

MONTGOMERY COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL USE OF FORCE REPORT 2017

**MANAGEMENT SERVICES BUREAU
POLICY AND PLANNING DIVISION**

MARCH 2018

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Chief's Message:

The Montgomery County Police Department believes that letting the public know what we do to enforce the law and how we do it is one of the cornerstones to forging a bond of trust between the Department and the public we serve.

That is why we publish this annual Use of Force report, and why we publish reports on overall crime in Montgomery County, on police pursuits, and on incidence and investigation of bias crimes. We believe in transparency and accountability. The Use of Force report can be of particular interest to the public because of the potential for injury to the suspect and to the police officer during a service call or arrest. Our officers are trained to use force as a last resort. Montgomery County police officers receive extensive entry-level and in-service training focused on using only the amount of force necessary to control an incident, affect an arrest, or protect themselves or others from harm or death as specified in department policy and procedures. We emphasize gaining compliance through understanding of psychological factors and using communication skills to de-escalate situations when possible, and to minimize the amount of force used.

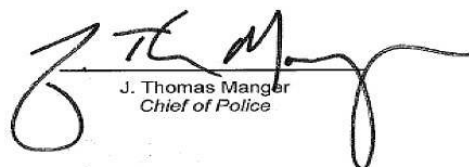


In 2017, there were 523 uses of force reported, the same number as the year before. That means force was used by officers in 0.23 percent of the total dispatched calls for service and only used in 2.7 percent of all arrests made by officers.

I am also pleased that our use of *Electronic Control Weapons* (Tasers) has once again decreased, to only 33 in 2017, down from 59 the year before. From 2013 through 2017, use of Tasers has dropped almost 73 percent. This trend reflects our emphasis on training. Before being issued a Taser, officers are required to complete extensive training and certification. Officers are required to attend 40 hours of *Crisis Intervention Training* (CIT), and after successful certification, officers are also required to complete annual recertification training to be authorized to continue to carry a Taser.

There were three incidents of deadly force in 2017 after a year in which we had none. The Department takes every use of force very seriously. Each incident in which force is used is documented in a Use of Force Report which is reviewed by a supervisor and a police commander. We similarly take complaints about excessive use of force seriously. All complaints are investigated by our Internal Affairs Division.

There is a great deal of information contained in this report. Some of it may prompt other questions from you. I encourage you to contact me via e-mail [MCPDChief@montgomerycountymd.gov] and we will respond to your inquiries.


J. Thomas Manger
Chief of Police

INTRODUCTION

The information presented in this annual report is obtained from the *Use of Force* reports completed by officers for incidents in calendar year 2017 where some type of force was used. This report is intended to provide an overview of the incidents involving use of force by police officers and to also identify trends or any training areas that need to be addressed. Because each report is reviewed by supervisors and command staff at various levels within the department, individual events are not captured in this report, except for those that may involve unusual circumstances or need further clarification. Moreover, the reporting and annual analysis of department use of force policies and procedures is required by the *Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies* (CALEA) to help agencies identify policy modifications, trends, improve training and officer safety, and provide timely information for the agency to address use of force issues with the communities it serves. The Montgomery County Police Department (MCPD) has been a CALEA-accredited law enforcement agency since 1993. The CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation Program is the primary method for an agency to voluntarily demonstrate their commitment to excellence in law enforcement by systematically conducting an ongoing internal review and assessment of the agencies' operations, policies and procedures, and make adjustments wherever necessary, to meet a body of internationally accepted standards. The MCPD is dedicated to creating a culture of safety, transparency, and accountability.

Montgomery County police officers receive extensive entry-level and in-service training focused on using only the amount of force necessary to control an incident, affect an arrest, or protect themselves or others from harm or death as specified in department policy and procedures. An integral component of these training programs is focused on the use communication skills, de-escalation techniques, and use of less lethal options to help safely diffuse situations that may unnecessarily escalate to circumstances requiring officers to resort to deadly force. The department's use of force training goes beyond addressing use of force options, levels of resistance, and case law. Most importantly, it emphasizes gaining compliance through understanding of psychological factors and using communication skills to de-escalate situations when possible, and to minimize the amount of force used.

MCPD's Use of Force Policy (FC 131) states that officers may only use force which is objectively reasonable to make an arrest; an investigatory stop/detention or other seizure; or in the performance of their lawful duties, to protect themselves or others from personal attack, physical resistance, harm, or death. The decision to exercise force must be based upon the circumstances that the officer reasonably believes to exist. In determining the appropriate level of force to be used by an officer, the nature of the threat or resistance faced or perceived by the officer as compared to the force employed should be considered. However, officers must sometimes make split-second decisions about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation with limited information and in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving. Nevertheless, when it is practicable, officers strive to always de-escalate a situation before resorting to using any type of force.

The need to use force, whether deadly or non-deadly, is one of the most demanding and critical decisions that a law enforcement officer must make. The department respects the sanctity of every human life and the application of deadly force is a measure only employed in the most extreme circumstances.

Per department policy, an officer is required to complete a MCP 37 - *Use of Force Report*, and an event report, for an incident that involves any of the following circumstances:

- Anytime force is used to counteract a physical struggle.
- Following the use of any force which results in an injury to an individual.
- When an individual claims to have been injured as a result of use of force.
- Whenever force is applied using a protective instrument.
- Whenever a firearm is discharged other than authorized target practice.
- Whenever a department canine inflicts injury on any subject or suspect in conjunction with a canine deployment.
- Anytime an officer is assaulted or ambushed.

All reports are reviewed to verify compliance with department policy by a patrol supervisor, a District Executive, and the Assistant Chiefs of the respective bureau depending on the organizational component the involved officer(s) is assigned to. Moreover, the department's *Body Worn Camera* (BWC) program was fully implemented in 2016, and now includes more than 960 officers who are equipped with the technology that helps document interactions between the police and individuals involved in the majority of calls for service. The department's use of force policy requires supervisors to review all body camera footage captured for all incidents where officers use any type of force that results in a MCP 37 being completed. Body cameras have also proved helpful in resolving complaints in a more timely fashion and capturing valuable evidence for both internal and criminal investigations. The use of this technology has added an additional layer of transparency and accountability to the department's efforts to continually build trust and improve its standing with the communities it serves throughout the county.

OVERVIEW

Based on a comprehensive review and analysis of the use of force reports submitted by MCPD officers in 2017, the following are highlights of the results that are detailed in various sections throughout this report:

- MCPD officers reported a total of 523 use of force incidents.
- Force was used by officers in 0.23 percent of the total dispatched calls for service.
- Force was only used in 2.7 percent of all arrests made by officers.
- Three districts (Rockville, Bethesda, and Silver Spring) experienced decreases in the number of reported use of force incidents from the previous year, while two districts (Germantown and Gaithersburg), reported increases. One district (Wheaton) reported the same number of incidents as the previous year.
- Making arrests (or attempting to make arrests), serving emergency evaluation petitions, and defending against assaults constituted approximately 92 percent of the incidents where some type of force was necessary to be used compared to 94 percent in 2016.
- Approximately one-third of the incidents involving uses of force were assault-related which was the same experience reported in 2016.

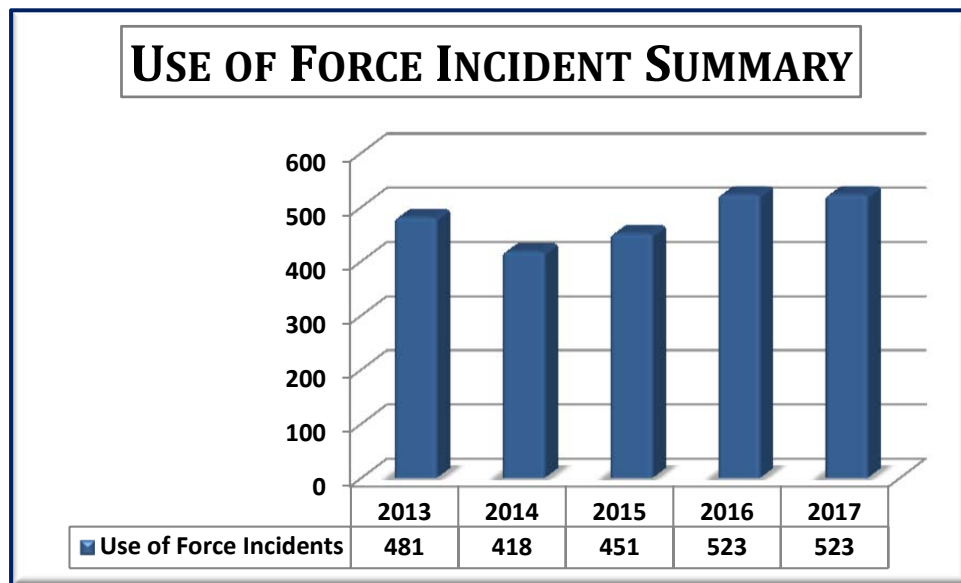
- Calls for service involving assaults, narcotics/DUI offenses, mental illness-related, and disorderly conduct accounted for over 70 percent of all reported use of force incidents, as was the case the previous year.
- The type of force most commonly used by *officers* was hands, which was used in approximately 81 percent of use of force incidents, and it was also the most common type of force used against officers by *defendants* (62.5 percent), which is consistent with prior year data.
- The number of uses of *Electronic Control Weapons* (ECWs) decreased 44.1 percent from the previous year.
- Injuries sustained by *officers* increased approximately 64 percent from the previous year, while injuries to *defendants* increased 12.8 percent.
- *Officers* reported being injured in approximately 54 percent of reported use of force incidents, and *defendants* were injured (or claimed to be injured) in 34 percent of incidents. In these incidents, over 90 percent of the injuries involved bruises/soreness and/or lacerations and abrasions to both officers and defendants, which is approximately the same percentage reported in 2016.
- *Officers* required medical treatment in approximately 36 percent of the reported use of force incidents, and *defendants* required treatment in 65 percent of incidents, which are approximately the same percentages reported the previous year.
- The number of reported assaults on *officers* increased 11 percent compared to the previous year.
- In 62 percent of the incidents where *officers* employed some type of force, the *defendants* were reported to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, which is approximately the same percentage reported in 2016. *Defendants* suffering from some form of mental illness were involved in 26 percent of the reported use of force incidents, an increase of 11.5 percent compared to 2016.
- 84 percent of the *defendants* involved in use of force incidents were *African American* and *Caucasian*, compared to 85 percent in 2016. 84 percent of the *officers* were *African American* and *Caucasian* compared to 79.7 percent in 2016.
- *Defendants* ages 18-39 accounted for approximately 70 percent of the reported use of force incidents, which is consistent with prior year data. The average age of the *defendants* involved in use of force incidents was 29. Officers in the 21-39 age group were involved in approximately 81 percent of use of force incidents, and the average age of the *officers* involved in these incidents was 33, which is similar to the averages reported in 2016.
- 78 percent of the *defendants* and 90 percent of the *officers* involved in reported use of force incidents were *male*. 22 percent of the *defendants* and 10 percent of the *officers* involved in reported use of force incidents were *female*, which was essentially the same breakdown reported in 2016.
- Approximately 59 percent of the *officers* involved in use of force incidents served on the department between one to 10 years, compared to 65 percent the previous year.
- There were 27 use of force-related complaints made against *officers* in 2017 compared to 23 complaints received the previous year, an increase of 17.4 percent.
- There were three deadly force-related incidents and no in-custody deaths reported in 2017.

ANALYSIS

The population in Montgomery County based on the latest available U.S. Census Bureau data, is estimated at 1,044,000, and the crime rate per capita remains very low; 3,560 crimes for every 100,000 people. In 2017, Montgomery County police officers were dispatched to 229,884 calls for service; made 19,334 arrests; and force was reported used in 523 incidents. This translates to force being used in only 0.23 percent of the calls for service, and 2.7 percent of the arrests made.

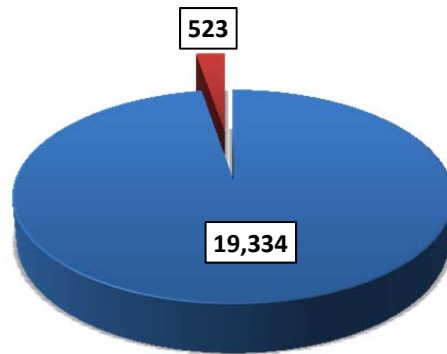
The incidence rate of the use of force compared to the calls for service and arrests has remained relatively consistent over the past five years (*an average of 0.22 percent of the calls for service and approximately 2.6 percent of arrests*). This data reflects that, for the overwhelming majority of calls for service and arrest situations, officers rarely use force in the performance of their duties.

The chart below shows the total number of use of force incidents reported county-wide from 2013-2017.



In 2017, MCPD recorded 19,334 arrests and 523 use of force incidents as represented in the chart on the next page.

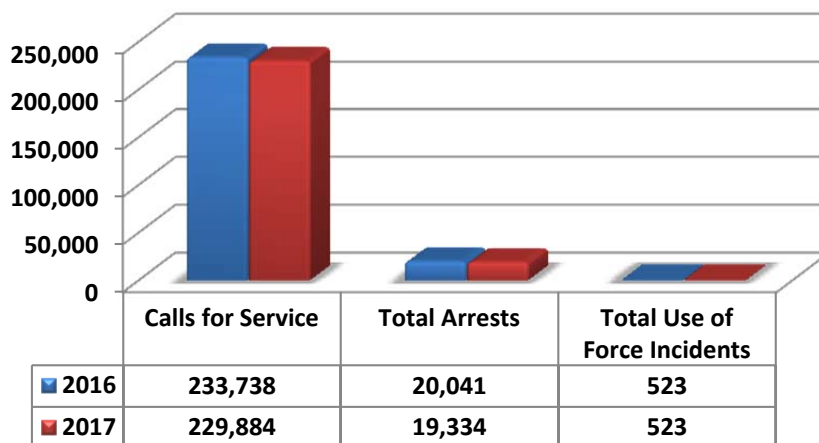
ARRESTS VS. USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS



■ Arrests ■ Use of Force Incidents

A summary of MCPD activity for 2016 and 2017 is provided in the following chart.

MCPD ACTIVITY SUMMARY



The data shows a 1.6 percent decrease in the calls for service and a 3.5 percent decrease in arrests, while the number of reported use of force incidents remained the same.

USE OF FORCE BY DISTRICT OF OCCURRENCE

The chart on the following page provides a district summary of dispatched *calls for service*, *reported crimes*, *arrests*, and *use of force incidents* in 2017.

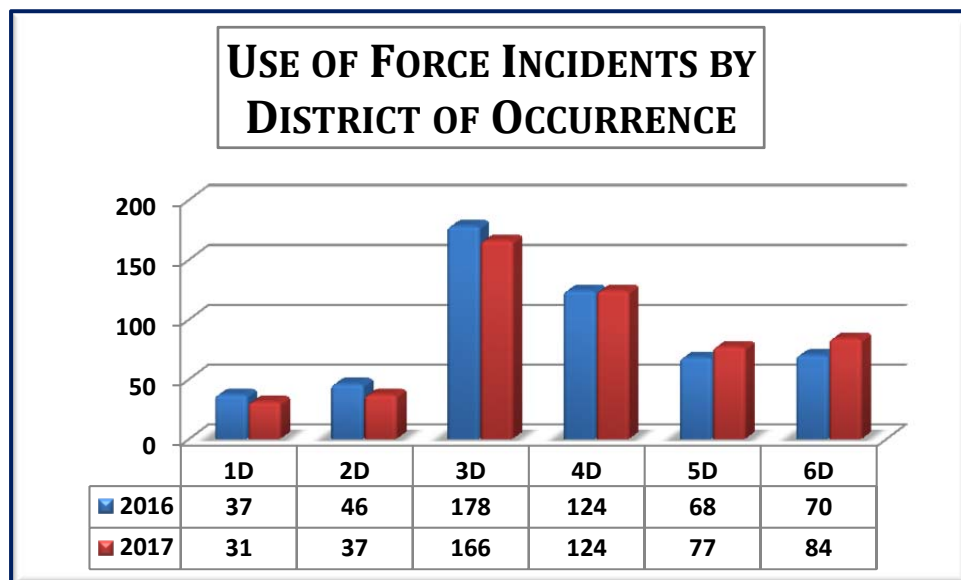
2017 SUMMARY			
DISTRICT	TOTAL DISPATCHED CALLS FOR SERVICE	TOTAL CRIME REPORTED*	TOTAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS
1D	35,554	4,606	31
2D	35,791	5,024	37
3D	45,069	7,920	166
4D	44,592	6,901	124
5D	29,791	4,953	77
6D	39,087	6,375	84
00	INCIDENTS OCCURRING OUTSIDE MONTGOMERY COUNTY		4
TOTAL	229,884	35,779	523**

* Total is based on NIBRS and does not include offenses reported in the City of Takoma Park.

**Total includes an accidental discharge of a firearm reported by an officer.

Note: Officers are also required to complete use of force reports when force is used for animal destructions (e.g., deer). Force was reported used in 226 animal destruction events in 2017.

In 2017, use of force incidents reported in 3D and 4D comprised 55.4 percent of the total use of force incidents reported department-wide. In 2017, three districts (1D, 2D and 3D) experienced decreases in the number of reported use of force incidents compared to 2016, one district reported the same number of incidents (4D), and two districts (5D) and (6D), experienced increases (13.2 percent and 20 percent respectively), as shown in the chart below.

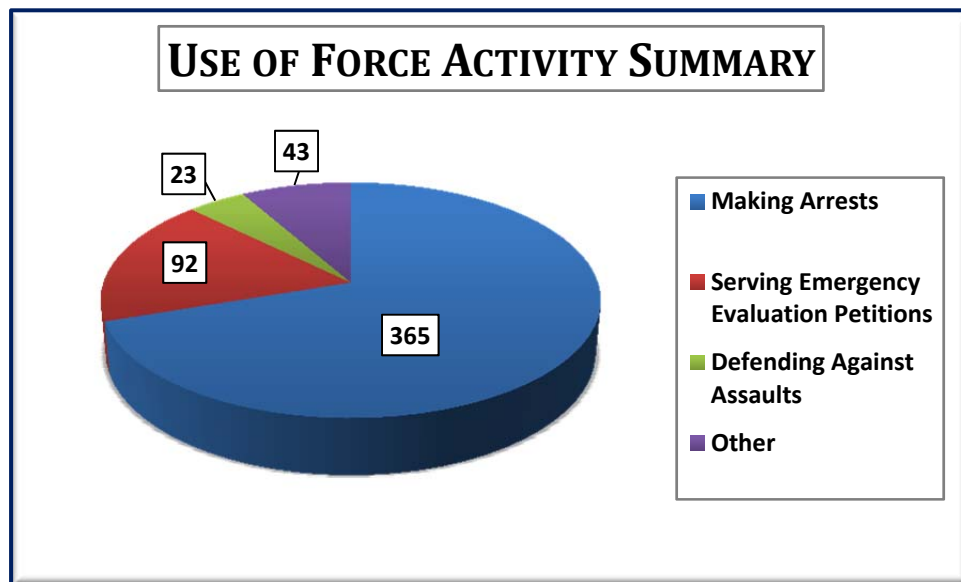


Note: The use of force incident reports are based on the location (*i.e. district*) where force was used, not necessarily the district that the officers are assigned to or where the event may have originated.

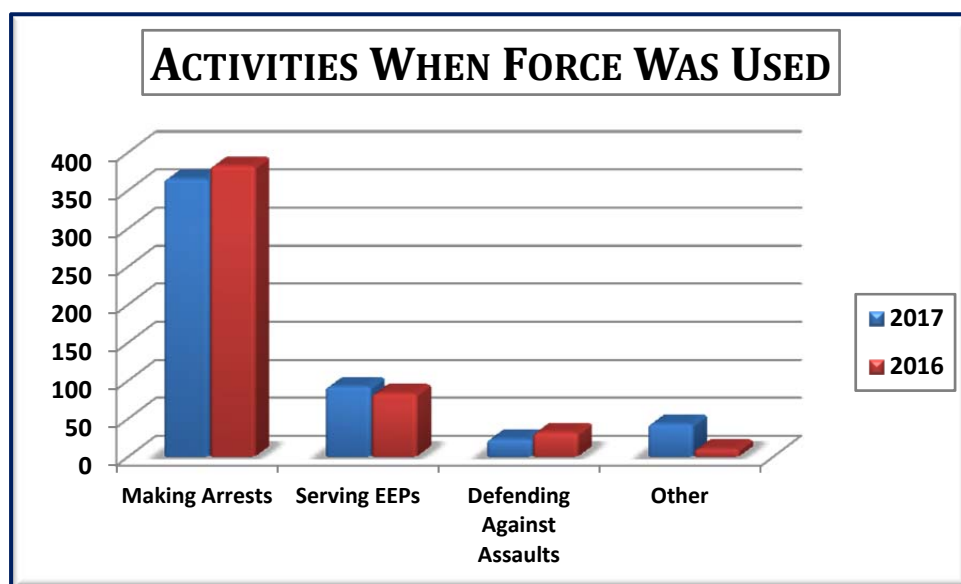
ACTIVITY WHEN FORCE WAS USED

In 2017, force was used in approximately 365 incidents (69.8 percent) when officers were involved in *making arrests* for various offenses. The next highest reported activity, *serving an emergency evaluation petition* (EEP), accounted for 92 incidents (17.6 percent), followed by various other situations such as *serving search warrants* and *transporting prisoners*, which accounted for 43 incidents (8.2 percent). Officers *defending against assaults* accounted for the remaining 23 incidents (4.4 percent) where officers used some type of force.

A summary of these activities is presented in the chart below.



The data reported in 2017 compared to 2016 is shown in the chart below.



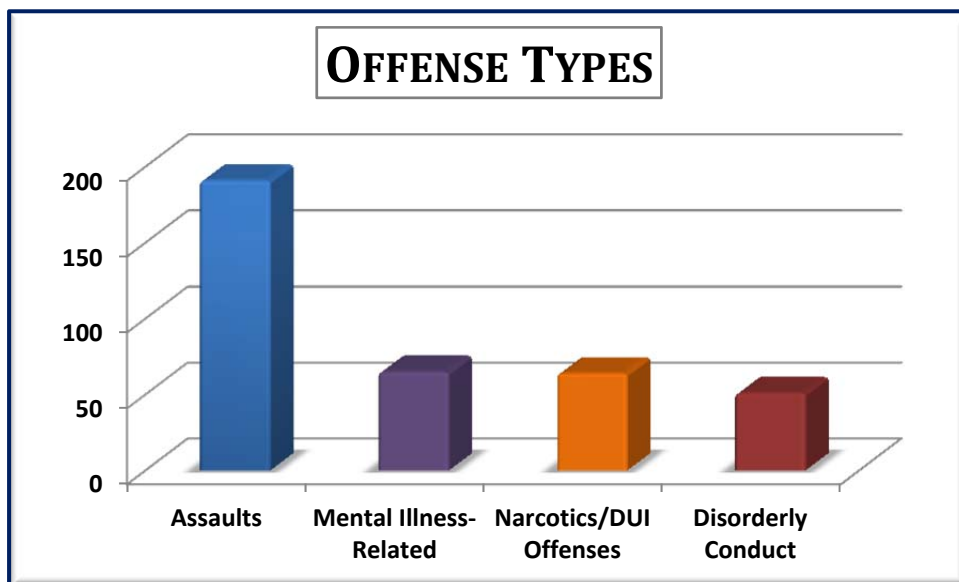
In 2017, *making or attempting to make an arrest*, *serving emergency evaluation petitions*, and *defending against assaults* accounted for 91.8 percent of the activities where officers needed to employ some type of force, compared to 94.4 percent of the situations reported in 2016, a decrease of 2.8 percent.

Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, the data shows that there has been a 4.6 percent increase in the need to use force when *making arrests*, and a 64.3 percent increase when *serving emergency evaluation petitions*. The data also shows a decrease of approximately 47.7 percent for incidents when officers were *defending against assaults*.

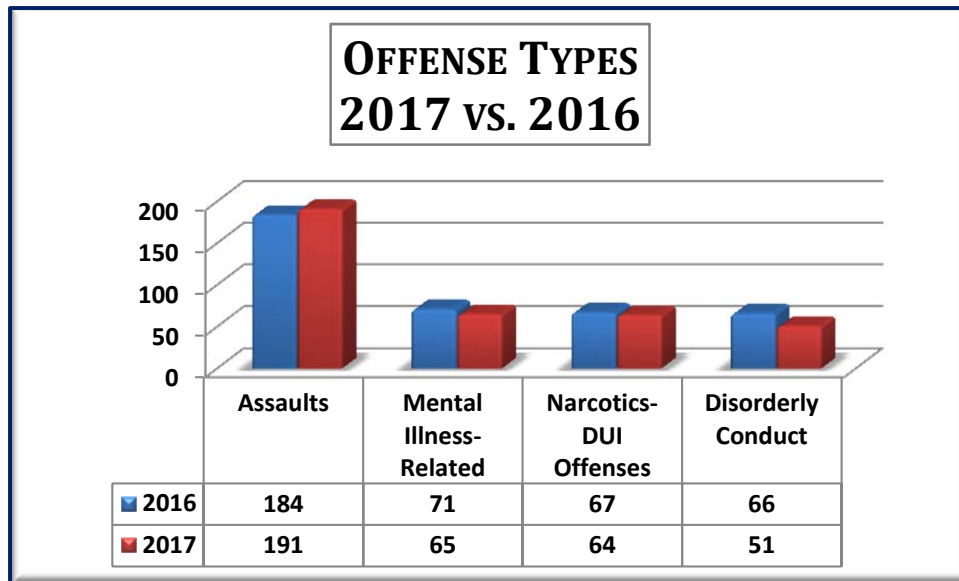
OFFENSES WHERE FORCE WAS USED

Assaults, *narcotics/DUI offenses*, *mental illness-related calls* and *disorderly conduct* accounted for 70.9 percent of the use of force incidents reported in 2017. The remaining percentage of incidents was comprised of various other offenses such as larceny, burglary, weapons offenses, vandalism, trespassing, and other miscellaneous calls for service.

A summary of the most common offenses where officers employed some type of force in 2017 is presented in the following series of charts.



A comparison of these offenses as reported in 2017 and 2016 is shown in the chart on the next page.



Assaults, narcotics/DUI offenses, mental illness-related calls and disorderly conduct decreased 4.4 percent compared to 2016.

A summary of the percent change for each of these offense types from 2016 to 2017 is included below.

VARIANCE FROM 2016 TO 2017	
OFFENSES	% Change (+/-)
Assaults	+3.8
Mental Illness-related	-8.5
Narcotics/DUI Offenses	-4.5
Disorderly Conduct	-22.7

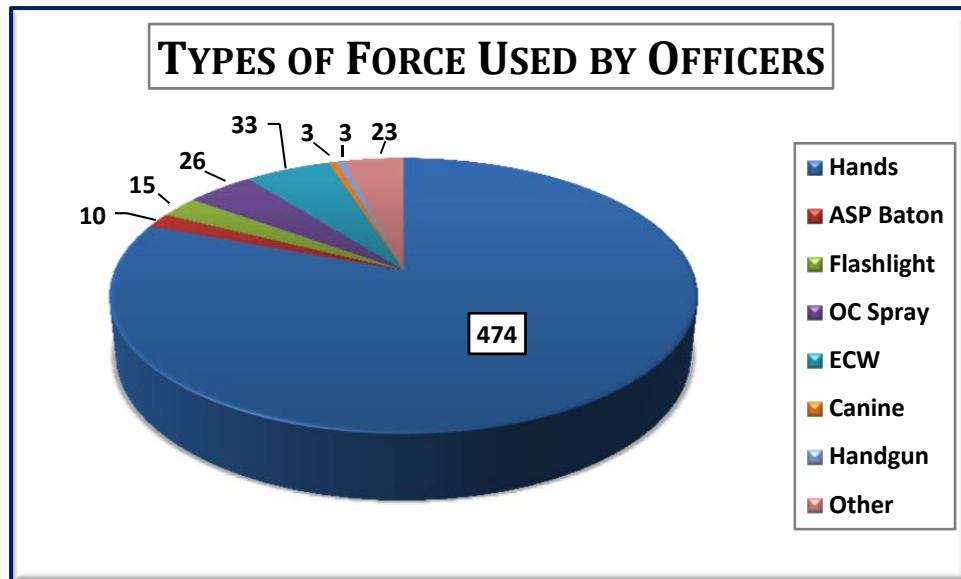
This data indicates an increase in *assaults*, and decreases in *mental illness-related calls*, *narcotics/DIU offenses*, and *disorderly conduct* from the previous year.

Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, the need to use force in situations involving *assaults* increased 1.6 percent, while incidents involving *narcotics/DUI offenses* decreased 28.1 percent, *mental illness-related* incidents increased 32.7 percent, and incidents involving *disorderly conduct* where force was used decreased 3.8 percent.

TYPES OF FORCE USED BY OFFICERS AND DEFENDANTS

Officers

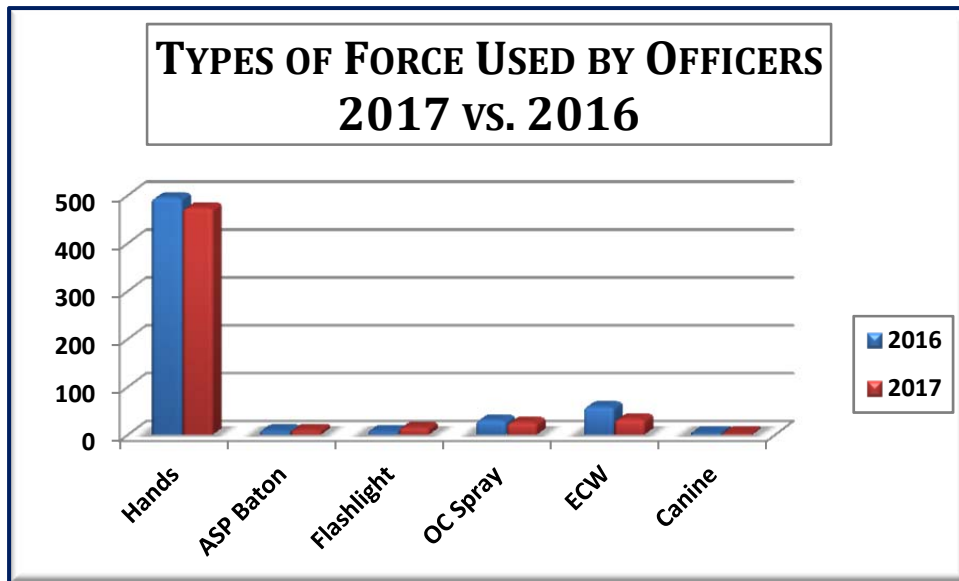
The chart on the next page shows the breakdown of the most common types of force used by *officers* in 2017.



The type of force most widely used by officers in 2017 was hands, which were used 474 times (80.8 percent), followed by *Electronic Control Weapons (ECWs)* which were used 33 times (5.6 percent). *Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray* was used in 26 incidents (4.4 percent), and *flashlights* were used in 15 incidents (2.6 percent). The *ASP (expandable baton)* was used in 10 incidents (1.7 percent). Officers used their issued service weapon in 3 incidents (0.5 percent), and *police canines* were deployed in 3 incidents (0.5 percent). Other types of force used by officers in several situations included *knees* and *feet*, which accounted for the remaining percentage of types of force used by officers.

Note: It is important to point out that in some instances, more than one type of force may be used by one or more officers in an attempt to affect an arrest or control a situation. During many calls for service, a primary officer is dispatched and at least one additional officer responds as a back-up unit. Consequently, in over 70 percent of the circumstances where force is used, two or more officers are typically involved.

The chart on the following page summarizes the most common types of force used by *officers* in 2017 compared to 2016.



The data indicates similar experiences reported for both 2017 and 2016. The use of *hands* continues to be the most prevalent type of force used by officers, as is the case for most situations when communication and other de-escalation techniques prove unsuccessful. In 2017, there was a 4.2 percent decrease reported in the use of *hands* compared to 2016. The use of the *ASP Baton* and *police canines* essentially remained the same. Use of the *flashlight* increased 87.5 percent (15 incidents) compared to 2016 (8 incidents), however overall use of the flashlight only constituted 2.6 percent of all the uses of force reported in 2017.

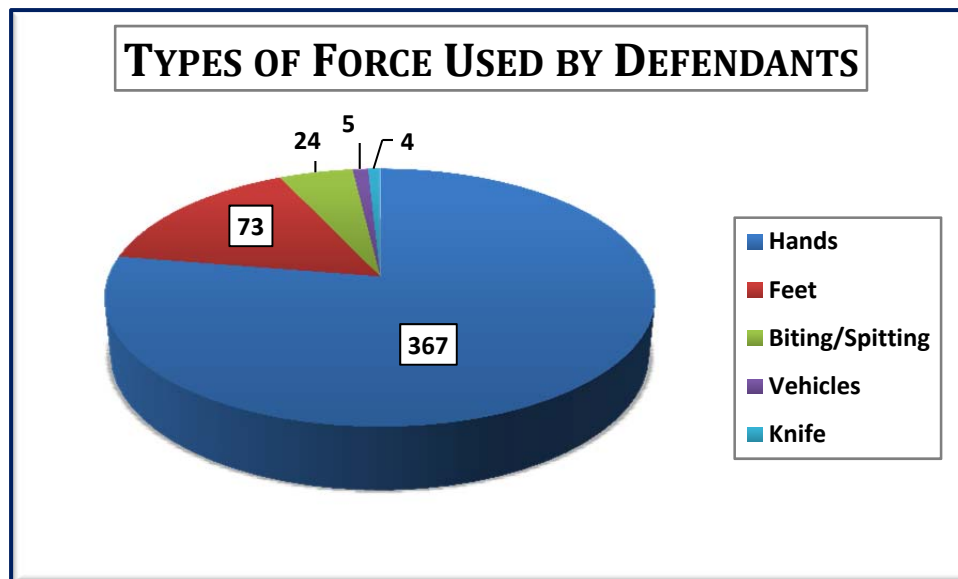
The most dramatic change that occurred in 2017 involved the use of *ECWs* -- officers reported a reduction of 44.1 percent. [Note: A detailed summary of *ECW* use by officers in 2017 is included in the *Electronic Control Weapons Section* of this report].

Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, the following trends were noted:

2013 - 2017	
TYPES OF FORCE	% Change (+/-)
Hands	+16.7
ASP Baton	+25
Flashlight	-42.3
OC Spray	-3.7
ECW	-72.7
Police Canines	-57.1

Defendants

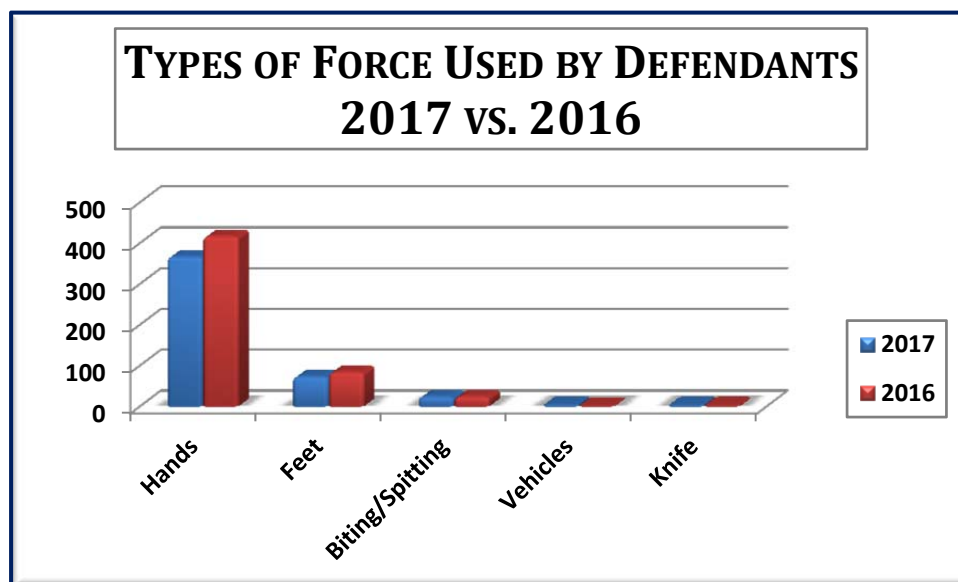
The chart on the next page shows the breakdown of the most common types of force used by *defendants* against officers in 2017.



Note: In some incidents, there were defendants (and multiple defendants) that used more than one type of force against officers.

The most common type of force used by *defendants* against officers in 2017 was hands which were used 367 times (62.5 percent), followed by *feet* which were used 73 times (12.4 percent). Defendants *bit or spit* at officers 24 times (4.1 percent), used a *vehicle* 5 times (0.9 percent), and used *knives* in 4 incidents (0.7 percent). Defendants *resisting arrest by pushing or pulling away from officers, fleeing on foot, and/or using their head, knees, or elbows to push or pull away from officers*, and other types of force *not otherwise specified*, comprised the remaining percentage of incidents reported in 2017. The types of force *not otherwise specified* category included incidents where *defendants* used a Taser, a sledgehammer, a box cutter, and nun chucks against officers. These situations were safely resolved by officers using de-escalation/communication techniques or protective instruments, thereby negating the need to resort to the use of deadly force.

The chart below summarizes the most common types of force used by *defendants* in 2017 compared to 2016.



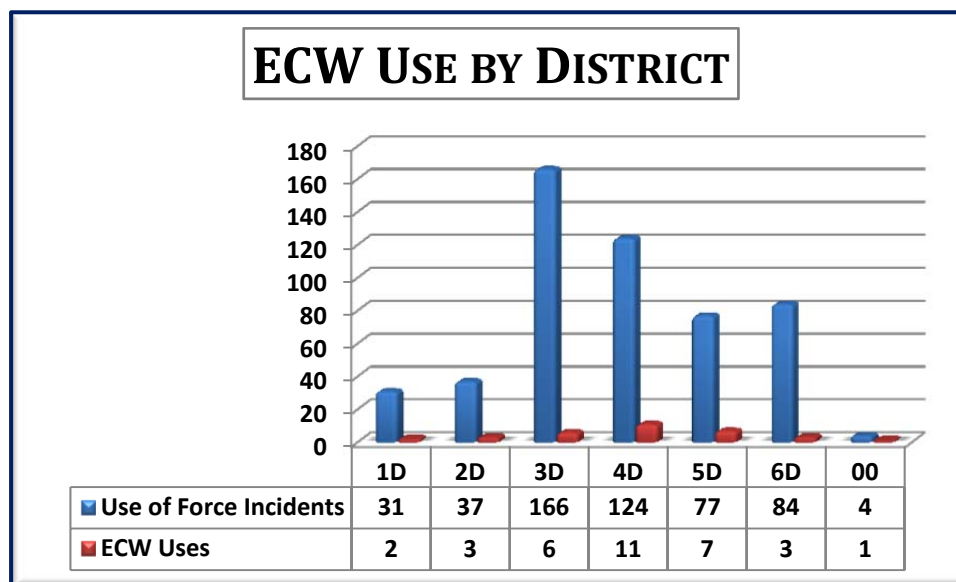
As noted on the previous page, *defendants* used *hands* against officers 367 times in 2017 compared to 417 times in 2016, a decrease of 12 percent. The next most common type of force used by *defendants* was *feet* which were used 73 times compared to 84 times in 2016, a decrease of 13.1 percent. Incidents involving *biting and/or spitting* at officers by *defendants* occurred 24 times in 2017 which is the same number reported last year. *Vehicles* were reported used against officers in five incidents in 2017 compared to two incidents in 2016, an increase of 150 percent. A *knife* was used by *defendants* in four incidents in 2017 compared to three incidents in 2016, an increase of 33.3 percent.

Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, use of *hands* by *defendants* has increased 10.5 percent, and *defendants* using their *feet* increased 46 percent. Reports of *defendants spitting on or biting* officers increased 84.6 percent, *defendants* using *knives* increased 33.3 percent, and *defendants* using *vehicles* increased 400 percent.

ELECTRONIC CONTROL WEAPONS

The department currently has 431 *Electronic Control Weapons* (ECWs) issued to qualified officers. These officers are required to complete extensive training and certification prior to being issued an ECW. This training requires officers to attend 40 hours of *Crisis Intervention Training* (CIT), and after successful certification, officers are also required to complete annual recertification training to be authorized to continue to carry an ECW.

In 2017, an ECW was deployed 33 times (*in 31 incidents*) and were used in approximately 6.3 percent of reported use of force incidents. A chart summarizing *ECW use by district* for 2017 is shown below.



*District designation '00' represents those incidents that occurred outside Montgomery County.

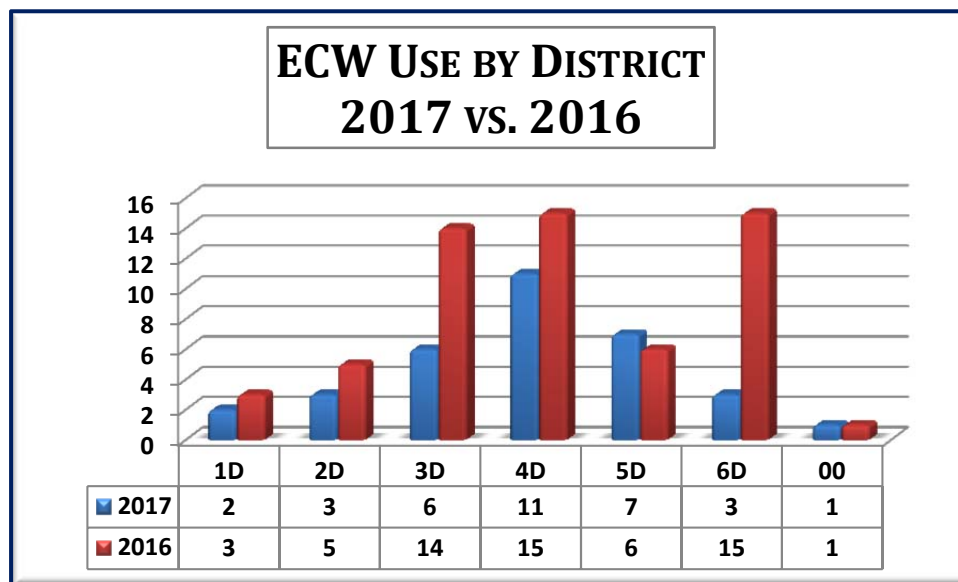
A breakdown of ECW *deployments* and *percentages* of the total use of force reports *by district* for 2017 is provided in the table on the next page. [Note: For purposes of this table, ECW use is reported by location of the incident, not by duty (district) assignment of the officer].

2017			
DISTRICT	TOTAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS	ECW DEPLOYMENTS	% ECW DEPLOYMENTS OF TOTAL USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS
1D	31	2	6.5
2D	37	3	8.1
3D	166	6	3.6
4D	124	11	8.9
5D	77	7	9.1
6D	84	3	3.6
00*	4	1	25
TOTAL	523	33**	6.3

*This total reflects four incidents involving MCPD detectives that occurred outside Montgomery County.

**The total ECW deployments represents 2 incidents where more than one officer deployed an ECW.

The chart below compares ECW use by district for 2017 and 2016.

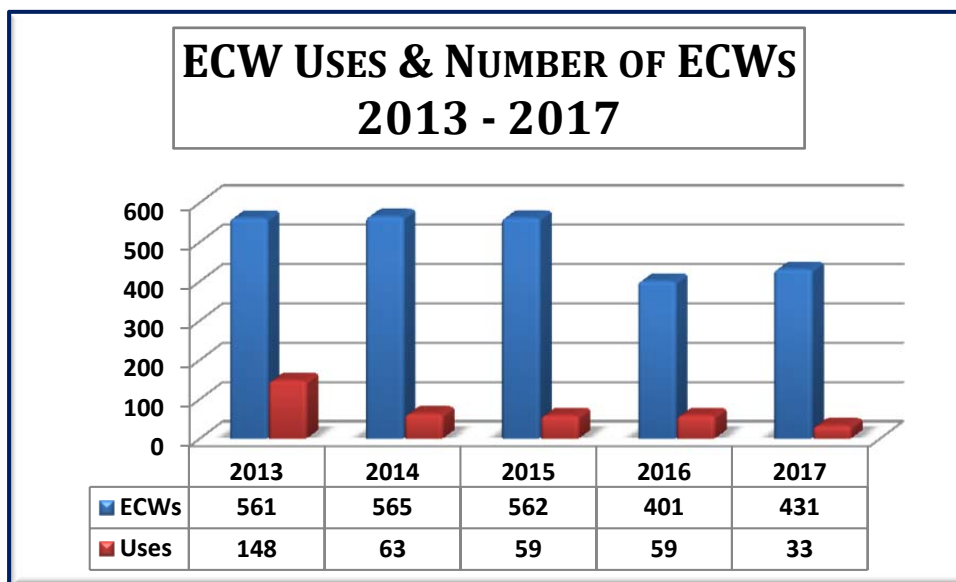


Note: District designation '00' represents those incidents that occurred outside Montgomery County.

The data reflects notable decreases in ECW use in 1D (33.3 percent), 2D (40 percent), 3D (57.1 percent), 4D (26.7 percent), and 6D (80 percent) compared to 2016. The 5th district was the only district that reported an increase in ECW use for 2017 (16.7 percent) (*one additional deployment*). It is also worth noting that although there were 30 more officers carrying ECWs in 2017 compared to 2016, overall ECW use declined 44.1 percent from the previous year.

Historically, the Silver Spring (3D) and Wheaton (4D) districts are the districts where officers traditionally respond to a large number of calls for service, and involve offenses and individuals that often result in arrests where some type of force, including the use of protective instruments such as ECWs, are used. As noted earlier in this report, 55.4 percent of the uses of force reports completed in 2017 were for incidents reported in these two districts.

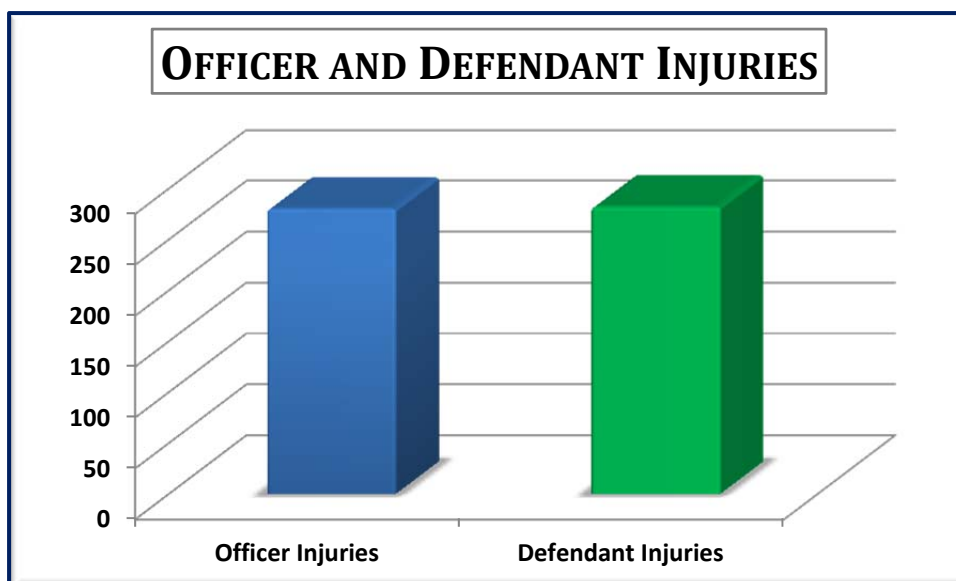
The chart below summarizes *ECW* use for all police districts (county-wide) for the last five years, as well as the number of *ECWs* carried by officers.



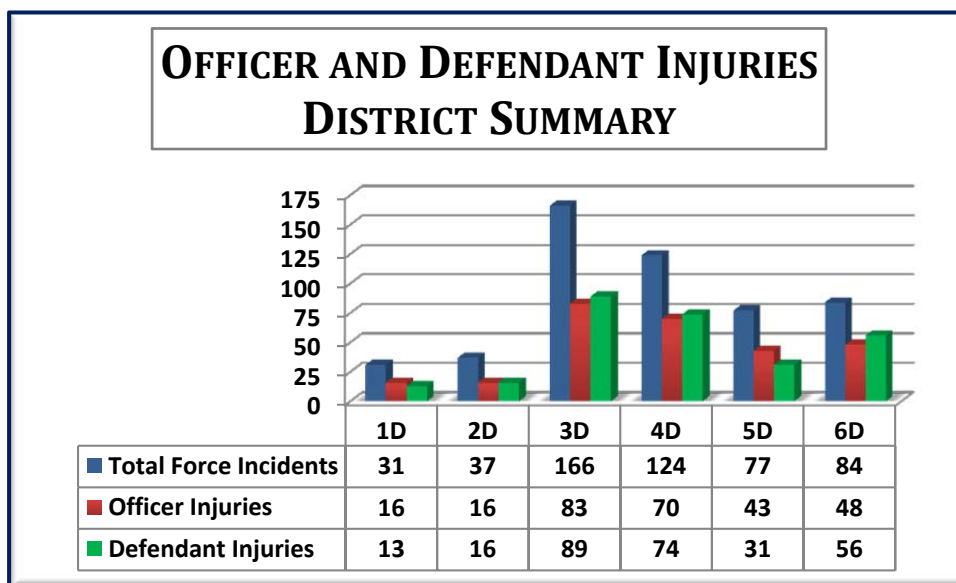
The data indicates that since 2013, the number of *ECWs* carried by officers has decreased 23.2 percent, while the number of uses has decreased 77.7 percent.

INJURIES TO OFFICERS AND DEFENDANTS

In 2017, 280 *officers* reported sustaining some type of injury (or multiple injuries) during a use of force incident, while 282 *defendants* reported being injured. The most common injury reported for *officers* was bruises/soreness (48.9 percent), while the leading injury recorded for *defendants* was lacerations/abrasions (59.6 percent). This information is consistent with the injury experiences reported for *officers* and *defendants* in 2016. In 2017, two *officers* and four *defendants* sustained broken bones. Two *defendants* sustained gunshot wounds that are detailed in the *Deadly Force Incidents Section* of this report.



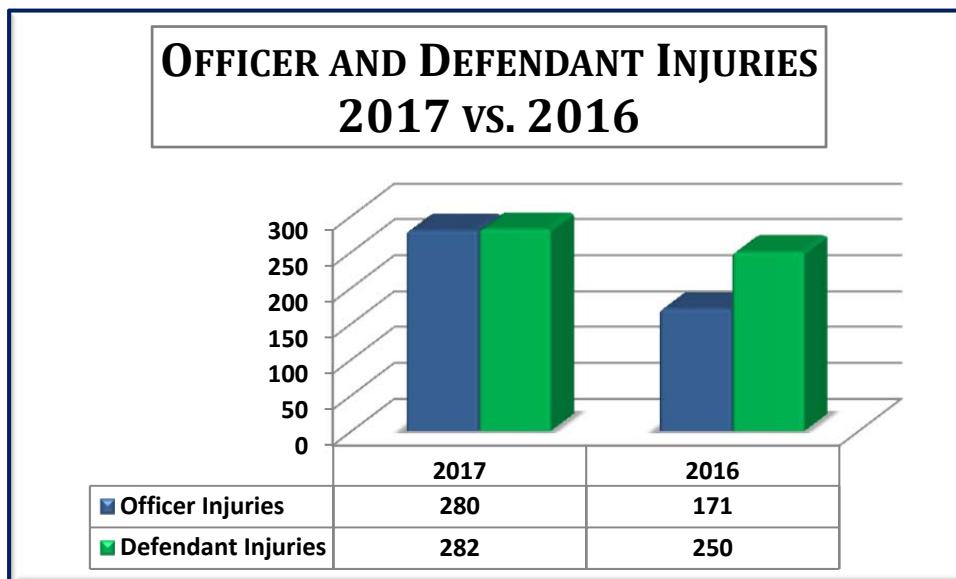
The chart below provides a summary of the *Use of Force Reports* that were completed, the number of *injuries* sustained by *officers*, and the number of *injuries* sustained (or claimed) by *defendants* by district of occurrence in 2017.



Note: Total injuries for officers and defendants does not include the injuries reported for use of force incidents that occurred outside Montgomery County.

Based on the total use of force incidents reported by all districts in 2017, the majority of *injuries sustained by officers* (54.6 percent), occurred in 3D (*Silver Spring*) and 4D (*Wheaton*). Similarly, the largest percentage of *defendant injuries* (and claims of an injury) (57.8 percent), occurred in these same districts as is typically the case each year.

The chart below compares *officer* and *defendant* injuries for 2017 and 2016.



Note: For defendants, an injury is recorded on the Use of Force Report regardless of whether it is a visible injury or the defendant claims an injury.

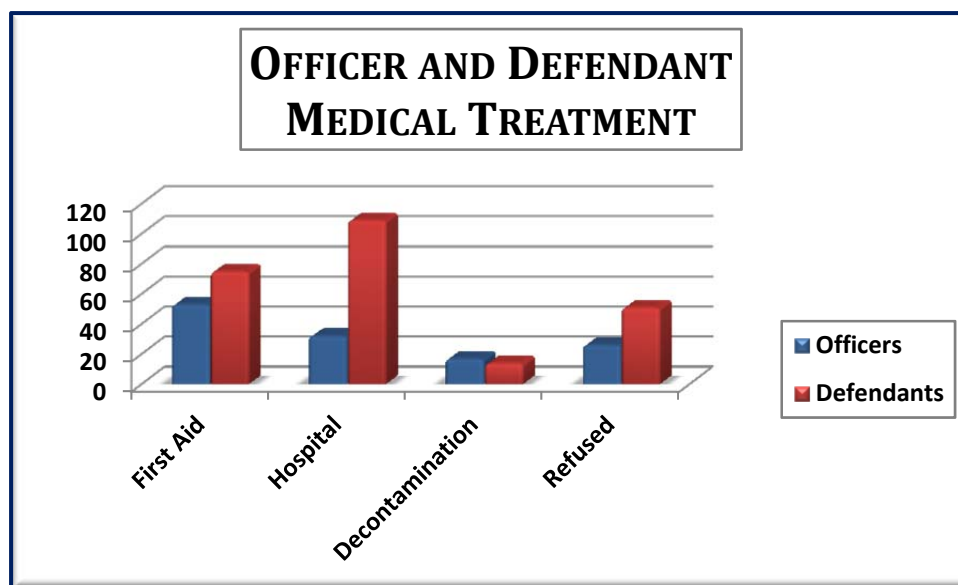
Overall, all injuries to *officers* increased 63.7 percent and injuries to *defendants* increased 12.8 percent in 2017, compared to the previous year. In 2017, 89.6 percent of the reported injuries to *officers* involved *bruises/soreness or lacerations and abrasions*, compared to 92.3 percent reported in 2016, a decrease of approximately 2.9 percent. In the case of *defendants*, 96.5 percent of the injuries reported by *defendants* (or claims of an injury by defendants) in 2017 also involved *bruises/soreness or lacerations and abrasions* compared to 90.1 percent in 2016, an increase of 7.1 percent.

Over the five year period from 2013 to 2017, injuries to *officers* increased 113.7 percent, and *defendant* injuries (or claims of injuries), increased 66.9 percent. The average number of injuries to *officers* reported over this same timeframe was 166.4, while the average number of *defendant* injuries (including claims of an injury) was 236.2.

MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR OFFICERS AND DEFENDANTS

In 2017, 102 of the 280 *officers* (36.4 percent) that sustained injuries required some form of medical treatment (*i.e., first aid administered on scene or medical follow-up at a hospital*). In addition, 26 *officers* that reported injuries in 2017 (9.3 percent) refused treatment.

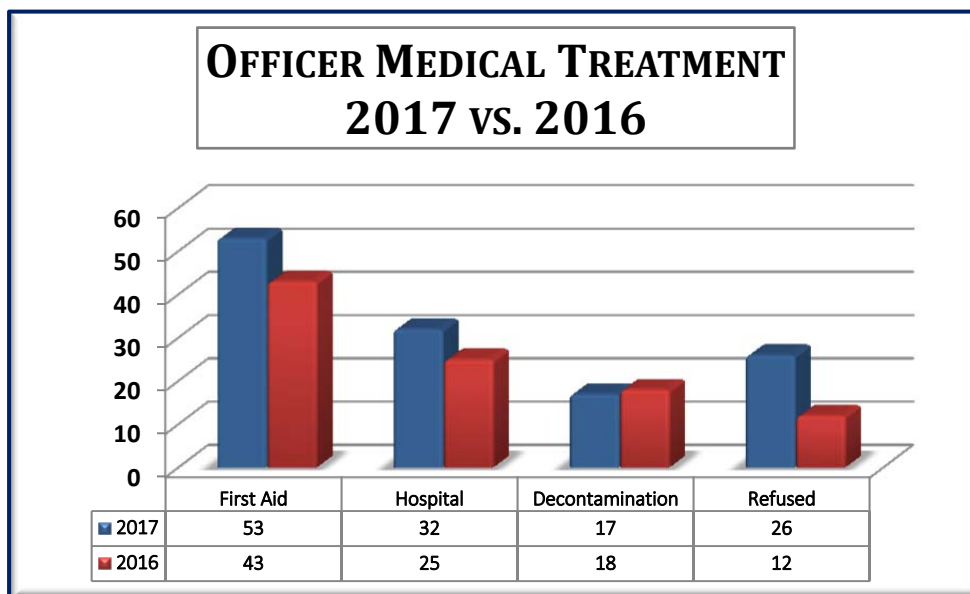
In 2017, 198 of the 282 *defendants* (70.2 percent) that sustained injuries required some form of medical treatment (*i.e., first aid administered on scene or medical follow-up at a hospital*). In addition, 51 *defendants* that reported injuries in 2017 (18.1 percent) refused medical treatment as shown in the chart below.



The chart also reflects several incidents in 2017 where decontamination was necessary for officers who were bit or spit on, and/or *officers* or *defendants* who suffered the effects from deploying *OC Spray*.

The following series of charts provide a summary of the types of *medical treatment* administered for *officers* and *defendants* as a result of reporting being injured in 2017 compared to 2016, (as well as those that *refused medical treatment*).

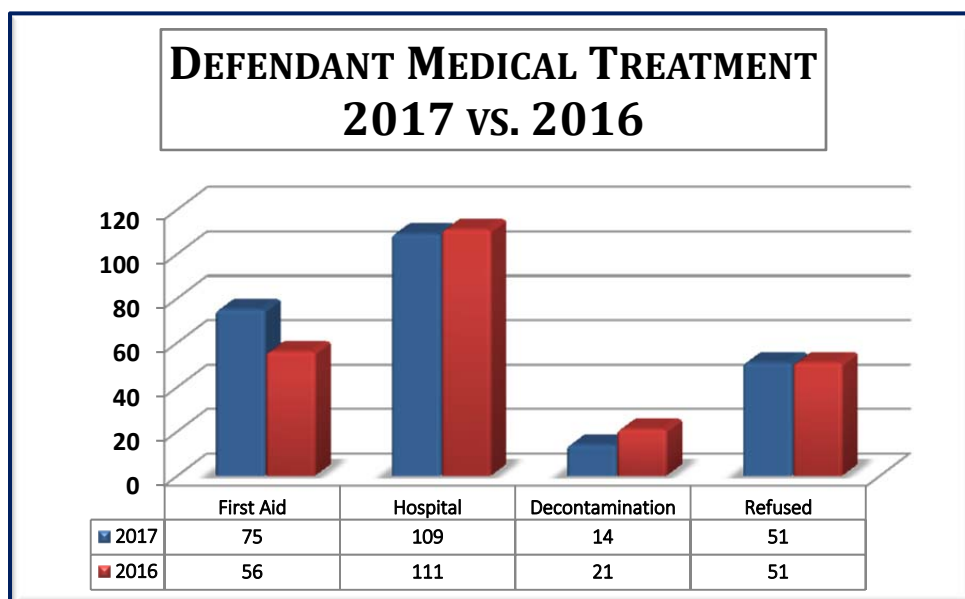
Officers



The data shows that in 2017, 23.3 percent more *officers* required *first aid* treatment, 28 percent more *officers* were treated at *hospitals*, and more than twice the number of *officers* (116.7 percent) *refused* medical treatment compared to 2016.

Over the five year period from 2013 to 2017, there has been a 32.5 percent increase in the number of *officers* requiring *first aid*, a 3.2 percent increase in the number of *officers* being treated at *hospitals*, and a 160 percent increase in the number of *officers* *refusing* medical treatment.

Defendants



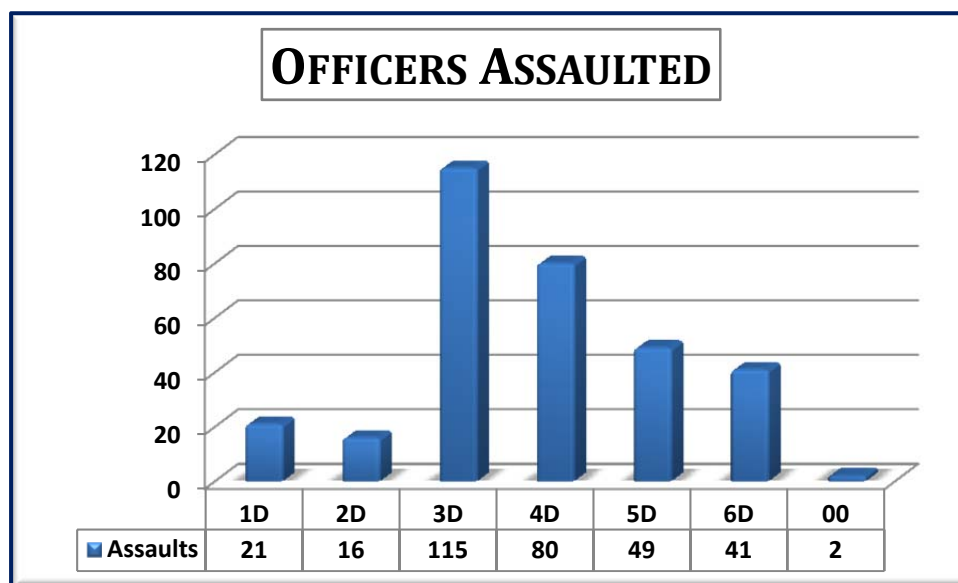
Compared to 2016, the data reported for 2017 associated with *defendant* medical treatment reflects an increase of 33.9 percent in the number of *defendants* requiring *first aid*, a 1.8 percent decrease in the number of *defendants* transported to *hospitals*, and no change in the number of *defendants* that *refused* medical treatment.

Over the five year period from 2013 to 2017, there has been a 30.6 percent decrease in the number of *defendants* requiring *first aid*, a 16.2 percent decrease in the number of *defendants* being treated at *hospitals*, and a 3.8 percent decrease in the number of *defendants* that *refused* medical treatment.

OFFICERS ASSAULTED/AMBUSHED

For state and federal reporting requirements, the department captures information when an officer reports being assaulted or ambushed. In 2017, officers reported being assaulted 324 times. No officers reported being ambushed in 2017.

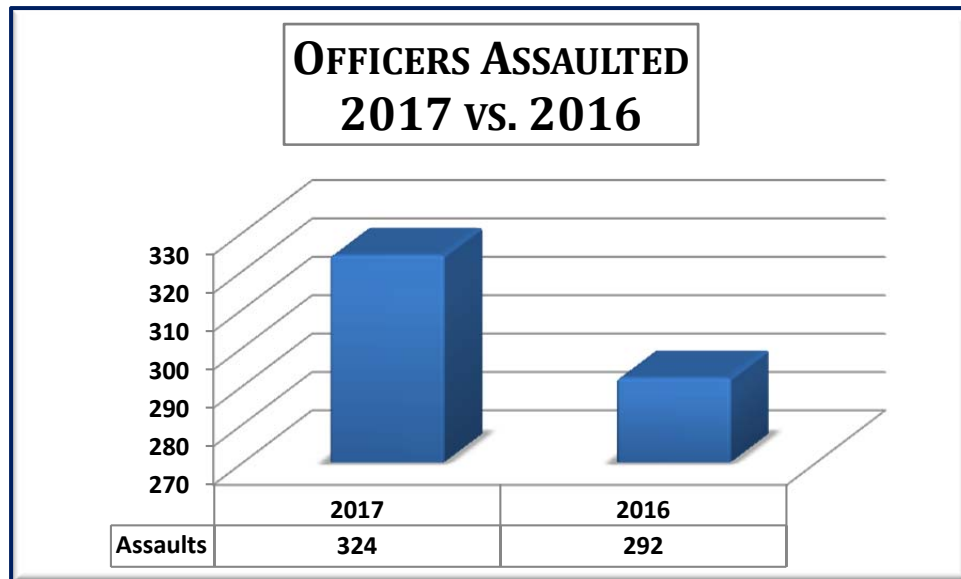
A summary of the officers reported being assaulted *by district* is included below.



Note: District designation '00' represents those incidents that occurred outside Montgomery County.

The data indicates that the majority of assaults against officers (60.2 percent) occurred during activities in 3D (*Silver Spring*) and 4D (*Wheaton*), which is consistent as reported earlier due to the significant call volume and arrests reported in these districts. These assaults occurred while officers were engaged in responding to calls involving a variety of offenses, including robberies, burglaries, domestic violence-related events, assaults, narcotics-related offenses, and calls received for disorderly conduct.

The chart on the following page compares *assaults on officers* for 2017 versus 2016.



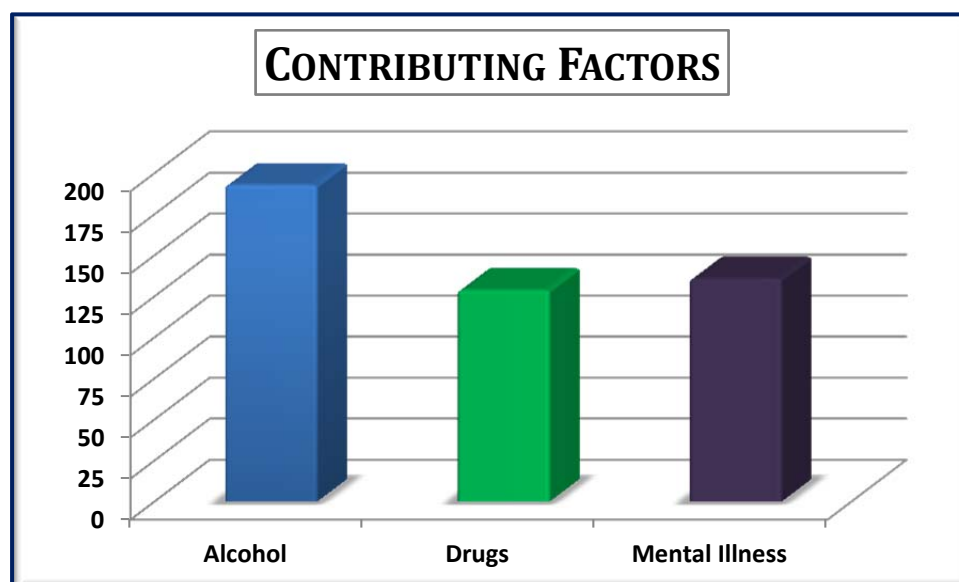
In 2017, 324 *officers* reported being assaulted, an increase of 11 percent compared to 2016.

Over the five year period from 2013 to 2017, there has been a 28.6 percent increase in the number of officers reported being assaulted, and no officers have reported being ambushed since 2013 when two officers were ambushed.

CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

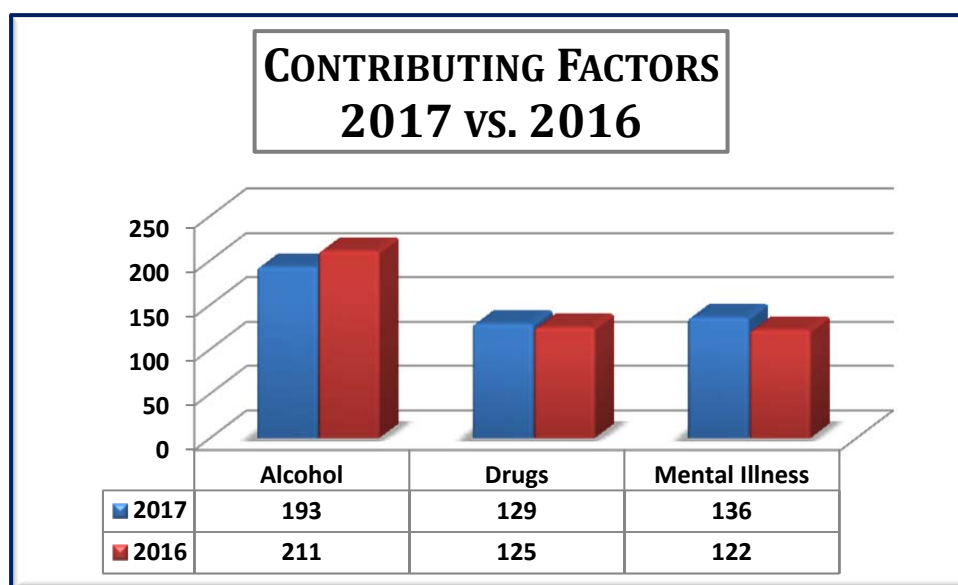
In 2017, officers reported 322 incidents (approximately 62 percent) where defendants were under the influence of *alcohol and/or drugs* at the time of the encounter. Subjects suffering from some form of *mental illness* were involved in 136 incidents (26.1 percent).

The chart below is a summary of the contributing factors reported in use of force incidents in 2017.



Note: In several incidents, defendants were reported to be under the influence of alcohol and drugs and also suffering from some form of mental illness. It is also important to note that in some situations, defendants under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs or suffering from mental illness, may not comply with an officer's presence or verbal commands, thereby necessitating the use of some type of physical force to gain compliance.

The chart below shows a summary of the contributing factors reported in 2017 compared to 2016.



In 2017, 193 defendants (*approximately one-third*) were reported to have been under the influence of *alcohol* at the time of the encounter that resulted in officers having to use some type of force, compared to 211 defendants in 2016, a decrease of 8.5 percent. In addition, defendants reported to be under the influence of some form of *drug(s)* were reported in 129 incidents (*approximately 25 percent*), compared to 125 incidents in 2016, a decrease of 3.2 percent.

In 2017, 136 subjects encountered by police that resulted in some type of force being necessary were reported to have been suffering from some form of *mental illness* (or some type of mental health crisis), compared to 122 subjects in 2016, an increase of 11.5 percent. Use of force incidents involving subjects reported to be suffering from *mental illness/or a mental health crisis*, constituted *approximately two percent* of the total events classified as *mental illness-related* in 2017.

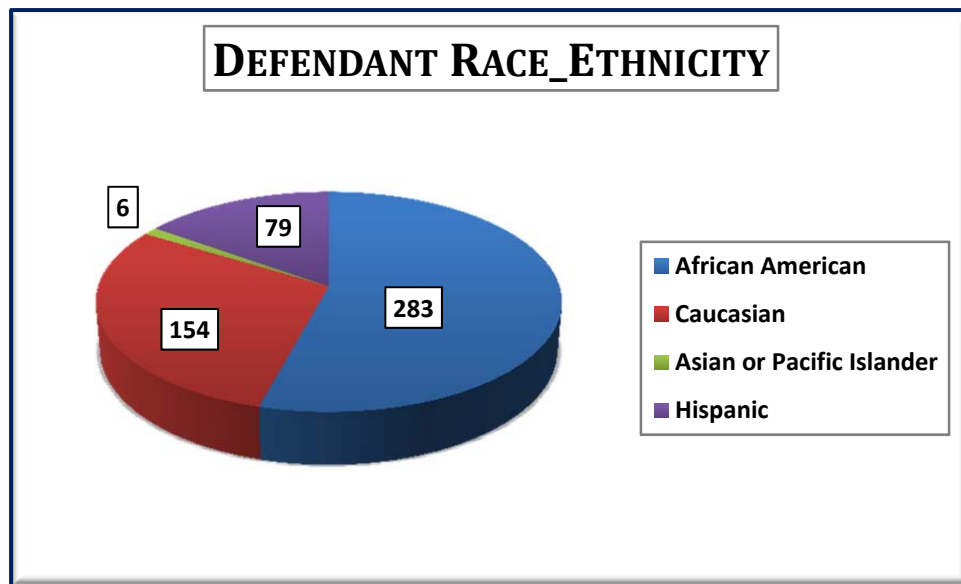
Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, the data shows that there has been a 21.2 percent decrease in the number of use of force incidents where *alcohol* was a contributing factor, a 3.7 percent decrease in the number of incidents where some type of *drug(s)* were involved, and a 43.2 percent increase in incidents where individuals were suffering from some form of *mental illness* or a *mental health crisis*.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF DEFENDANTS AND OFFICERS

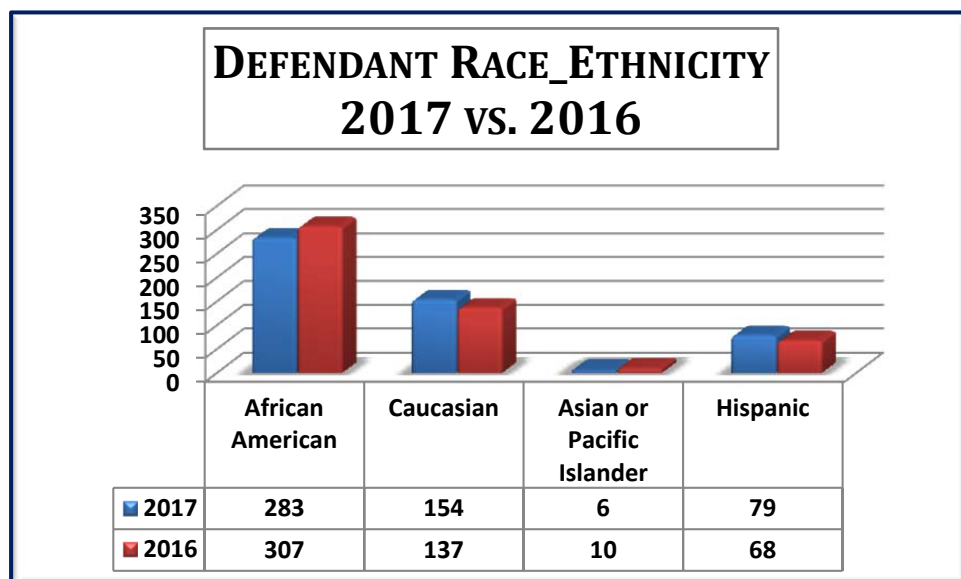
Race/Ethnicity of Defendants

In 2017, 83.7 percent of the arrests made related to a use of force incident involved *African American* and *Caucasian* defendants. *Asian or Pacific Islander* and *Hispanic* defendants comprised the remaining 16.3 percent of the incidents.

The chart below represents the breakdown of the *defendants' race/ethnicity* based on the use of force incidents reported in 2017.



The chart below shows a summary of the *defendants' race/ethnicity* in use of force incidents reported in 2017 compared to 2016.



As previously noted, the majority of *defendants* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017 were *African American and Caucasian* comprising approximately 84 percent of the total incidents, compared to 85 percent in 2016, a decrease of 1.2 percent. *Asian or Pacific Islander* defendants were involved in 6 incidents (1.1 percent), compared to 10 incidents in 2016, a decrease of 40 percent. *Hispanic* defendants were involved in 79 incidents (15.1 percent) compared to 68 incidents in 2016, an increase of 16.2 percent.

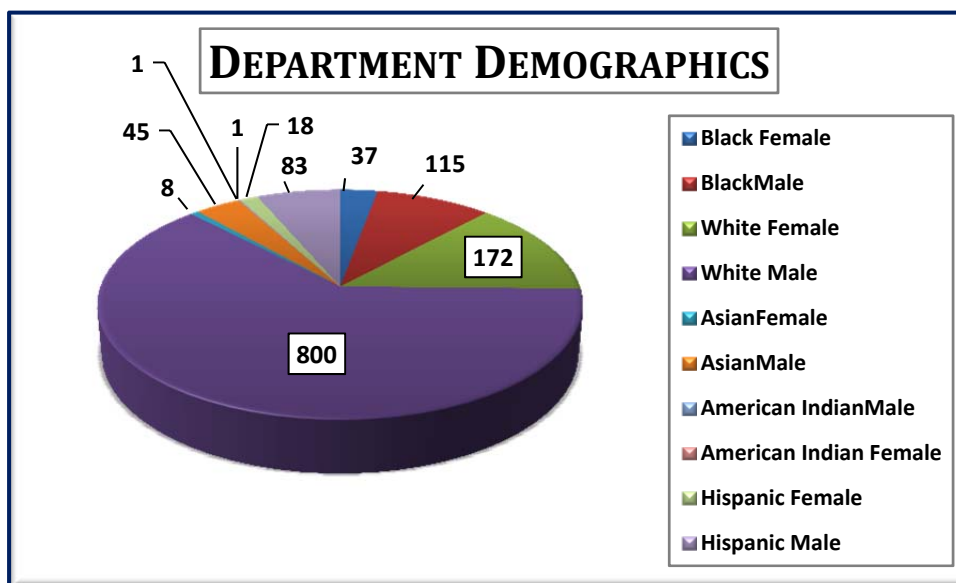
Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, the following demographic-related trends were noted:

2013 - 2017	
DEFENDANT RACE/ETHNICITY	% Change (+/-)
African American	+15.5
Caucasian	-3.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	---
Hispanic	+11.3

Since 2013, *African American* subjects have been involved in 53.7 percent of the reported use of force incidents, *Caucasians* have been involved in 31.4 percent of reported incidents, *Asian/Pacific Islanders* have been involved in 1.5 percent of incidents, and *Hispanics* have been involved in 13.4 percent of reported use of force incidents.

Race/Ethnicity of Officers

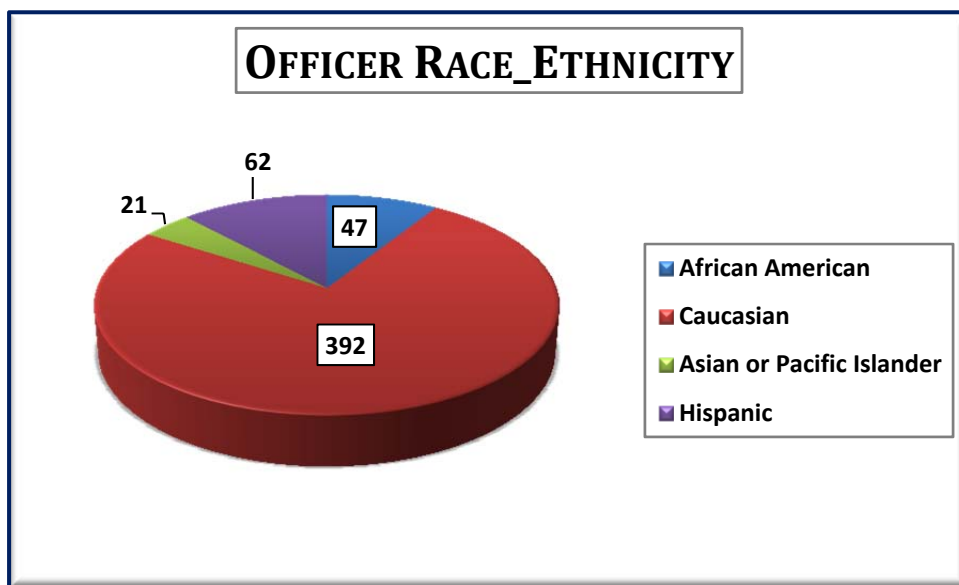
The chart below shows the department demographics of its sworn personnel complement as of January 2018.



The data shows that approximately 75.3 percent of the department's officers are *Caucasian*, 11.8 percent are *African American*, 7.8 percent are *Hispanic*, 4.1 percent are *Asian or Pacific Islander*, and approximately one percent are *American Indian*.

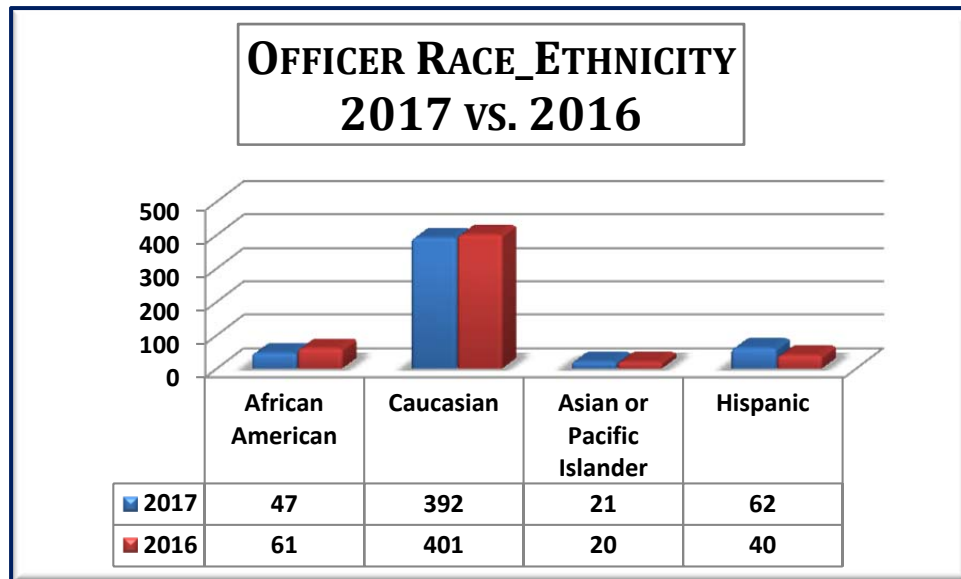
The following section includes a summary based on information compiled from the *Use of Force Reports* submitted in 2017 where the *race/ethnicity* of the *primary officer* was noted on the MCP 37. As previously noted, in the majority of use of force incidents, there are more than two officers involved. However, the data contained in the charts on the next page only reflect the *race/ethnicity* of the *primary officer(s)* that were responsible for completing the MCP 37.

The chart below shows the *race/ethnicity* of the *primary officers* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017.



In 2017, 392 officers (75.1 percent) who were the primary officers involved in encounters with subjects that resulted in some type of force being used were *Caucasian*, 62 officers (11.9 percent) were *Hispanic*, 47 officers (9 percent) were *African American*, and 21 officers (4 percent) were *Asian or Pacific Islander*.

The chart on the next page shows a summary of the *race/ethnicity* of the *primary officers* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017 compared to 2016.



The data for 2017 and 2016 tracks closely in terms of the percentages for *race/ethnicity* of the *officers* involved in use of force incidents.

In 2017, 75.1 percent of the officers were *Caucasian*, compared to 76.7 percent in 2016, a decrease of 2.1 percent. *Hispanic* officers comprised 11.9 percent of the officers in 2017, compared to 7.6 percent in 2016, an increase of 56.5 percent. *African American* officers were involved in 9 percent of the incidents reported in 2017, compared to 11.7 percent in 2016, a decrease of 23.1 percent. *Asian or Pacific Islander* officers were involved in 4 percent of the incidents in 2017, compared to 3.8 percent of the incidents reported in 2016, an increase of 5.3 percent.

Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, the following demographic-related trends are notable:

2013 - 2017	
OFFICER RACE/ETHNICITY	% Change (+/-)
African American	-17.5
Caucasian	+7.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	+10.5
Hispanic	+55

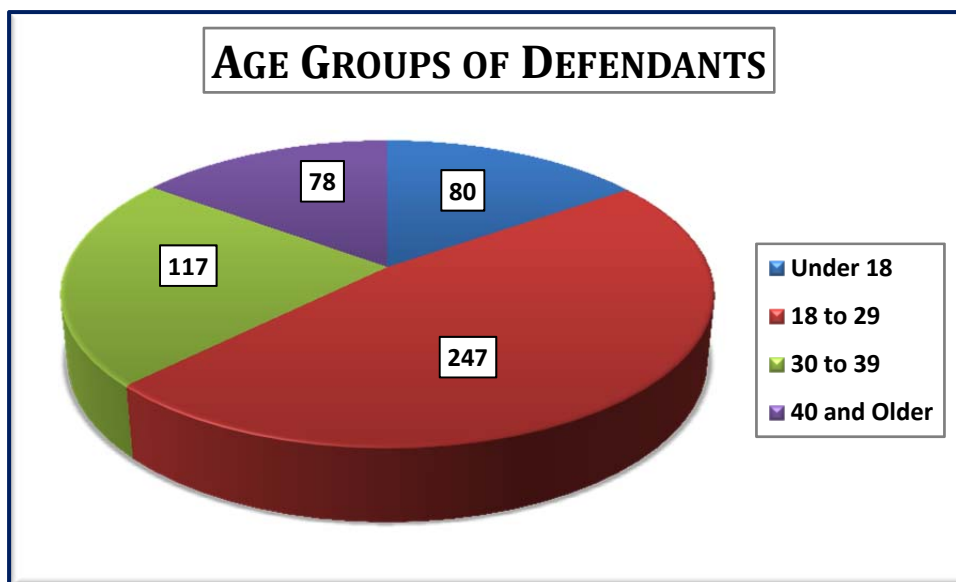
Since 2013, *African American* officers have been involved in 10 percent of the reported use of force incidents, *Caucasian* officers have been involved in 77.4 percent of reported incidents, *Asian/Pacific Islander* officers have been involved in 3.7 percent of incidents, and *Hispanic* officers have been involved in 8.9 percent of reported use of force incidents.

Ages of Defendants and Officers

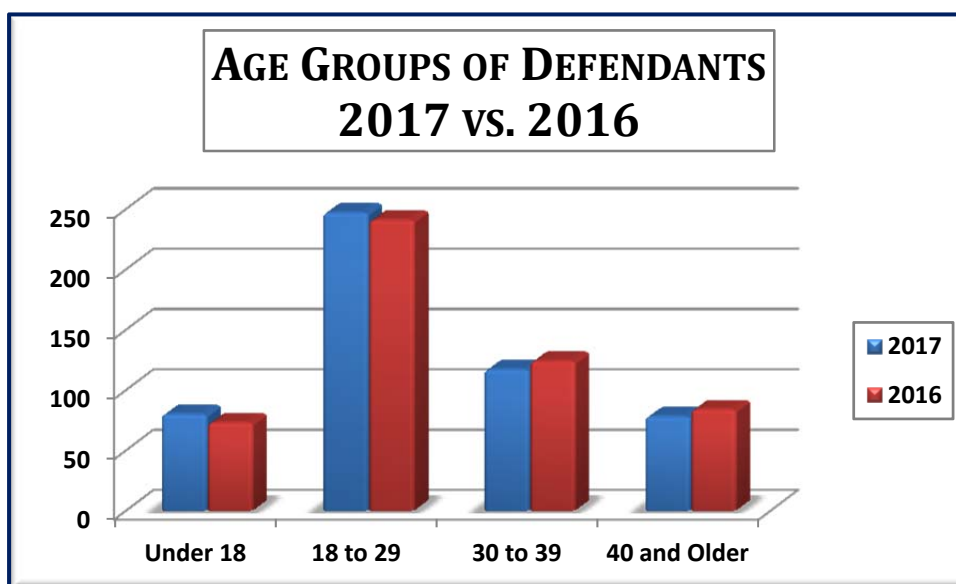
Ages of Defendants

Defendants ages 18 to 29 and 30 to 39 accounted for approximately 69.7 percent of the individuals involved in use of force incidents in 2017, *defendants under the age of 18* were involved in 15.3 percent of the incidents, and *defendants ages 40 and older* comprised the remaining 15 percent.

The following series of charts show a breakdown of the *age groups* of the *defendants* and *officers* based on the information reported on use of force reports submitted in 2017.



The chart below shows a summary of the *age groups* of the *defendants* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017 compared to 2016.



There were minor increases and decreases in the *defendant* age groups reported in 2017 compared to 2016. In 2017, *defendants* under 18 and ages 18 to 29 increased 9.6 percent and 2.5 percent respectively, compared to 2016, while *defendants* ages 30 to 39 and ages 40 and older decreased 5.6 percent and 7.1 percent respectively. The average age of the *defendants* across all age groups for 2017 was 28.6 compared to 29.4 in 2016.

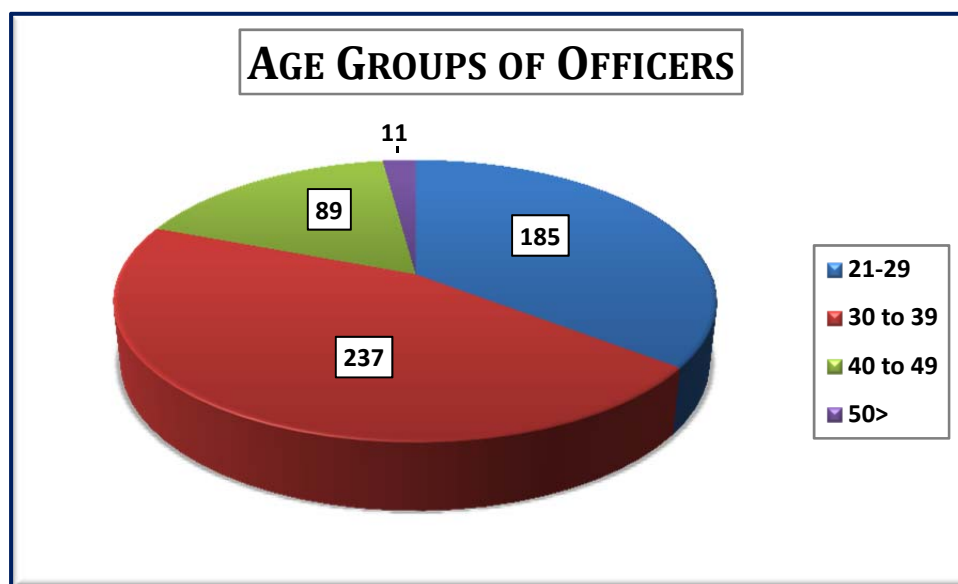
The table below summarizes the increases in the number of *defendants* in each age group from 2013 through 2017, as well as the average number of *defendants* in each age group that were involved in use of force incidents during this same timeframe.

2013 - 2017		
DEFENDANT AGE GROUP	% (+/-)	AVG. NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS
Under 18	+100	61
18-29	-0.8	230
30-39	-4.1	109
40 and older	+2.6	80

The data indicates the highest increase occurred in *defendants* under the age of 18, and only minor increases and decreases in the other age groups during this five year period. The average age of *defendants* over this period was approximately 30, which is generally consistent with data reported in previous annual statistical reports.

Ages of Officers

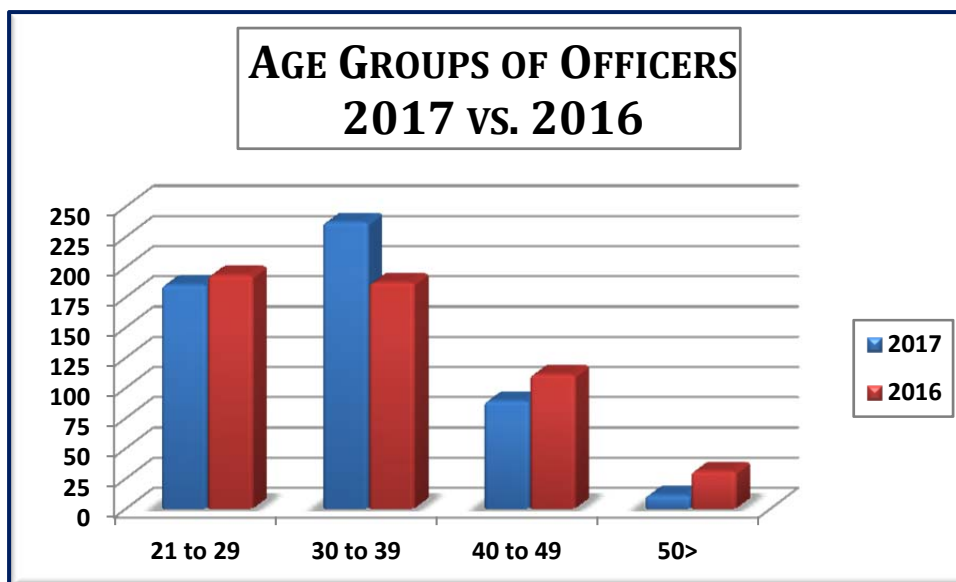
The chart below provides a breakdown of the *age groups* of the *officers* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017.



Note: The age groups shown in the chart include only the age of the primary (arresting) officer and not all officers that may have been involved in a use of force incident.

Officers in the 21 to 29 and 30 to 39 age groups were involved in 80.8 percent of the use of force incidents recorded in 2017. *Officers* in the 40 to 49 age group accounted for 17.1 percent of the incidents, and *officers* age 50 and older comprised the remaining 2.1 percent of incidents.

The chart below is a summary of the age groups of the *officers* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017 compared to 2016.



The data shows that in 2017, there were slight decreases in the number of officers in the *21 to 29* and *40 to 49* age groups, however there was a significant decrease of 64.5 percent in the *age 50 and older* age group, and a 21.1 percent increase in the *30 to 39* age group. For all age categories in 2017, the average age of the *officers* involved in use of force incidents was 33, compared to 34 in 2016.

From 2013 through 2017, the following trends in all *officer* age groups were noted:

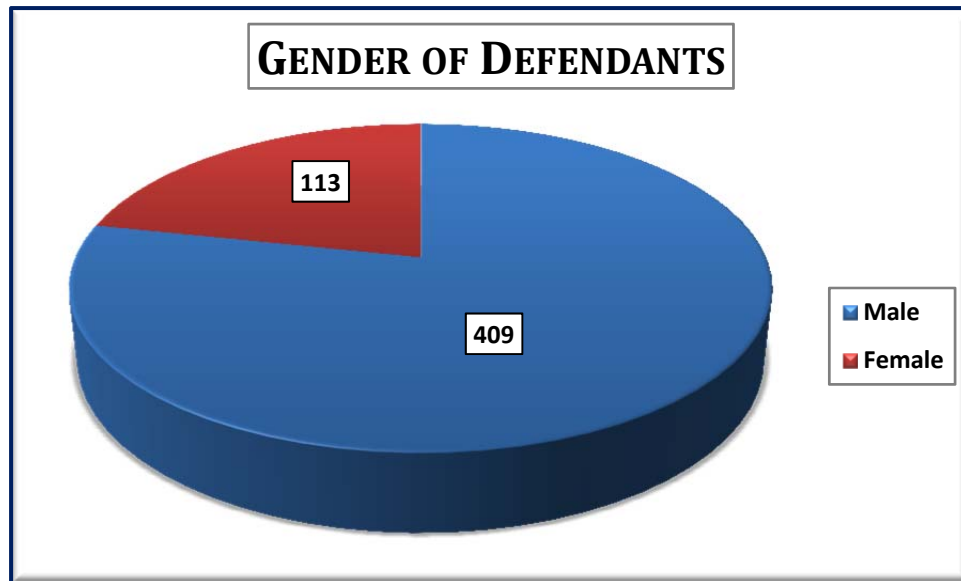
2013 - 2017	
OFFICER AGE GROUP	% (+/-)
21-29	+13.5
30-39	+32.4
40-49	-13
50 and older	-31.3

The data indicates increases in the *21 to 29* and *30 to 39 officer* age groups, and decreases in the other age groups. During this same five year period, the average age of *officers* involved in use of force incidents was 34. This information is consistent with more experienced (i.e., older) officers retiring and younger officers joining the department.

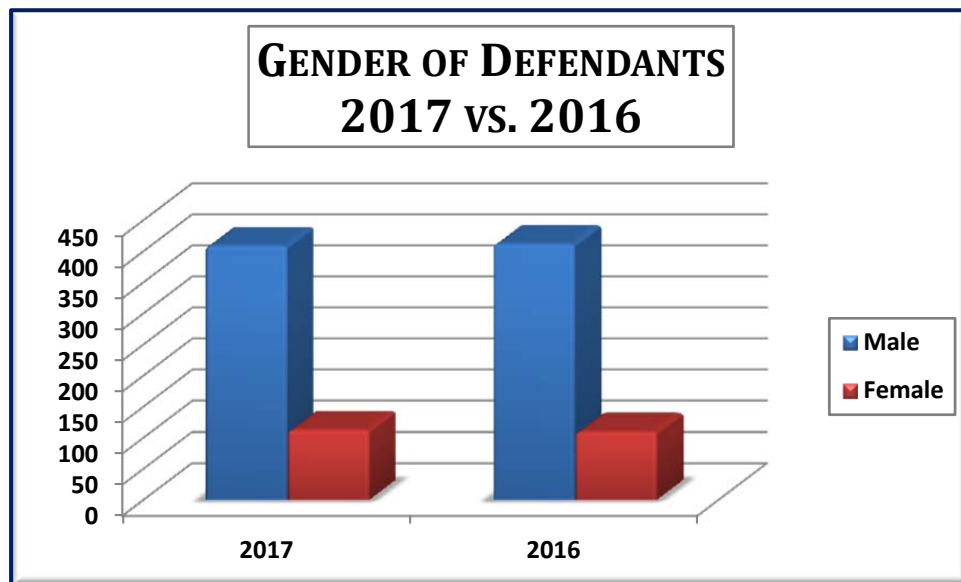
Gender

Defendants

Of the *defendants* involved in use of force incidents in 2017, 409 (78.4 percent) were *male* and 113 (21.6 percent) were *female*, as reflected in the chart on the next page.



The chart below shows a summary of the gender of the *defendants* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017 compared to 2016.

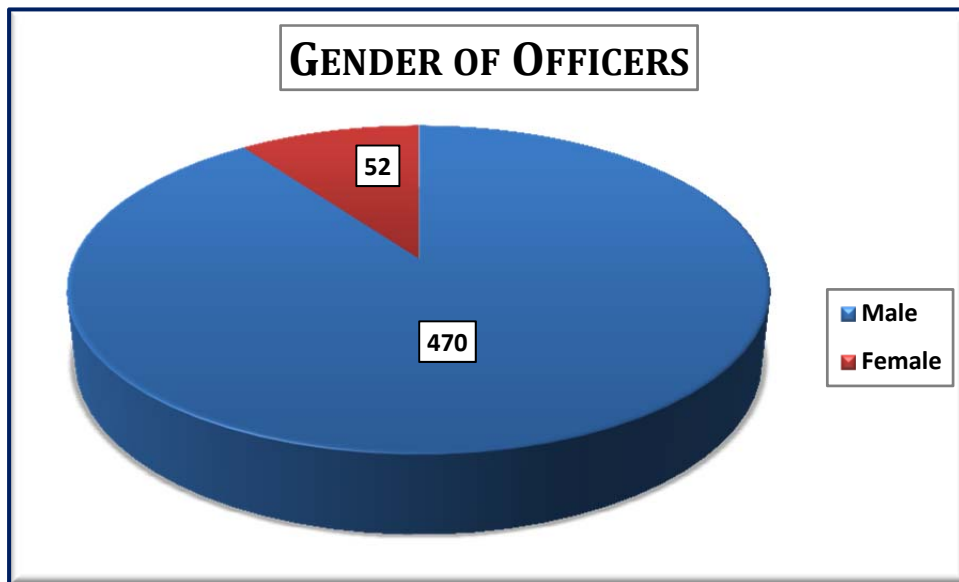


The data indicates that there was little variation in the overall percentage of *male* and *female defendants* involved in use of force incidents in 2017 compared to 2016. There was a 0.7 decrease in the number of *male defendants* involved in use of force incidents, and a 2.7 percent increase in the number of *female defendants*.

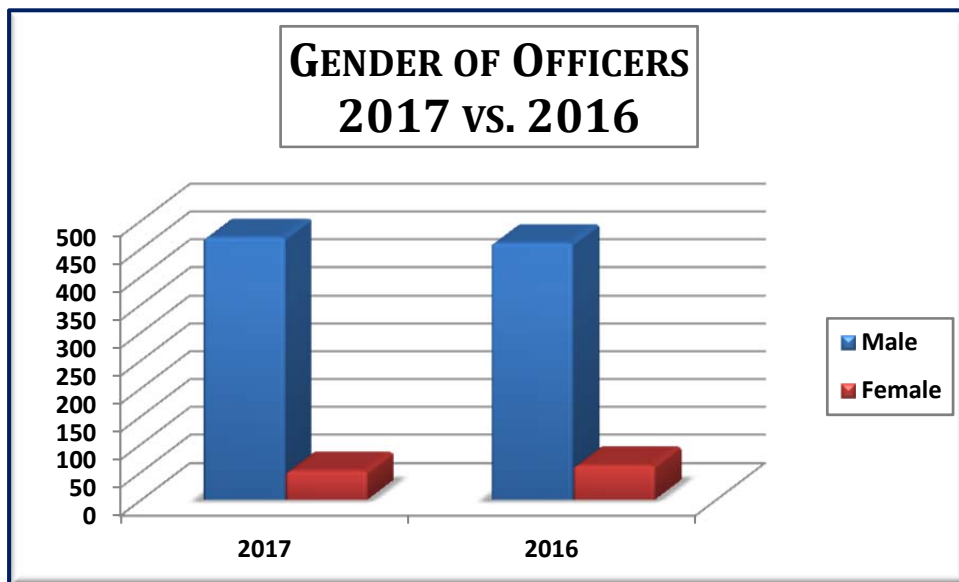
Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, there was a 1.2 percent decrease in the number of *male defendants*, and a 40.7 percent increase in the number of *female defendants* involved in use of force incidents.

Officers

Of the primary *officers* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017, 470 (90 percent) were *male*, and 52 (10 percent) were *female*, as shown in the chart below.



The chart below provides a comparison of the gender of the *officers* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017 and 2016.



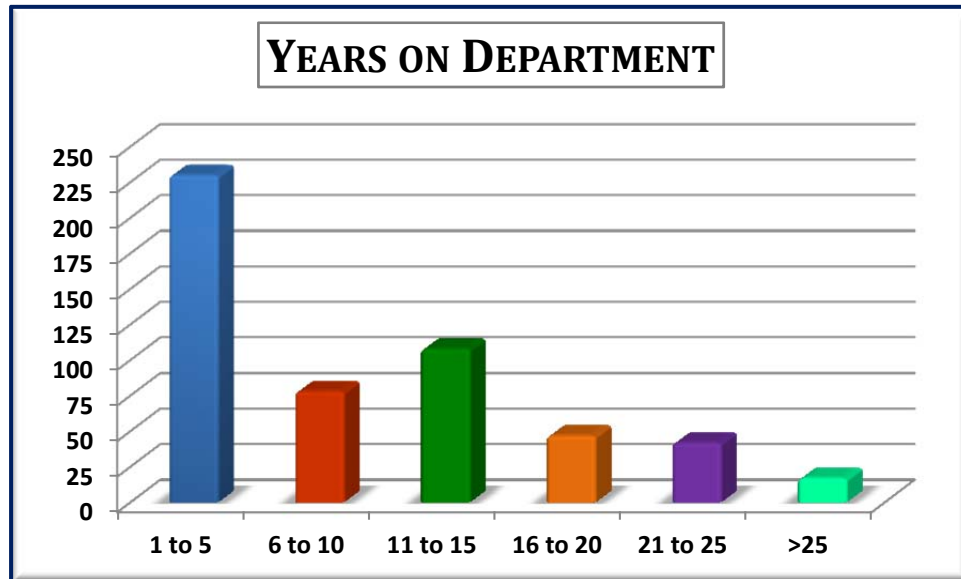
The data shows that between 2016 and 2017, there was a 2.2 percent increase in the number of *male officers* reported involved in use of force incidents, and a 16.1 percent decrease in the number of *female officers*.

Over the five year period from 2013 through 2017, there was a 22.7 percent increase in the number of *male officers*, and a 46.9 percent decrease in the number of *female officers* involved in use of force incidents.

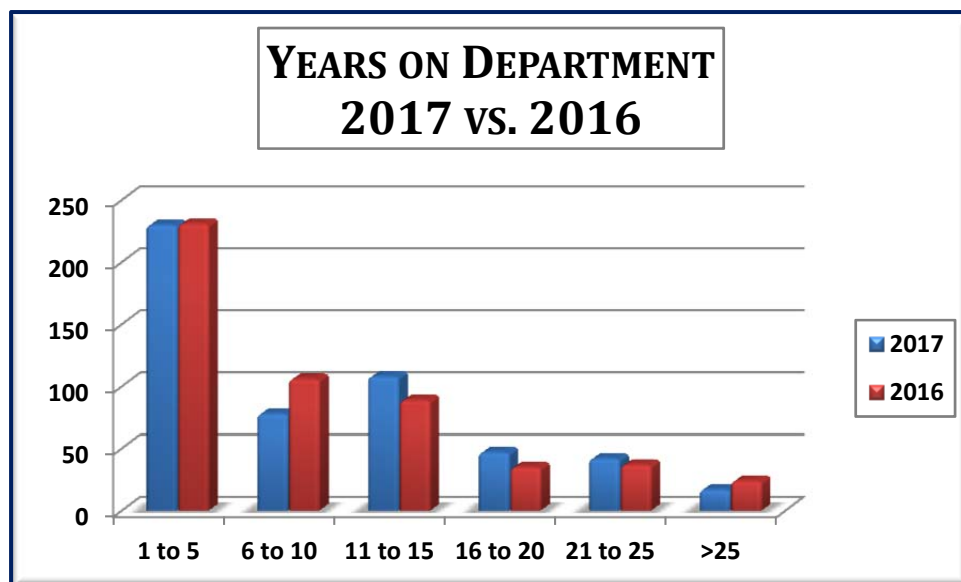
YEARS ON DEPARTMENT OF OFFICERS

In 2017, 308 officers (59 percent) involved in use of force incidents served on the department from *one to 10 years*, while there were 155 officers (29.7 percent) that served on the department between *11 and 20 years*. Officers serving for *more than 20 years* on the department comprised the remaining percentage of officers (11.3 percent).

A summary of the officers' *years of experience* on the department that were involved in use of force incidents for 2017 is shown in the chart below.



A comparison of the officers' *years of experience* that were involved in use of force incidents for 2017 and 2016 is presented below.



The following table shows the changes in *officer years of service* categories for 2017 compared to 2016:

2017 vs. 2016	
YEARS OF SERVICE	% (+/-)
1 - 5	-0.4
6 - 10	-26.4
11 - 15	+21.3
16 - 20	+34.3
21 - 25	+13.5
25 years or more	-29.2

In 2017, the most significant increase occurred in the *16 to 20* years of service category, while the most significant decrease occurred with those officers serving on the department *25 years or more*.

The following table summarizes the changes in *officers' years of service* related to use of force incidents from 2013 through 2017:

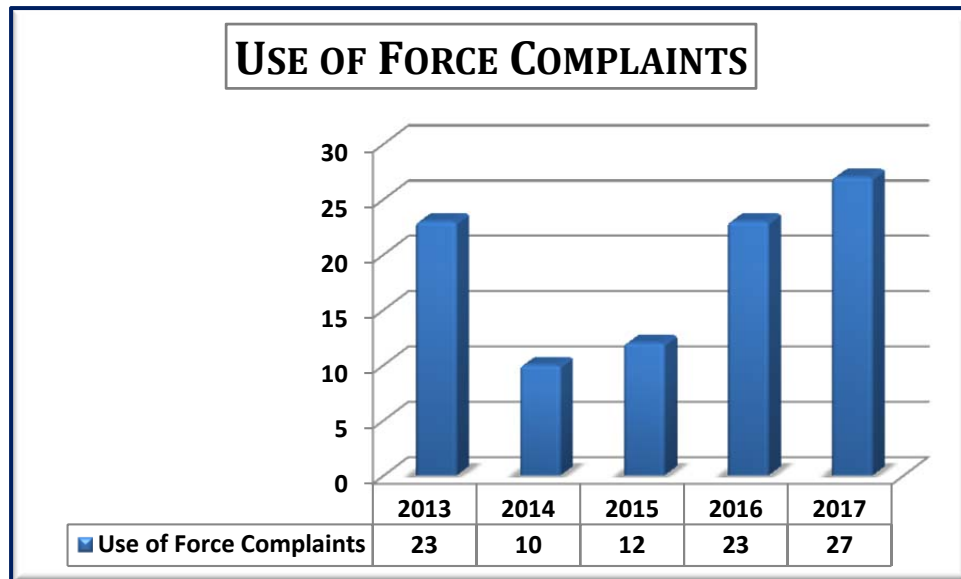
2013 - 2017	
YEARS OF SERVICE	% (+/-)
1 - 5	+25
6 - 10	-56.4
11 - 15	+100
16 - 20	+34.3
21 - 25	+200
25 years or more	+183.3

The data indicates the highest increase in the number of officers with *21 to 25* years of service, and the most significant decrease occurred with officers with *6 to 10* years of service.

ALLEGATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

There were 27 use of force-related complaints made to the department's Internal Affairs Division (IAD) in 2017, compared to 23 complaints received in 2016, an increase of 17.4 percent. These investigations are formal investigations conducted by IAD in accordance with the *Law Enforcement Officer's Bill of Rights*.

A summary of the complaints related to use of force incidents received by IAD from 2013 through 2017 is provided in the chart on the next page.



The data shows a 17.4 percent increase in the number of use of force-related complaints received since 2013.

IN-CUSTODY DEATHS

An in-custody death generally refers to the death of an individual while in the custody of law enforcement officers when the death is not directly caused by a use of deadly force. Death may occur from contributing circumstances, such as medical problems, that are identified or develop while a person is in police custody.

No in-custody deaths occurred in 2017, the same number reported in 2016.

DEADLY FORCE INCIDENTS

Deadly force is defined as *any use of force that is intended to or likely to cause a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury*. Officers may use deadly force to defend themselves or another person from what they reasonably believe is an imminent threat of death or serious physical injury. All incidents that involve the use of deadly force or in-custody deaths are investigated by the department's Major Crimes Division (MCD).

An on-duty patrol supervisor is required to respond to all ECW deployments, firearm discharges (except for the humane destruction of non-domestic animals), use of 12-gauge impact projectiles, and any use of force incident that results in serious bodily injury or in-custody death. Supervisors are required to notify MCD of any situations that meet the following criteria:

- All intentional firearm discharges by an employee, whether injuries occur or not, with the exception of authorized range practice or the destruction of dangerous or injured animals;
- All accidental firearm discharges by an employee that result in an injury to anyone, including the involved officer; and
- All incidents where an individual sustains life-threatening injury as a result of police action.

There were three deadly force-related incidents that occurred in 2017, compared to no incidents in 2016.

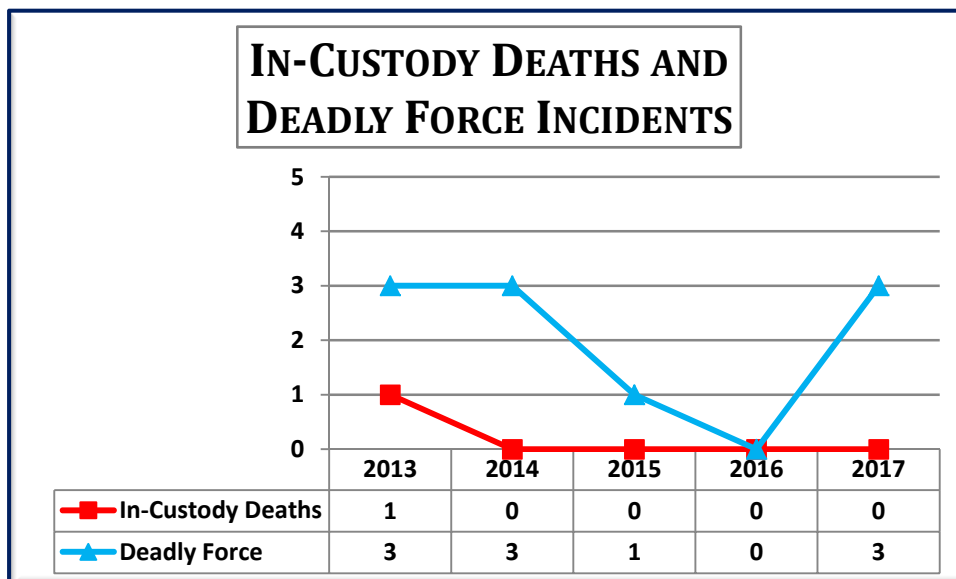
Deadly Force Incidents

On March 28, 2017, a MCPD officer was dispatched to a residence in Gaithersburg for the report of a bike theft that had occurred earlier. Upon making contact with the complainant, the officer investigated the theft and obtained information to write a theft report. After approximately 20 minutes, as the officer was in the process of providing the complainant with the report number, the subject suddenly and without provocation, produced a knife and lunged at the officer with the knife. The officer initially began to defend himself from the attack and fell to the ground while drawing his department-issued firearm. The subject continued to assault the officer and the officer fired several rounds striking the subject. The officer immediately called for assistance. Responding officers and fire-rescue personnel provided first-aid to the subject and assisted the involved officer. The subject was transported to a local hospital where he succumbed to his injuries.

On May 30, 2017, a MCPD Officer in Silver Spring attempted to conduct a traffic stop on a vehicle that he believed to be operated by an individual under the influence of alcohol. The vehicle refused to stop and a pursuit of the suspected drunk driver ensued. The pursuit led to the middle of a residential street a short distance away where the driver of the vehicle struck the officer's marked patrol vehicle in an attempt to flee, and continued to drive the vehicle forward, while the officer issued verbal commands to stop the vehicle and show his hands. The driver refused and was observed trying to reach for something inside the vehicle, at which time, the officer fired his department issued service weapon at the vehicle. No one was struck and once additional officers arrived on scene, all of the occupants of the vehicle were removed and placed into custody. The driver of the vehicle was later determined to be under the influence of PCP, and a loaded 9mm semiautomatic handgun was recovered from the passenger side floorboard of the vehicle.

On November 5, 2017, the Montgomery County Emergency Communications Center (ECC) received a call for an assault in progress at shopping center in Wheaton. The caller stated that he was in his vehicle and an unknown SUV was ramming his vehicle. The first officer arriving at the scene confronted the driver of the SUV and discharged his firearm striking the driver. Officers began life-saving measures and fire-rescue personnel were requested. The driver was transported to a local hospital with serious, non-life-threatening injuries.

A five year summary of *in-custody deaths* and *deadly force incidents* is shown in the chart below.



The data shows that no in-custody deaths have been reported since 2013, and the occurrence of deadly force incidents remains extremely low and no specific trends were noted.

SUMMARY

The use of any type of force by MCPD officers continues to constitute a very small percentage of the overall calls for service that officers respond to on a daily basis. In 2017, officers used force in 0.23 percent of the total dispatched calls for service, and in only 2.7 percent of all arrest situations. Over the past five years, there has been a 23.6 percent increase in the overall number of use of force incidents reported averaging approximately 470 incidents annually.

In 2017, officers reported 523 use of force incidents, the same number of incidents reported in 2016. Three districts experienced decreases in the number of reported use of force incidents; Rockville (1D), Bethesda (2D), and Silver Spring (3D). Two districts -- Germantown (5D) and Gaithersburg (6D) experienced increases of 13.2 percent and 20 percent respectively. Wheaton (4D) reported the same number of incidents in 2017 as in 2016.

Activities When Force Was Used

Making arrests (or attempting to make arrests), *serving emergency evaluation petitions*, and *defending against assaults* constituted 91.8 percent of incidents where some type of force was used, a 2.8 percent decrease from 2016.

Offenses Where Force Was Used

Calls for service involving *assaults*, *narcotics/DUI offenses*, *mental illness-related*, and *disorderly conduct* accounted for approximately 70 percent of all reported use of force incidents, compared to 74 percent the previous year. Approximately one-third of the incidents involving uses of force were assault-related, which was the same experience reported in 2016.

Types of Force Used

The type of force most commonly used by *officers* was *hands* (80.7 percent), which decreased 4.2 percent compared to 2016. The type of force most commonly used against officers by *defendants* was also hands (62.5 percent), which decreased approximately 12 percent compared to 2016. Defendants also used their feet attempting to kick officers, and bit or spit at officers in 18.6 percent of the incidents in 2017, compared to 20.1 percent of the incidents reported in 2016. The use of hands and/or feet as a means to prevent being placed into custody continues to be the most common means of force/resistance used by defendants.

ECW Use

The frequency of use of ECWs by officers decreased 44.1 percent in 2017 [33 deployments] compared to 2016 [59 deployments]. ECWs were deployed in approximately 6 percent of all reported use of force incidents in 2017, compared to approximately 10 percent in 2016.

Injuries to Officers and Defendants

In 2017, 89.6 percent of the reported injuries to *officers* involved bruises/soreness or lacerations and abrasions, compared to 92.3 percent reported in 2016, a decrease of approximately 2.9 percent. In the case of *defendants*, 96.5 percent of the injuries reported by *defendants* (or claims of an injury by defendants) in 2017 also involved bruises/soreness or lacerations and abrasions compared to 90.1 percent in 2016, an increase of 7.1 percent. Overall, injuries to officers increased 63.7 percent, and injuries to defendants increased 12.8 percent compared to the previous year.

Medical Treatment for Officers and Defendants

In 2017, 102 of the 280 *officers* (36.4 percent) that sustained injuries required some form of medical treatment (*i.e., first aid administered on scene or medical follow-up at a hospital*). In addition, 26 officers that reported injuries in 2017 (9.3 percent) refused treatment. In terms of *defendants*, 182 of the 282 *defendants* (64.5 percent) that sustained injuries (or claimed an injury) during a use of force incident sought medical treatment, and 18.1 percent refused treatment.

Compared to 2016, the data reported for 2017 associated with *defendant* medical treatment reflects an increase of 33.9 percent in the number of *defendants* requiring *first aid*, a 1.8 percent decrease in the number of *defendants* transported to *hospitals*, and no change in the number of *defendants* that *refused* medical treatment.

Officers Assaulted/Ambushed

In 2017, the number of reported assaults on officers increased 11 percent compared to the previous year. No officers reported being ambushed in 2017.

Contributing Factors

In 2017, 193 defendants (37 percent) were reported to have been under the influence of *alcohol* at the time of the encounter that resulted in officers having to use some type of force, compared to 211 defendants in 2016, a decrease of 8.5 percent. In addition, defendants reported to be under the influence of some form of *drug(s)* were reported in 129 incidents compared to 125 defendants in 2016, a decrease of 3.1 percent.

In 2017, 136 subjects encountered by police (26.1 percent) that resulted in some type of force being necessary were reported to have been suffering from some form of *mental illness* (or some type of mental health crisis), compared to 122 subjects in 2016, an increase of 11.5 percent.

Demographics of Defendants and Officers

Race/Ethnicity

The majority of *defendants* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017 were *African American and Caucasian* comprising approximately 84 percent of the total incidents, compared to 85 percent in 2016, a decrease of 1.2 percent. *Asian or Pacific Islander* defendants were involved in 6 incidents, compared to 10 incidents in 2016, a decrease of 40 percent. *Hispanic* defendants were involved in 79 incidents compared to 68 incidents in 2016, an increase of 16.2 percent.

In 2017, 75.1 percent of the officers were *Caucasian*, compared to 76.7 percent in 2016, a decrease of 2.1 percent. *Hispanic* officers comprised 11.9 percent of the officers in 2017, compared to 7.6 percent in 2016, an increase of approximately 56 percent. *African American* officers were involved in 9 percent of the incidents reported in 2017, compared to 11.7 percent in 2016, a decrease of 23.1 percent. *Asian or Pacific Islander* officers were involved in 4 percent of the incidents in 2017, compared to 3.8 percent of the incidents reported in 2016, an increase of 5.3 percent.

Age

Defendants ages 18 to 29 and 30 to 39 accounted for 69.7 percent of the individuals involved in use of force incidents in 2017, *defendants under the age of 18* were involved in 15.3 percent of the incidents, and *defendants ages 40 and older* comprised the remaining 15 percent. There were minor increases and decreases in the *defendant* age groups reported in 2017 compared to 2016. In 2017, *defendants* under 18 and ages 18 to 29 increased 9.6 percent and 2.5 percent respectively, compared to 2016, while *defendants* ages 30 to 39 and ages 40 and older decreased 5.6 percent and 7.1 percent respectively. The average age of the *defendants* across all age groups for 2017 was 28.6 compared to 29.4 in 2016.

Officers in the 21 to 29 and 30 to 39 age groups were involved in 80.8 percent of the use of force incidents recorded in 2017. *Officers* in the 40 to 49 age group accounted for 17.1 percent of the incidents, and *officers age 50 and older* comprised the remaining 2.1 percent of incidents. The data shows that in 2017, there were slight decreases in the number of officers in the 21 to 29 and 40 to 49 age groups, however there was a significant decrease of 64.5 percent in the *age 50 and older* age group, and a 21.1 percent increase in the 30 to 39 age group. For all age categories in 2017, the average age of the *officers* involved in use of force incidents was 33, compared to 34 in 2016.

Gender

Of the *defendants* involved in use of force incidents in 2017, 409 (78.4 percent) were *male* and 113 (21.6 percent) were *female*. Of the primary *officers* involved in use of force incidents reported in 2017, 470 (90 percent) were *male*, and 52 (10 percent) were *female*. In 2017, there was a less than one percent decrease (0.7) in the number of *male defendants* involved in use of force incidents, and a 2.7 percent increase in the number of *female defendants* involved, compared to 2016.

The data shows that between 2016 and 2017, there was a 2.2 percent increase in the number of *male officers* reported involved in use of force incidents, and a 16.1 percent decrease in the number of *female officers*.

Years on Department of Officers

In 2017, 308 officers (59 percent) involved in use of force incidents served on the department from *one to 10* years, while there were 155 officers (29.7 percent) that served on the department between *11 and 20* years. Officers serving for *more than 20* years on the department comprised the remaining percentage of officers (11.3 percent). Compared to 2016, the most significant increase occurred in the *16 to 20* years of service category, while the most significant decrease occurred with those officers serving on the department *25 years or more*.

Allegations and Investigations

There were 27 use of force-related complaints made against officers in 2017, compared to 23 complaints received in 2016, an increase of 17.4 percent.

Deadly Force Incidents and In-Custody Deaths

There were three deadly force incidents and no in-custody deaths reported in 2017. No deadly force or in-custody death incidents were reported in 2016.



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