	Total Complaints
1991	0	0	0	128	0	126	0	128	126
1992	0	0	0	132	0	133	0	132	133
1993	1	800,000	600,000	135	0	136	1	135	137
1994	89	5,712,315	4,543,535	250	32	209	2	282	211
1995	112	8,828,137	3,416,600	54,499	250	2,575	21	54,749	2,596
1996	30	14,148,281	10,217,183	47,276	4,479	2,179	29	51,755	2,208
1997	53	16,245,521	5,265,103	44,341	2,817	1,973	53	47,158	2,026
1998	30	8,178,994	1,212,686	1,306	1,542	170	30	2,848	200
1999	21	14,317,043	1,856,931	1,467	760	190	21	2,227	211
2000	228	81,710,260	18,801,123	887	16,914	6	228	17,801	234
Totals	**564**	**149,940,551**	**45,913,161**	**150,421**	**26,794**	**7,697**	**385**	**177,215**	**8,082**
Mean	**56.4**	**14,994,056**	**4,591,316**	**15,042**	**2,679**	**76.97**	**39**	**17,721**	**808**

NOTE:
1) Raw data
2) Summary data for 2000 includes 24 standard contributions and 204 Customer Survey Responses
3) Total Reporting Departments = 564 + 1 (for year 2001) = 565
4) G=General Incidents, S=Summary Incidents
5) While the project began in 1995, data contributions were received for data years 1991 through 1994

Table 3

US POPULATION REPRESENTED BY REPORT YEAR

1992-2000

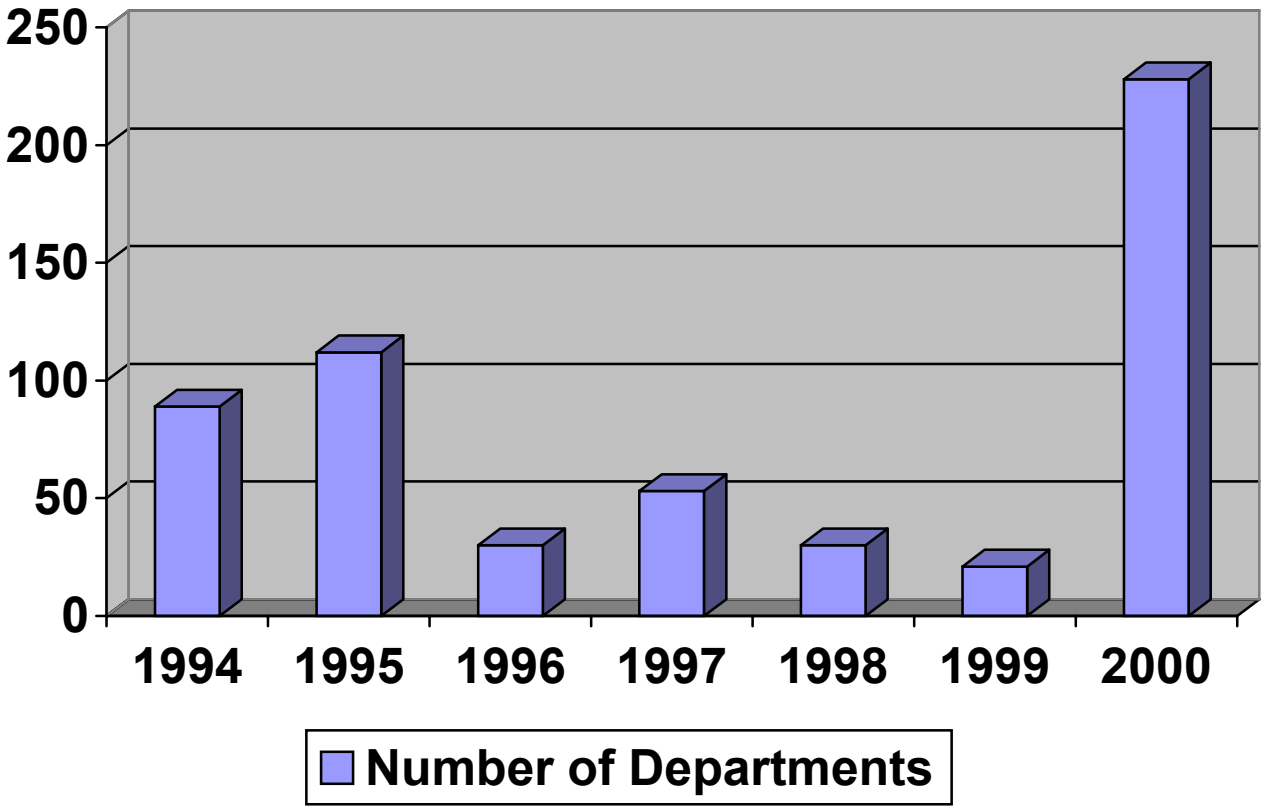


Note: Total US Population (as of Year 2000) = 281,421,906 (per 2000 US Census Data)

Table 4

CONTRIBUTING DEPARTMENTS

1994 – 2000



Note: Agencies can submit data incrementally per data year. 1999 and 2000 data contributions are considered partial.

II. USE OF FORCE POLICIES – PARTICIPATING AGENCIES

Since the inception of the IACP project in 1995, contributing departments have demonstrated an increase in the numbers and types of departmental policies used to regulate and manage police use of force. The continued use of less than lethal force can be tracked by department policies governing their use, as well as by the number and types of incidents in which they are used. For example, in 1998, 87% of all reporting departments did not allow the use of MACE by officers. This was up from 70% of reporting departments in 1996. In contrast, 97% of responding departments approved the use of resin (OC products) during the same period, up from 82% of respondents in 1996. Complete policy data can be found in Appendix B.

III. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POLICE USE OF FORCE DATA

Use of force data represented in the following tables are broken down as a function of jurisdiction size and depict the number of contributions per jurisdictional size range. Rates of police use of force per 10,000 responded to (dispatched) calls-for-service per jurisdictional range are also presented. Both the discrete rate (per cohort per year) and the average rate of all contributing cohorts per year are presented in Tables 5 through 11, below.

Table 5

FORCE INCIDENTS BY NUMBER OF FULL-TIME SWORN OFFICERS

1995-2000

Cohort	Sworn Officers	Departments	Reported Calls-for-Service	Total Incidents	Mean of Calls-for Service	Mean of Incidents
1	1 – 20	32	235,988	305	7,375	9.531
2	21 – 40	39	1,420,719	517	36,429	13.256
3	41 – 80	68	1,883,742	6,971	27,702	103.574
4	81 – 120	22	962,015	1,656	43,727	75.27
5	121 – 160	18	774,041	1,756	43,002	97.5
6	161 – 180	2	153,300	155	-	-
7	181 – 280	8	831,672	1,030	103,959	128.75
8	281 – 500	23	4,142,561	3,872	180,111	168.347
9	501 – 1000	8	2,439,286	2,852	304,910	356.5
10	1001 – 2000	13	6,096,061	2,915	468,928	224
11	> 2001	5	9,203,579	2,242	1,840,715	448.4
Totals		**238**	**28,142,964**	**24,271**		

NOTES: (The above table includes only data from the Department Summary contributions which had non-zero and non-null data for the number of full time sworn officers, the number of calls-for-service and the total number of use of force incidents of all types.) As such it is a subset of the total summary data contributions, some of which are missing data in one or more of these fields. This table does not include data from individual incident, officer or subject tables.

Table 6

FORCE INCIDENTS AND CALLS-FOR-SERVICE PER NUMBER OF SWORN OFFICERS

1995-2000

Sworn Officers	% Reported Calls-for-Service	% Total Incidents
1 – 20	0.8	1
21 – 40	5	2
41 – 80	7	29
81 – 120	3	7
121 – 160	3	7
161 – 180	0.2	1
181 – 280	3	4
281 – 500	15	16
501 – 1000	9	12
1001 – 2000	21	12
> 2001	33	9.
Totals	**100**	**100**

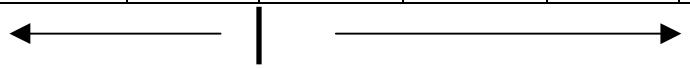
NOTE: The above table includes only data from the Department Summary contributions which had non-zero and non-null data for the number or full time sworn officers the number of calls-for-service and the total numbers of use of force incidents of all types. As such it is a subset of the total summary data contributions, some of which are missing data in one or more of these fields. This table does not include data from individual incident, officer or subject tables.

Table 7

POLICE USE OF FORCE PER 10,000 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE BY POPULATION SERVED

1994–2000 (Partial)

Cohort	Jurisdiction Size	Agencies Reporting 1994	Agencies Reporting 1995	Agencies Reporting 1996	Agencies Reporting 1997	Agencies Reporting 1998	Agencies Reporting 1999	Agencies Reporting 2000	Rate 94	Rate 95	Rate 96	Rate 97	Rate 98	Rate 99
1	0 – 15,000	49	51	3	16	3	5	61	3.86	4.00	0.35	1.32	2.25	14.73
2	15,001 – 35,000	15	27	8	13	5	6	48	3.33	5.93	5.82	2.98	7.60	4.10
3	35,001 – 55,000	2	4	1	1	1	0	31	5.01	2.61	0.28	4.63	4.83	0.00
4	55,001 – 85,000	9	7	2	3	1	0	21	2.76	2.52	2.62	3.09	2.08	0.00
5	85,001 – 170,000	3	5	1	3	1	1	13	3.88	9.53	0.00	4.15	2.75	0.00
6	170,001 – 500,000	8	6	4	5	1	2	19	4.33	5.42	5.90	4.31	5.49	0.28
7	500,001 – 1,000,000	2	3	5	4	0	1	10	1.19	2.94	1.92	0.76	0.0	8.02
8	1,000,001 –99,000,000	0	2	2	3	0	2	10	0.00	0.61	0.19	6.98	8.63	1.75
Subtotal		88	111	26	48	12	17	213	3.045	4.195	2.14	3.53	4.24	3.61
Subtotal	Incident Data Only	0	0	0	1	14								
Subtotal	Missing Data	0	0	7	19	2								
Totals		**88**	**111**	**33**	**57**	**28**								



Legacy (proof of concept) Data **Project Start**

NOTE: 2000 is an active data collection year: departments continue to make contributions. Data excludes contributions in which individual force types were not reported.

(Report Date: 18 April 2001 – Raw Data – Subject to Change)

Table 8

TYPE OF FORCE USED BY OFFICERS

1994-2000

Year	Other	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Totals
1994	0	925	55	0	18	185	**1,183**
1995	0	36,736	1,493	0	288	2,284	**40,801**
1996	0	33,233	2,986	209	494	2,351	**39,273**
1997	3	30,289	3,743	7	306	1,860	**36,208**
1998	25	1,501	1,241	5	109	80	**2,961**
1999	44	1,293	773	12	110	88	**2,320**
2000 *	31	816	372	1	37	44	**1,301**
Totals	**103**	**104,793**	**10,663**	**234**	**1,362**	**6,892**	**124,047**
Mean	**14.71**	**14,970.43**	**1,523.29**	**33.43**	**194.57**	**984.57**	

Note: The highest degree of force is the one that is counted in cases where multiple types of force were employed. That is, officers using both physical and impact force in a given incident would appear in the above table as using impact force.

- Data excludes contributions in which individual force types were not reported.
- Low contributions for years 1995 through 1996 reflect legacy contributions made before project inception.

*Active data collection year, total displayed reflects only contributions received as of April 2001.

Table 9

RATE OF POLICE USE OF FORCE PER 10,000 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE BY JURISDICTIONAL SIZE

1998

Population Group	Other	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	**Totals**
1	0.00	1.39	0.72	0.00	0.14	0.00	**2.25**
2	0.00	6.27	0.81	0.00	0.35	0.17	**7.60**
3	0.00	3.11	1.07	0.00	0.54	0.11	**4.83**
4	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	**2.08**
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.75	**2.75**
6	0.00	2.18	2.94	0.00	0.25	0.12	**5.49**
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
8	0.00	5.59	2.90	0.00	0.38	0.05	**8.93**

Note: This report examines incidents of use of force by police officers. It uses the highest degree of force by each officer involved in an incident to determine the rankings.

POPULATION GROUP LEGEND

Group	Range
1	0-15,000
2	15,001-35,000
3	35,001-55,000
4	55,001-85,000
5	85,001-170,000
6	170,001-500,000
7	500,001-1,000,000
8	1,000,001-99,999,999

Table 10

RATE OF POLICE USE OF FORCE PER 10,000 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE BY JURISDICTIONAL SIZE

1999

Population Group	Other	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	**Totals**
1	0.00	13.39	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00	**14.73**
2	0.00	2.45	1.54	0.00	0.05	0.05	**4.10**
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	**0.28**
7	0.00	0.00	8.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	**8.02**
8	0.00	0.72	0.46	0.00	0.49	0.08	**1.75**

Note: This report examines incidents of use of force by police officers. It uses the highest degree of force by each officer involved in an incident to determine the rankings.

POPULATION GROUP LEGEND

Group	Range
1	0-15,000
2	15,001-35,000
3	35,001-55,000
4	55,001-85,000
5	85,001-170,000
6	170,001-500,000
7	500,001-1,000,000
8	1,000,001-99,999,999

Table 11

RATE OF POLICE USE OF FORCE PER 10,000 CALLS-FOR-SERVICE BY JURISDICTIONAL SIZE

2000

Population Group	Other	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	**Totals**
1	0.00	1.31	0.27	0.00	0.03	0.03	**1.63**
2	0.00	0.86	0.95	0.00	0.17	0.34	**2.33**
3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	**1.04**
4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	**0.30**
6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**

Note: This report examines incidents of use of force by police officers. It uses the highest degree of force by each officer involved in an incident to determine the rankings.

POPULATION GROUP LEGEND

Group	Range
1	0-15,000
2	15,001-35,000
3	35,001-55,000
4	55,001-85,000
5	85,001-170,000
6	170,001-500,000
7	500,001-1,000,000
8	1,000,001-99,999,999

IV. DEFINING AND MEASURING EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE

The IACP defines excessive police use of force as:

> "***The application of an amount and/or frequency of force greater than that required to compel compliance from a (willing or unwilling) subject.***"

Because the baseline levels of force required to secure compliance from an unwilling subject are generally defined both administratively and by statute, the test of whether a particular use of force incident is, or is not, excessive can be determined by the administrative and/or civil outcomes of the incident investigation or complaint. We have examined the citizen force-related complaints to identify those cases in which alleged excessive police use of force was adjudicated (sustained). These complaints were then designated as instances of excessive police use of force and analysis was performed to identify additional statistical characteristics of these events.

Between 1994 and 2000 there were 150,026 police use of force incidents reported to the project nationally by departments who also contributed accompanying complaints (as of April 2001). Of these, 750 incidents resulted in citizen or department originated complaints of excessive use of force that were subsequently sustained as alleged. Thus, the percentage of excessive use of force during the reporting period was 0.42% of the total incidents. This calculates to a rate of 42 instances of excessive use of force per 10,000 incidents.

Table 12

FORCE RELATED CITIZEN COMPLAINTS

1994-2000

Type of Force	Total Complaints	Sustained Complaints	% Sustained
Physical	5,773	572	9.90%
Chemical	656	32	4.87%
Electronic	482	67	14.00%
Impact	844	74	8.76%
Firearm	557	5	0.90%
Totals	**8,312**	**750**	**9.02%**

V. USE OF FORCE BY CIRCUMSTANCE

Data on police use of force by the circumstance of the confrontation is presented in the following tables. The majority of use of force incidents was related to the arrest process and involved physical force. The use of chemical force, primarily OC products, was greater than the combined totals for electronic, impact, and firearm force combined.

Table 13

POLICE USE OF FORCE BY EVENT CIRCUMSTANCE

1995 –2000

CIRCUMSTANCE	FIREARM	PHYSICAL	CHEMICAL	ELECTRONIC	IMPACT	OTHER	TOTALS
Arrest Warrant	19	412	158	0	16	16	**621**
Disturbance	65	1,177	627	3	36	19	**1,927**
Domestic	18	655	326	1	16	11	**1,027**
Drunk in Public	2	541	201	0	7	7	**758**
Effecting Arrest	47	1,020	413	2	70	131	**1,683**
Field Arrest	6,053	97,028	6,008	8	709	19	**109,825**
Investigation	33	342	154	3	12	14	**558**
Prisoner Transport	1	77	31	1	6	6	**122**
Traffic Stop	37	713	281	1	31	20	**1,083**
TOTALS	**6,275**	**101,965**	**8,199**	**19**	**903**	**243**	**117,604**
MEAN	**697**	**11,329**	**911**	**2**	**100**	**27**	

Table 14

POLICE USE OF FORCE BY EVENT CIRCUMSTANCE

1999-2000

CIRCUMSTANCE	FIREARM	PHYSICAL	CHEMICAL	ELECTRONIC	IMPACT	OTHER	TOTALS
Arrest Warrant	7	151	68	0	8	13	**247**
Disturbance	37	459	259	0	19	13	**787**
Domestic	7	281	115	1	6	8	**418**
Drunk in Public	0	243	94	0	3	6	**346**
Effecting Arrest	8	406	189	0	46	118	**767**
Field Arrest	9	319	140	1	12	11	**492**
Investigation	18	127	85	1	3	9	**243**
Prisoner Transport	0	34	11	0	1	4	**50**
Traffic Stop	20	339	124	0	16	17	**516**
TOTALS	**106**	**2359**	**1085**	**3**	**114**	**199**	**3866**
MEAN	**12**	**262**	**121**	**0.333**	**13**	**22**	

VI. POLICE USE OF FORCE: OFFICER CHARACTERISTICS

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER EDUCATION LEVEL

Table 15 shows the force continuum and its application based on officer education beginning at less than 12 years through 18 years or more for the half decade 1995 through 2000. This data reflects the clustering of officers with 16 years of education as an outcome of historical department employment practices, which have encouraged the recruitment and retention of college educated officers. The most recent officer education data, from 1999 – 2000, indicates that officers with a college education tend to use less force of all types than officers with only a high school education.

Table 15

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER EDUCATION LEVEL

1995-2000

YEARS OF EDUCATION

	< 12	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**> 18**	**Totals**
Firearm Force	186	1,228	4	6	4	4,124	278	504	498	**6,832**
Physical Force	1,833	10,320	349	587	127	67,724	6,627	9,618	10,063	**107,248**
Chemical Force	753	2,675	138	207	49	3,531	358	552	557	**8,820**
Electronic Force	4	10	0	4	0	345	35	52	13	**463**
Impact Force	45	301	14	19	4	949	94	152	104	**1682**
Other Force	10	304	3	24	1	19	0	0	0	**361**
Totals	**2,831**	**14,850**	**508**	**847**	**185**	**76,692**	**7,392**	**10,878**	**11,235**	**125,406**
Mean	**472**	**2,473**	**85**	**141**	**31**	**12,782**	**1,232**	**1,813**	**1,873**	

Note: This report reflects data in both the incident and complaint systems.

Table 16

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER EDUCATION LEVEL

1999-2000

YEARS OF EDUCATION

	< 12	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**> 18**	**Totals**
Firearm Force	81	21	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	**107**
Physical Force	591	1,388	109	221	32	235	6	9	1	**2,592**
Chemical Force	216	707	53	79	11	97	1	2	0	**1,166**
Electronic Force	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	**3**
Impact Force	16	115	5	5	0	7	0	1	0	**149**
Other Force	2	282	1	21	1	10	0	0	0	**317**
TOTALS	**906**	**2,514**	**168**	**328**	**45**	**352**	**7**	**13**	**1**	**4,334**
MEAN	**151**	**419**	**28**	**55**	**8**	**59**	**1**	**2**	**0.2**	

USE OF FORCE BY AGE OF OFFICER

The highest number of reported use of force incidents reported to the project during 1995 - 2000 involved officers between the ages of 21 and 40. This finding is predictable given that patrol assignments are principal activities of this age group.

Table 17

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER AGE

1995-2000

	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	Totals
Physical Force	24,780	44,420	27,206	8,763	1,999	383	144	24	5	**107,724**
Chemical Force	2,463	3,422	1,848	722	237	113	40	7	0	**8,852**
Electronic Force	99	183	151	51	13	4	0	0	0	**501**
Impact Force	407	673	439	159	51	10	6	2	0	**1,747**
Firearm Force	1,263	2,673	2,018	683	141	42	6	5	0	**6,831**
Totals	**29,012**	**51,371**	**31,662**	**10,378**	**2,441**	**552**	**196**	**38**	**5**	**125,655**
Mean	**5,802**	**10,274**	**6,332**	**2,076**	**488**	**110**	**39**	**19**	**1**	

Note: This report reflects data in both the incident and complaint systems.

Table 18

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER AGE

1999-2000

	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	61-65	Totals
Physical Force	390	983	654	311	147	65	29	10	0	**2589**
Chemical Force	165	442	294	150	61	34	14	5	0	**1165**
Electronic Force	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	**3**
Impact Force	31	53	47	8	7	1	1	1	0	**149**
Firearm Force	14	36	36	8	10	2	1	0	0	**107**
Totals	**600**	**1515**	**1033**	**477**	**225**	**102**	**45**	**16**	**0**	**4013**
Mean	**120**	**303**	**207**	**95**	**45**	**20**	**9**	**3**	**0**	

Note: This report reflects data in both the incident and complaint sections of the database.

USE OF FORCE BY RACE AND GENDER

During the 1999 and 2000 data years, contributing departments submitted anonymous records on 3,308 individual officers who used force. Of these, 3,062 were males and 240 were females and six were of unknown or unreported gender. In some cases, departments that contributed officer data did not contribute equivalent subject data. Based on the presented data, one cannot associate any probable likelihood that an officer (or subject) is more or less likely to engage in a use of force encounter based exclusively on their race and gender.

This data shows that for the reported data years, the majority of officers were white (65%), followed by Hispanic (15%), and African American (11%). Although Hispanic officers accounted for 15% of the reported officers, by ethnicity, they accounted for only 2.1% of all reported use of force incidents. The racial breakdown of these officers, which aggregates both genders, follows.

Table 19

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER RACE

1999 – 2000

Reported Officer Race	Incidents Reported	Percent of Total
White	2,837	84.6
African American	337	10
Hispanic*	70	2.1
Asian American	32	0.95
Native American	5	0.15
Other/Unknown	69	2.1
Totals	**3,350**	**100**

Note: * Hispanic surname indicates ethnicity and may include individuals of any race. Identification based on officer perception of subject ethnicity at time of incident.

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER GENDER

Table 20 shows that female officers use chemical force at a slightly higher rate than their male counterparts, when such usage is expressed as a percentage of the total respective uses of force per gender. Male officers used chemical force in about five percent of their total incidents, while female officers used chemical force in about six percent of their total incidents.

The same calculation for years 1999–2000, as depicted in Table 21, shows that male officers used chemical force in about 32% of their total incidents, while female officers used chemical force in about 38% of theirs.

A similar difference can be calculated for male and female officers' use of physical force. The half decade data presented in Table 20 shows that 73% of the total incidents for male officers involved some form of physical force, while only 68% of the incidents reported for female officers during the same period used physical force. In Table 21 we see that physical force accounted for (coincidentally) 73% of the force used by male officers and only 52% of the total incidents reported for female officers.

Table 20

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER GENDER

1995–2000

Officer Gender	Total Incidents	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Other
Male	119,770	87,354	6,519	19	778	5,640	215
Female	10,193	6,980	618	0	42	372	28
Totals	**129,963**	**94,334**	**7,137**	**19**	**820**	**6,012**	**243**

Table 21

USE OF FORCE BY OFFICER GENDER

1999 – 2000

Officer Gender	Total Incidents	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Other
Male	3,071	2,235	994	3	109	104	173
Female	237	124	91	0	5	2	26
Totals	**3,308**	**2,359**	**1,085**	**3**	**114**	**106**	**199**

VII. OFFICER INJURY WHEN USING FORCE

For all data years collected, male officers' use of force is predominant. As such, they also constitute the majority of force-related injuries reported to the project. Between 1999 and 2000, there were 3,128 incidents in which no officer injuries resulted. One hundred and eighty-two (182) officer injuries were reported in 2000 and 276 reported for 1999. Officer injuries by gender per type of force used between 1995 and 2000 is presented below.

Table 22

OFFICER INJURIES BY TYPE OF FORCE USED

1995-2000

Force Type	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Physical	96,706	5,185	28	0	**101,919**
Chemical	7258	645	12	0	**7,915**
Electronic	17	2	0	0	**19**
Impact	750	150	1	0	**901**
Firearm	6,107	145	16	6	**6,274**
Totals	**110,838**	**6,127**	**57**	**6**	**117,028**
Percent	**94.71**	**5.23**	**.048**	**.005**	**100**

Table 23

OFFICER INJURIES BY TYPE OF FORCE USED

1999-2000

Type of Force	None	Minor	Major	Death	Total	Percent Total
Physical	1,984	293	4	0	2,281	63.76
Chemical	966	108	1	0	1,075	30.07
Electronic	3	0	0	0	3	0.08
Impact	78	35	0	0	113	3.16
Firearm	97	7	1	0	105	2.935
Totals	**3,128**	**443**	**6**	**0**	**3,577**	**100**
Percent	**87.44**	**12.38**	**0.17**	**0**		

Table 24

OFFICER INJURIES BY GENDER: ALL FORCE TYPES

1995-2000

Officer Gender	None	% Total	Minor	% Total	Major	% Total	Death	% Total	Totals
Male	114,729	95.85	4,926	4.11	44	3.68	6	**5.012**	**119,705**
Female	9,665	94.91	513	5.04	5	0.49	0	0	**10,183**
Totals	**124,394**		**5,439**		**49**		**6**		**129,888**

Table 25

OFFICER INJURIES BY GENDER: ALL FORCE TYPES

1999-2000

Officer Gender	None	% Total	Minor	% Total	Major	% Total	Death	% Total	Totals
Male	2,693	91	259	8.7	6	0.2	0	0	**2,958**
Female	207	90.78	21	9.2	0	0	0	0	**228**
Totals	**2,900**		**280**		**6**		**0**	0	**3,186**

Note: This table excludes 228 officers uninjured officers of unknown gender.

Table 26

OFFICER INJURIES BY GENDER: PHYSICAL FORCE

1999-2000

Officer Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	1,912	286	4	0	**2,202**
Female	102	16	0	0	**118**
Totals	**2,014**	**302**	**4**	**0**	

Table 27

OFFICER INJURIES BY GENDER: CHEMICAL FORCE

1999-2000

Officer Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	856	99	1	0	**956**
Female	80	9	0	0	**89**
Totals	**936**	**108**	**1**	**0**	

Table 28

OFFICER INJURIES BY GENDER: IMPACT FORCE

1999-2000

Officer Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	75	33	0	0	**108**
Female	3	2	0	0	**5**
Totals	**78**	**35**	**0**	**0**	

Table 29

OFFICER INJURIES BY GENDER: ELECTRONIC FORCE

1999-2000

Officer Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	3	0	0	0	**3**
Female	0	0	0	0	**0**
Totals	**3**	**0**	**0**	**0**	

Table 30

OFFICER INJURIES BY GENDER: FIREARM FORCE

1999-2000

Officer Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	95	7	1	0	**103**
Female	2	0	0	0	**2**
Totals	**97**	**7**	**1**	**0**	

VIII. SUBJECT USE OF FORCE AND INJURY CHARACTERISTICS

For the data years 1999 through 2000, departments contributed 2,803 anonymous records on subjects who used force against police officers. 2,432 of these included specific subject gender data. Of these, 2,147 or 88% involved male subjects and 385 or 12% involved female subjects. The basic indicators for subject use of force against officers during the reporting period are:

- **Subject Deaths:** Of the 1,787 reported uses of suspect physical force between 1999 and 2000, only 0.167%, or three cases, resulted in suspect death. By contrast some 40% of subject injuries (minor or major) resulted from subject use of physical force during the same time period.

- **Juvenile Assaults on Officers:** Between 1999 and 2000, assaults on police officers by individuals 10 years of age or under accounted for three percent of all reported chemical assaults, one percent of all reported physical assaults, and seven percent of all reported firearm assaults on police officers. Subjects aged 11 to 20 were responsible for some 23% of all assaults on officers. Between 1999 and 2000, they committed 24% of all physical assaults, 20% of all chemical assaults, 13% of all impact-related assaults and seven percent of all firearm assaults against police officers.

  When compared to white subjects, there appears to be a somewhat higher involvement of non-white juveniles as subjects in use of force incidents in the years 1995 through 2000. Among white subjects, there is a ratio of 80% to 20% between adult and juvenile subjects respectively. Among African Americans, Hispanics, Asians and Native Americans, this ratio was 70% to 30% adults to juveniles.

- **Adult Assaults on Officers:** In general, there were almost three times as many adult subjects in use of force incidents than juveniles. Young adults, age 21 to 30 years continue to be a significant age cohort involved in uses of force against police officers. Between 1995 and 2000, this group was responsible for 34% of the total (all types of force) subject uses of force against officers. Of this, physical force was used most frequently, at 87% of the total, chemical force comprised 10%, impact comprised 1% and firearm force was used 2.3% of the time. Data on subject use of force and subject injuries by type of force used are presented next.

Table 31

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY AGE

1995-2000

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	> 80	Totals
Physical Force	76	1,247	1,716	1,348	515	112	23	6	3	**5046**
Chemical Force	14	141	201	156	63	8	2	1	1	**587**
Electronic Force	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Impact Force	1	11	21	26	8	0	1	0	0	**68**
Firearm Force	2	18	46	47	10	1	1	0	0	**125**
Totals	**93**	**1,417**	**1,984**	**1,578**	**596**	**121**	**27**	**7**	**4**	**5,827**
Mean	**19**	**283**	**397**	**395**	**119**	**24**	**5**	**1**	**0.8**	

Note: This report reflects data in both the incident and complaint systems and also includes data where no subject injury or gender was reported.

Table 32

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY AGE

1999-2000

	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61-70	71-80	>80	Totals
Physical Force	16	310	427	351	163	26	5	3	0	1,301
Chemical Force	6	40	69	53	30	1	2	0	1	202
Electronic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact Force	0	3	8	9	2	0	1	0	0	23
Firearm Force	1	1	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	14
Totals	**23**	**354**	**509**	**419**	**198**	**27**	**8**	**3**	**1**	**1,541**
Mean	**5**	**71**	**102**	**84**	**40**	**5**	**2**	**0.6**	**0.2**	

Note: This report reflects data in both the incident and complaint systems and also includes data where no subject injury or gender was reported.

Table 33

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE: ADULT VS. JUVENILE BY SUBJECT RACE INTRA – RACIAL PERCENT OF ADULTS VS. JUVENILES

1995 - 2000

SUBJECT RACE	ADULT (N)	% ADULT BY RACE	JUVENILE (N)	% JUVENILE BY RACE	TOTAL
White	2,659	78	738	22	3,397
African American	2,752	68	1,301	32	4,053
Hispanic*	205	72	78	28	283
Asian	21	66	11	34	32
Native/American	7	64	4	36	11
Other/Unknown	649	80	155	19	804
Totals	**6,293**		**2,287**		

Note: This table omits data in which subject race is missing.
Note: *Hispanic surname; may include individuals of any race and officer perception of ethnicity of subject at time of incident.

Table 34

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE: PERCENT OF ALL RACES INTER- RACIAL PERCENT ADULT VS. JUVENILE

1995-2000

SUBJECT RACE	ADULT % 1995-2000	JUVENILE % 1995-2000
White	42.25	32.260
African American	43.73	56.886
Hispanic	3.250	3.410
Asian	0.333	0.480
Native/American	0.111	0.175
Other/Unknown	10.313	6.770
Totals	**100.000**	**100.000**

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY GENDER – 1999-2000

Male subjects demonstrate significantly higher levels of force of all types than females. The type of force used by subjects by gender is presented below:

Table 35

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY GENDER

1999

Subject Gender	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Totals
Male	1,137	157	0	21	14	**1,329**
Female	125	22	0	0	0	**147**
Totals	**1,262**	**179**	**0**	**21**	**14**	

Table 36

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY GENDER

2000

Subject Gender	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Totals
Male	657	146	0	6	9	**818**
Female	114	22	0	2	0	**138**
Totals	**771**	**168**	**0**	**8**	**9**	

USE OF OTHER TYPES OF FORCE BY SUBJECT

In addition to the standard force types of physical, chemical, electronic, impact, and firearm, subjects can and do utilize whatever potential weapon is accessible while resisting police officers. Examples of items used by subject, which also fall into the reporting category of “other” types of force includes, but are not limited to: beer bottles, dogs, autos, knives and active aggression (fighting). During the reporting period of 1995 to 2000, some 211 incidents of subjects using "other" types of force were reported to the project.

Table 37

PRIMARY SUBJECT USE OF “OTHER” FORCE

1995–2000

Type of Force	Male Subjects	Female Subjects	Total	% Total
Active Aggression	42	5	47	22
Edged Weapons	31	5	36	17
Verbal Threats	26	1	13	13
Auto	12	1	13	6
All Others	81	7	102	42
Totals	**192**	**19**	**211**	**100**

The data shows that subjects are most likely to resist officers by fighting, followed by the use, or attempted use of an edged weapon of some sort. A detailed table showing all reported use of "other" force by subjects appears next.

Table 38

SUBJECT USE OF "OTHER" FORCE: COMPLETE LISTING

1995–2000

Type of Force Used	Male Subjects	Female Subjects	Totals
Active Aggression	42	5	**47**
ASP	5	0	**5**
Auto	12	1	**13**
Baseball Bat	3	1	**4**
Beer Bottle	1	0	**1**
Beer Keg (thrown)	1	0	**1**
Bicycle	1	0	**1**
Bio Hazard	1	0	**1**
Brick	2	0	**2**
Cell Phone	1	0	**1**
Defensive Resistance	33	2	**35**
Cigarette	0	1	**1**
Dog	8	0	**8**
Edged Weapon	15	3	**18**
Edged Weapon (Knife) *	16	2	**18**
Lethal Force	2	0	**2**
Passive Resistance	7	1	**8**
Rock	1	0	**1**
Running Away	1	0	**1**
Stick	3	2	**5**
Tool (Other)	9	0	**9**
Tool (Screwdriver)	2	0	**2**
Verbal Threats	26	1	**27**
Totals	**192**	**19**	**211**

Note: *Edged Weapon (Knife) totals exclude three incidents in which the gender of the subject was unknown.

Table 39

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY JURISDICTIONAL SIZE

1999-2000

Cohort Number	Cohort Size	Total Incidents	Physical	Chemical	Impact	Firearm
1	0 – 14,999	249	304	25	8	1
2	15,000 – 34,000	868	1,536	28	14	11
3	35,000 – 54,999	229	375	88	4	1
4	55,000 – 84,999	6,090	1,273	65	32	34
5	85,000 – 169,000	1,791	2,340	249	10	112
6	170,000 – 499,000	1,442	3,180	36	16	7
7	500,000 – 999,999	1,052	275	2	16	7
8	1,000,000 - 99,000,000	390	277	16	16	5
Totals		**12,111**	**9,560**	**509**	**116**	**178**

Note: Data presented is only for contributors who provided use of firearm, jurisdictional size and subject injury data for the reporting period.

SUBJECT INJURIES

Table 40

SUBJECT INJURIES BY TYPE OF SUBJECT FORCE USED

1999-2000

Type of Force	None	Minor	Major	Death	Total	Percent Total
Physical	1,212	797	13	3	2,025	83.44
Chemical	248	94	0	0	342	14.10
Electronic	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impact	8	27	0	0	35	1.44
Firearm	5	11	7	2	25	1.03
Totals	**1,473**	**929**	**20**	**5**	**2,427**	**100**
Percent	**60**	**38.27**	**0.82**	**0.21**		

Table 40a

SPECIFIC SUBJECT INJURIES BY TYPE OF SUBJECT FORCE USED

1999-2000

Type of Force	Minor	Major	Death	Totals	Percent Total
Physical	797	13	3	813	85.22
Chemical	94	0	0	94	9.85
Electronic	0	0	0	0	0
Impact	27	0	0	27	2.83
Firearm	11	7	2	20	2.1
Totals	**929**	**20**	**5**	**954**	**100**
Percent	**38.27**	**0.82**	**0.21**		

Table 41

SUBJECT INJURIES BY GENDER: PHYSICAL FORCE*

1999-2000

Subject Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	1,060	712	12	3	**1,787**
Female	51	85	1	0	**237**
Totals	**1,211**	**797**	**13**	**3**	

Note: Subjects injured while using physical force against officers, includes data on all subject races and data which excludes subject race.

Table 42

SUBJECT INJURIES BY GENDER: CHEMICAL FORCE

1999-2000

Subject Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	210	93	0	0	**303**
Female	38	1	0	0	**39**
Totals	**248**	**94**	**0**	**0**	

Table 43

SUBJECT INJURIES BY GENDER: IMPACT FORCE

1999–2000

Subject Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	8	25	0	0	**33**
Female	0	2	0	0	**2**
Totals	**8**	**27**	**0**	**0**	

Table 44

SUBJECT INJURIES BY GENDER: FIREARM FORCE

1999–2000

Subject Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	3	11	7	2	**22**
Female	0	0	0	0	**0**
Totals	**3**	**11**	**7**	**2**	

Table 45

SUBJECT INJURY BY JURISDICTIONAL SIZE

1995-2000

Cohort Number	Cohort Size	Total Incidents	Subjects Uninjured	Subjects Minor Injury	Subjects Major Injury	Subject Death
1	0 - 14,999	249	165	45	0	0
2	15,000 - 34,000	868	683	177	4	4
3	35,000 - 54,999	229	138	89	1	1
4	55,000 - 84,999	6,090	3,933	2,069	81	7
5	85,000 - 169,000	1,791	1,316	451	19	5
6	170,000 - 499,000	1,442	1,040	398	0	0
7	500,000 - 999,999	1,052	841	211	0	0
8	1,000,000 - 99,000,000	390	203	187	0	0
Totals		**12,111**	**8,319**	**3,627**	**105**	**17**

Notes: 1) Data presented includes data where subject gender has not been provided and so may reflect larger totals than would be the case if only gender specific data was used. 2) Data is only for contributors who provided use of firearm, jurisdictional size and subject injury data for the reporting period.

Relationship of Subject(s) Use of Drugs/Alcohol to Subjects Use of Force

Male subjects had a higher frequency of alcohol/drug use at the time of the incident than did their female counterparts. Fifty-three percent of male and 35% of female subjects involved in police use of force incidents between 1999 and 2000 were determined to be under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident. A breakdown of reported alcohol/drug use by gender of subjects who used force against police officers between 1999 and 2000 is presented below.

Table 46

SUBJECT USE OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL

1999-2000

Category	Male	Percent Total (m)	Females	Percent Total (f)
Using Drugs/Alcohol	1,305	53.33	124	35.13
Not Using Drugs/Alcohol	302	12.3	77	21.81
Unknown Drug/Alcohol Use	840	34.32	152	43.05
Totals	**2,447**		**353**	

Total (m)=2,447 Total (f)=353

Police Use of Force and Emotionally Disturbed Subjects

The involvement of subjects, identified as emotionally disturbed, in police use of force incidents is receiving increasing attention from both the law enforcement community and the general public. For the purpose of this project, subjects are identified as emotionally disturbed based on one of three factors: 1) the existence of a temporary commitment, or mental health order for the subject, referenced in the incident report, or 2) officer perceptions based on the actions of the subject and indicated in the incident report, 3) prior information on the subject's mental condition as referenced in the incident report. Under the original data definitions used in this project, there was no discrete circumstance code, which would allow contributing departments to explicitly identify subjects considered to be emotionally disturbed. However, the data collection software did have the flexibility to allow contributors to identify such individuals in the comment field, which is provided for each incident.

The IACP has identified 111 incidents in which EDS were clearly indicated by the data contributors between the years 1995 and 2000. However, because of the inability of departments to directly identify such incidents by circumstance and because incidents involving EDS are commonly contributed under other circumstance codes, such as arrests or disturbance, it is possible that the actual number of EDS encountered by police as subjects in during this time period may be higher. In order to determine a more

accurate future count of incidents of this type, the IACP has recently modified its data collection software to allow for the direct identification of EDS as special population subjects.

For the data in hand, it is interesting to note that 31% of all police use of force with identified EDS of all races and genders involved subject suicide attempts. Despite this, no EDS deaths were reported for the data years in question. Specific data on EDS is presented below.

Table 46a

EDS BY RACE AND GENDER

1995 - 2000

Gender	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	N. American	Unknown	Totals
Male	37	14	1	0	1	20	**73**
Female	19	3	0	0	0	9	**31**
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	7	**7**
Total	**56**	**17**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**36**	**111**

Table 46b

EDS USE OF FORCE BY TYPE OF FORCE USED AND SUBJECT GENDER

1995 – 2000

Subject Gender	Number	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Other
Male	73	47	2	0	1	3	7
Female	31	31	2	0	0	0	1
Unknown	7	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	**111**	**78**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**3**	**10**

Table 46c

EDS SUBJECT INJURIES BY GENDER

1995 - 2000

Subject Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Totals
Male	46	24	3	0	**73**
Female	28	3	0	0	**31**
Unknown	6	1	0	0	**7**
Total	**80**	**28**	**3**	**0**	**111**

Table 46d

EDS SPECIFIC INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCES BY GENDER

1995 - 2000

Gender	MHO/TDO	Evaluation	A/Suicide	Combative	Unspecified	Unknown
Male	8	12	17	11	19	67
Female	0	2	11	7	12	32
Unknown	0	0	6	0	1	7
Missing	0	0	0	0	5	5
Total	**8**	**14**	**34**	**18**	**32**	**111**

Note: MHO = Mental Health Order, TDO = Temporary Detention Order, A/Suicide = Attempted Suicide

Table 46e

EDS BY AGE AND GENDER

1995 - 2000

Gender	0-10	11-20	21-30	31-40	41-50	51-60	61 - 70	Unknown	Totals
Male	0	11	23	14	16	4	4	1	**73**
Female	0	9	7	8	3	3	1	0	**31**
Unknown	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	**7**
Total	**0**	**20**	**37**	**22**	**19**	**7**	**5**	**1**	**111**

Note: No EDS above 70 years of age were involved in contributed force incidents

Table 46f

EDS BY GENERAL INCIDENT CIRCUMSTANCES AND SUBJECT GENDER

1995 - 2000

Gender	Arrest (Field)	Arrest (Warrant)	Arrest (Effecting)	Disturbance	Investigation	Domestic	Prisoner Transport
Male	25	2	11	30	3	1	1
Female	11	4	3	12	1	0	0
Unknown	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	43	6	14	42	4	1	1

Based on the data listed above, we can see that a full 58% of female EDS were involved in use of force incidents relating to their arrest, as opposed to only 52% of male EDS. This is particularly of interest because in general, male EDS outnumbered female EDS by over 2 to 1.

Second only to arrests were disturbance-related calls, in which the intra-gender percentages for male and female EDS was roughly equal, at 41% to 39%, respectively. Again this was despite the fact that the actual number of male subjects for this circumstance exceeded the numbers for female subjects by almost 3 to 1.

IX. RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF FORCE INCIDENTS (OFFICERS AND SUBJECTS)

Between 1995-2000, African Americans composed the greatest number of subjects involved in use of force incidents, followed by whites and then by Hispanics. Frequencies of subjects' use of force by race are presented below.

Table 47

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS: SUBJECT RACE

1995-2000

SUBJECT RACE	NUMBER OF SUBJECTS
White	3,542
African American	4,318
Hispanic	312
Asian	34
Native American	11
Other	51
Unknown	822
Total	**9,090**

- **Note: Hispanic surname indicates ethnicity and may include individuals of any race. Identification based on officer perception of subject ethnicity at time of incident.**
- **Table excludes subjects with missing race data.**

One of the most publicly debated aspects of police use of force during the last year is the racial characteristic of participants in use of force encounters. The IACP has sorted department responses into two categories: inter-racial (officer(s) and subject(s) are of different races) and intra-racial (the officer(s) and subject(s) are of the same race).

Table 48

INTRA VS. INTER-RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFICER USE OF FORCE

1995-2000

		INTRA-RACIAL		INTER-RACIAL	
OFFICER RACE	**SUBJECT RACE**	**INTRA RACIAL (N)**	**INTRA RACIAL %**	**INTER RACIAL (N)**	**INTER RACIAL %**
African American	Asian			1	0
	African American	585	15.51		
	Hispanic			15	0.34
	Native American			1	0
	Other			3	0.07
	White			277	6.33
	Subtotal	585			
Hispanic	African American			39	0.90
	Hispanic	17	0.45		
	White			35	0.80
	Subtotal	17			
White	Asian			31	0.70
	African American			3,622	83.0
	Hispanic			266	6.10
	Native American			9	0.20
	Other			48	1.10
	Unknown			30	0.69
	White	3169	84.03		
	Subtotal	3,169		4,006	
Totals		**3,771**	**100**	**4,377**	**100**

X. OFFICER, SUBJECT AND MUTUAL USE OF FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

The data provides insight into the mutual use of force during encounters. In the majority of cases, both subject(s) and officer(s) use force. However, in a substantial number of cases, only subjects use force. This data is presented below.

Table 49

OFFICER – SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY FORCE TYPE

1999

	Physical	Chemical	Impact	Firearm	Totals
Subject Only	289	19	14	3	**325**
Officer Only	223	507	79	8	**817**
Both	974	160	13	13	**1,160**
Totals	**1,486**	**686**	**106**	**24**	**2,302**

Note: This table depicts interactions between officers and subjects whether the same type of force is or is not used by each.

Table 50

OFFICER – SUBJECT USE OF FORCE BY FORCE TYPE

1995-2000

	Physical	Percent Physical	Chemical	Percent Chemical	Impact	Percent Impact	Firearm	Percent Firearm
Subject Only	1,398	18.800	54	1.63	60	17.96	40	19.51
Officer Only	460	6.193	2,507	75.71	242	72.40	45	21.95
Both	5,570	74.980	750	22.65	32	9.58	120	58.54
Totals	**7,428**	**99.973**	**3,311**	**99.99**	**334**	**99.94**	**205**	

Note: This table depicts interactions between officers and subjects whether the same type of force is or is not used by each.

MULTIPLE OFFICER/SUBJECT INCIDENTS

As shown above, the vast majority of use of force incidents took place between a single officer and one or more subjects. Between 1995 and 2000, these numbered some 5,727 individual incidents. Of these, the majority of incidents were between individual officers and individual subjects. In the table below, between 1995 and 2000, there were 5,398 incidents involving a single officer and a single subject. During that same period, there were three incidents involving a single officer and 12 subjects.

Table 51

MULTIPLE OFFICER/MULTIPLE SUBJECT USE OF FORCE

1995 - 2000

Number of Subjects Per Incident

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**Totals**
1	5,398	229	52	12	8	5	4	4	3	5	3	3	**5,727**
2	1,751	109	37	6	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	**1,918**
3	579	53	15	4	2	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	**668**
4	188	31	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**238**
5	66	6	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**92**
6	29	3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	**51**
7	13	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	**33**
Totals	**8,024**	**432**	**115**	**28**	**19**	**18**	**12**	**11**	**9**	**12**	**9**	**10**	

OFFICER/SUBJECT USE OF MULTIPLE FORCE TYPES

Reported incidents were further disaggregated to identify the numbers of different types of force used by both subjects and officers during encounters. The physical force accounts for the majority of force used by both officer and subjects. Finally, the data shows a significant amount of firearms use against officers by subjects.

Table 52

OFFICER–SUBJECT MULTIPLE FORCE TYPES USED

1995-2000

Subject(s) Type(s) of Force Used

Type of Force	Physical	Chemical	Impact	Firearm	P/C	P/I	PCI	PCIF	Totals
(Officers)									
Physical	4,242	7	10	6	24	11	7	0	**4,307**
Chemical	623	460	11	4	8	3	0	0	**1,109**
Impact	46	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	**53**
Firearm	18	1	2	102	0	0	0	0	**123**
Totals	**4,929**	**468**	**28**	**112**	**32**	**16**	**7**	**0**	

Note: Officers used ONLY THE INDICATED single type of force in the above table.
P/C = Subject use of both physical and chemical force.
P/I = Subject use of both physical and impact force.
PCI = Subject use of physical, chemical AND impact force.
PCIF = Subject use of physical, chemical, impact and firearm force.

XI. USE OF FORCE DURING TRAFFIC STOPS

Between 1995 and 2000, the IACP received data on 923 incidents involving officer use of force during traffic stops. Of these, 838 records (or 91%) could be matched to corresponding driver records, while the remaining officer records included no driver data. The following section is based on these 838 traffic stops.

Physical force was used by officers in 75% of traffic stops as opposed to being used by drivers in 86% of all reported traffic stops involving use of force. There was an essentially equal use of firearms reported for both drivers and officers, at 1.85% and 1.84% of total use of force during traffic stops for each group, respectively.

Table 53

FREQUENCIES OF OFFICER/DRIVER USE OF FORCE DURING TRAFFIC STOPS BY FORCE TYPE: ALL RACES/ALL GENDERS

1995-2000

	Physical	Chemical	Impact	Firearm	Other	Totals
Officer	628	270	36	18	22	**974**
Driver	722	31	15	15	26	**809**

Note: 1) N = 838 reported traffic stops for data years 1995 – 2000; 2) Data includes multiple uses of force by either drivers, officers or both during single traffic stops.

The data suggests that neither the frequency of traffic stops, their associated uses of driver force, nor the force-related outcomes of traffic stops could be predicted based solely on jurisdiction size. For example, jurisdictional cohort number five had the highest frequency of traffic stops between 1995 and 2000, representing some 28% of the reported stops during that period. This was more then twice as many stops as were reported for cohort eight, which is more then 10 times as large. Data for traffic stop frequencies and driver uses of force are presented in Table 56.

Driver Characteristics of Force Involved Traffic Stops

The race of officers and subjects was reported in 753 traffic stops reported to the project between data years 1995 and 2000. All of these stops involved subject, officer, or mutual uses of force during the encounter. These stops were divided into the categories of inter-racial, (meaning the officers and subjects were of different races), and intra-racial (meaning that the officers and subjects were of the same race).

Driver Race:

- Inter-racial traffic stops accounted for 55% of the total while intra-racial traffic stops accounted for 45%.

- 85% of intra-racial stops involved white officers involved with white subjects, while 15% percent involved African American officers involved with African American subjects.

- For inter-racial stops: 84% of the reported stops were between white officers and African American subjects. Five percent were between African American officers and white subjects.

- For all stops: white officers stopping African American drivers accounted for 46% of all stops. White officers stopping white drivers accounted for 38% of the total reported stops. Data on inter vs. intra-racial traffic stops is presented in Table 63.

Driver Intoxication:

- Of the 838 reported traffic stops between 1995 and 2000, which resulted in a police or subject use of force, some 387 or 46% involved subjects who were intoxicated by either drugs or alcohol at the time of the incident.

- Intoxicated subjects are almost three times as likely to engage officers in use of force other than physical, chemical, electronic, impact or firearm, than subjects who are either not intoxicated or whose state of intoxication is unknown.

Driver Resistance:

- For all traffic stops, the most common method of subject resistance was through the use of physical force. Subject use of physical force accounted for 89% of all subject uses of force during traffic stops between 1995 and 2000.

- The use of firearm force, by either drivers or officers was quite rare; accounting for less than two percent of all reported uses of force for this category between 1995 and 2000. However, the frequency of firearm use during traffic stops was essentially identical for both officers and drivers.

- Male drivers were the most likely to use force against officers in traffic stop situations. Of the 825 stops reported between 1995 and 2000, for which driver force and gender were also reported, 88% were males, 12% were females.

Additionally, male drivers were almost 10 times more likely to use multiple types of force against officers than female drivers in traffic stop situations. Driver use of multiple force, by both male and female drivers, accounted for eight percent of the total use of force reported to the project. 52% of the multiple force encounters involved the use of chemical and physical force.

Basic data indicators for officer use of force during traffic stops are presented in Tables 53a through 53d below. Detailed data on driver use of force and force related outcomes resulting from traffic stops starts at Table 54.

TABLE 53a

FREQUENCY OF TRAFFIC STOPS BY OFFICER RACE AND GENDER

1995 - 2000

Gender	White	Black	Hispanic	N.American	Asian	Unknown	Totals
Male	640	68	11	1	13		**737**
Female	33	8	1	0	0		**42**
Totals	**673**	**76**	**12**	**1**	**13**		**974**

Note: 1) Missing race and/or gender = 195 Officers
2) N.American = Native American

Table 53b

OFFICER USE OF FORCE IN TRAFFIC STOPS: BY GENDER AND TYPE OF FORCE USED

1995 - 2000

Gender	Physical	Chemical	Impact	Firearm	Other	Totals
Male	593	217	34	18	21	**884**
Female	31	13	1	0	1	**46**
Unknown	4	40	1	0	0	**45**
Totals	**628**	**270**	**36**	**18**	**22**	**974**

Table 53c

INTRA -GENDER OFFICER USE OF FORCE IN TRAFFIC STOPS: TYPE OF FORCE USED BY PERCENT

1995 - 2000

Gender	% Physical	% Chemical	% Impact	% Firearm	% Other	Total
Male	67	25	4	2	2	**100**
Female	67	28	2	0	2	**100**
Unknown	9	89	2	0	0	**100**

Table 53d

OFFICER USE OF FORCE IN TRAFFIC STOP TYPE OF OFFICER INJURY BY GENDER

1995 – 2000

Gender	None	Minor	Major	Death	Unknown	Totals
Male	643	86	4	0		**733**
Female	33	7	1	0		**41**
Unknown	37	8	0	0	155	**45**
Totals	**713**	**101**	**5**	**0**	**155**	**974**

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Table 53e

INTRA-GENDER OFFICER INJURIES IN TRAFFIC STOPS: TYPE OF OFFICER INJURIES BY PERCENT

1995 – 2000

Gender	% None	% Minor	% Major	% Death	Total
Male	87.72	11.73	0.545	0	**100**
Female	80.49	17.07	2.44	0	**100**
Unknown	82.22	17.77	0	0	**100**

The data for officer use of force during traffic stops shows that when the type of force used data is organized as a percent of the total force used within each gender cohort, male and female officers use similar levels of physical, chemical, impact and firearm force in proportion to the total number of traffic stops made by each gender.

Despite this, females suffer higher rates of minor injuries than their male counterparts during traffic stops. Although casual inspection of Table 53e may suggest that female officers also suffer substantially higher rates of major injuries, lack of data, meaning the infrequency of total major injury outcomes for female officers resulting from traffic stops, precludes any such conclusion based on the current data.

Table 54

TRAFFIC STOPS WHERE DRIVER FORCE WAS USED: BY DRIVER GENDER BY AGE GROUP

1995-2000

Driver Gender	15 - 19	20 - 25	26 - 30	31 – 35	36 – 40	41 – 45	46 - 50	51 - 55	56 - 60	61 - 65	66 - 70	Totals
Male	67	157	102	66	70	47	17	6	2	2	0	536
Female	3	14	26	4	16	8	1	0	0	0	0	72
Totals	**70**	**171**	**128**	**70**	**86**	**55**	**18**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**0**	

Note: Excludes stops with missing driver age data

Table 55

TRAFFIC STOPS WHERE DRIVER FORCE WAS USED: BY DRIVER USE OF FORCE BY GENDER

1995–2000

Driver Gender	Incidents	Used Physical	Used Chemical	Used Impact	Used Firearm	Used Other	Not Listed	Totals
Male	727	581	61	10	14	26	**55**	**727**
Female	98	83	6	0	2	1	**6**	**98**
Totals	**825**	**664**	**67**	**10**	**16**	**27**	**61**	

Table 56

TRAFFIC STOPS WHERE DRIVER FORCE WAS USED: BY JURISDICTION SIZE AND DRIVER USE OF SUBJECT FORCE

1995-2000

Cohort	Cohort Size	Stops	Physical	Chemical	Impact	Firearm	Other	Not Listed	Total Uses of Force
1	0 – 15000	21	19	3	0	0	0	0	**22**
2	15001 – 35000	138	122	2	0	0	0	14	**124**
3	35001 – 55000	27	21	7	0	0	2	0	**29**
4	55001 – 85000	91	87	2	5	0	0	0	**94**
5	85001 – 170,000	234	210	16	2	15	4	0	**247**
6	170,001 – 500,000	150	140	0	6	0	0	4	**146**
7	500, 001 – 1,000,000	82	39	1	0	0	0	42	**40**
8	1,000,001 – 99,999,999	95	84	0	2	0	20	0	**106**
Totals		**838**	**722**	**31**	**15**	**15**	**26**	**60**	

Note: Table excludes stops in which Driver force was not listed from the Total Uses of Force column.

Table 57

DRIVER FORCE RELATED TRAFFIC STOPS: BY DRIVER INJURIES AND JURISDICTION SIZE

1995-2000

Cohort	Cohort Size	Stops	None	Minor	Major	Death	Total Injuries
1	**0 – 15000**	21	8	13	0	0	**13**
2	15,001 – 35,000	138	114	24	0	0	**24**
3	35,001 – 55,000	27	15	12	0	0	**12**
4	55,001 – 85,000	91	16	75	0	0	**75**
5	85,001 – 170,000	234	165	66	3	0	**69**
6	**170,001 – 500,000**	150	54	94	2	0	**96**
7	500,001 – 1,000,000	82	64	18	0	0	**18**
8	1,000,001 – 99,999,999	95	47	48	0	0	**48**
Totals		**838**	**483**	**350**	**5**	**0**	**355**

Note: table excludes Injuries = None from Total Injuries column.

Table 58

TRAFFIC STOPS BY JURISDICTION: BY DRIVER FORCE USE AND TYPE

1995-2000

Cohort	Cohort Size	% Total Stops	% Physical	% Chemical	% Impact	% Firearm	% Not Listed
1	0 – 15,000	2.50	2.63	9.68	0	0	0
2	15,001 – 35,000	16.47	16.89	6.45	0	0	23.3
3	35,001 – 55,000	3.22	2.91	22.60	0	0	0
4	55,001 – 85,000	10.86	12.05	6.50	33.33	0	0
5	85,001 – 170,000	27.92	29.08	51.61	13.33	100	0
6	170,001 – 500,000	17.90	19.39	0	40	0	6.67
7	500, 001 – 1,000,000	9.78	5.40	3.23	0	0	70
8	1,000,001 – 99,999,999	11.34	11.63	0	13.33	0	0

Table 59

TRAFFIC STOPS BY JURISDICTION: BY DRIVER INJURIES AND TYPE

1995-2000

Cohort	Cohort Size	% Stops	% No Injury	% Minor	% Major	% Death
1	0 – 15000	2.50	1.65	3.71	0	0
2	15000 – 35000	16.47	23.60	6.86	0	0
3	35000 – 55000	3.22	3.11	3.43	0	0
4	55000 – 85000	10.86	3.31	21.43	0	0
5	85000 – 170,000	27.92	34.16	18.86	60	0
6	170,000 – 500,000	17.90	11.18	26.86	40	0
7	500, 000 – 1,000,000	9.78	13.25	5.14	0	0
8	1,000,000 – 99,999,999	11.34	9.73	13.71	0	0

Table 60

OFFICER USE OF FORCE DURING TRAFFIC STOPS: SUBJECT USE OF DRUGS/ALCOHOL

1995-2000

Type of Subject Force	Subject Intoxicated	Subject Not Intoxicated	Intoxication Unknown	Not Listed	Totals
Physical	342	102	220		**664**
Chemical	18	3	46		**67**
Impact	4	4	2		**10**
Firearm	3	0	13		**16**
Other	20	0	7		**27**
Not Listed				54	**54**
Totals	**387**	**109**	**288**	**54**	
% Total Stops	**46**	**13**	**34**	**6**	

Table 61

SUBJECT USE OF FORCE DURING TRAFFIC STOPS: OTHER TYPES OF FORCE BY SUBJECT INTOXICATION

1995-2000

Subject Force Type	Intoxicated Subjects		Intoxication Unknown		Totals	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Auto	4	20.0	7	35	11	40.74
Active Aggression (fighting)	2	10.0	0	0	2	7.41
Baseball Bat	3	15.0	0	0	3	11.11
Cell Phone	1	5.0	0	0	1	3.70
Defensive	3	15.0	0	0	3	11.11
Dog	1	5.0	0	0	1	3.70
Knife	3	15.0	0	0	3	11.11
Verbal	2	10.0	0	0	2	7.41
Missing Data	1	5.0	0	0	1	3.70
Totals	**20**	**100**	**7**	**35**	**27**	**100**

Table 62

MULTIPLE USES OF FORCE BY DRIVERS: TRAFFIC STOPS

1995 – 2000

Driver Gender	Incidents	Physical-Chemical	Physical – Impact	Physical – Firearm	Chemical - Impact	Other – Physical	Other – Physical – Chemical	Totals
Male	727	30	7	4	1	15	1	**58**
Female	98	3	0	1	0	1	0	**5**
Totals	**825**	**33**	**7**	**5**	**1**	**16**	**1**	

Table 63

OFFICER USE OF FORCE DURING TRAFFIC STOPS: RACIAL BREAKDOWN OF ENCOUNTERS

1995-2000

	INTRA-RACIAL					INTER-RACIAL												
YEAR	W/W	B/B	H/H	N/N	A/A	W/B	W/H	B/W	B/H	H/W	H/B	A/W	A/H	A/B	W/A	B/A	H/A	N/W	TOTAL
1995 - 2000	295	51	2	0	0	357	16	21	2	4	5	6	4	3	3	1	1	1	**772**

W/W = White Officer/White Subject, B/B = African American Officer/African American Subject, N/N = Native American Officer/Native American Subject, A/A = Asian Officer/Asian Subject. Includes incidents in which multiple officers and/or multiple subjects were involved in single encounters.

XII. FORCE-RELATED COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS

The total number (both sustained and not sustained) of force-related citizen complaints against officers, in records where the specific type of force used by officers was also reported, is presented below. Not surprisingly, the use of physical force, the most predominant type of force used by officers during the reporting period, yielded the greatest number of complaints. Impact force, which was used far less frequently by police, generated a substantial number of complaints as well.

Table 64

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS BY TYPE OF FORCE USED

1995-1997

Year	Officers	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Not Listed
1995	2,991	2,048	65	186	274	0	548
1996	2,639	1,842	101	158	268	2	445
1997	2,486	1,614	134	138	225	44	510
Totals	**8,116**	**5,504**	**300**	**482**	**767**	**46**	**1,503**

Table 65

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS BY TYPE OF FORCE USED

1998-2000

Year	Officers	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm	Not Listed
1998 - 2000	536	264	144	0	42	86	0

Table 66

COMPLAINTS AGAINST OFFICERS BY TYPE OF FORCE USED

1995-2000

Year	Officers	% Physical	% Chemical	% Electronic	% Impact	% Firearm	Not Listed
1995	2,991	68.70	2.18	6.23	9.19	0	18.39
1996	2,639	69.79	3.83	5.99	10.16	0.07	16.86
1997	2,486	64.90	5.39	5.55	9.05	4	20.51
1998	206	24	31	0	2	4	39
1999	291	64	25	0	8	0	3
2000	39	72	20	0	8	0	0

Table 67

TOTAL NUMBERS OF SUSTAINED COMPLAINTS BY FORCE TYPE

1995-1998

Year	Sustained Complaints	Physical	Chemical	Electronic	Impact	Firearm
1995	245	197	9	21	18	0
1996	317	235	12	31	37	2
1997	184	137	11	15	19	2
1998	3	2	0	0	0	1
Totals	**749**	**571**	**32**	**67**	**74**	**5**

Table 68

ALL FORCE-RELATED COMPLAINTS BY CIRCUMSTANCE

1995-1999

YEAR	A	W	E	T	P	D	R	I	O	F	Totals
1995	2,328	0	1	2	2	2	0	4	0	0	2,339
1996	1,985	2	7	3	0	1	0	1	1	7	2,007
1997	1,745	5	5	18	1	13	5	5	5	0	1,800
1998	3	5	164	19	0	3	7	9	1	0	211
1999	8	14	167	5	23	3	5	10	0	0	235
Totals	**6,069**	**26**	**344**	**47**	**26**	**22**	**17**	**29**	**7**	**7**	

CIRCUMSTANCE CODE: A = Arrest, W = Warrant, E = Effecting Arrest, T = Traffic Stop, P = Prisoner Transport, D = Disturbance, R = Drunk, I = Investigation, O = Domestic

Table 69

SUSTAINED FORCE RELATED COMPLAINTS BY CIRCUMSTANCE

1995-1999

YEAR	A	W	E	T	P	D	R	I	O	F	Totals
1995	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**250**
1996	310	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**312**
1997	176	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	**183**
1998	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	**5**
1999	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**1**
Totals	**737**	**0**	**8**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**0**	

Table 70

EXCESSIVE USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS

1995-2000

Year	Total Calls-for-Service	Total Incidents**	Total Complaints	Total Sustained	% Complaints Sustained
1994	4,516,130	250	-	0	-
1995	1,587,131	54,499	2,339	250	0.458%
1996	10,218,183	47,277	2,000	310	0.655%
1997	5,265,103	44,321	1,800	183	0.413%
1998	1,212,686	2,848	200	3	1.500%
1999	14,317,043	2227	211	1	0.474%
2000*	81,710,260	17,801	234	0	
Mean	**16,975,219**	**18,802.56**	**753.78**	**83**	**0.70%**

* Additional data currently being collected for these years.

** Total Incidents = Reported Incidents for which Complaint data was also reported for the data years in question.

APPENDIX A: PROJECT HISTORY

CREATION OF A NATIONAL USE OF FORCE DATABASE

Origins of Project

The International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) has a long-standing interest in the accurate capture and analysis of police data. This can be traced from the IACP's development of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) in the 1920s, which still serves as the primary means of reporting and analyzing criminal activities and police responses nationally. The development and implementation of UCR is now considered a significant milestone in the evolution of professional law enforcement and public accountability.

With the many changes in society which have taken place since the development of UCR, and with the public concerns resulting from recent incidents which have had massive media coverage, it became clear that the data on use of force trends and issues was critically needed. Data provided by UCR was never intended to focus on the specific issue of police use of force or subject use of force against police officers. Individual police agencies, law enforcement organizations, and some states have long had a concern for use of force data in order to render better service to their communities, and distinguish between the perception and reality of use of force issues. Congress recognized this need in 1994 and mandated, in essence, that a new system of data collection be identified which would enable the Attorney General to report nationally on the levels and frequency of police use of force.

Public Law 193-322, Section 210402, the **Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994**, directed the Attorney General to collect information on excessive police use of force. At the time this legislation was passed, no national data on this topic was available. In 1995, the Department of Justice responded by funding the IACP to develop a National Police Use of Force Database by which various police uses of force could be quantified.

Specifically, the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), agencies within the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Office of Justice Programs approached the IACP and offered to co-fund the development of a national police use of force database. OJP viewed the database as a logical extension of already existing state level use of force databases (see next section "The SACOP Role"). First year funding was proposed in 1995 and initial project activities began on September 1, 1996.

From the perspective of the IACP, this project had value beyond the fulfillment of the legislative mandate. The IACP believed that the development of an automated incident-based police use of force reporting and analysis tool would

provide significant policy, training, and management benefits, and serve as a bridge to guide law enforcement use of force policy in the 21st century.

National Advisors

To ensure the success of the project, the IACP created two advisory panels to support initial project activities: an ad hoc committee of police and justice leaders was brought together at IACP Headquarters to react to the project scope and give general policy input and advice. This group had representation from DOJ, state police, county sheriffs, local law enforcement, and other criminal justice professionals. Consensus on key issues, such as definitions and data elements, was achieved at project start-up.

A second and continuing advisory committee consisted of representatives from each of seven pilot state associations, which volunteered to collect and submit data. This group has provided ongoing advice on local concerns, state association perspectives, and logistical issues from the outset. This group also provides mid-year and end-year input on project direction and selected milestones. A list of current members is provided in Appendix C.

The SACOP Role

The State Associations of Chiefs of Police (SACOP) division of the IACP laid the foundation for this program. In particular, the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police had already instituted a statewide use of force reporting program that served as the model for the IACP's national effort. The strength and reach of SACOP organizations within most of the states provided a scaleable framework for developing and expanding the project.

In collaboration with SACOP leadership, the IACP initially identified seven pilot state associations that would help coordinate the statewide contribution of information for the national database effort: Vermont, Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, New York, and Washington (State). The DOJ also arranged early federal support by designating the US Border Patrol (the Department of Immigration and Naturalization) to contribute data.

Each of the state associations identified five local police departments in their respective states to contribute data to the project. To accomplish the data collection and transfer, the IACP developed, in-house, a new software application specifically for this purpose. Two versions of this software were initially developed. The first operates as a stand-alone application at participating local police departments and the second operates as a regional data repository at each of the individual SACOP sites. The software allows seamless data transfer, via floppy disk, from individual departments to the SACOP sites, and from the SACOP sites to the IACP. As it happened, some of the pilot states contributed significantly more than the requested five departments and some SACOP

organizations contributed less. From the outset, the project adopted an aggressive strategy to recruit data contributions from additional departments.

Distinguishing Features of the Project

At the time of project inception, IACP's 104 years of service to the law enforcement community placed the association in a unique position to implement a comprehensive study on police use of force. Unlike previous academic studies, the IACP Use of Force project was developed from the outset to reflect the operational realities of modern law enforcement. This prospective has resulted in greater access to the data, and is demonstrated by the amount and scope of the information now available.

The street continuum of force definitions developed for the project, the dissemination of software to local agencies to promote data capture, and the collaborative design of the project at the national, state association, and local level are all features that make this a unique project. While many single site studies underway throughout the U.S. are yielding interesting information on use of force, the IACP effort was designed to create an omnibus information system and database to answer any and all questions about use of force for the nation as a whole.

This project has the potential to provide the law enforcement community, the Attorney General, and the American people with the most detailed and accurate quantification of police use of force to date. The preliminary data already acquired has significant value as an early indicator for policy and training issues and trends.

All data is contributed to the IACP from participating agencies on an anonymous basis and is reported as aggregated totals each by jurisdictional size, force, or incident type. In addition to providing an automated use of force data capture system, the IACP software allows local departments and state associations to generate a wide range of on-line reports which detail numerous aspects of respective specific uses of police force, based on the data that they themselves enter. These reports include a rate of use of force calculation per specific jurisdictional size per type of force used, by year. This calculation allows each agency to compare itself to the IACP National Police Use of Force National Baseline, specifically data within the cohort for their specific jurisdictional size.

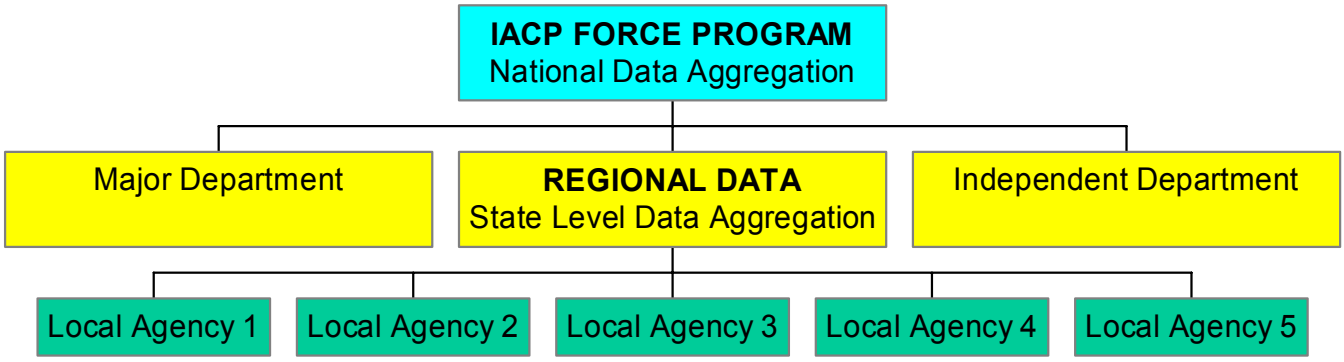
Three-Tiered Approach to Data Collection

Data flow was designed from the outset to emanate from local departments, through the respective SACOP offices, and then to the IACP. The identities of all participating departments are masked by the use of a self-installing agency reporting code which is automatically appended to all local agency data records. This code is the only means by which individual data records can be

distinguished from one contributing source to another. The SACOP organizations have the capability to generate regional use of force data based on the anonymous records reported to them by departments in their states.

Larger departments who maintain electronic repositories of their own use of force data have the option of reporting their data (in any data format) directly to the IACP in cases where the appropriate SACOP office is not participating in the project. Even in this instance the identity of the contributing agency is protected by an agency reporting code in exactly the same way as is accomplished for departments which contribute data via their state organizations. These data reporting pathways are graphically represented below.

NATIONAL USE OF FORCE PROJECT DATA FLOW SUMMARY



Voluntary and Anonymous Data Contribution

As previously stated, the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, Title XXI (State and Local Law Enforcement) Subtitle D (Police Pattern and Practice), Sec. 210401 (Cause of Action), and Sec. 210402 (Data on Use of Excessive Force), presented to individual members of the IACP an opportunity to better fund and further study use of force. Use of force is an issue made extremely sensitive by the preconceptions of the agencies and public alike, and the dilemma of accumulating data and authoring reports which could be used, either accurately or inaccurately, to interpret police “pattern or practice”.

The Act directs the U.S. Attorney General to, “acquire data about the use of excessive force by law enforcement officers.” Previous paragraphs of the Act make deprivation of civil rights unlawful, when evidenced by “pattern or practice.” Yet another paragraph directs the Attorney General, through civil action, to “obtain appropriate equitable and declaratory relief to eliminate pattern or practice.”

All of this presented a serious dichotomy to law enforcement management. On one side, pursuit of truth and subordination to the will of the communities they are sworn to serve is a fundamental element in modern police service. On the other

hand, there is the possibility that raw use of force data standing alone, or even accompanied by analysis, voluntarily given, could be subjected to inordinate, prejudicial, or simply erroneous interpretations of "patterns and practice" which might result in litigation.

Under these circumstances, the law enforcement community would be very reluctant to provide attributable raw data. Complicating the situation was the fact that, at the time of enactment, no vehicle or procedure was in place to capture use of force data. However, as the Act was law, the Attorney General was obligated to respond.

The IACP, in collaboration with its Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police, sought a solution that would be acceptable to both the Attorney General and the membership of the IACP. Thus, the development of the IACP's Use of Force Project. The Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police previous experience in capturing use of force data is initially based on anonymity and volunteerism in order to bridge the natural reluctance of the contributor, and inspire the accuracy of the contribution.

Defining Police Use of Force

There have been many attempts to define exactly what constitutes "police use of force" in the United States. When carefully examined from the perspective of day-to-day law enforcement activities, many previous definitions and/or continuums of force do not provide a workable, functional definition that could be applied nationally to all jurisdictions and department types for the purposes of this project. For this reason, the IACP project developed both a formal definition of police force and a street level continuum of force specifically for use in the national database.

The first work of the project team and project advisors was to craft a simple and straightforward definition of what "use of force" means to the law enforcement community. That definition: the amount of effort required by police to compel compliance by an unwilling subject; set out by law enforcement leaders at the first advisory committee meeting, laid the foundation for many future project activities.

The next phase of definition development centered on the actual components of force as used by law enforcement. Using a "street continuum" approach (identifying those types of force used to bring a suspect under control), it was decided to track the following basic types of force, used by either subjects or officers:

- Physical Force (the use of fists, feet, hands, etc.)
- Chemical Force (the discharge of MACE, CAPSTUN, OC, CS, and CN devices)

- ❑ Electronic Force (the discharge of TASER, Stun Gun, or other electronic weapons)
- ❑ Impact Force (the use of a baton, other impact weapons)
- ❑ Firearm (lethal) Force (the discharge of any kind of firearm).

The IACP project team made specific decisions at this juncture of the effort to exclude certain measures of force that the team felt were 1) too broad to allow agency reporting in an accurate and timely fashion, and 2) beyond what police typically perceive or record as applications of force:

- ❑ The presence of a police officer at the scene
- ❑ The presence of a K9 at the scene
- ❑ The presence of chemical or electronic less than lethal devices at the scene
- ❑ Officer verbal commands
- ❑ Routine or voluntary handcuffing of prisoners for transport
- ❑ Routine or voluntary handcuffing of subjects during field questioning or investigation
- ❑ The display or presentation of an officer's weapon.

While any of these actions can and are included in other academic studies of police use of force, the IACP excluded them from the national database to allow the creation of a concise, universally accepted, and practically achievable information base on police use of force in the U.S. Attention to these excluded elements would have overly complicated the project and substantially reduced local agency participation.

Database Content

Guided by the broad framework of use of force issues and the experience of the IACP with scores of other sensitive police policy issues, the team decided upon the following data elements for inclusion in the national use of force database:

Department Characteristics

- ❑ Report year
- ❑ Jurisdiction size
- ❑ Department type
- ❑ Calls-for-Service
- ❑ Ethnicity demographics
- ❑ Numbers of use of force incidents by type

- ❑ Numbers of force related complaints
- ❑ Complaint resolution
- ❑ Types of less-than-lethal weapons authorized
- ❑ Use of force training and policies in place
- ❑ Administrative policies for use of force complaints.

Incident Characteristics

- ❑ Incident time
- ❑ Incident date
- ❑ Incident year
- ❑ Number of officers involved
- ❑ Number of subjects involved
- ❑ Number of third parties involved
- ❑ Age of officer(s)/subject(s)
- ❑ Type of assignment
- ❑ Duty status
- ❑ Officer(s)/subject(s) education
- ❑ Officer(s)/subject(s) race-ethnicity
- ❑ Type of force used by officer(s)/subject(s)
- ❑ Officer/subject injury.

Complaint Characteristics

- ❑ Complaint time
- ❑ Complaint date
- ❑ Complaint year
- ❑ Number of officers involved
- ❑ Number of subjects involved
- ❑ Number of third parties involved
- ❑ Age of officer(s)/subject(s)
- ❑ Type of assignment, duty status
- ❑ Officer(s)/subject(s) education
- ❑ Officer(s)/subject(s) race-ethnicity
- ❑ Type of force used by officer(s)/subject(s)
- ❑ Officer/subject injury
- ❑ Previous complaints against officer

- Complaint disposition.

Software Design

Design Philosophy

Based on the large number of data elements relevant to this study, it soon became clear that an automated data collection system was required. The ideal system would need to:

- Be compatible across the widest possible spectrum of existing computers to be found in departments nationwide
- Employ a graphical user interface which would facilitate self-instruction by the user
- Be able to handle the relationship between incidents involving a single officer and multiple subjects, multiple officers and single subjects, and any other possible combination.

Staff decided upon a system that could meet these needs and was scaleable in that it could support the inevitable evolution of revisions, customizations, additions and expansions that are inherent in software projects of this type.

Selected Platform

The database was built on a *Microsoft Access* platform, which offered all of the advantages of a major software product. Microsoft provided software development toolkits for use in this project. After a period of code development and testing, our original release, which was ported to the Windows 3.1 environment, was distributed in August of 1996.

Local Agency and SACOP Versions of the Software

Because data flow was implemented from local agencies to SACOP regional data repositories and from there to the IACP, two versions of this software were produced. The first, the Local Agency version, was intended to automate data capture at the local department level. This software was equipped with a simplified data export function by which the user could write the captured use of force data to a floppy disk by simply clicking an on-screen button.

The second version of the software was intended for use by the SACOP data repositories. The SACOP version of the software remains identical with the Local Agency version in terms of the number and type of data elements captured. However, the SACOP version is provided with an import capability, by which data on disks originating from local agencies can be easily incorporated into the regional database. Data from each of the regional databases is

periodically exported to floppy disk and sent to the IACP for inclusion in the national database.

Software Refinements

Over the last two years, the software has been steadily refined by the inclusion and refinement of numerous report functions in the user interface, and many behind the scene code improvements, which are designed to enhance the robustness of the application. These improvements are generally made in the form of modifications to the Visual Basic code, which runs behind the user application. Starting with version 1.0 released in August of 1996 for Windows 3.1, we are now at version 3.1 of the Local Agency software, and support both Windows NT, Windows 3.1, and Windows 95.

The Windows95 product was the result of an extensive re-write of the code and takes full advantage of the 32-bit Advanced Programming Interface, as well as the ODBC (Open Data Base Connectivity) compliance required for linking with existing *Microsoft Office* applications. We have recently released Version 3.2 of the SACOP software, which features full Windows NT compatibility, database encryption, network compatibility, and password protection. Version 3.2 also supports a dedicated Database Administrator, who can add and delete specific users and groups, as well as administer passwords specifically for the IACP use of force application.

Capturing Data from Independent Systems

In addition to the ongoing software development, the IACP has also implemented a system for large-scale data transfer from larger municipal departments to the IACP. These departments already have established various automated systems by which use of force data has been captured. Often these systems have been custom-designed specifically for the department in question and produce exportable data in a non-standard format. Following a process of analysis, in which the IACP has worked closely with the MIS management of these departments, elements in this data which correspond to fields captured by the IACP software can be identified. These data elements are then provided to the IACP in the native format used by the particular department. The IACP has developed the technical capability to convert the format of this data into a form that can be incorporated into the IACP national database. This approach has been demonstrated to have the minimal impact on the participating departments while typically providing large volumes of data to the IACP.

APPENDIX B: POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICIES ON USE OF FORCE

Table 71

DEPARTMENT HAS A FORMAL USE OF FORCE POLICY

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	26	0	26	100	0
1997	52	0	52	100	0
1998	30	0	30	100	0

Table 72

DEPARTMENT HAS A FORMAL DISCIPLINARY POLICY

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	25	2	27	92.6	7.4
1997	47	5	52	90.4	9.6
1998	30	0	30	100.0	0.0

Table 73

DEPARTMENT HAS A POLICY ON THE USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	26	1	27	96.3	3.7
1997	52	0	52	100.0	0.0
1998	29	1	30	97.0	3.0

Table 74

DEPARTMENT HAS A FORMAL USE OF FORCE CONTINUUM

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	24	3	27	88.9	11.1
1997	51	1	52	98.1	1.9
1998	29	1	30	97.0	3.0

Table 75

DEPARTMENT REQUIRES A WRITTEN REPORT ON ALL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	26	1	27	96.3	3.7
1997	50	2	52	96.2	3.8
1998	30	0	30	100.0	0.0

Table 76

DEPARTMENT HAS AN AUTOMATED DATABASE FOR TRACKING USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	21	6	27	77.8	22.2
1997	38	14	52	73.1	26.9
1998	21	9	30	70.0	30.0

Table 77

DEPARTMENT HAS A FORMAL REVIEW PROCESS FOR USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	23	4	27	85.2	14.8
1997	45	7	52	86.5	13.5
1998	30	9	30	100.0	0.0

Table 78

ALL USE OF FORCE COMPLAINTS ROUTINELY INVESTIGATED BY DEPARTMENT

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	25	2	27	92.6	7.4
1997	47	5	52	90.4	9.6
1998	28	2	30	93.3	6.6

Table 79

ROUTINE NOTIFICATION OF INVESTIGATIVE RESULTS

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	17	10	27	63	37
1997	36	16	52	69	31
1998	26	4	30	87	13

Table 80

DEPARTMENT HAS A FULL TIME INTERNAL AFFAIRS (OR EQUIVALENT) STAFF

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	11	16	27	40.7	59.3
1997	23	29	52	44.2	55.8
1998	12	18	30	40.0	60.0

Table 81

DEPARTMENT PERMITS THE USE OF MACE

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	8	19	27	29.6	70.4
1997	11	41	52	21.2	78.8
1998	4	26	30	13.0	87.0

Table 82

DEPARTMENT PERMITS THE USE OF STUN GUNS

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	4	23	27	14.8	85.2
1997	5	47	52	9.6	90.4
1998	4	26	30	13.0	87.0

Table 83

DEPARTMENT PERMITS THE USE OF OLEOCAPSICUM RESIN PRODUCTS (PEPPER SPRAY)

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	22	5	27	81.5	18.5
1997	47	5	52	90.4	9.6
1998	29	1	30	97.0	3.0

Table 84

DEPARTMENT PERMITS THE USE OF OTHER LESS-THAN-LETHAL PRODUCTS

1996-1998

Year	Yes (count)	No (count)	Totals	Yes (percent)	No (percent)
1996	16	11	27	59.3	40.7
1997	18	34	52	34.6	65.4
1998	11	19	30	37.0	63.0

APPENDIX C: PROJECT ADVISORS*

Chief James Powers, Chair-IACP Use of Force Advisory Committee
Fredericksburg Police Department
615 Princess Anne Street
Fredericksburg, VA 22404

Chief Charles Deane, Prince William County Police
1 County Complex Court
Prince William, VA 22192

Chief Charles Moose, Montgomery County Police Department
2350 Research Blvd.
Rockville, MD 20850

Col. Richard Holden, Superintendent
North Carolina Highway Patrol
PO Box 29590
Raleigh, NC 27626

Chief Robert Herndon, Allendale Police Department
290 Franklin Turnpike
Allendale, NJ 07401

Warden David Owens, Director
Camden County Department of Corrections
220 Federal Street
Camden, NJ 08103

Chief Michael Mastronardy
Dover Township Police Department
PO Box 876
Toms River, NJ 08754

Chief Greg Wean (Acting)
Edmonds Police Department
250 5th Avenue North
Edmonds, WA 90820

Col. David Mitchell, Superintendent
Maryland State Police
1201 Reisterstown Road
Pikesville, MD 21208

Col. W.G. Massengill, Superintendent
Virginia State Police
PO Box 27472
Richmond, VA 23261

Chief Charles Ramsey
Metropolitan Police Department
300 Indiana Avenue
Washington, DC 20001

*Project Advisors have been added and deleted over the course of the project. The above list represents those individuals who were asked to provide advice for the 2001 report.

APPENDIX D: PROJECT STAFF

EXECUTIVE STAFF

Dan Rosenblatt ..... ……..Executive Director
Eugene Cromartie .....Deputy Executive Director
Jerry Needle.....Programs and Research Director
Charles Higginbotham .....SACOP Division Director

PROJECT STAFF AND CONSULTANTS

John Firman ..... Director, IACP Research Center
Mark Henriquez.....Project Director/Principal Researcher/Author
Bob Moseley ..... Senior Technical Consultant
Alan Barrett, Ph.D……..Statistical Consultant
Theresa Koepfler-Sontos……...Final Report Development
Jeanine Burchard……Project Administrative Assistant
Jennifer Wykoff.…….…..Cover Design