Office of the Independent Police Monitor

City of New Orleans

2017 Annual Report: Statistical Review of NOPD's Use of Force

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Independent Police Monitor

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INDEPENDENT POLICE MONITOR MISSION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Office of the Independent Police Monitor (OIPM) is an independent, civilian police oversight agency created by the voters in a 2008 charter referendum and which opened its doors for the first time in August of 2009. Its mission is to improve police service to the community, civilian trust in the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD), and officer safety and working conditions. The OIPM has six broad responsibilities:

1) To ensure that all complaints regarding police misconduct are classified and investigated or mediated at the appropriate level and that those investigations are fairly, timely and thoroughly handled; to ensure that discipline is fair, timely, appropriate and upheld upon appellate scrutiny. To make information about this review process available to the public.
2) To monitor NOPD investigations into use of force to identify violations of civil rights, concerns of officer tactics and safety, risks to life, liberty and property, and adherence to law and policy.
3) To review and analyze aggregate data from complaints, investigations, community concerns and public policy in crafting recommendations aimed toward improving the quality of services by the NOPD.
4) To reach out to inform the community about the OIPM, to listen and respond to broader community concerns, and prepare the community for engagement in NOPD policy and practice.
5) To mend police/community relationships by fostering effective police/community partnerships.
6) To collect police commendations, review and monitor police training and supervision issues and support a healthy and safe working environment for NOPD employees.

The OIPM is responsible for monitoring the New Orleans Police Department and only the New Orleans Police Department. Although OIPM works with other criminal justice system actors, it is not responsible for oversight of any other agency. However, OIPM is mindful of the impact of these other criminal justice actors upon the operations of NOPD and will attempt to analyze that impact in future reports. OIPM accomplishes its mission by focusing on three main activities: complaint and disciplinary system monitoring and review; use of force monitoring and review; and subject-specific analyses or audits. Our recommendations to improve NOPD's accountability systems originate from these activities.

A NOTE FROM THE INDEPENDENT POLICE MONITOR

Pursuant to New Orleans City Code Section 2-1121 (16) (the Police Monitor's Ordinance) The Office of Independent Police Monitor (OIPM) publishes an annual report each year. The Police Monitor's Ordinance provides as follows:

> The independent police monitor shall be required to issue at least one public report each year, by March 31, detailing its monitoring and review activities and the appropriate statistical information from the internal investigations office, and other divisions of the New Orleans Police Department. The independent police monitor shall be required to report upon problems it has identified, recommendations made, and recommendations adopted by the New Orleans Police Department. The report shall also identify commendable performance by the New Orleans Police Department and improvements made by the department to enhance the department's professionalism, accountability, and transparency.

In 2017, the OIPM and the New Orleans Police Department (NOPD) worked together to review the data to be used in the annual reports of both departments. As a result, this year the annual report will be due on June 30, 2018, to allow OIPM and NOPD to complete this mutual review.

This "Statistical Review of NOPD's Use of Force" is part of that report. Herein the OIPM will publish the OIPM's statistics and the OIPM's review of the NOPD's statistics on reported uses of force.

The OIPM is not statutorily permitted to conduct its own administrative investigations, except regarding police details, but does oversee, analyze, and make recommendations regarding the administrative reviews and use of force investigations of the NOPD.

The OIPM presents the data relating to the OIPM's 2017 activities contained herein for the public's review along with some preliminary analyses. The OIPM and NOPD are working together to ensure that the OIPM has complete and in-office access to the NOPD's data systems to review and analyze that data more thoroughly.

2017 OIPM USE OF FORCE MONITORING AND REVIEW ACTIVITIES

NOPD's 2017 Use of Force Annual Report

This year NOPD has drafted an annual report which details the number and types of force reported during 2017. These reports will be issued by the NOPD's Public Integrity Bureau (PIB) and the Compliance Bureau. The NOPD's 2017 report is not attached because the report has not yet been finalized. Once their report is finalized it will be available on the NOPD website.

Investigations and Levels of Force

NOPD uses of force are investigated according to their levels. "For reporting and investigative purposes, the Department categorizes use of force by its members into four (4) force reporting levels:"[1,2]

- Level 1 – the lowest level of force, may involve "pointing a firearm or CEW at a person and hand control or escort techniques,"
- Level 2 – includes the use of a Taser (CEW); use of an impact weapon to strike a person but where no contact is made; use of a baton for non-striking purposes,
- Level 3 - includes any strike to the head (except for a strike with an impact weapon); use of impact weapons where contact is made (except to the head), regardless of injury; or the destruction of an animal.
- Level 4 – the highest level of force, includes all 'serious uses of force': lethal force, critical firearm discharges, uses of force that cause serious injuries, hospitalization, or loss of consciousness, neck holds, canine bites, multiple Taser applications.

"It is the policy of this Department that every reportable use of force by an NOPD officer be reported accurately, completely, and promptly, and investigated with the utmost thoroughness, professionalism and impartiality to determine if the officer actions conform to the law, complies with the Department's Chapter on use of force, and was consistent with NOPD training."[3]

The Public Integrity Bureau's Force Investigation Team (FIT) investigates Level 4 uses of force or criminal force; and district supervisors investigate Levels 1-3.

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[1] See Appendix A, Levels of Reportable Use of Force from NOPD Operations Manual, Chapter: 1.3.6, Paragraph 10-15.

[2] As of April 1, 2018 NOPD, has updated this policy. The Levels can now be found in NOPD Operations Manual, Chapter 1.3.

[3] NOPD Operations Manual, Chapter: 1.3.6, Paragraph 1.

FIT also investigates any level of force involving a rank equal to or higher than lieutenant, cases designated by the superintendent or his designee, all critical firearms discharges by any outside agency including university police except State Police and Federal agents.

OIPM RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 2016 ANNUAL REPORT

In its 2016 annual report, OIPM made 7 recommendations to NOPD about record keeping and reports analysis. The following is the status of those recommendations.

2016 Recommendation 1: Regular internal audits of data quality by NOPD to resolve issues related to record keeping and reports analysis.

NOPD 2016 Response: NOPD did not respond to this recommendation in 2016.
Actions Taken by NOPD: NOPD conducts internal reviews of every use of force to monitor compliance with reporting requirements and to assess the appropriateness of uses of force.

2016 Recommendation 2: Arresting someone is one of the most significant types of interactions between officers and individuals. The following recommendations would improve the transparency of this process:

- NOPD should provide clear instructions on ***data.nola.gov*** for converting electronic police report data into number of arrests. It would be ideal for NOPD to add two columns to the dataset:
    - Arrested (yes/no)
    - Suspect ID (a unique, arbitrary ID for the suspect)
- NOPD should use dropdowns or input validation on all multiple-choice fields of the police report. This will reduce erroneous classifications.
- NOPD should clarify how race is determined and what it means for someone who is arrested to have an "unknown" race.
- NOPD should determine a single method for reporting <u>all</u> arrests, either using internal data, or data reported by OPSO. This dataset should be shared with OIPM and published on ***data.nola.gov***.

NOPD 2016 Response: NOPD did not respond to this recommendation in 2016.
Actions Taken by NOPD: NOPD is working to include the requested fields on data.nola.gov. Once completed, all the historical data will also be updated. NOPD has implemented drop-down boxes where possible on the police report application. NOPD uses the data from the Orleans Parish Sherriff's Office and the Youth Study Center to calculate the number of arrests. Those agencies are the custodians of their respective databases and determine if those data should be shared.

2016 Recommendation 3: The OIPM would like to be able to review Terry Stops better. The OIPM requested NOPD's assistance in separating this information from the Stop and Search data currently collected by NOPD.

NOPD 2016 Response: NOPD did not respond to this recommendation in 2016.

Actions Taken by NOPD: NOPD provides the ability to filter for different types of stops on its stop and search open data set on data.nola.gov. NOPD is also working with the IPM to provide access to the Field Interview Card database, which documents stops and searches, in the near future.

2016 Recommendation 4: The OIPM and NOPD should work jointly to audit each use of force case to ensure that officers are using force correctly and the supervisory review efforts are closely scrutinized.

NOPD 2016 Response: The Compliance Bureau and the Office of the Consent Decree Monitor and currently performing this task. The NOPD invites the OIPM to work with these entities to achieve this goal.

Actions Taken by NOPD: NOPD conducts internal reviews of every use of force to monitor compliance with reporting requirements and to assess the appropriateness of uses of force.

2016 Recommendation 5: OIPM understands that NOPD officers and their supervisors have a pull-down menu within IAPro from which to select the "reason for force". OIPM recommends that this pull-down menu be refined to allow data analysis to be more helpful.

NOPD 2016 Response: NOPD did not respond to this recommendation in 2016**.**

Actions Taken by NOPD: According to NOPD's analysis, this data is not anomalous. Some of the allegations are added after the initial complaint is forwarded to PIB. Complaints may be initiated by a supervisor, but the supervisor does not have all the information that arises out of an investigation. The allegation made by the Supervisor is just that, an allegation of misconduct. The investigation determines if there is a preponderance of evidence to support the allegation. This shows NOPD is proactive in investigating possible misconduct by its members.

2016 Recommendation 6: OIPM understands the importance of the Early Intervention System, which NOPD has been developing. OIPM continues to request in office access to this system so that its effectiveness can be more closely monitored.

NOPD 2016 Response: NOPD did not respond to this recommendation in 2016**.**

Actions Taken by NOPD: The NOPD advised that the information requested, would not be provided to the OIPM, and was to remain in a secure and confidential manner as it consists of medical documentation and personal identifiable information on all employees. The NOPD's Technology Section is working with IA-Pro to develop an early warning system to meet the needs of the information which the OIPM requested.

2016 Recommendation 7: Because of the civil rights violations implicated by this preliminary analysis of disproportional use of force against black people, IPM recommends that NOPD look closely at disproportional use of force against black people, in addition to disproportional rates of arrests and stops. OIPM further recommends that NOPD collect more data about the outcomes of stops and arrests, especially if they lead to uses of force. IPM will continue to monitor UOF rates in relation to race of individuals.

> **NOPD 2016 Response:** NOPD did not respond to this recommendation in 2016**.**
> **Actions Taken by NOPD:** NOPD analyzes trends in stops, searches, use of force, and other topics as part of its annual reports, which are available on the Department's website. In addition, NOPD conducts internal reviews of every use of force to monitor compliance with reporting requirements and to assess the appropriateness of uses of force. NOPD also conducts random sample reviews of stops, searches, and arrests to monitor compliance with policy.

SUMMARY

Operations at the New Orleans Police Department rely on a multitude of systems, each in constant evolution. As these systems mature, they serve as tremendous tools for NOPD, OIPM, and the greater community which we both serve. NOPD's participation with the City's open data initiative at ***data.nola.gov*** is a clear example of the potential.
OIPM noted and began discussing the data quality issues within the data with NOPD in 2016. The OIPM and NOPD have both noted data quality issues separately. The data is housed in the NOPD's complaints and use of force database (IAPro).

A first draft of OIPM's 2017 annual report on use of force was due by March 1, 2018 and a final draft was due March 31, 2018. OIPM officially requested access to the IAPro database and eventually NOPD granted OIPM access to the IAPro database. Building upon conversations regarding the OIPM 2016 Annual Report, the two agencies NOPD and OIPM worked together to review the data to be used in the annual reports of both agencies. As a result, this year's annual report will be due on June 30, 2018, to allow OIPM and NOPD to complete this mutual review.

Additionally, for the OIPM to fulfill its mandate and duties, the OIPM must have complete and in-house access to NOPD datasets. In furtherance of that goal, 2017 is the first year that OIPM has independent access to a copy of the database that contains use of force information. We have used the data on data.nola.gov to compare with NOPD's version and cross reference with previously reported numbers. Unfortunately, OIPM is unable to reproduce all NOPD's previous figures, especially for 2015 and 2016 where there is a large

discrepancy.[4&5] NOPD and OIPM remain in frequent communication about these issues and have agreed to discuss a framework for working together to verify the accuracy and ensure access to more data moving forward.

In the interest of sharing our specific findings with NOPD and the public, the remainder of this section enumerates every data source relevant to this report in terms of access, quality, and methodology.

Data Sources

The following datasets were used for this report:

- Use of force incidents: 2017 is the first year that OIPM has independent access to a copy of the database that contains force information. We have used the data on data.nola.gov to compare with NOPD's version and cross reference with previously reported numbers. We are unable to reproduce all NOPD's previous figures, especially for 2015 where there is a large discrepancy.[6]
- Active NOPD officers: The IAPro DB that OIPM has access to contains officer information that is not always up-to-date. For the official count of active NOPD officers in 2017, we use data provided by NOPD. But for providing information about officers involved in specific uses of force or complaints, we use information from the IAPro DB.
- Arrests: OIPM used Electronic Police Reports obtained directly from ***data.nola.gov.***
- United States Census 2010: OIPM obtained directly from ***census.gov***.

Methodology

The following describes details about the steps OIPM has taken during its analysis. It also provides clarification about some important terms used throughout the report. Additional notes on methodology are included along with the actual analysis, where it was deemed helpful.

Acknowledgement of context

The Office of the Independent Police Monitor would like to acknowledge the pace, complexity, and danger of the work that officers of the New Orleans Police Department carry

[4] According to NOPD some of the discrepancy may be related to the fact that prior to December 2015 they were operating with a primarily paper driven system. In December 2015 NOPD switched over to Blue Team which is a paperless electronic system.

[5] There is approximately a 50% discrepancy rate in the numbers between NOPD and OIPM data in 2015. There is approximately a 5% discrepancy rate in the numbers between NOPD and OIPM in 2016.

[6] See footnotes 4 and 5.

out every day to serve their community. Each use of force represents a complicated real-world interaction that no dataset or single quantitative analysis could capture completely.

In recognition of these complexities, OIPM has tried to present findings that are supported by the information available and has tried not to jump to conclusions where further investigation, data normalization, and understanding of context is merited.

FTN & UOF

FTN stands for "force tracking number". It is the designation given to track the entirety of an interaction between NOPD and one or more individuals wherein force was used.

There were 604 FTNs issued in 2017. Those cases were analyzed for this report.

UOF stands for "use of force". It represents a specific type of force used by a specific officer against a specific person. There were 1,574 UOFs in 2017.

A single FTN corresponds to one or more UOF. If Officer A and Officer B both use their hands against Individual C, the result would be one FTN, corresponding to two UOFs (one for each officer). The same pattern would apply if there were multiple types of force used or multiple individuals that force was used on.

There were 2.6 times more UOFs than FTNs. This means that each incident involved an average of 2.6 different types of force, officers, or individuals.

This report will always clearly label whether FTN or UOF is being used for an analysis, but the onus is on the reader to remain vigilant of the distinction.

Division Level and Division

The dataset NOPD provided OIPM has incomplete and inaccurate information about division levels and divisions. NOPD is aware of this issue and will be addressing it going forward.

Race-Based Analysis

Occasionally we will show use of force data in relation to all races that NOPD reports: Black, Hispanic, American Indian, Asian, and White. However, much of our analysis shows that black people (excluding other people of color) in New Orleans experience an overwhelming amount of force. In most cases, it is clearest to present findings in only two race-based categories: black people, and non-black people (Native American, White, Hispanic, Asian, and all other races) than it would be to give data for each individual race.

It should be noted that black people + non-black people is always equal to 100%. When reading a graph that shows what percentage of force is used against black people, the reader may calculate the amount of force used against non-black people by subtracting from 100%[7].

Exhibiting, Deployments, and Discharges

When a police officer fires a gun, it is called a 'discharge'. When a police officer fires a CEW/Taser, it is called a 'deployment'. This contrasts with when an officer 'exhibits' a gun or a Taser by pulling the weapon out of its holster and pointing it, but not deploying or discharging.

Individuals

NOPD and OIPM have discussed how to refer to the people that force is used on. *Subjects*, *survivors*, *citizens*, *objects*, *victims*, *people*, and several other options have been considered. Following a recommendation from NOPD, OIPM has decided to refer to this group as 'individuals'. It is our hope that this terminology adequately reflects the humanity of persons that force is used against.

2010 US Census

Census information is used extensively throughout the report so that use of force can be compared to the demographics of the police district that the incident occurred in.

Access

Data was downloaded from ***census.gov***

Quality

This information is increasingly outdated and may not reflect the current demographic make-up of New Orleans.

Methodology

Census information is not grouped by NOPD district. Census tracts were overlaid with NOPD districts for the purposes of calculation. Census tracts correlate well to distinct police districts.

[7] For example, if use of force against black people is 72%, then the amount of force used against people who are not black is 28% (100% - 72%).

2017 NOPD USE OF FORCE

The analysis section of the UOF report is split into three sections:

1. Analysis of details pertaining to the NOPD overall.
2. Analysis of details pertaining to groupings of NOPD officers.
3. Analysis of details pertaining to the individuals subjected to NOPD actions.

SECTION 1: USE OF FORCE BY ALL NOPD

Annual Comparison—Use of Force by Year

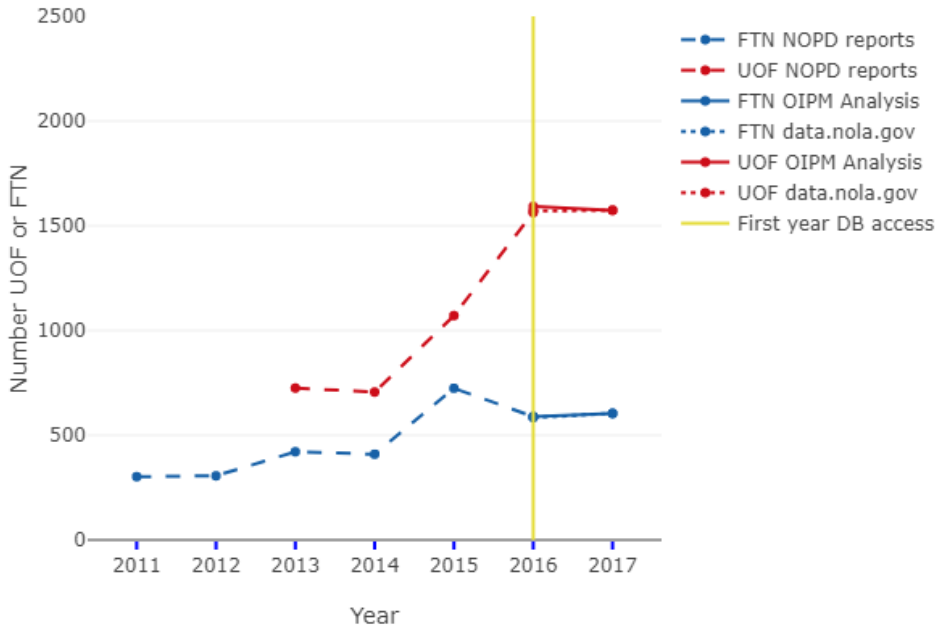


FIGURE 1: TOTAL FTN & UOF BY YEAR

- There were 604 FTNs in 2017, up by 15 FTNs from the previous year. UOFs decreased from 1,592 to 1,574.
- OIPM & NOPD have identical data for 2017. 2015 and 2016 still need to be confirmed.
- Force jumps between 2014 and 2015. The next year, UOF continues to climb but FTN does not.
- UOF has been rising but FTN about steady. This means more officers, individuals, types of force used per force incident.
- 2016 is the first year that the database that OIPM accesses (IAPro) was used. Before then, historic numbers from NOPD are relied on.

- Furthermore, 2017 is the first year the OIPM has had access to the underlying database. We are working with NOPD to resolve discrepancies with historic numbers.

(Clarified 12-10-18)

FTN & UOF in 2017 By Month

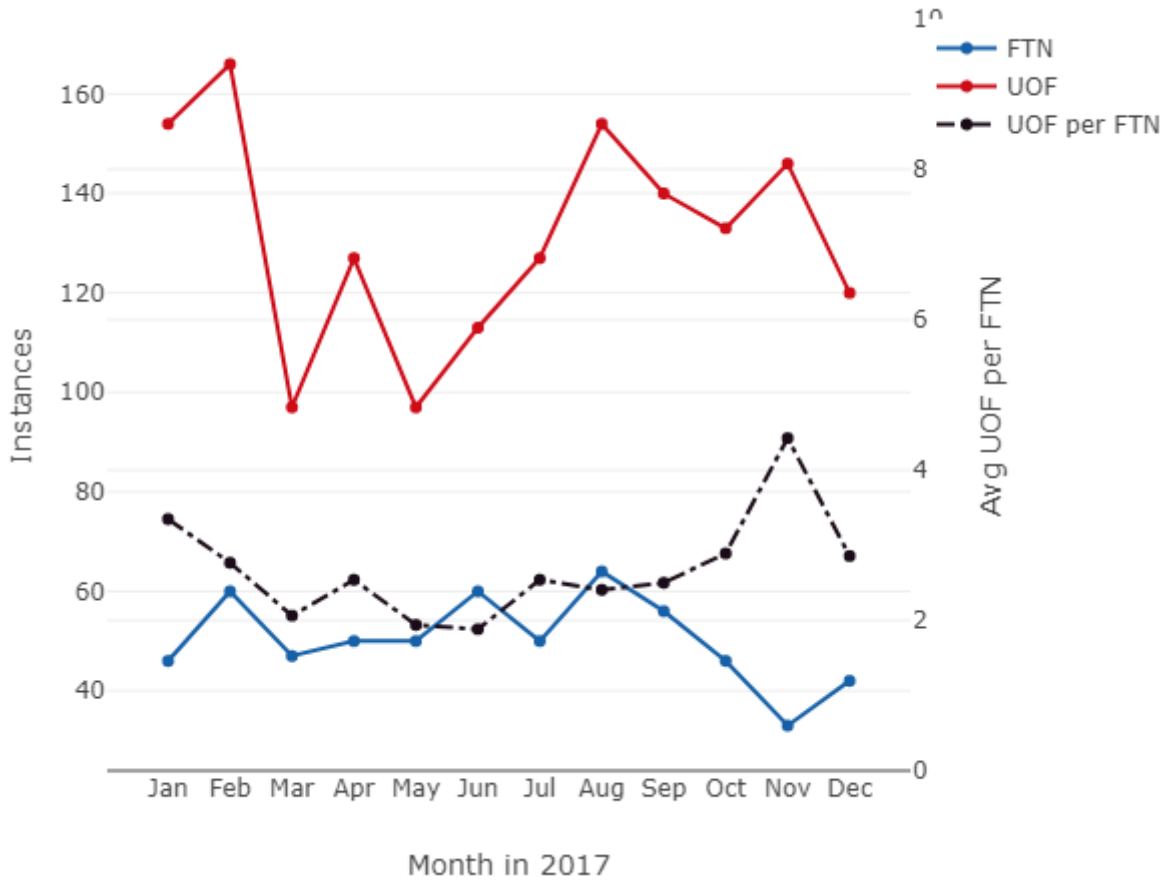


FIGURE 2: FTN & UOF BY MONTH

- Figure 2 clarifies the relationship between FTN and UOF.
- There is high variability between the number of FTN and the resulting UOF.
- UOF and FTN peak in Feb and August, corresponding to Mardi Gras and summertime.
- UOF has its third peak in Nov but FTN is low that month. This leads to an average UOF/FTN of 4.5 which is around 2-3 the rest of the year.
- Not immediately clear, what is driving UOF most: citizens, types of force, number of officers?

Force by Level and Type of Force

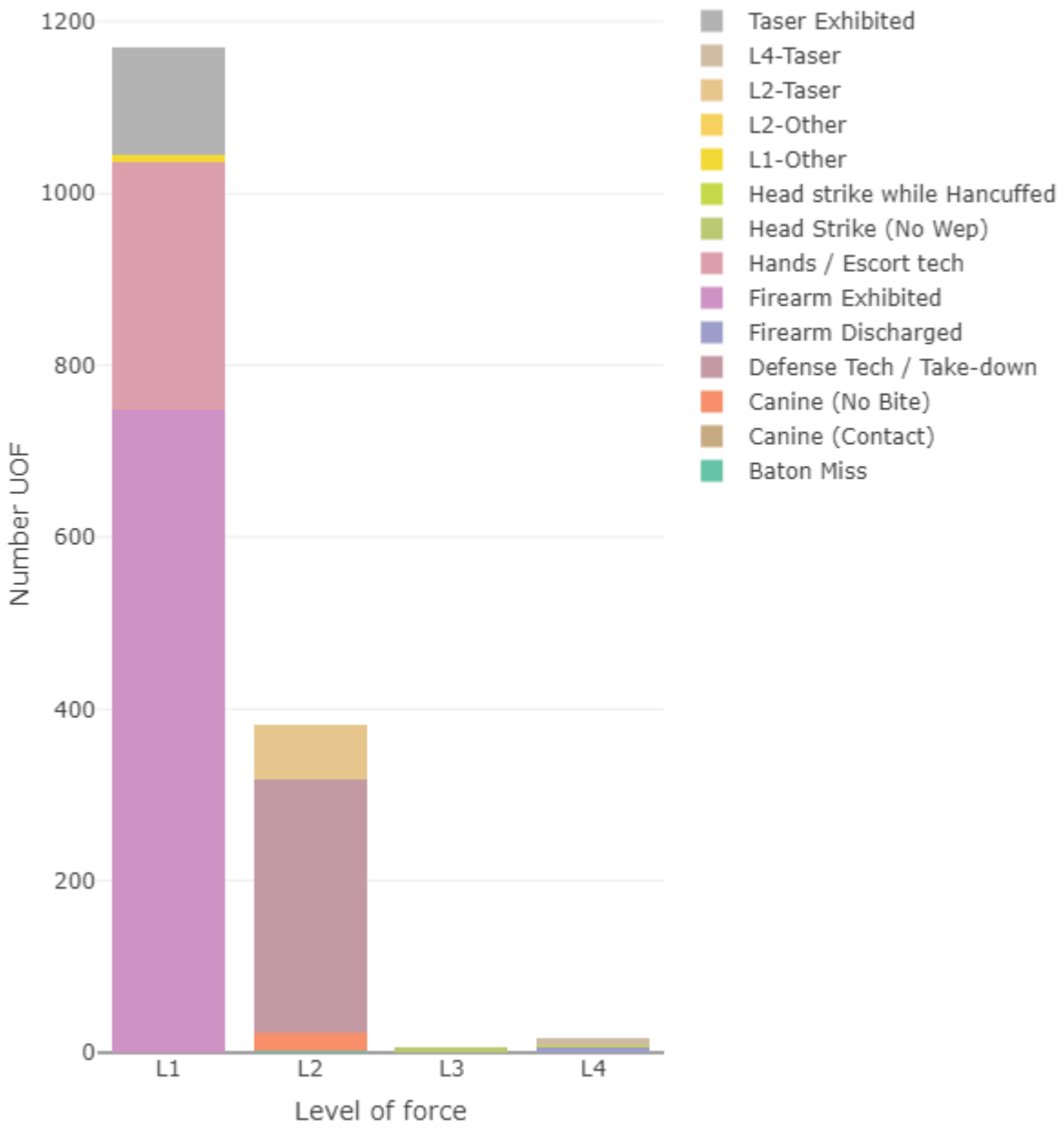
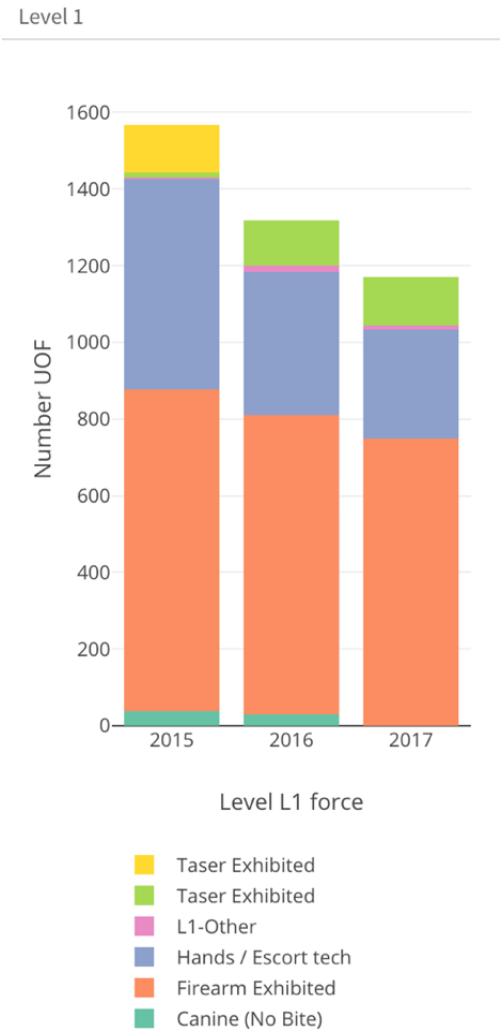


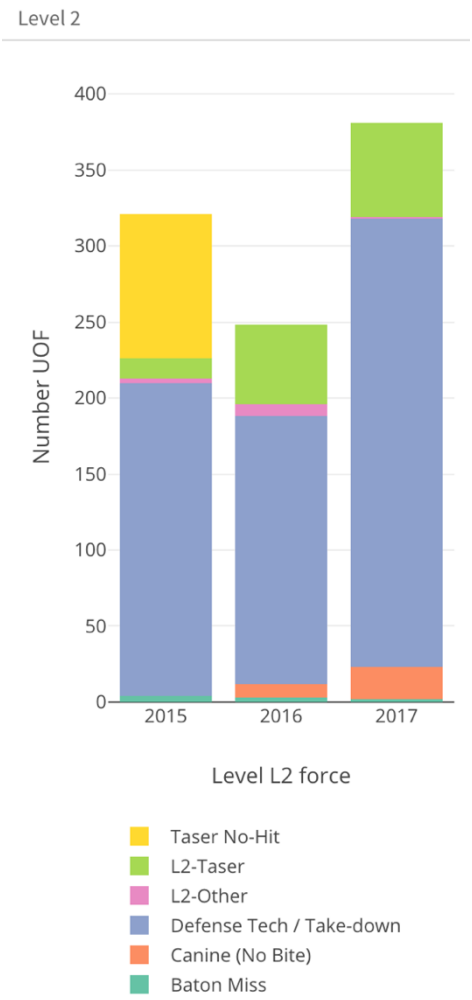
FIGURE 3: UOF BY LEVEL & TYPE

- Level 1 and Level 2 force account for the vast amount of force used.
- Exhibiting firearms accounts for as much force as all other types combined.

Analysis

NOPD classifies UOF incidents into four levels: 1, 2, 3, and 4 -- with level 4 being the most dangerous and level 1 being the least dangerous.



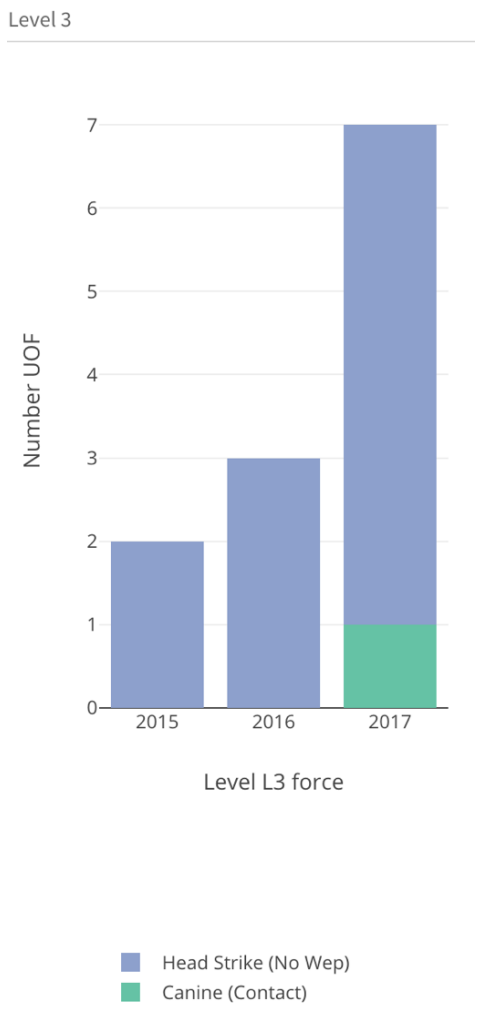


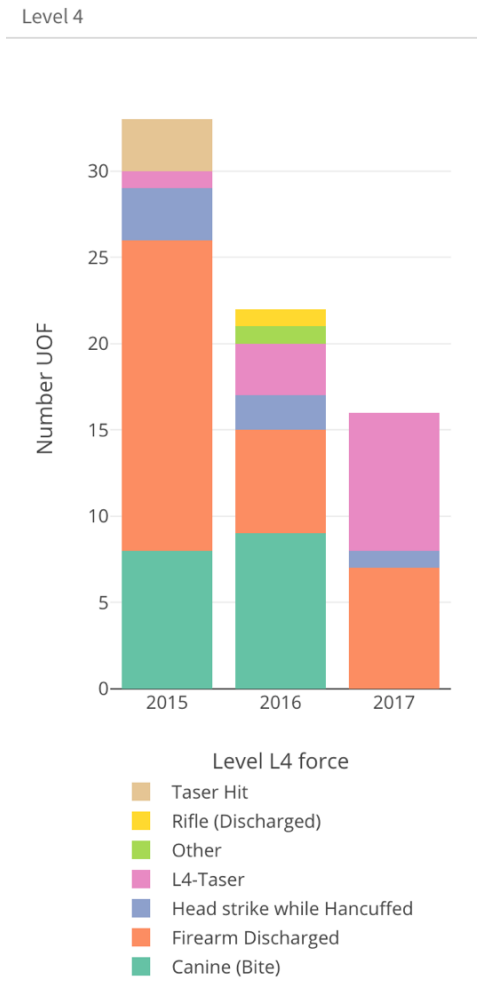
Level 1

- Level 1 force is decreasing.
- Exhibiting firearms has not changed.
- Many officers unholster but don't point weapon which is not counted as a use of force.

Level 2

- Level 2 grew after shrinking the year before.
- Growth attributable to 66% growth in defense tech/take down.





Level 3

- Level 3 doubled from 3 to 6.

Level 4

- Level 4 shrunk by 50.
- Driven by reduction of canine bites to zero.

Force by Level and District

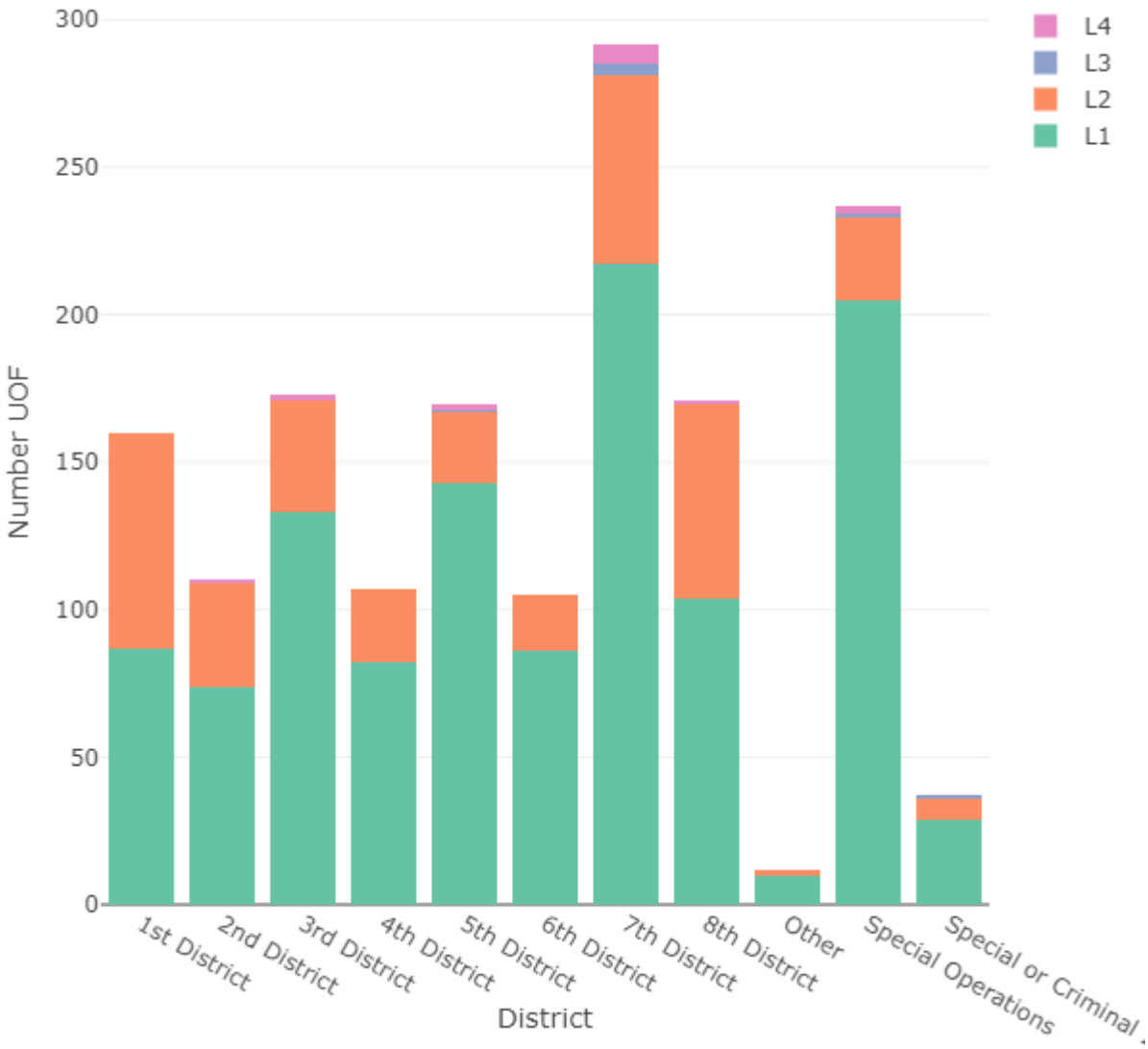


FIGURE 4: UOF BY DIVISION LEVEL AND TYPE

- 7th district and Special Operations have most uses of force.
- 7th has more than Special Operations. Last year it was reversed.
- 1st (Mid City), 4th (Algiers), 5th (Bywater, Treme, 9th ward) have only Level 1 and Level 2 force.

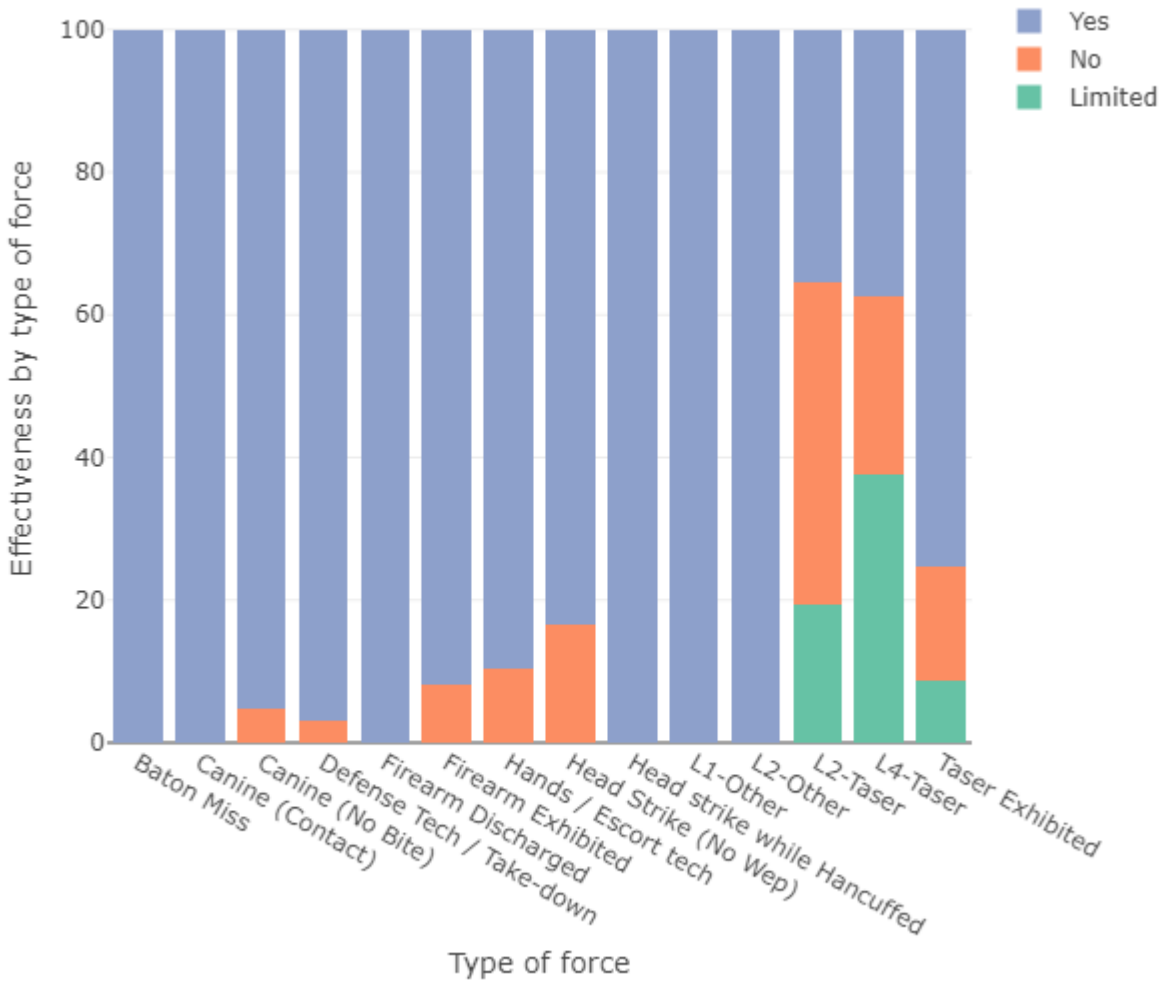


FIGURE 5: UOF EFFECTIVENESS BY TYPE

OIPM and NOPD have discussed that NOPD has no consistent internal definition for the terms "effective", "not effective", and "limited effectiveness". The service provider that provides IAPro suggested the following definitions:

> *Effective: The force used resulted in stopping the threat or action so no further force was necessary.*
>
> *Not Effective: The force used did not end the threat, and additional force options had to be utilized to end the threat, or the suspect/combatant escaped.*

Limited Effectiveness: The force used initially resulted in compliance, but the suspect/combatant overcame the force, created an additional threat which resulted in additional force or he escaped.

Based on comments received from NOPD, it is unlikely that these definitions are known and used by the entire police force.

Analysis

- Like last year, all forms of taser use stand out as being least effective.
- NOPD self-determines effectiveness. Not clear what the guidelines are.
- All firearm discharges were deemed effective.
- 59 instances of exhibiting firearms have not been effective. That equals 8%.
- Use of hands not effective 10% of the time.
- How can 'other' force always be effective?[8]

Recommendation

OIPM recommends that NOPD include the definitions for effective, not effective and limited effectiveness in the NOPD Operations Manual. This way all members of the police department have a common understanding of these terms.

NOPD has agreed to explore how they can best implement this recommendation. One thought is to put these definitions in Blue Team in addition to the NOPD Operations Manual.

[8] Since the OIPM's 2016 Annual Report, NOPD has added more categories for officers to choose from which has contributed to the decrease in the percentage in the "other" category.

NOPD's Determination of Unauthorized Force

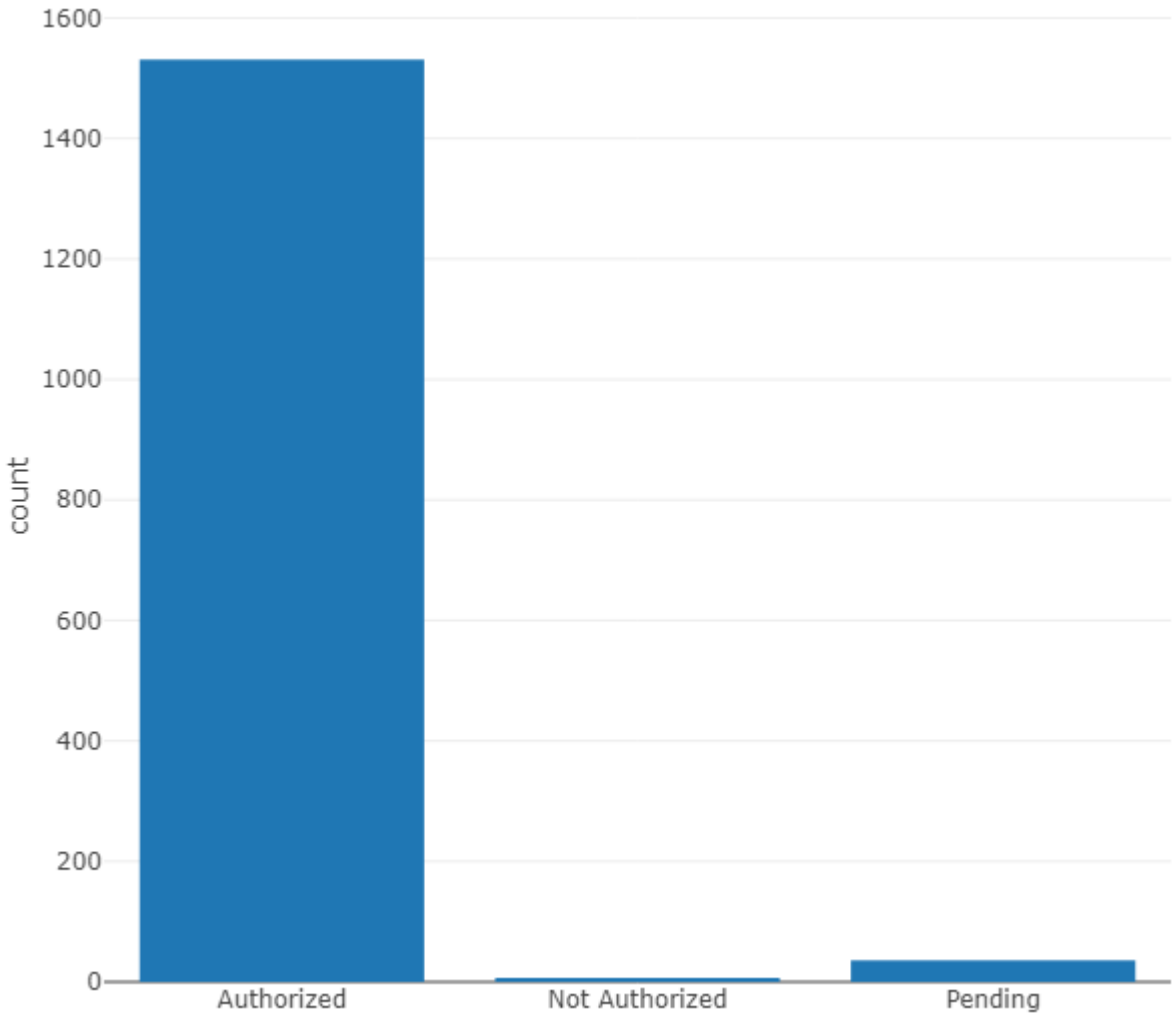


FIGURE 6: NOPD'S DISPOSITION ON UOF

- 7 unauthorized instances of force.
- Last year there was only one. 7 is more in line with expectation of 6.
- 140, about 10% have outcomes that don't make sense.[9]

[9] These 140 incidents have conflicting information about how they have been resolved. For example, one field will say "pending" and then in another field related to that same case it says "sustained", which indicates that the case has been adjudicated and is closed. OIPM is concerned that there might be data entry problems.

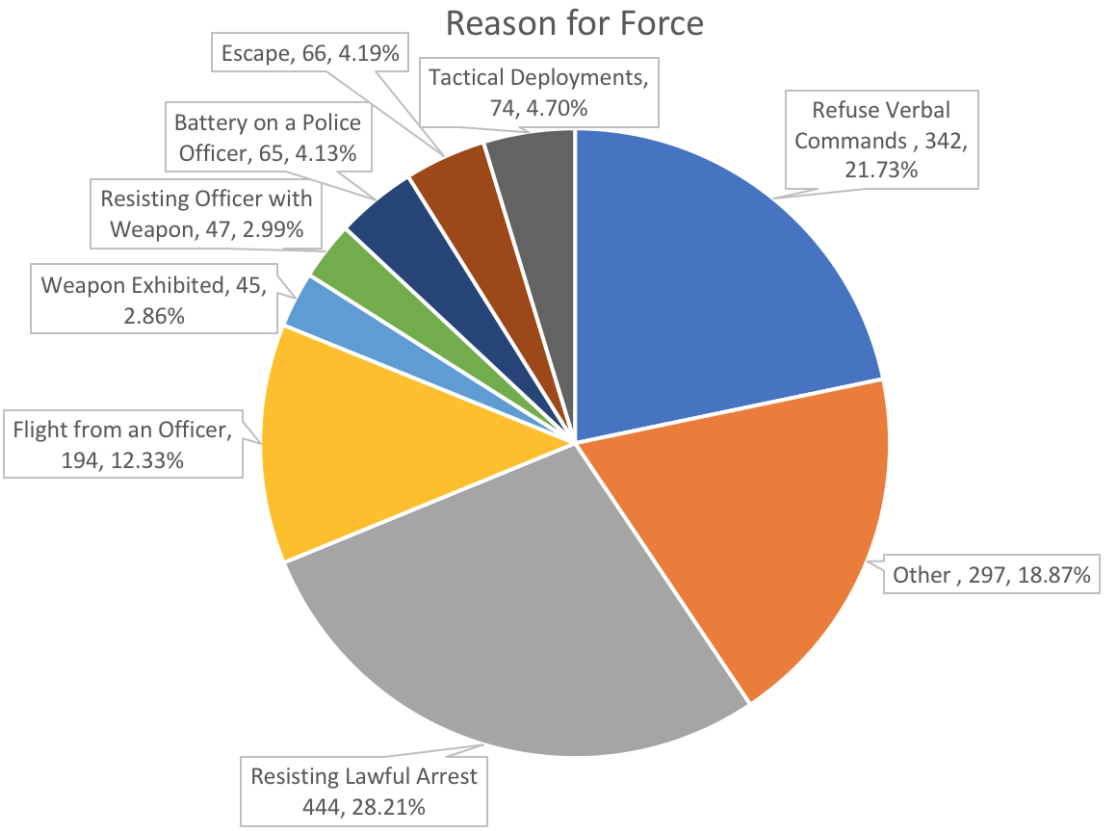


FIGURE 7: UOF BY REASON

- Resisting arrest is the most common reasons for force at 28.2%[10].
- Other accounts for 18.9% of justifications for force. Other should not be so common. NOPD must be more specific.

[10] The Office of Consent Decree Monitor reviews incidents where "resisting arrest" charges have been brought against a person as a part of their oversight efforts. Their findings may be found at http://consentdecreemonitor.com/.

Reason for Exhibiting Firearms

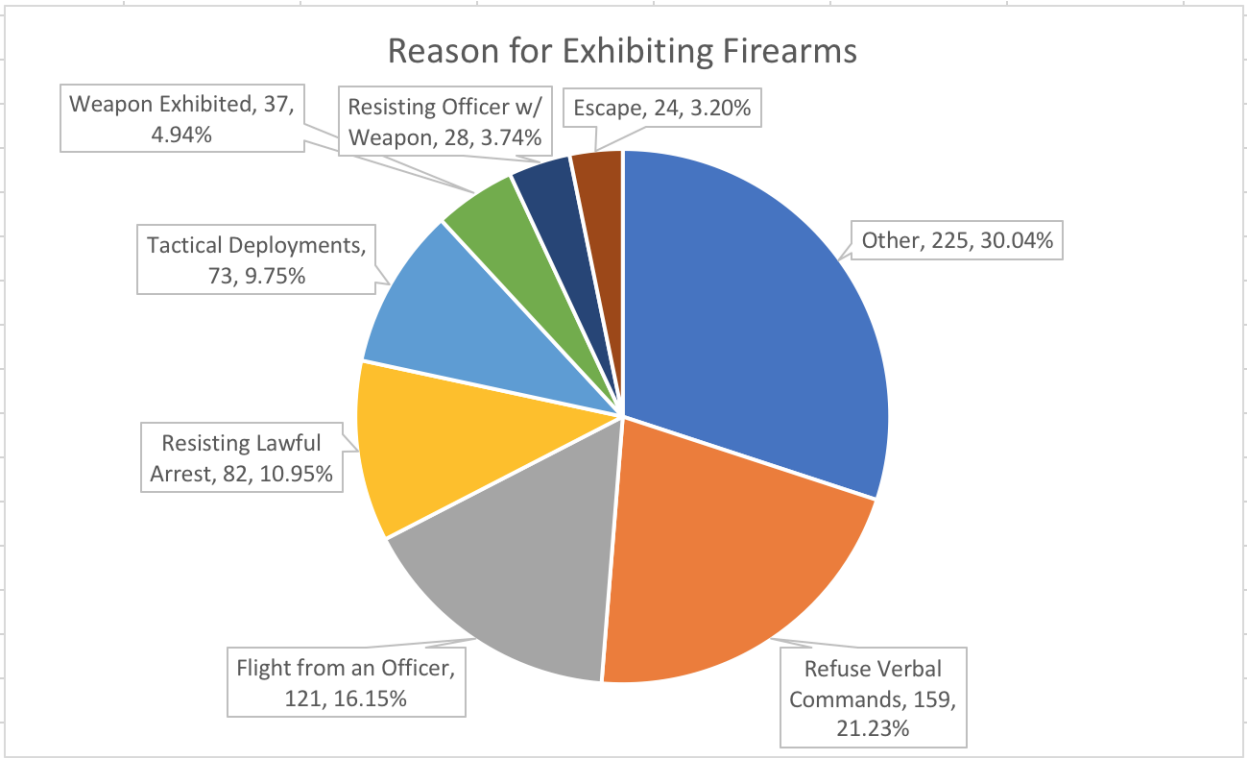


FIGURE 8: REASONS FOR EXHIBITING FIREARMS

- 30% firearm exhibits are other.
- This is still bigger than the overall other rate, but a decrease from last year's staggering 50%.[11]

[11] Since the OIPM's 2016 Annual Report, NOPD has added more categories for officers to choose from which has contributed to the decrease in the percentage in the "other" category.

Service Type or What Preceded the Use of Force

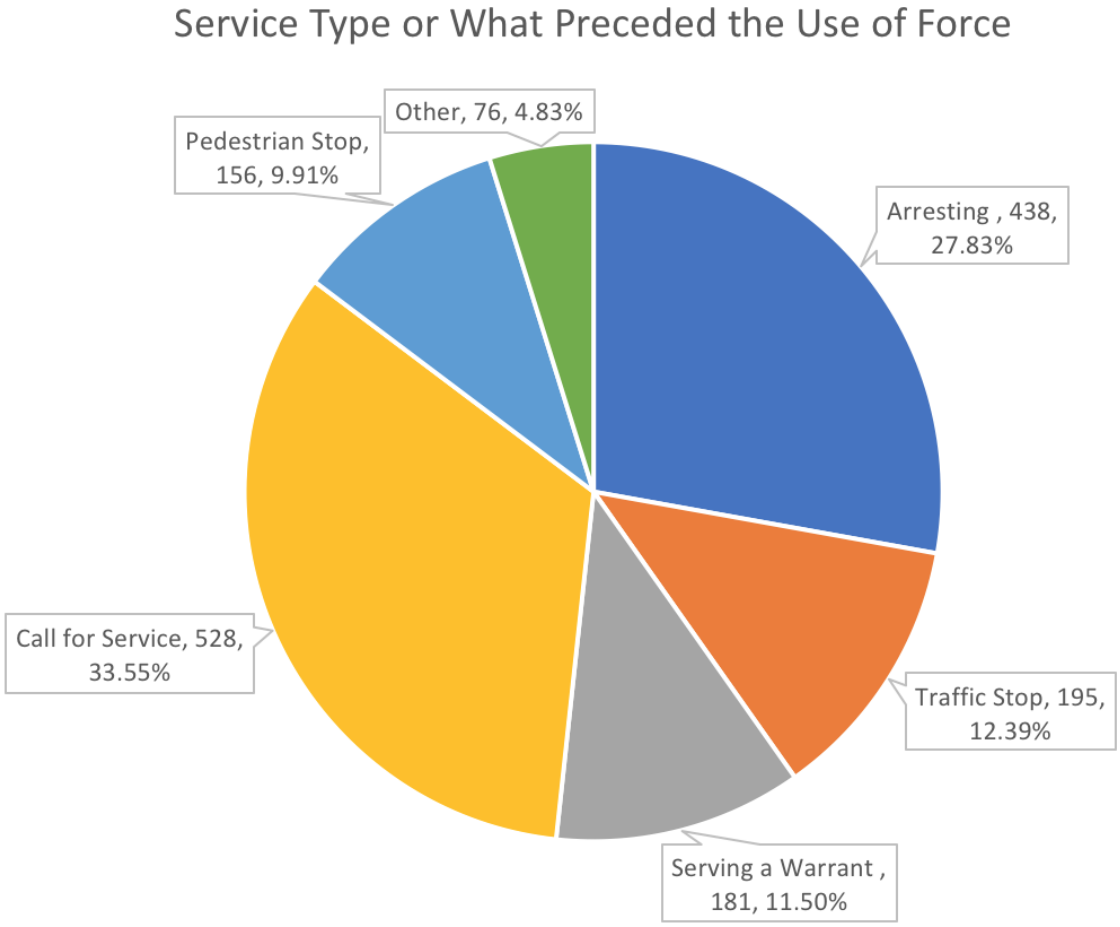


FIGURE 9: UOF BY SERVICE TYPE

- 12.4% of UOFs occur during a traffic stop, 27.8% during arrest, and 33.5% of UOFs occur during a call for service.

Types of Force by Level

FIGURE 10: TYPES OF FORCE LEVEL 1

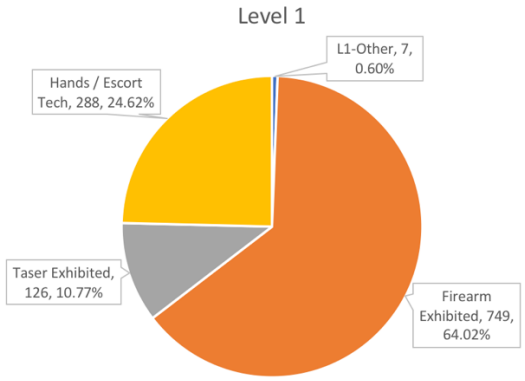


FIGURE 11: TYPES OF FORCE LEVEL 2

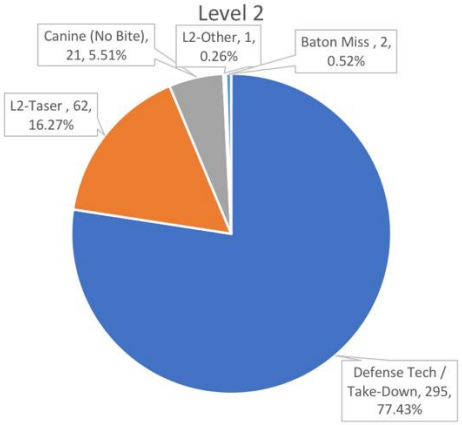


FIGURE 12: TYPES OF FORCE LEVEL 3

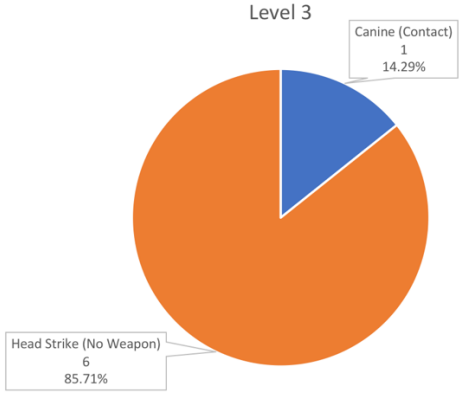
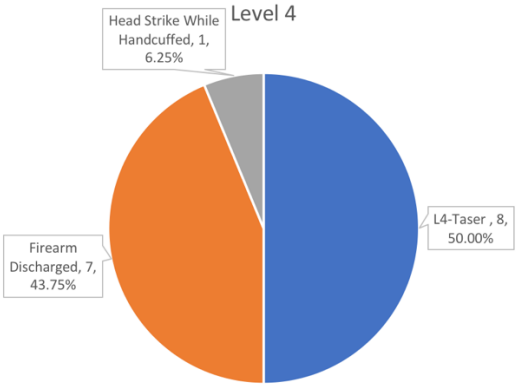


FIGURE 13: TYPES OF FORCE LEVEL 4



Level 1

- Exhibiting firearms is the overwhelming reason for using force.
- Combined with exhibiting tasers, accounts for 75% of low level force.
- 3 times more likely to pull out a weapon than use hands.
- There are about as many Level 1 hands as Level 2 take downs.

Level 2

- 77.4% take down.

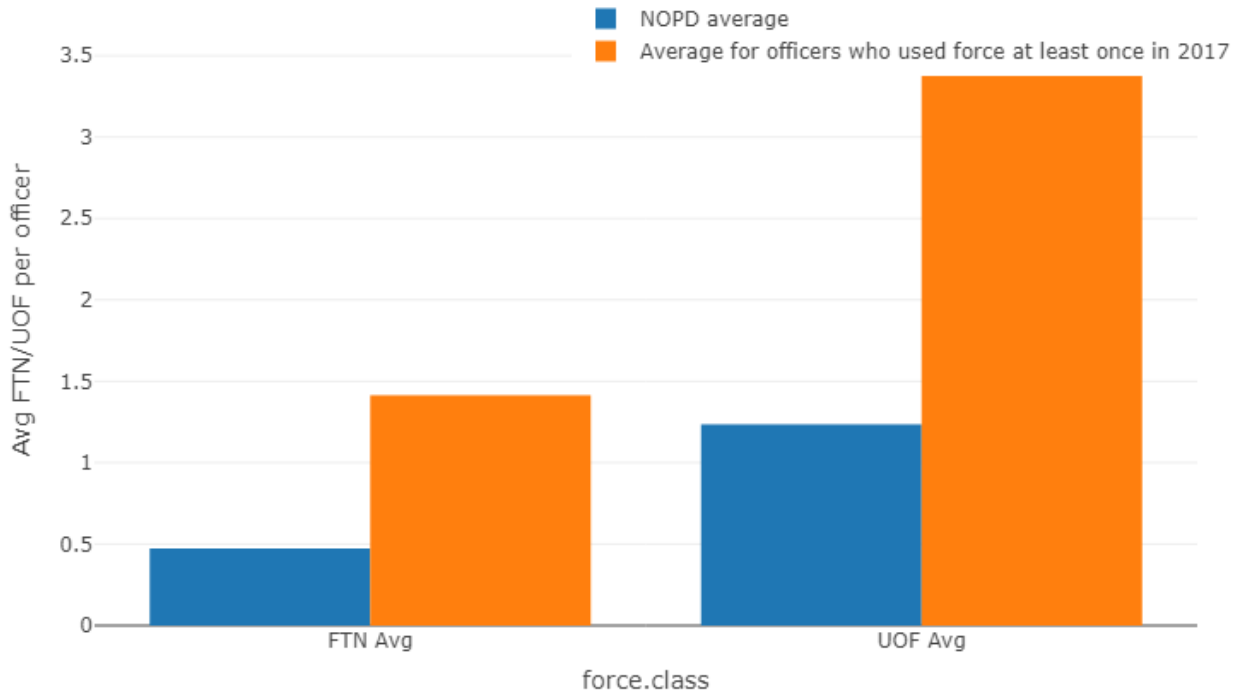


FIGURE 14: AVERAGE FORCE PER OFFICER

- Almost identical to last year.
- On average, an NOPD officer will be involved in a force incident once every other year.
- Only considering officers who used force at least once in 2017, the rate is closer to 3 incidents every 2 years.

Average FTN and UOF Per Officers Using the Most Force

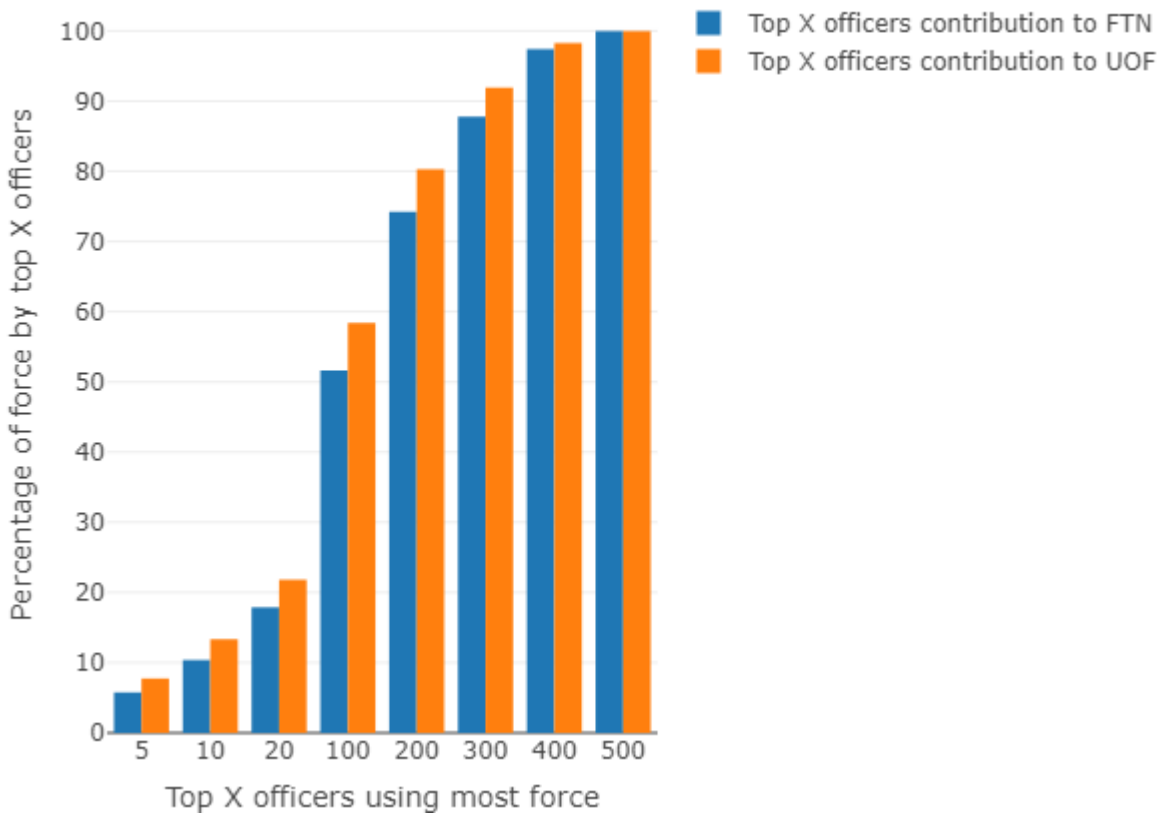


FIGURE 15: AVERAGE FTN AND UOF PER OFFICER

- These results also very similar to 2016.
- About 1/3 (~400+) of officers' use force.
- Of those, 20 officers account for 20% of force. Unfair to say "bad apples" because many of those officers are in special operations (see below).
- Trend is that UOF is higher than FTN, meaning of officers using force more often, they are also more forceful when they do (more individuals + types). What's that about?

Use of Force by Officer Age and Experience

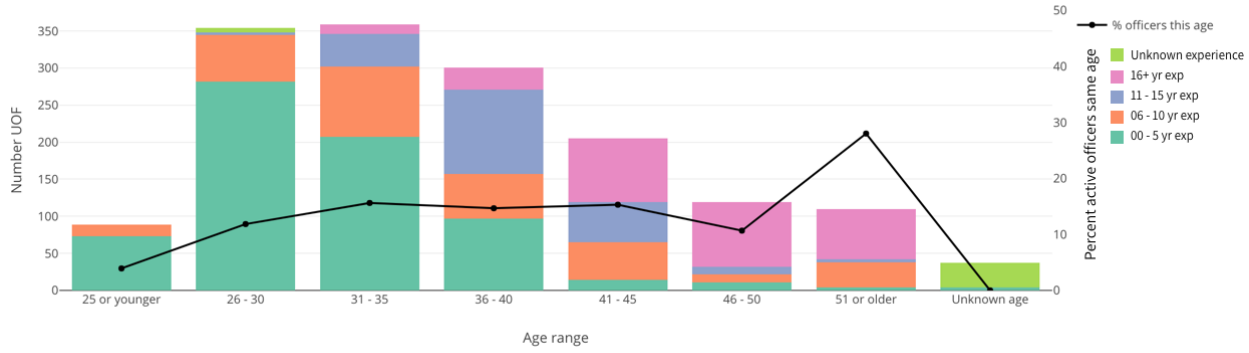


FIGURE 16: UOF BY OFFICER AGE & YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

Analysis

- As officers get older, they commit less force.
- Officers 31 - 35 make up 14% of the police department but are responsible for over 350 incidents of force.
- In the next age bracket, officers 36 - 40 make up 35% of all police on the force (nearly double the previous bracket), but the amount of force decreases.
- Experience levels are not enough to explain use of force.
- Officers older than 31 tend to have over 5 years of experience but continue to use non-negligible amounts of force.
- Not yet clear how assignment factors into this. Are older officers in administrative roles where they are less likely to answer calls for service and/or interact with the public?

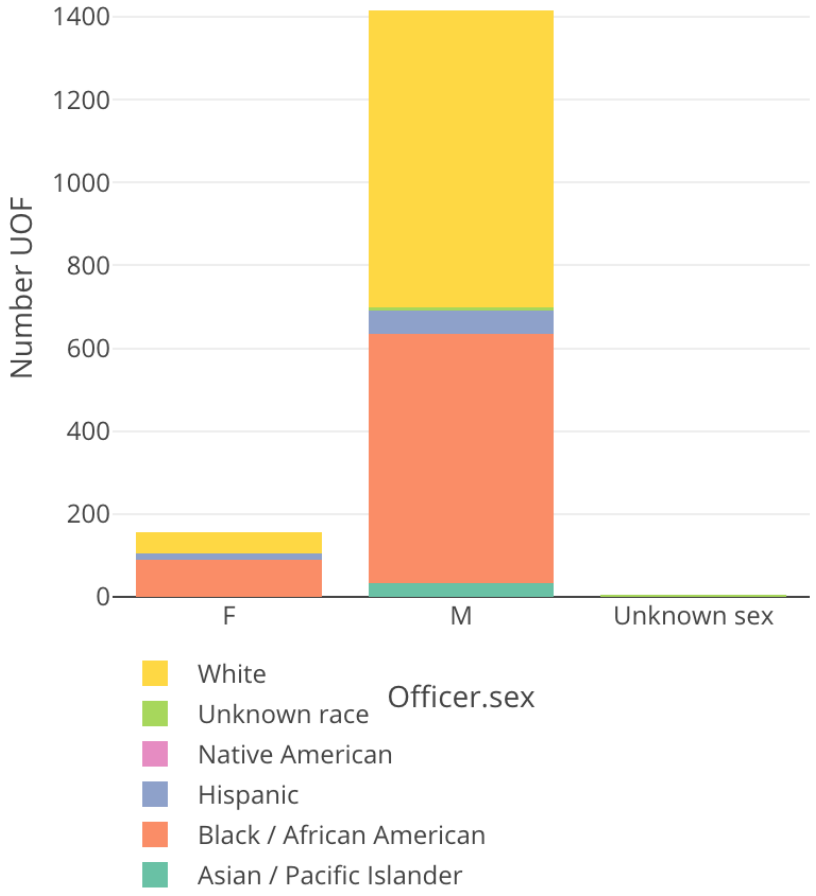


FIGURE 17: UOF BY OFFICER GENDER & RACE

Use of Force by Female Officer Race

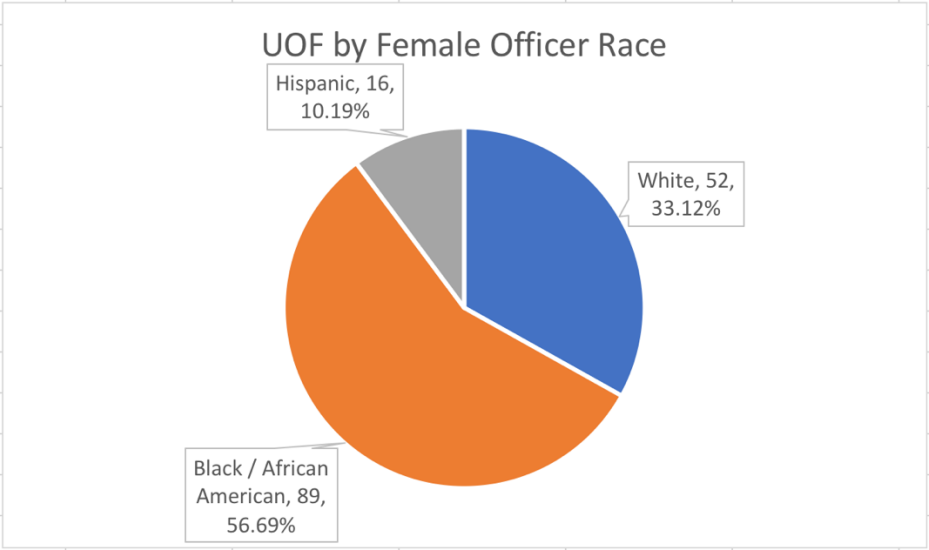


FIGURE 17: UOF BY TYPE FOR FEMALE OFFICERS

Use of Force by Male Officer Race

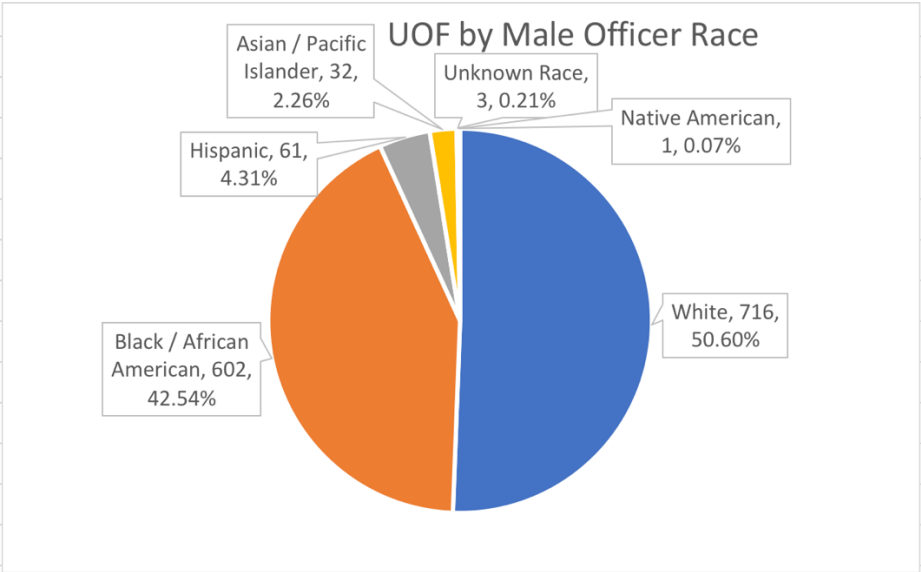


FIGURE 18: UOF BY TYPE FOR MALE OFFICERS

- Male officers used more force.
- White males use more force than all other groups even though they only account for 39% of police officers.
- Female officers use force proportional to their representation.
- Male officers have the specific disproportionality of white males using a lot of force.
- White male officers account for 50% of force.

Officer and Individual Injuries

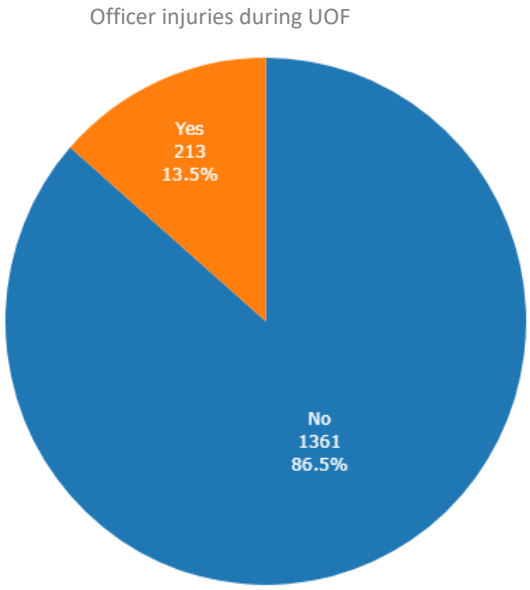


FIGURE 20: UOF LEADING TO OFFICER INJURY

NOPD police officers face a real risk of injury and death. This is critical to understanding the context in which officers make decisions to use force. But risk of injury is not unique to officers. Individuals who are the subjects of police force also face a risk of injury. See "UOF leading to individual injury" for reference to how UOF injury risk applies to individuals who are subjected to NOPD use of force.

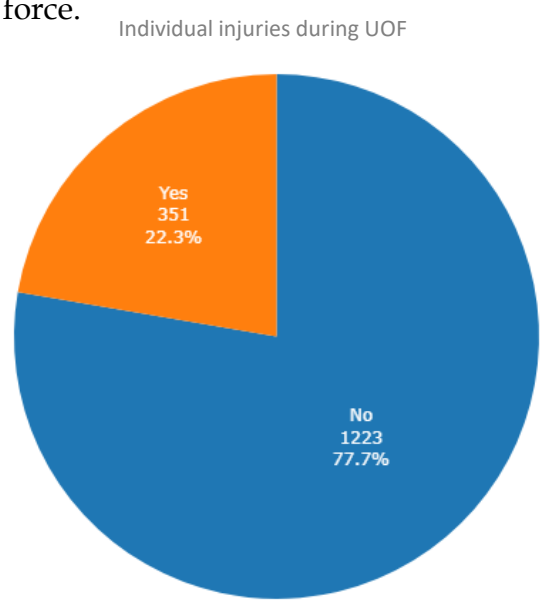
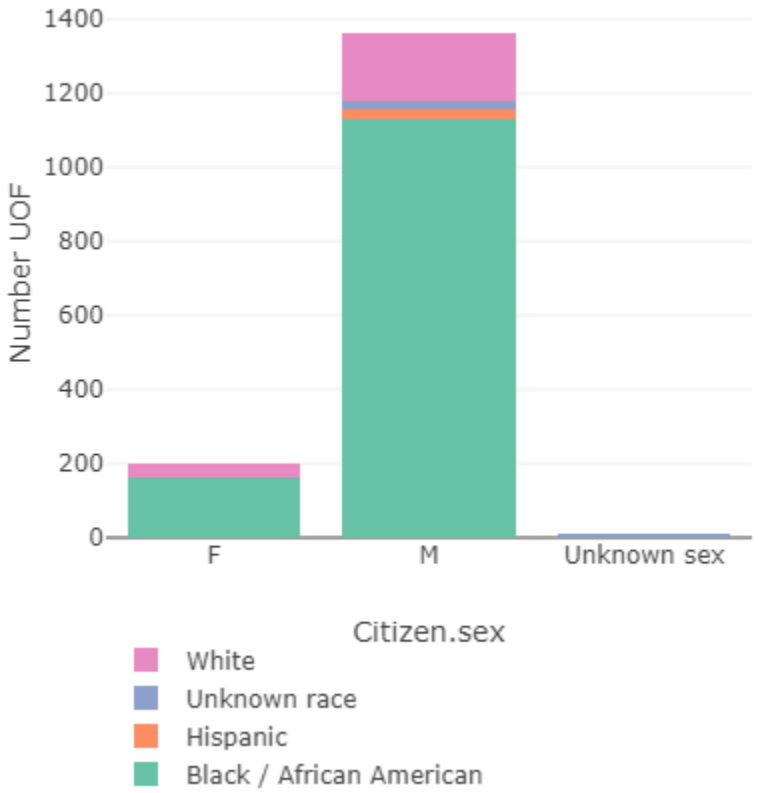
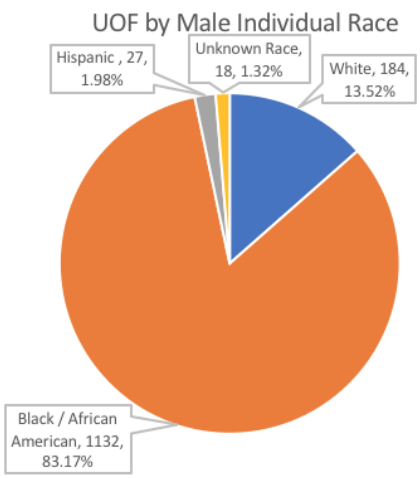


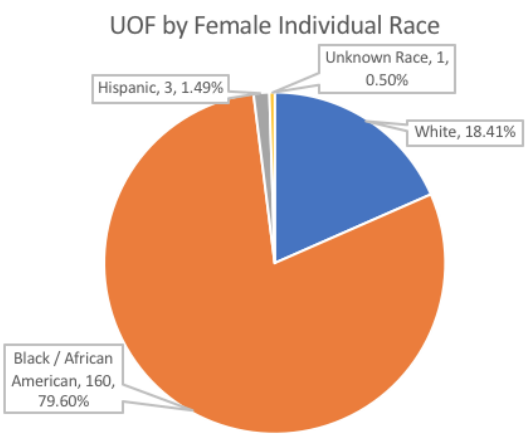
FIGURE 21: UOF LEADING TO INDIVDUAL INJURY

- Given most force is exhibiting weapons, the injuries when physical force exerted is higher.
- Individuals more likely to be injured because of force.
- Both officers and individuals face a real risk of injury whenever force is used.

Use of Force by Individual Gender and Race

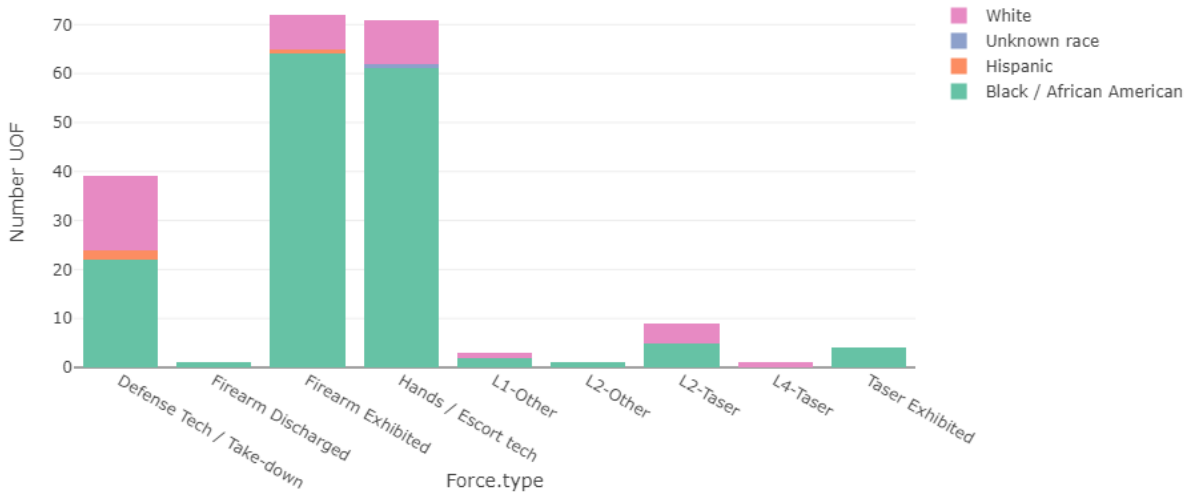




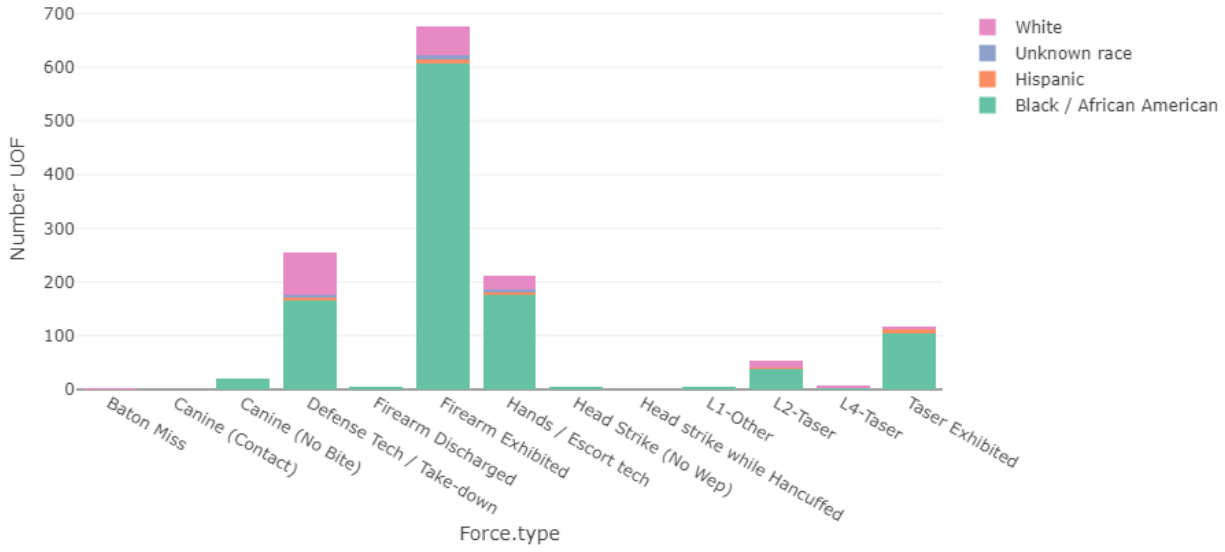


- Males have force used against them more often.
- Black males have more force used against them than black females.
- Inversely, white females have more force used against them than white males.

Female Individual UOF by Type and Race



Male Individual UOF by Type and Race



- Black people are most exposed to firearms, but white people get hands.

FORCE USED AGAINST BLACK PEOPLE BY MONTH

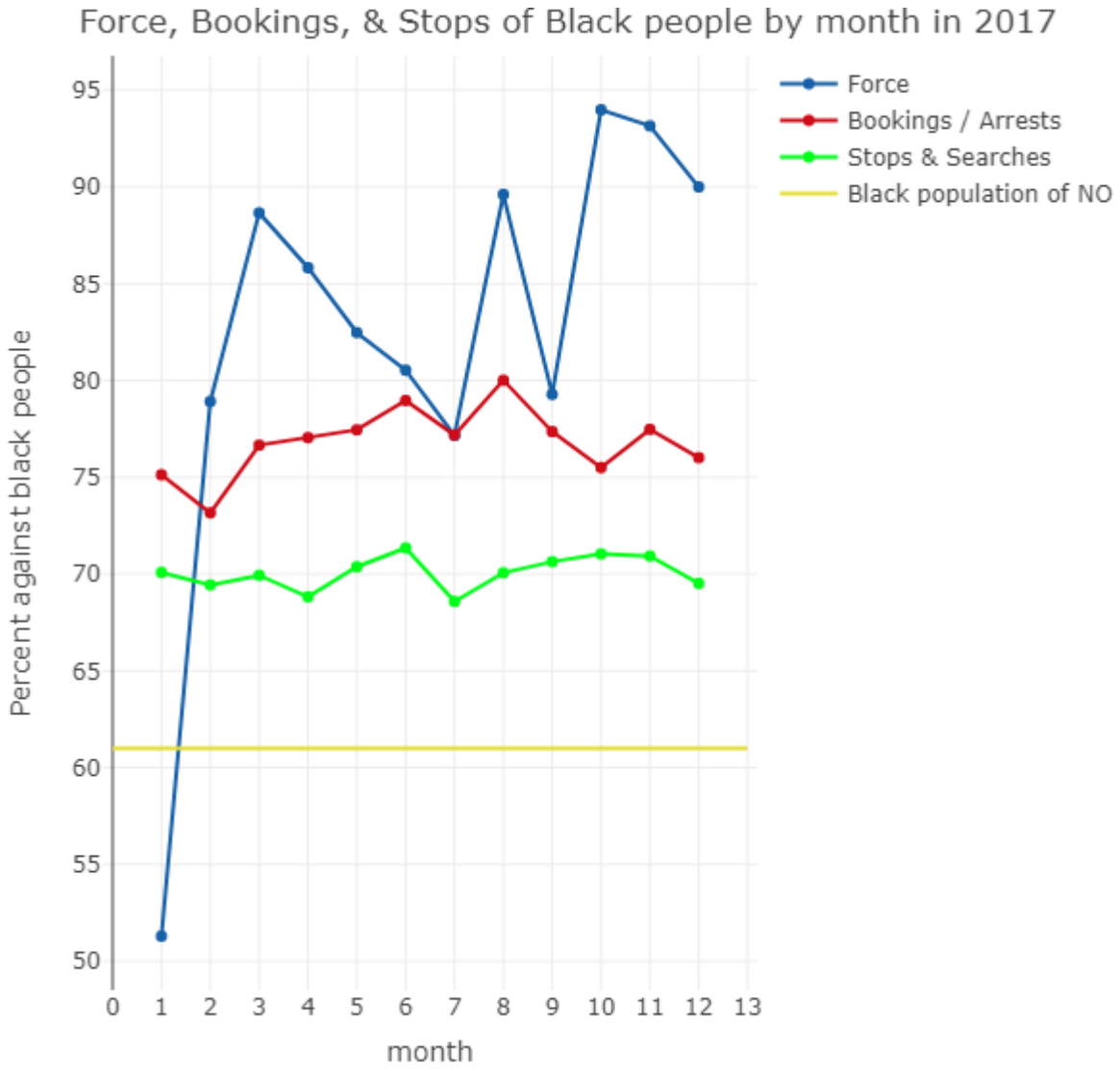


FIGURE 22: UOF AGAINST BLACK INDIVIDUALS

- Like last year, force against black people eclipses population, arrests, and stops 11 of 12 months.
- January had a low 52% of force against black people.
- Stops and arrests of black people are moderately stable. However, force has much more variability and does not seem correlated with the number of stops or arrests.

PERCENTAGE OF UOF AGAINST BLACK PEOPLE BY DISTRICT

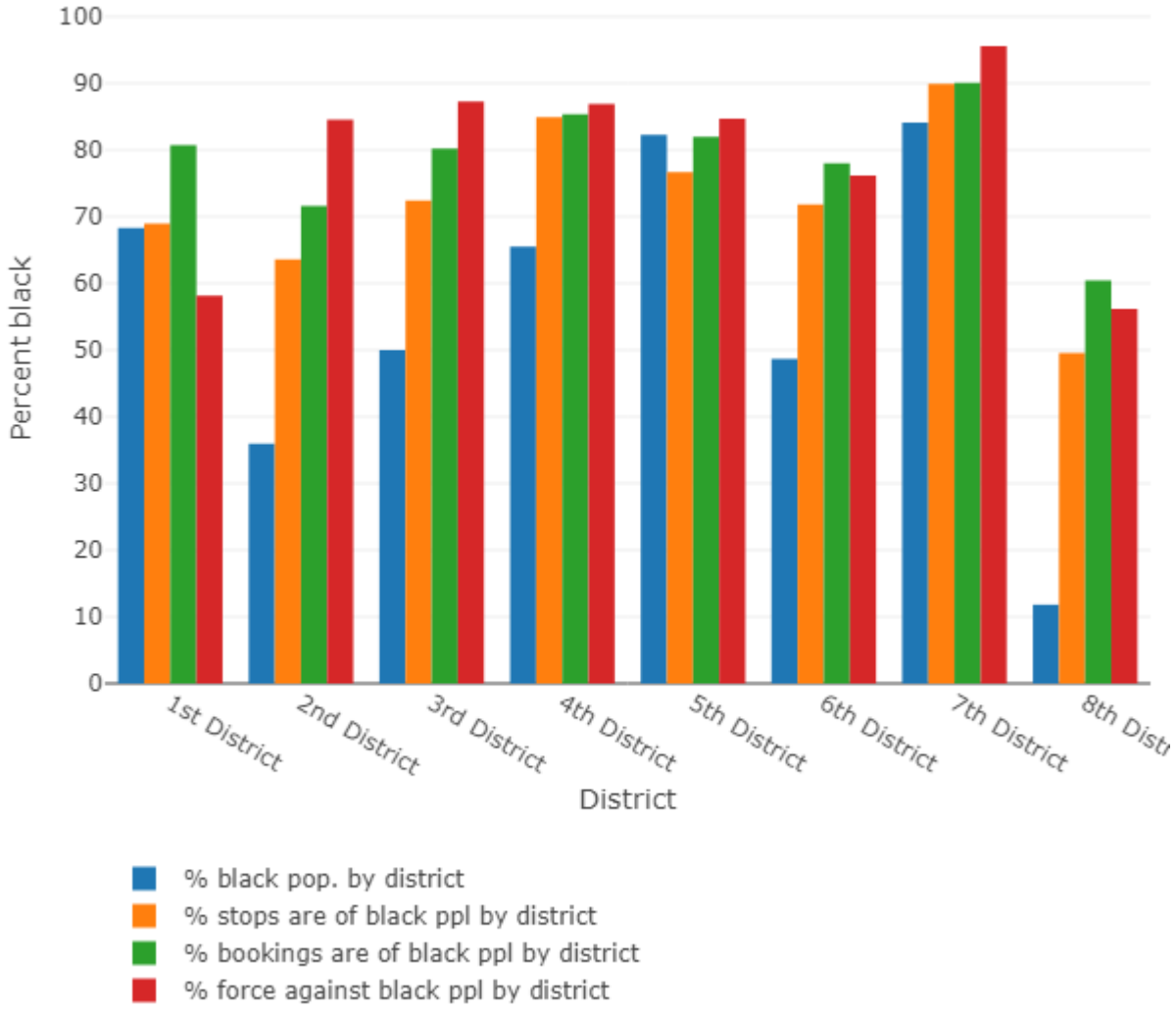


FIGURE 19: UOF AGAINST BLACK INDIVIDUALS BY DISTRICT

- All districts except for 1st (Mid city) use force against black people disproportionately to other metrics.
- 2nd (Broadmoor) and 3rd (Lakeview) are most disproportionate.