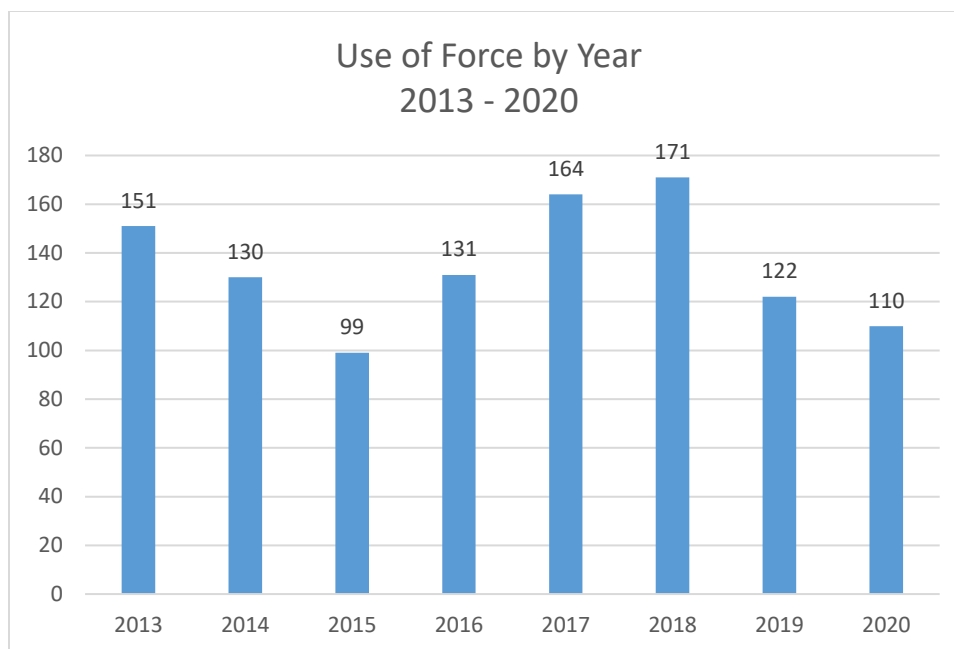


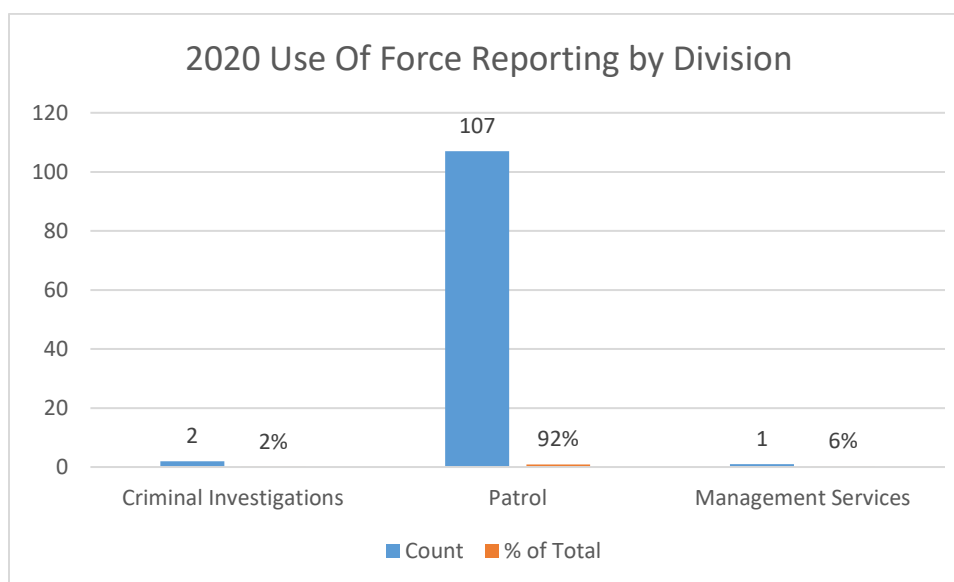
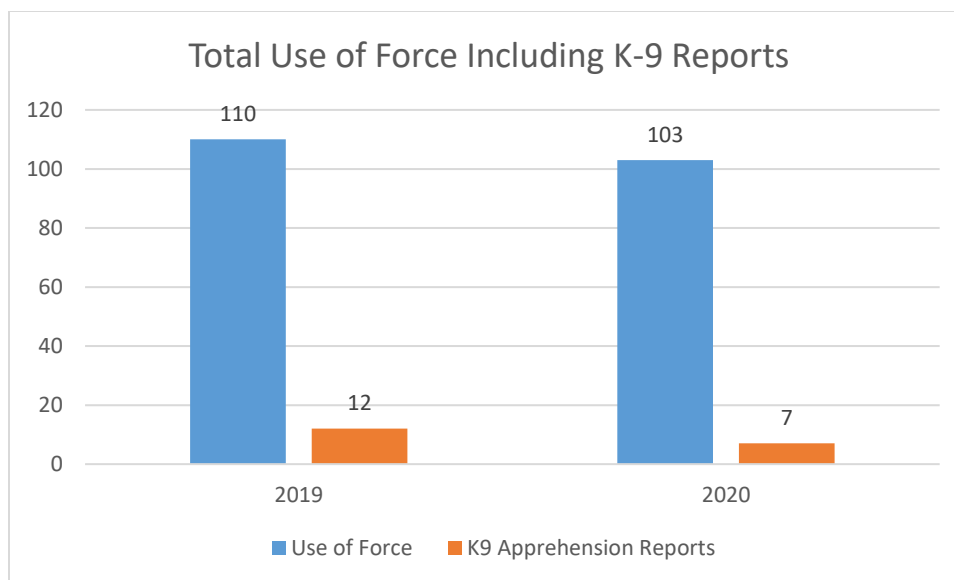
Executive Summary

Annual Use of Force Analysis - 2020

In 2020, officers of the Knoxville Police Department engaged in 110 documentable force incidents (including seven K-9 Apprehension reports). This is a 10% decrease from 122 reports in 2019. It is important to note that this is a continued decrease from the 171 reports in 2018, to 122 in 2019 and currently 110 reports in 2020. The continued decrease and the overall low percentage of officers needing to employ force reflects on the training, education, and professionalism of officers at the Knoxville Police Department.



As reflected in the above chart, there was a decrease of 12 Use of Force Reports in 2020 from 2019. As can be seen in the chart, 2020 was the second lowest year for Use of Force reported in the last eight years. Of the 110 incidents that required a Use of Force Report in 2020, seven were K-9 Use/Apprehension Reports which resulted in a bite. This was down from twelve K-9 Use reports in 2019, a 42% reduction. It is important to note that only those K-9 reports that resulted in a bite or some type of physical contact are included in this analysis.



Patrol has historically accounted for the majority of Use of Force Reports, as a function of their daily duties, and any significant changes will be represented in Patrol Division reporting. The Patrol Division accounted for one hundred and seven of the one hundred and ten Use of Force incidents in 2020.

The Management Services Division, reported one Use of Force Report in 2020. The Criminal Investigative Division (C.I.D.) submitted two Use of Force Reports for 2020.

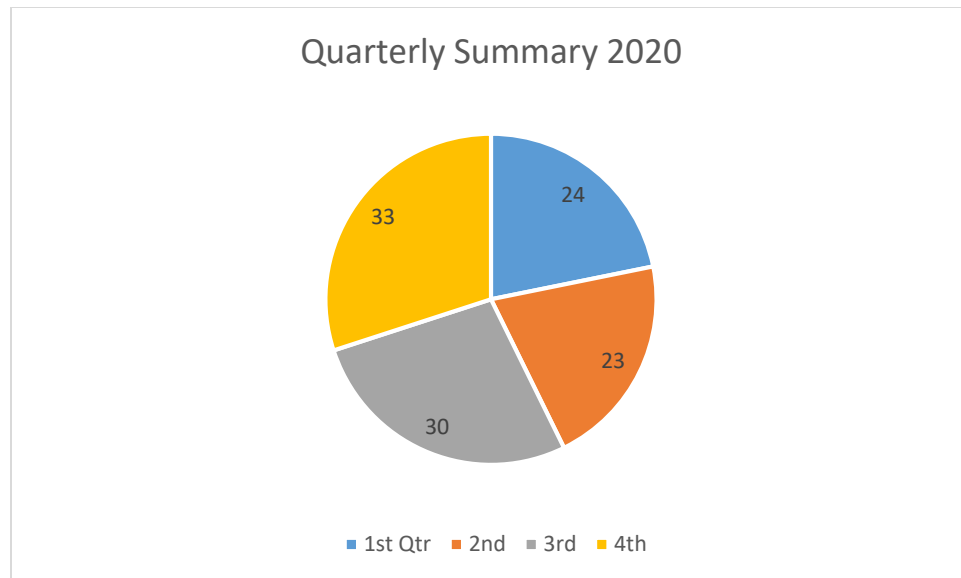
As per Knoxville Police Department General Order 1.6, "Use of Force," during the 2020 calendar year any member who applied any type of lethal or less lethal weapon(s) (to include impact weapons and munitions, OC spray and Electronic Control Device) that was actually used (not merely displayed), and/or physical force was applied at the level of empty hand hard or greater, or instances where injury to the subject was visible or apparent, was required to document their actions as well as the subject's precipitating actions, on a Use of Force Report.

USE OF FORCE REPORTS IN 2020 DECREASED EVEN THOUGH CALLS FOR SERVICE INCREASED

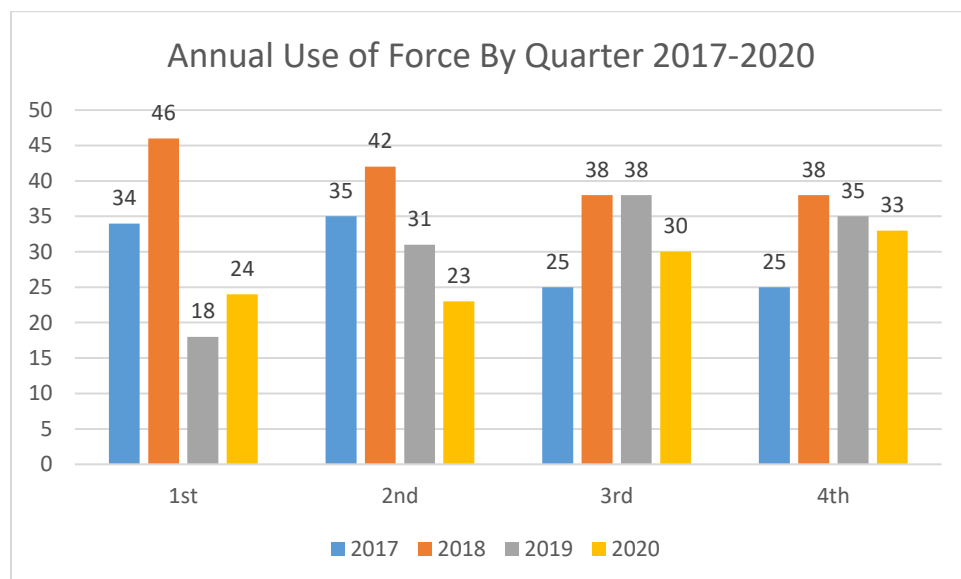
In 2020, the Knoxville Police Department answered 290,847 calls for service (Dispatched Calls) compared to 275,121 calls for service in 2019. This is an increase of 15,726 or 5.41% in calls for service, yet both arrests and Use of Force reports showed a decrease in 2020 from 2019.

2020 Quarterly Summary

During the 2020 calendar year, the 4TH quarter accounted for the highest number of Use of Force Reports with thirty three having been submitted. The 3rd quarter was close behind with thirty reported incidents, while the 2nd quarter reported twenty three. The 1st quarter reported twenty four incidents.

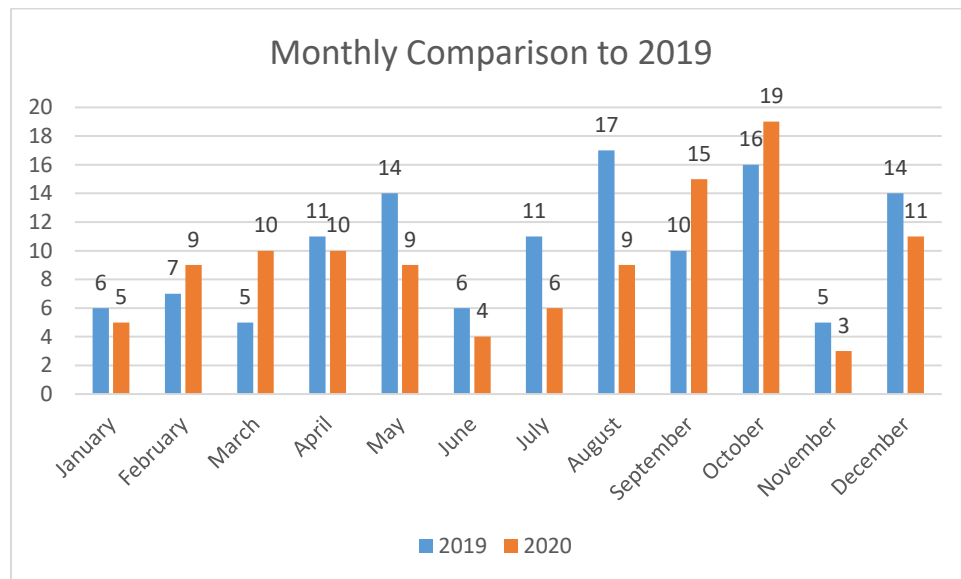


Below is a comparison over the past four years by quarter.



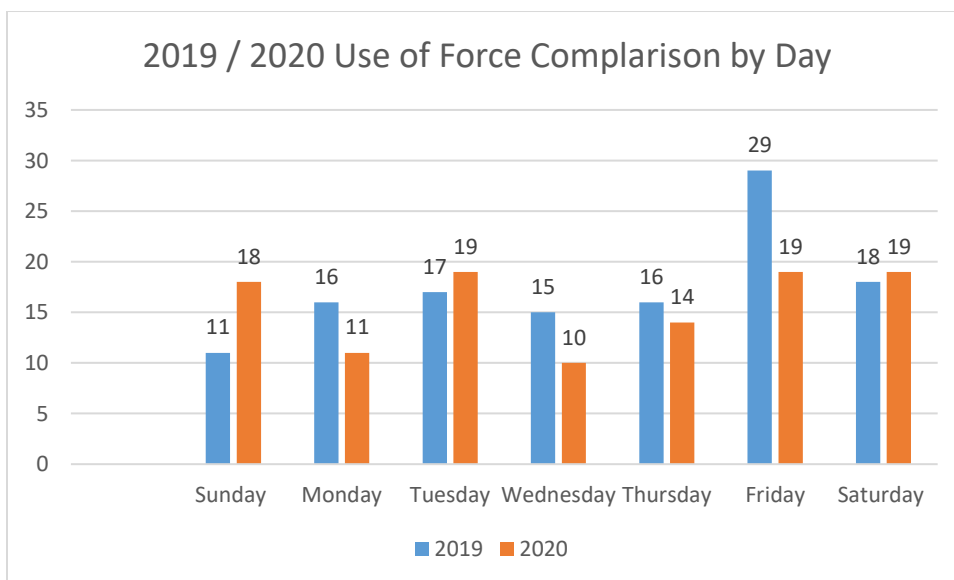
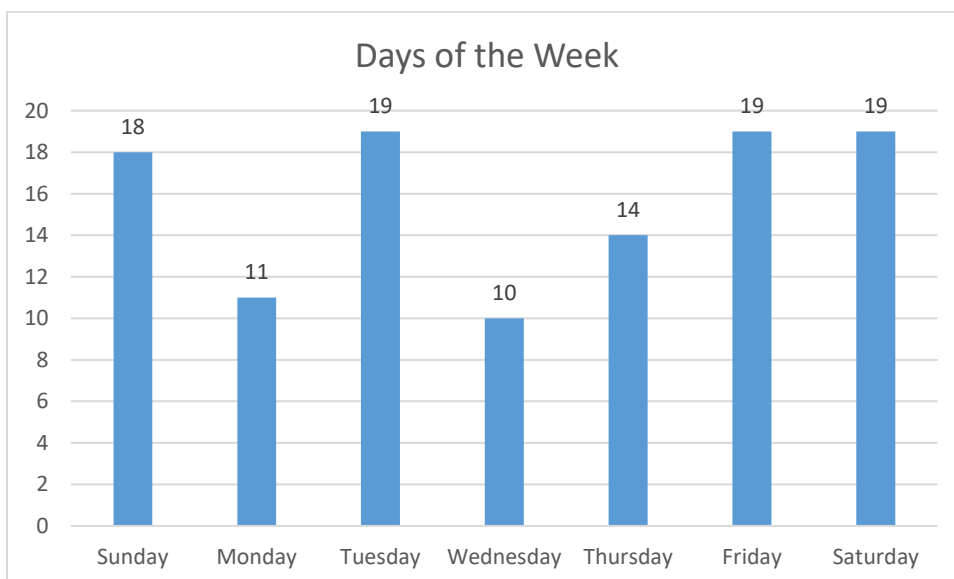
2020 Monthly Use of Force Reporting

The chart below shows that during the 2020 calendar year, October had the highest number of Use of Force reports with nineteen. September was close behind with fifteen Use of Force Reports. In third place was December with eleven Use of Force Reports. In fourth place, March and April each had ten. February, May and August had nine. July had six. January had five. June had four. November had three.



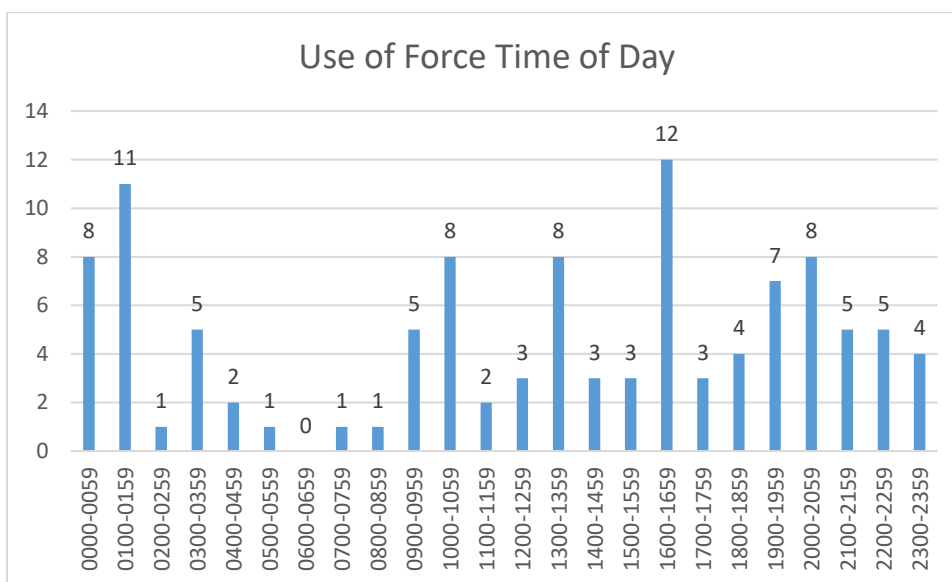
2020 Use of Force Reporting by Day of Week

Tuesday, Friday and Saturday all tied for the highest daily number of Use of Force with nineteen each. Surprisingly this was followed closely by Sunday with eighteen, which many would assume would be one of the smallest numbers. Thursday had fourteen. Monday had eleven and Wednesday had ten Use of Force Reports.

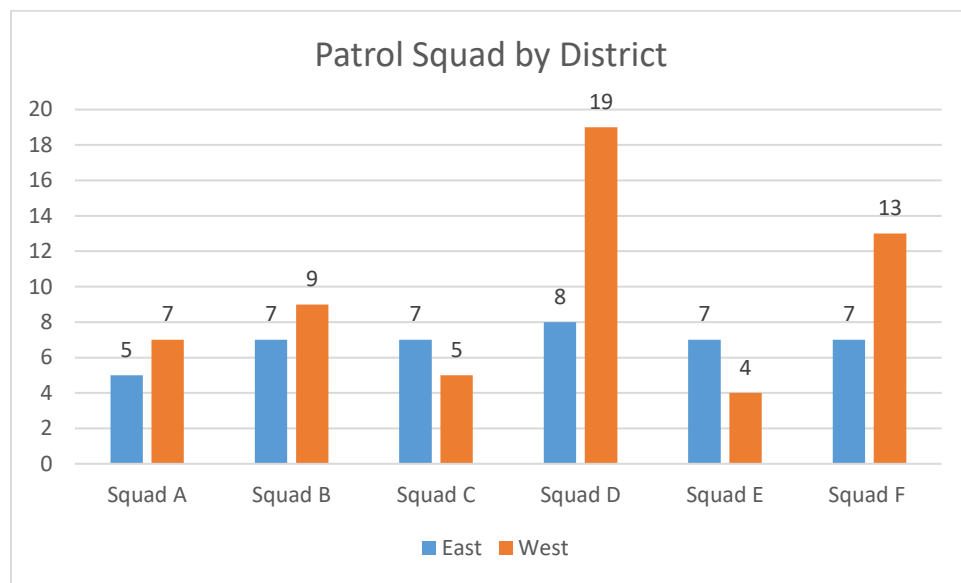


2020 Use of Force by Time of Day

During 2020, the most active single hour of the day was the hour between 1600 and 1659. This hour accounted for twelve Use of Force Reports. The most active four hour block of time was the hours between 2200 and 0159. These hours accounted for twenty eight Use of Force Reports, or 25 % of the Use of Force Reports for the year. On the opposite end of the spectrum, the least active three hours for RTRs were the hours between 0600 and 0859 that accounted for two Use of Force Reports. The only time frame that reported no (0) Use of Force Reports was 0600-0659.

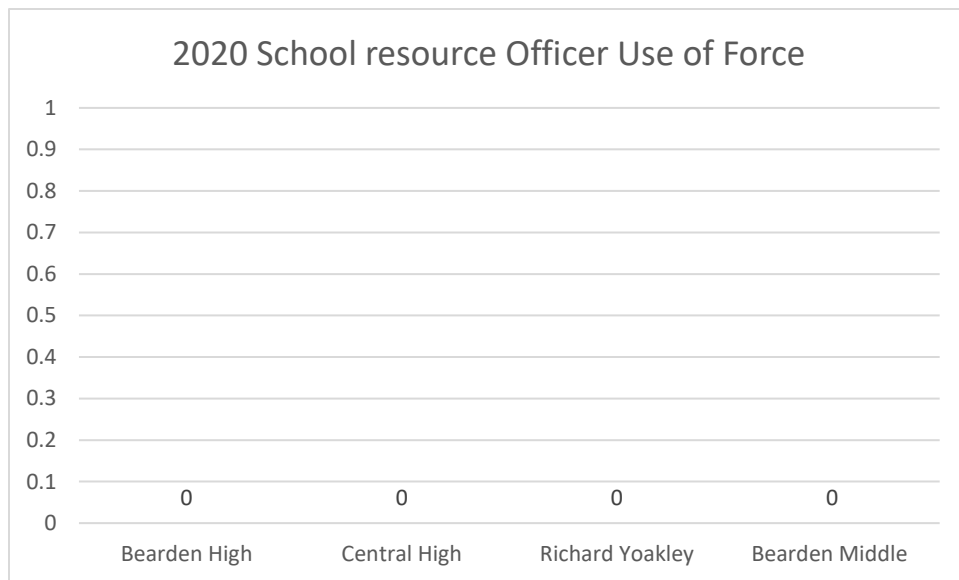


The below chart depicts the number of Use of Force Reports submitted by Patrol Squad and District.



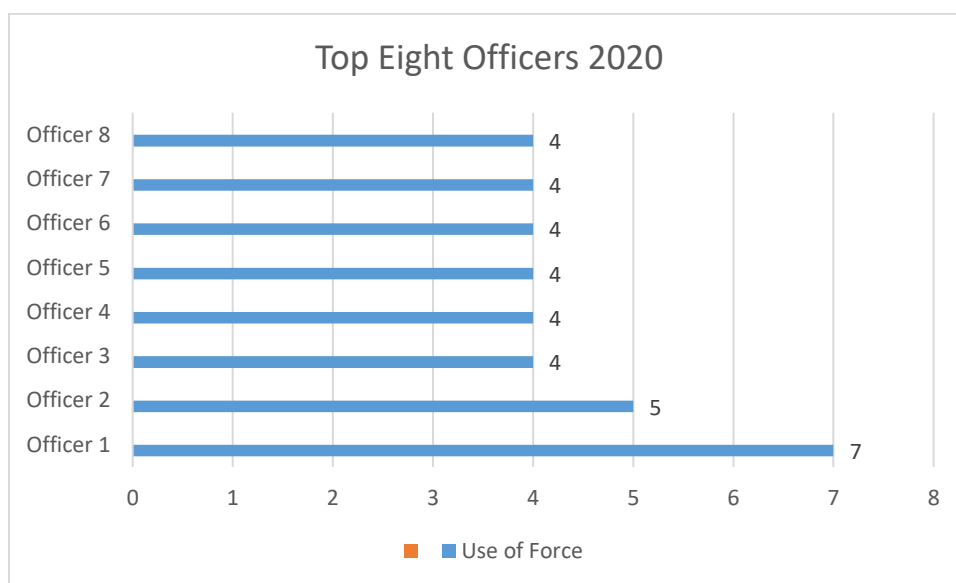
2020 SRO Use of Force Overview

School Resource Officers reported zero (0) Use of Force Reports in performance of their assigned duties during 2020.



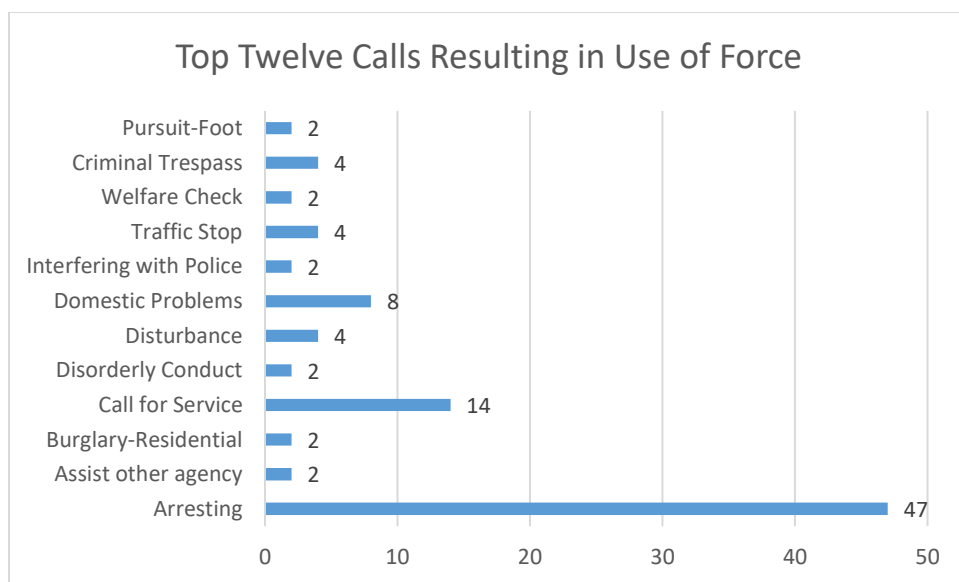
Officers Documenting Use of Force During 2020

During 2020 there were a total of 108 Officers that utilized documental Use of Force. Multiple Officers may have employed several types of force on an individual subject. These figures do not capture witnessing Officers that may have observed the force response, but did not engage. The chart below statistically depicts the top (8) officers who employed 33% of force responses in 2020. All of the Officers are assigned to the Patrol Division.



Precipitating Factors to the Force Response

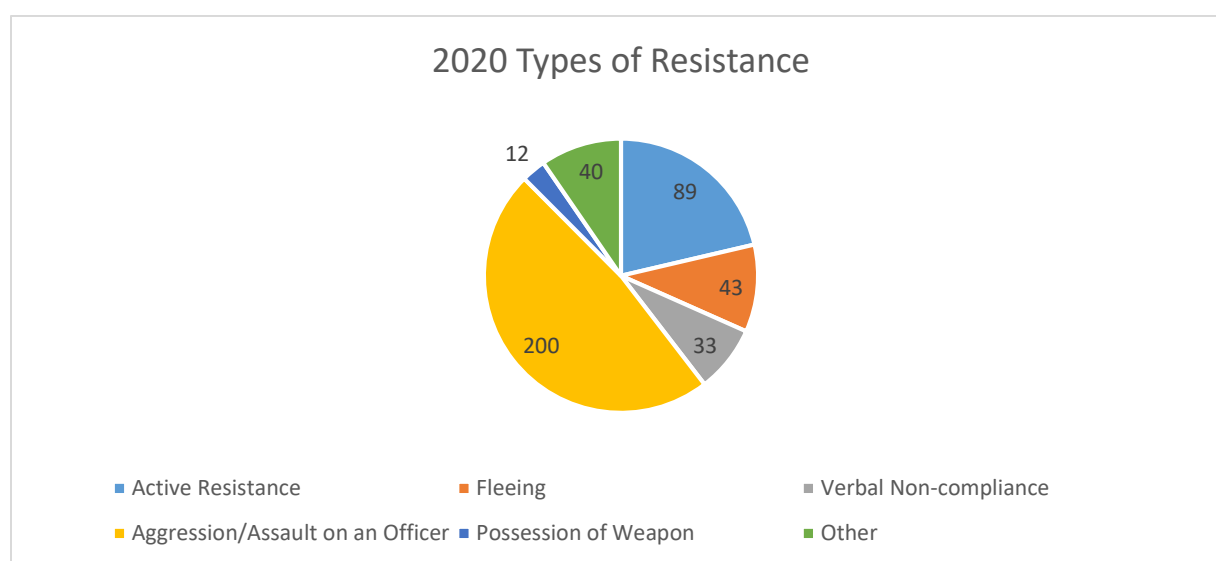
There was a wide variety of factors that caused the application of force by officers in 2020. There were twenty-two different types of calls for service that were being rendered when officers responded with force. The variety of calls demonstrates that any call has the potential to be dangerous. Officers routinely respond to situations and calls without knowing complete facts and circumstances of those calls they are going to. Law enforcement officers approach unknown offenders on traffic stops and often respond to calls equipped with limited information provided by a biased or uninformed third party. Frequently, the details of most calls are not confirmed until an officer(s) has been on scene for an extended period of time or received information first hand.



Arrest of suspects, calls for service, domestic problems, traffic stops, disturbance calls, and trespass calls, were the top police activities that resulted in the most use of force in 2020.

Types of Resistance Used by Subjects

Those who resisted the police chose a wide array of non-compliant behaviors and actions that required officers to respond. It is important to note, that many of the reported incidents involved several types of resistance which may have resulted in multiple types of responses by officers.



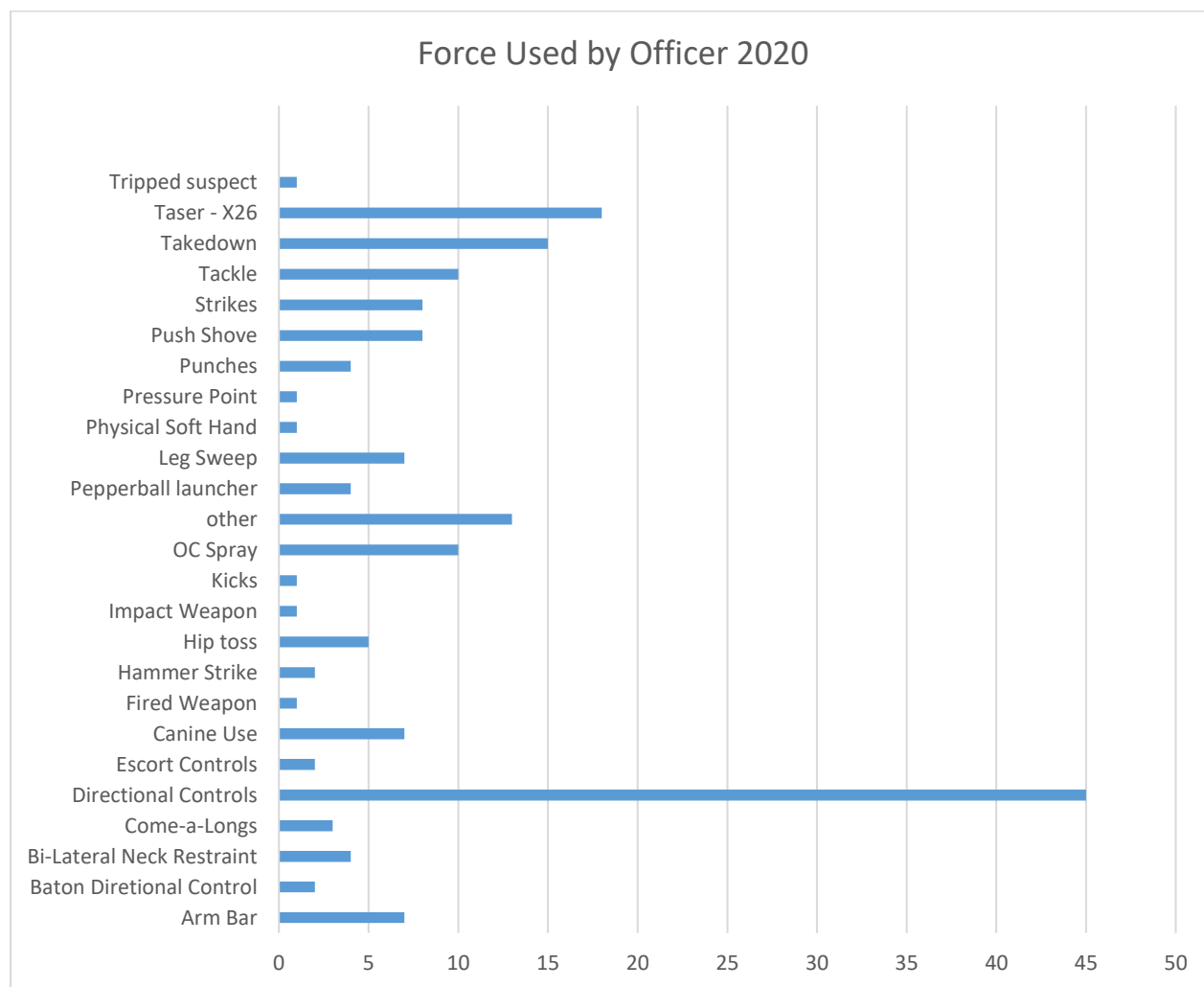
The most prominent type of resistance utilized by arrestees was aggression/assault on an officer which accounted for 48 % of all resistance. This would include such actions as attacking officer, fighting with officer, and some type of assault against officer such as biting, kicking, punching and spitting on officer.

The second most prevalent type of resistance was active resistance on officers, which accounted for 21 % of resistance used. Active resistance includes such actions as pulling away from the officer in an attempt to avoid being handcuffed and/or to evade arrest. Officers will document all acts of violence employed by the suspect on the Use of Force report.

The third most prevalent type of resistance used by subjects in 2020 was fleeing which accounted for 10% of resistance. Fleeing encompasses running or attempting to run or get away which also includes attempted flight by the subject in a vehicle.

Response Types Used by Police Officers

In 2020, officers administered 25 different types of force one hundred and eighty times. The most prominent type of force used by Knoxville Officers in 2020 was directional controls which accounted for 25 % of all responses. The following graphs give a reflection of the types of force used.

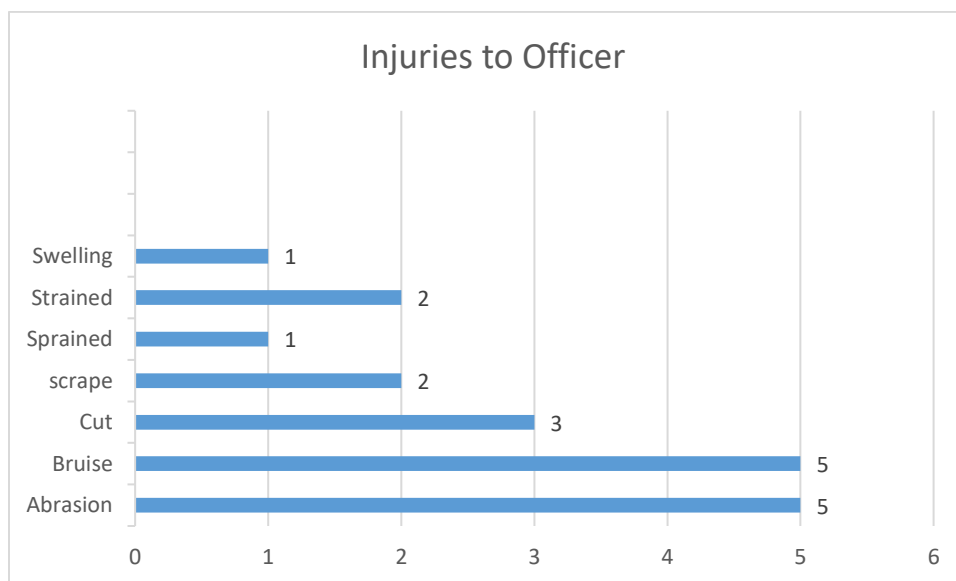


Although they are similar in terms of force continuum, the Taser and OC spray are not included in the empty-hand hard figures. In 2020, the Taser was deployed (18) times, down from (27) times in 2019. OC spray (Chemical spray) was deployed (10) times which is down (4) times from 2019, when it was deployed 14 times.

Injuries to Officers

It should be recognized that there is a possibility of injury to officers as they respond to resistance and it is not possible to anticipate every situation that they may face in order to prevent injury. However, officers receive defensive tactics training in order to minimize the possibility of injury to themselves and the resisting subject(s). This training is continually updated based upon current trends, research and new information.

During 2020, officers reported (19) injuries. An officer might report more than one type of injury on a single incident. The types of injuries are depicted in the chart below:



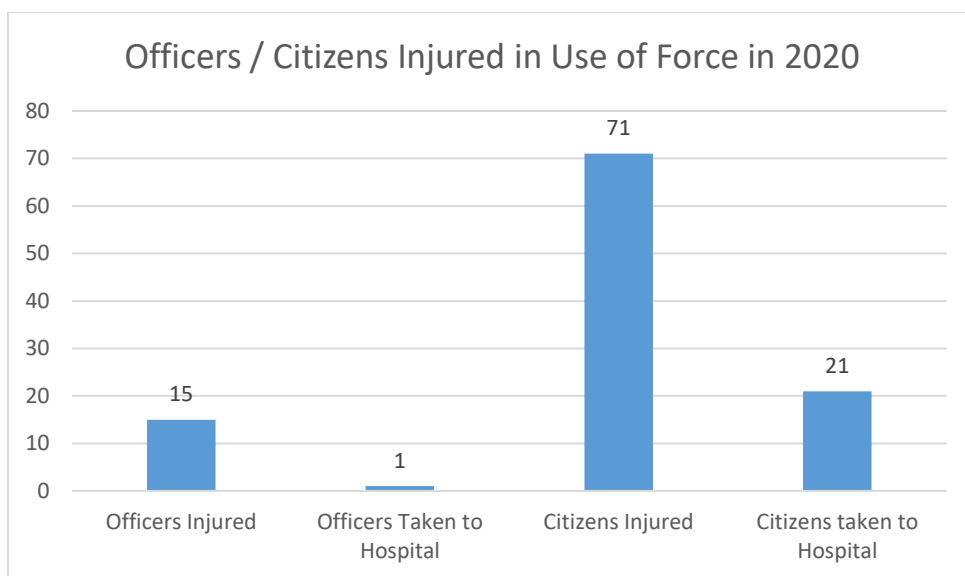
As can be seen above, the noted injuries are largely minor in nature, which again is a direct result of defensive tactics and tactical training received by officers throughout their careers. This is not to minimize the fact that a serious injury can occur at any time regardless of the type and amount of training received as police work is inherently dangerous and the potential for responding to a volatile situation is always a factor.

During the course of the year 2020, (15) Officers were injured. (1) Officer was taken to a medical facility for treatment. By comparison in 2019 (26) Officers were injured and (3) were taken to hospital.

During these incidents in 2020, there were (71) citizens injured and (21) were taken to a hospital. It should be noted many of these trips to the hospital were to remove a Taser probe. In 2019 (74) citizens were injured in Use of Force encounters and (42) citizens were taken to hospital. The number of citizens taken to the hospital in 2020 represented a 50% decrease from the number taken to the hospital in 2019.

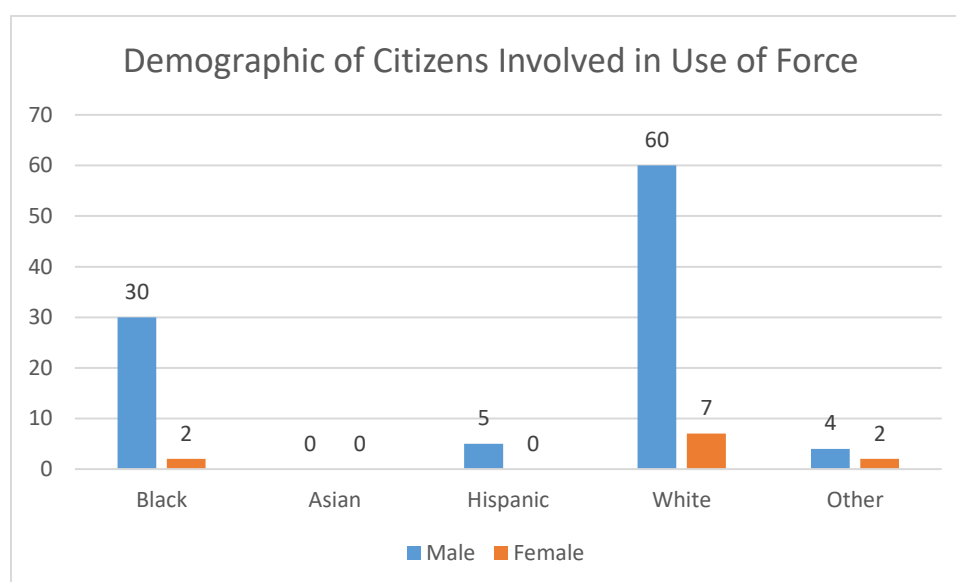
In 2018 (48) Officers were injured. (18) Officers were taken to hospital. In 2018 (117) citizens were injured and (85) were taken to the hospital.

2020 shows a significant decrease in injuries to both Officers and Citizens, over the past two years.

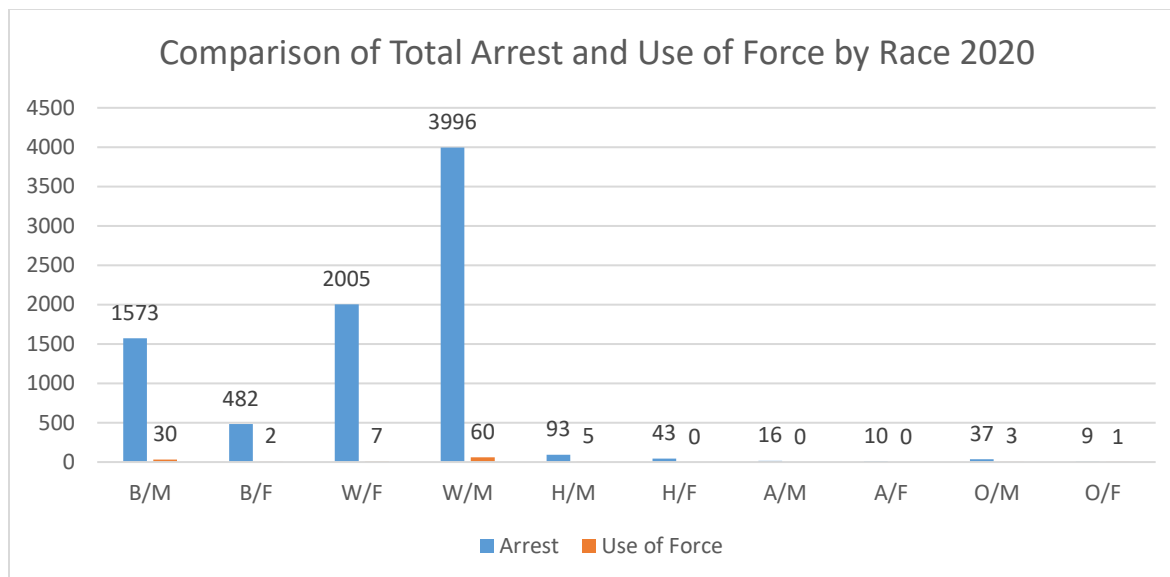


Response to Resistance by Subject

The majority of persons upon whom police responded to resistance with force in 2020 were white males (54%) followed by black males (27%) of the total. Black females accounted for (2%) and white females accounted for (6%). There were no Hispanic females involved in a Use of Force and only (5) Hispanic males that accounted for (5%). In 2020 there were (0%) Asian male and females involved in a Use of Force, whereas in 2019 there was (1) Asian male involved. In 2018 there were no Asian male or females involved in a Use of Force.



White males represented the majority of those who resisted officers with (60) Use of Force reports which was the same number for 2019. There was a decrease of (14) Use of Force reports for black males involved in resistance, while the number of black females involved in resistance decreased by 3 from 2019. There was a decrease of (2) Use of Force reports in the white female category. The number of Hispanic males involved in resistance increased by (2) from (3) in 2019 to (5) in 2020.



During 2020, there were 1573 black males arrested compared to 3996 white males. Use of Force reports were required for (1.9%) of the arrests involving black males compared to (1.5%) involving white males. In comparison, 482 black females were arrested in 2020, compared to 2005 white females. Use of Force reports reflect (0.4%) of black female arrests, compared to (0.3%) of white females arrested. In 2020 there were (93) Hispanic males arrested. Use of Force reports were required in (5.3%) of arrests with Hispanic males. (43) Hispanic females were arrested in 2020. No Use of Force reports were required in the arrest of Hispanic females. Asian males' accounted for (16) arrests in 2020 and no Use of Force reports were required in any of those arrests. (10) Asian females were arrested in 2020 and no Use of Force reports were required.

Note: In compiling arrest data it is important to note that this is a “fluid” number and changes as the next year progresses. The reason for this is that as the months pass, expungements are filed into the system lowering the number of arrests for previous year. Therefore numbers

shown in January of a year, for the previous year, usually will not be the same as if a request for arrests was tallied in July.

Firearms Use in 2020

Patrol officers discharged their weapons thirteen times outside of training in 2020. Eleven incidents involved the approved use of the firearm to destroy an animal. There was one officer involved shooting. There was one accidental discharge.

Policy and Practice

The vascular neck restraint has been removed from the Use of Force continuum. Also a “duty to intervene” directive was added into the Use of Force policy noting that any violation of such would be a violation of Code of Conduct 1.24.

Recommendations Based Upon 2020 Analysis

As we must continue to be innovative in policy, training and practice when considering use of force, the following are recommendations based upon current trends and information contained in this analysis:

- The “BI-Lateral Neck Restraint/Shoulder Pins” has been removed as an acceptable Use of Force technique and taken out of the “Use of Force Continuum”.
- The following wording has been added into the “Use of Force Policy”. Employees are required to intervene and notify the appropriate supervisor if they observe another agency employee or public safety associate engage in any unreasonable use of force or if they become aware of any violation of departmental policy, state/provincial; or federal law, or local ordinance. If the employee observes the individual indicating such action is about to occur, the employee should attempt to prevent the action or stop it from continuing. Failure to do so is a violation of the Code of Conduct 1.24.

Many of the same recommendations for 2019 continue to be of value for 2020 as indicated by the continual decrease in Use of Force incidents over the past two years.

- Continued focus and training on de-escalation tactics in order to avoid the need to respond to resistance is strongly recommended. Continued improvement of communication skills will lead to legitimacy in the community and reinforce the practice of procedural justice.

- A continued focus on “officer wellness” is also recommended to ensure that officers have the maximum potential to make critical decisions and optimal physical performance when required to respond to resistance.
- Continued expansion of CIT (Crisis Intervention Training) for officers assigned to Patrol and Investigative duties would be beneficial when engaged with the growing segment of society that struggles with mental health issues and comes into contact with the criminal justice system. It should also be noted all officers receive basic CIT Training in Academy as a recruit.
- While the Taser is the less lethal weapon most often chosen by officers to use, it should be noted that chemical spray has a slightly higher effectiveness rate, which does not require medical attention for probe removal and will shorten the amount of time officers will spend out of service. Again this year, chemical spray continued to be under-utilized. Chemical spray was used a total of ten (10) times and was effective around 71% of the time. The Taser was use eighteen (18) times and was effective about 64% of the time when deployed in 2020.