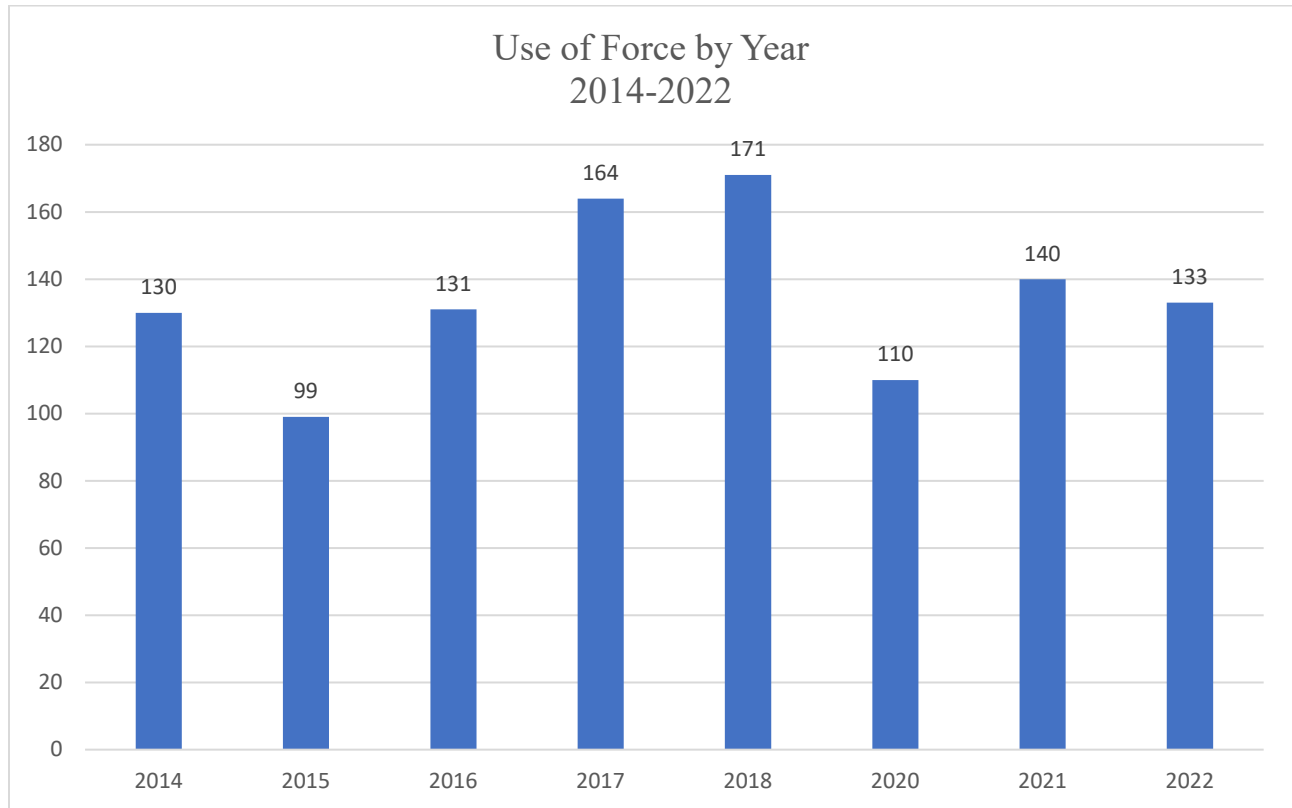
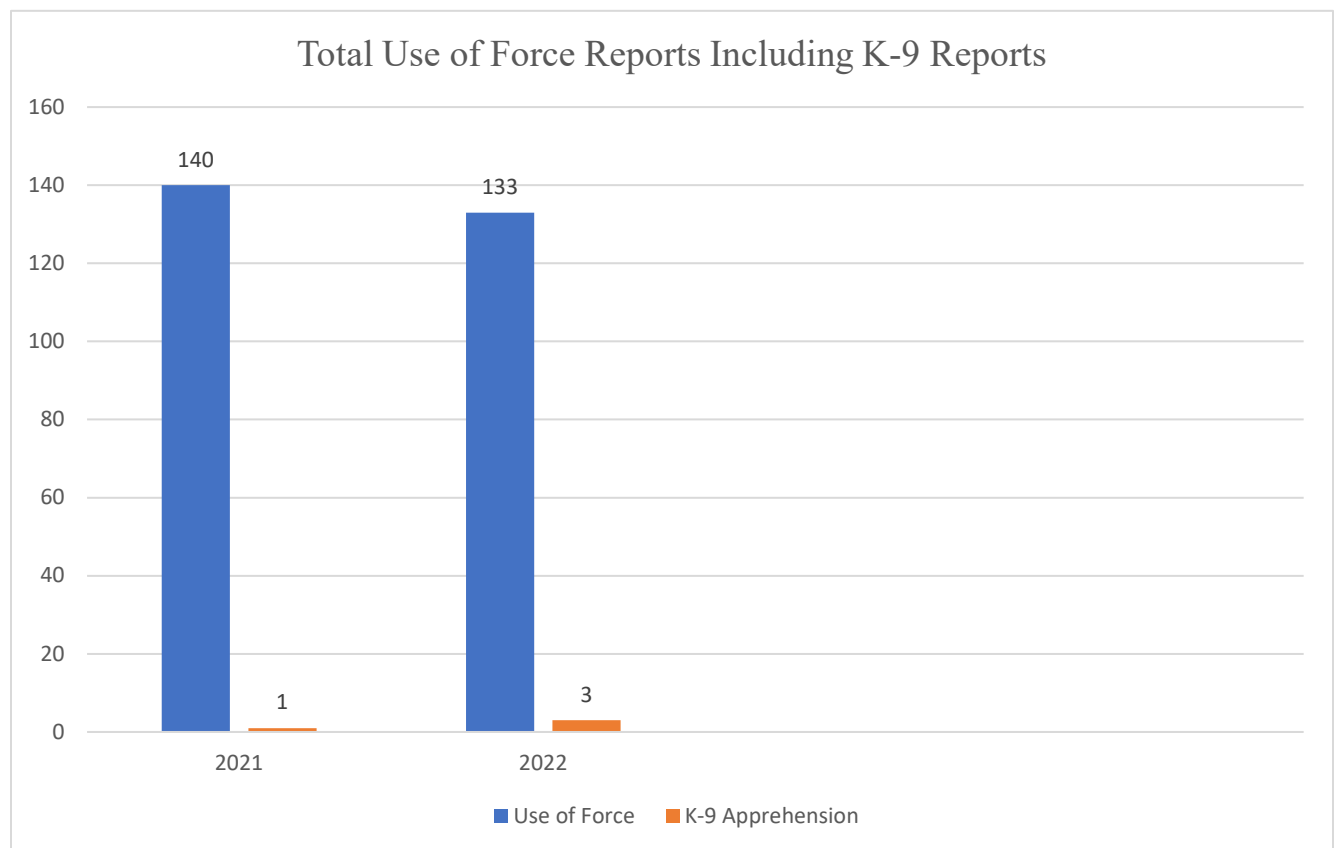


KPD Office of Professional Standards
Annual Use of Force Analysis - 2022

In 2022, officers of the Knoxville Police Department engaged in 136 documentable force incidents, including three K9 Apprehension reports. This is an approximate 3.7% decrease from 141 reports in 2021. 2022 was the fourth highest year of the last eight years.



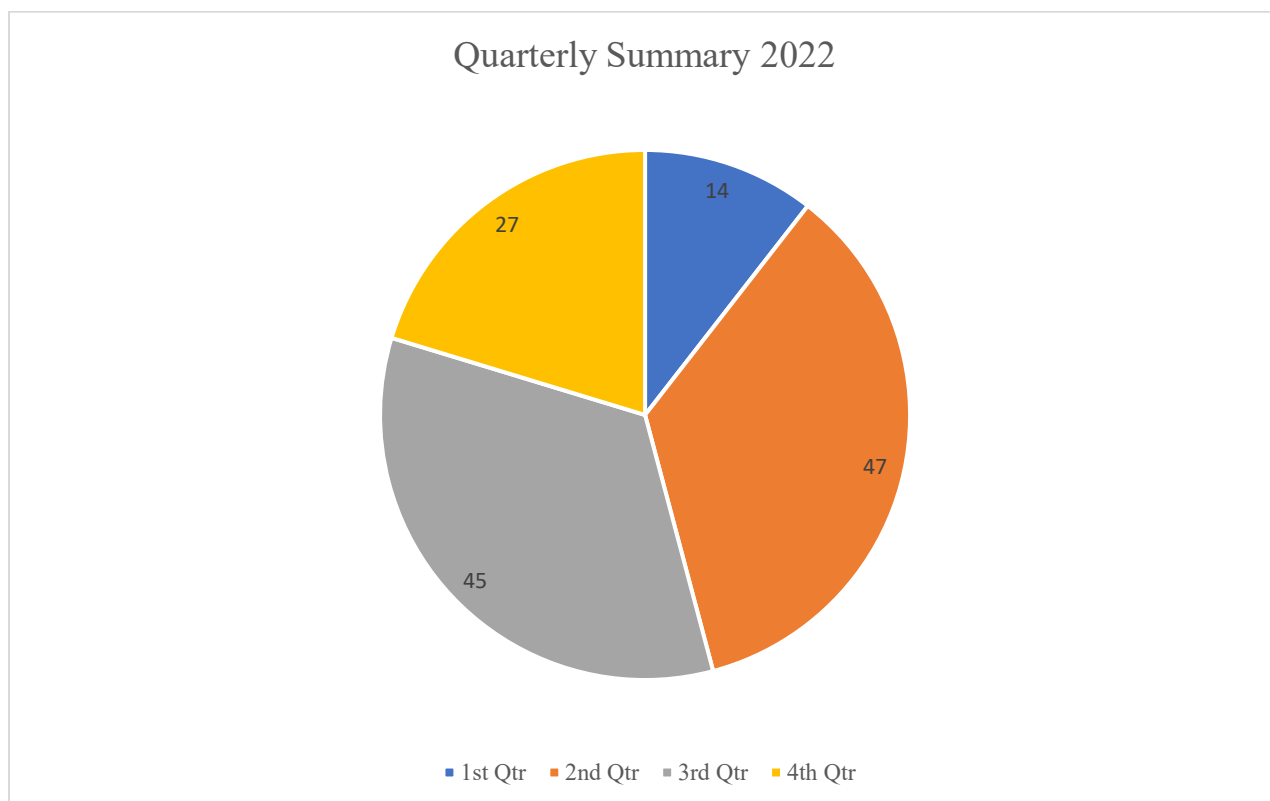
Of the 136 incidents that required a Use of Force Report in 2022, three were K-9 apprehensions with a documented bite. This was up from one K-9 Apprehension Report in 2021; an approximate 200% increase. It is important to note that only those K-9 apprehensions that resulted in a bite or some form of physical contact are included in this analysis.



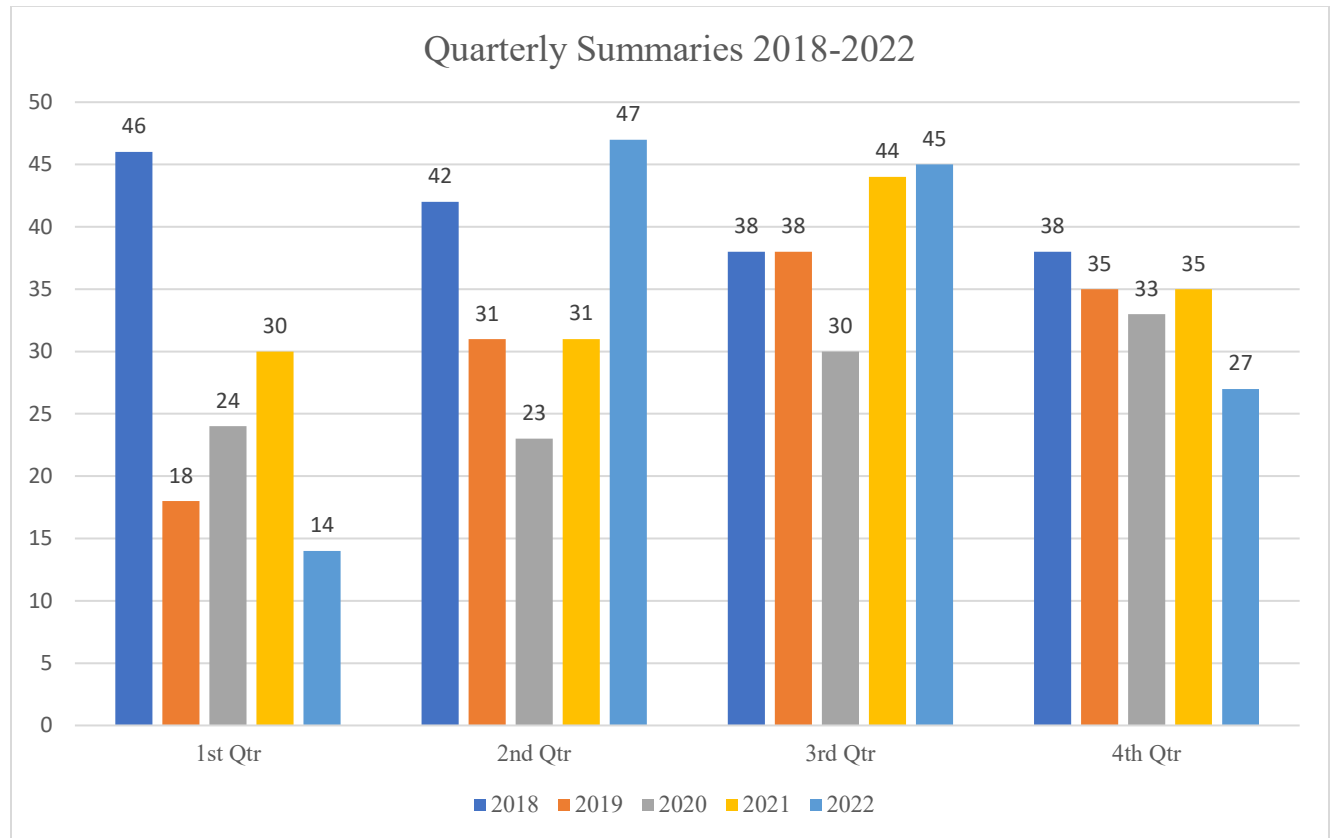
As per Knoxville Police Department General Order 1.6 Use of Force, during the 2022 calendar year officers who applied any type of lethal or less lethal weapon(s) (to include impact weapons and munitions, OC spray, and Electronic Control Device) that was actually used (not merely displayed); and/or physical force was applied at the level of empty hand hard or greater; and/or instances where injury to the subject was visible or apparent were required to document their actions as well as the subject's precipitating actions on a Use of Force Report.

In 2022, the Knoxville Police Department answered 283,778 calls for service (Dispatched Calls) compared to 275,626 calls for service in 2021. This is an increase of 8,152, or 2.9%.

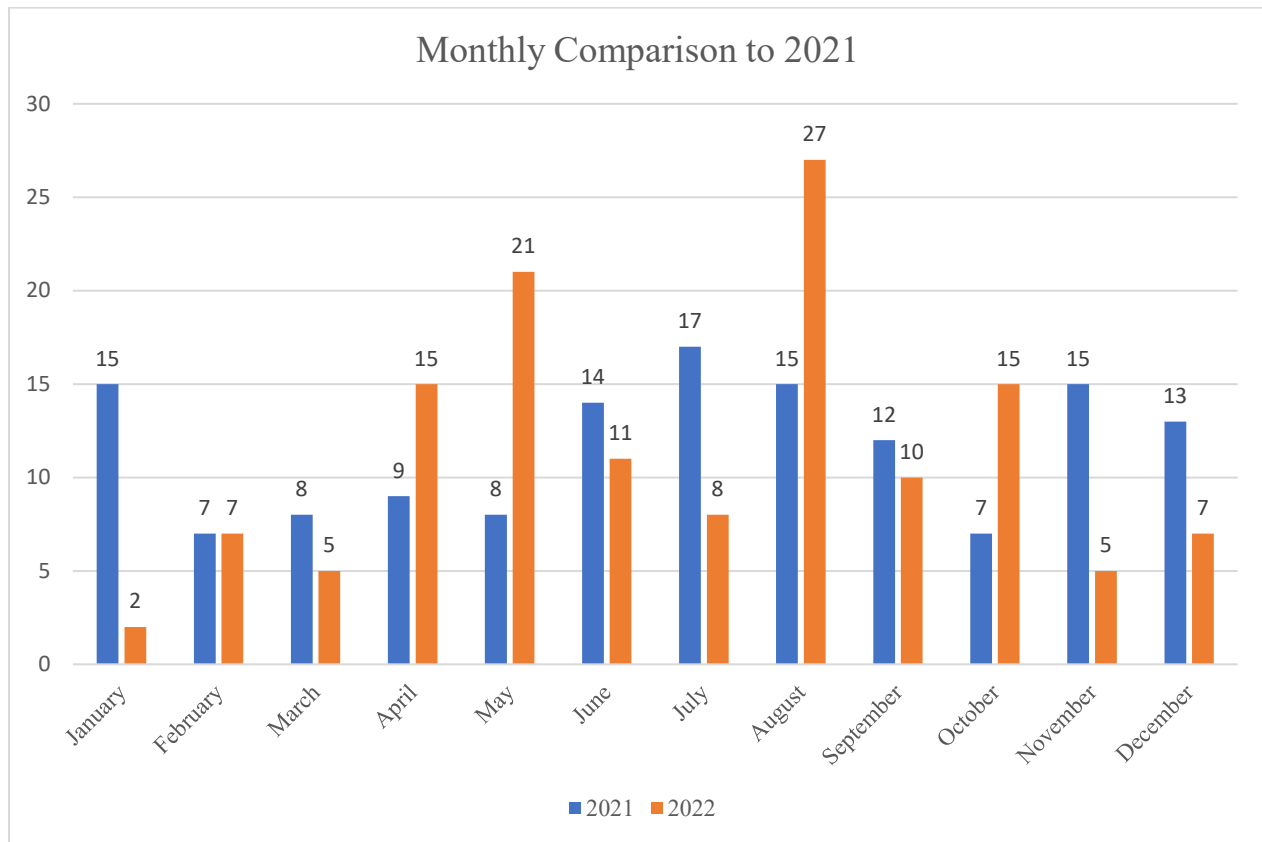
During the 2022 calendar year, the 2nd quarter accounted for the highest number of Use of Force Reports with 47 having been submitted. The 1st quarter had 14 reported incidents; the 3rd quarter reported 45; and the 4th quarter reported 27.



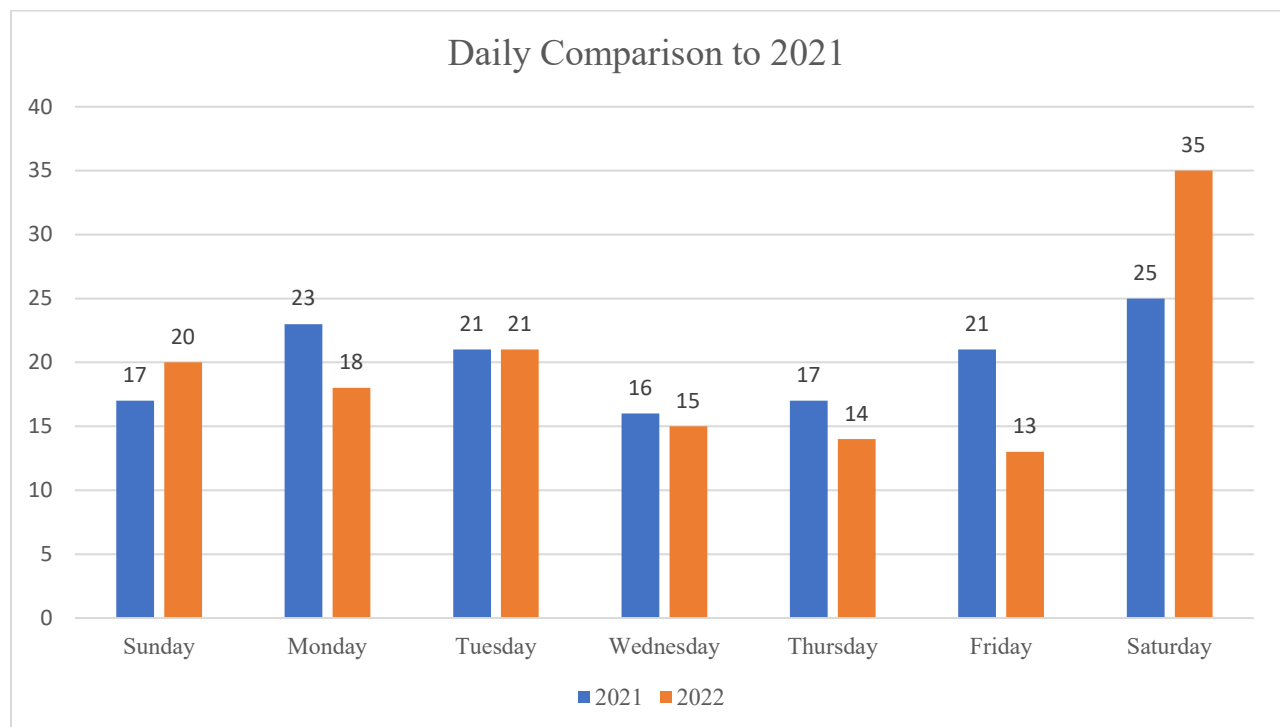
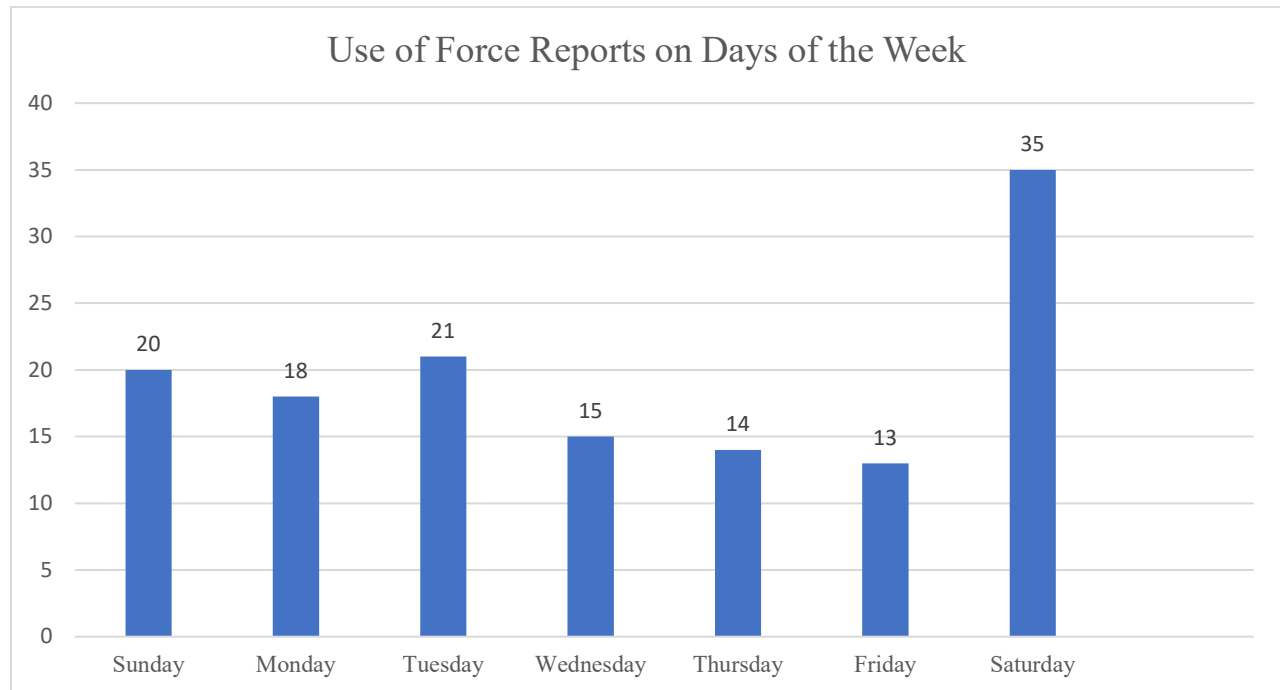
Below is a comparison of the last five years by quarter.



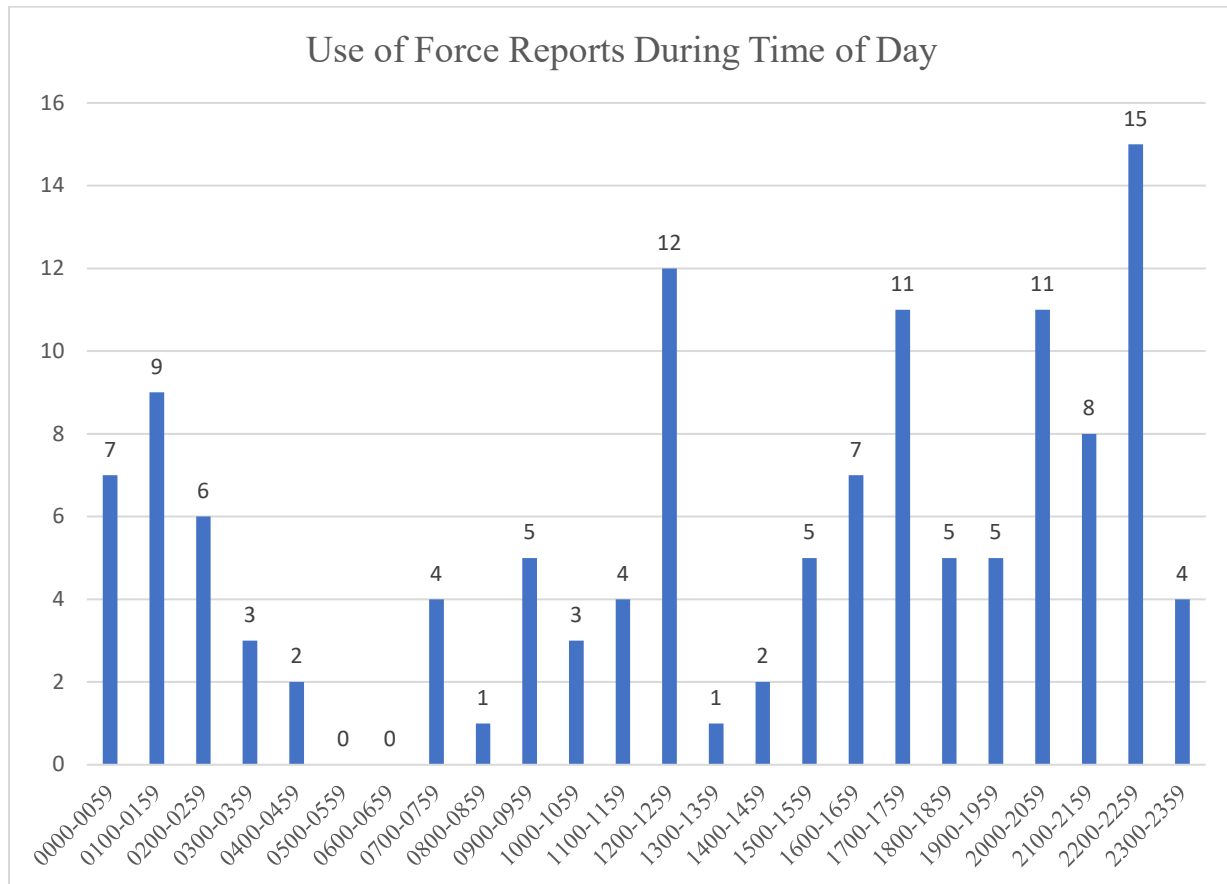
The chart below shows that during the 2022 calendar year, August had the highest number of Use of Force Reports with 27 filed and January the lowest with two.



In 2022, Saturday had the most Use of Force Reports with 35 filed and Friday the lowest with 13.

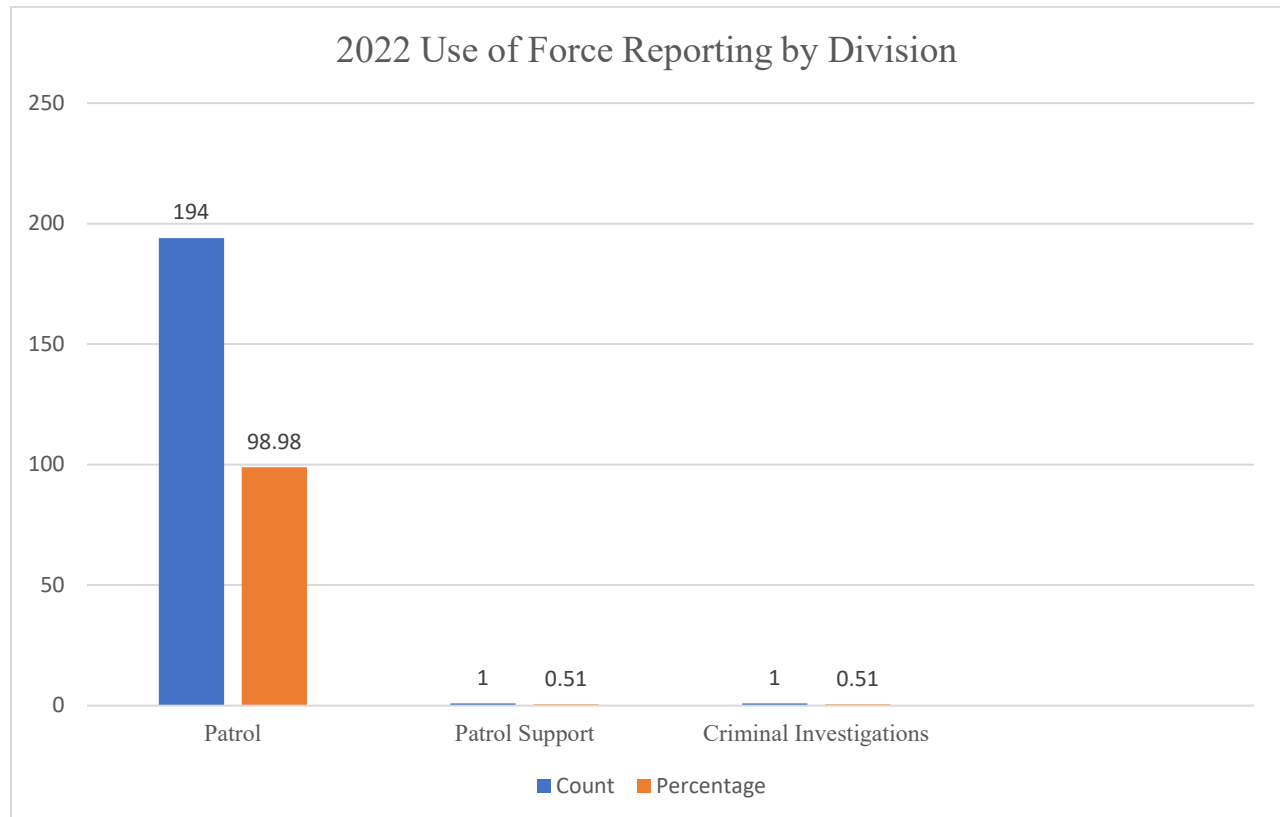


The chart below shows the number of Use of Force Reports filed during each hour of the day in 2022.

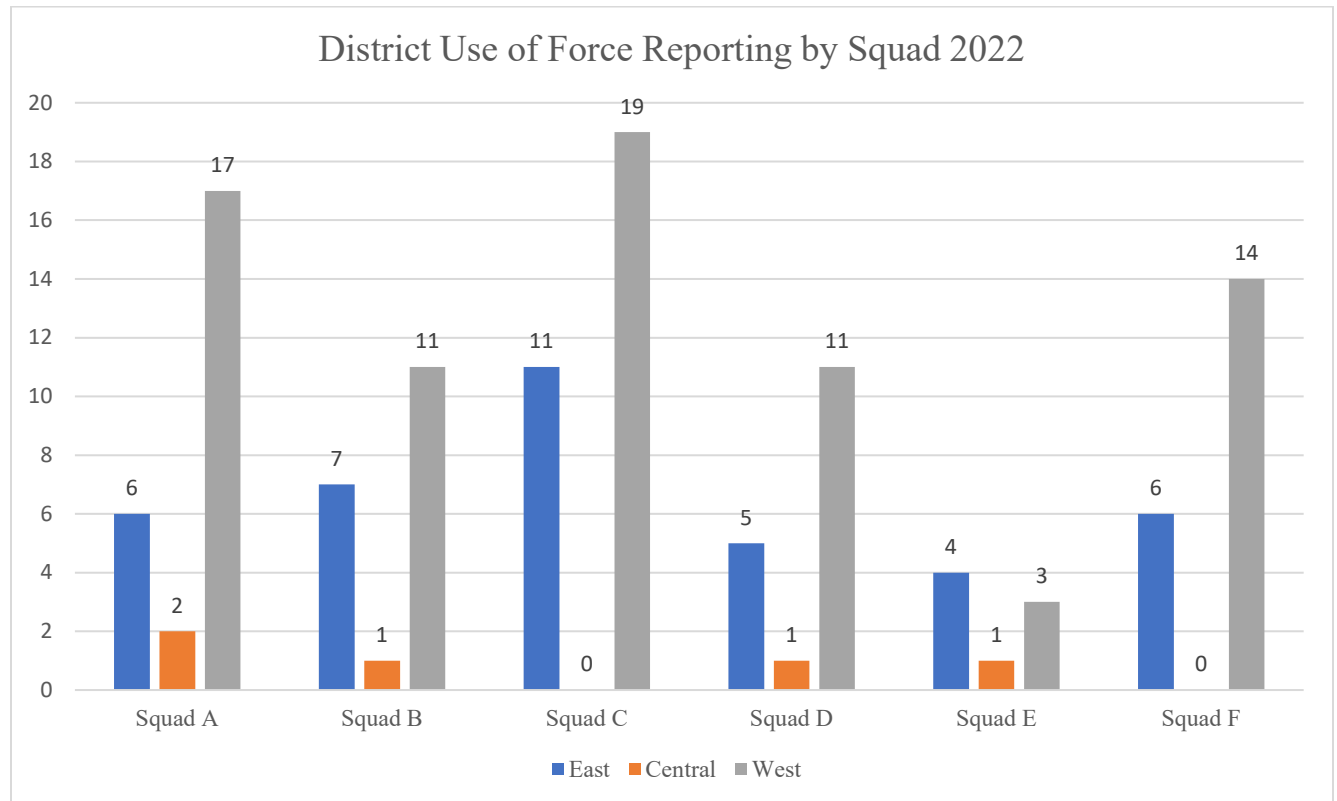


Use of Force Reporting by Division, District, and Squad

The Patrol Division has historically accounted for the majority of Use of Force Reports as a function of their daily duties. It should be noted that units such as SRO, CERT, and SOS all fall under the Patrol Division. The Patrol Division accounted for 194 Use of Force reports in 2022. This number reflects the number of reports made, and differs from the total number of use of force incidents due to the possibility of multiple officers submitting reports on a single incident. School Resource Officers submitted zero Use of Force reports in 2022. The Criminal Investigative Unit accounted for one of the Use of Reports filed. The Criminal Investigative Unit is comprised of units such as the Organized Crime Unit, Violent Crime Unit, Property Crime Unit, etc. The Patrol Support Unit also accounted for one of the Use of Force Reports filed.

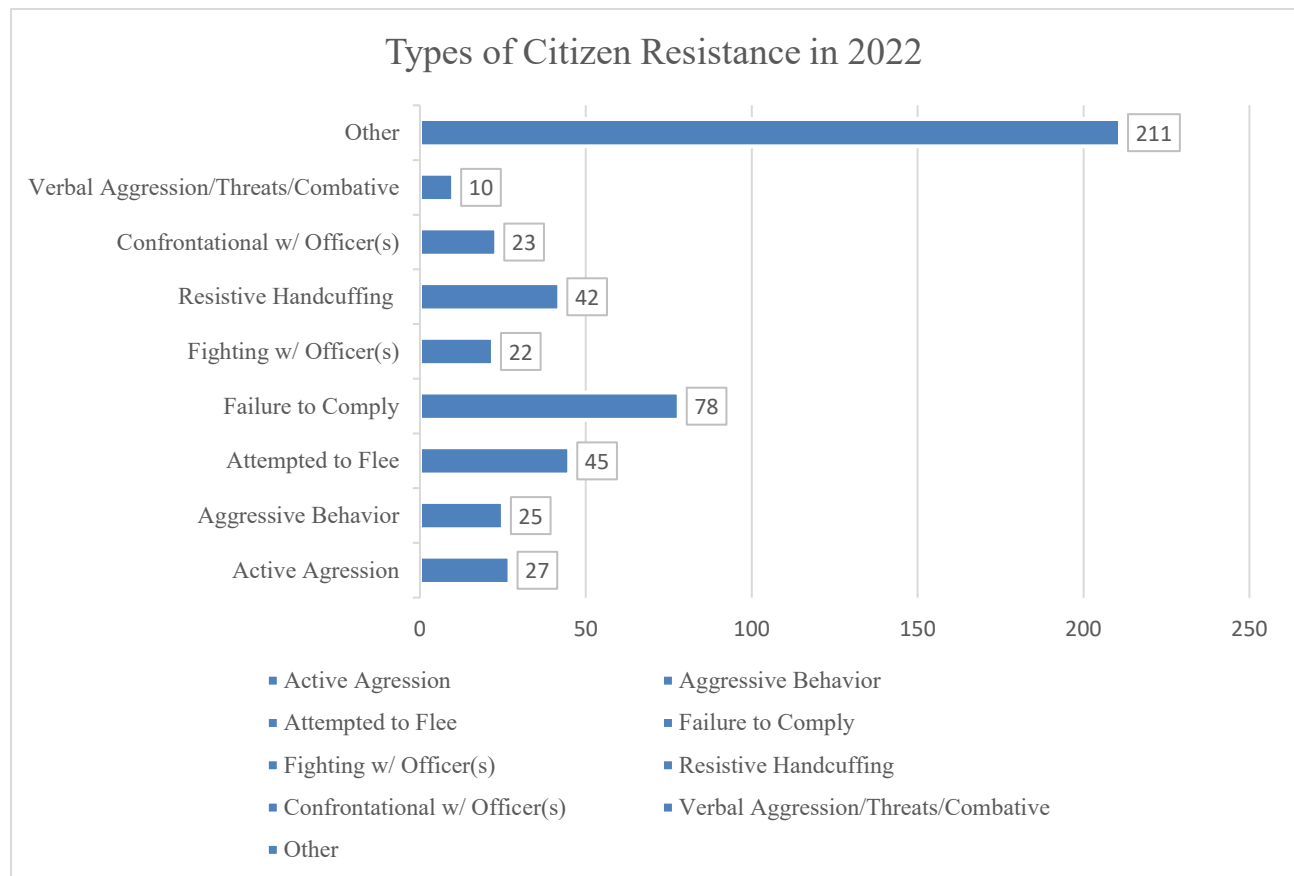


The chart below depicts the number of Use of Force Reports submitted by each Patrol Squad and their District.



Types of Force and Resistance

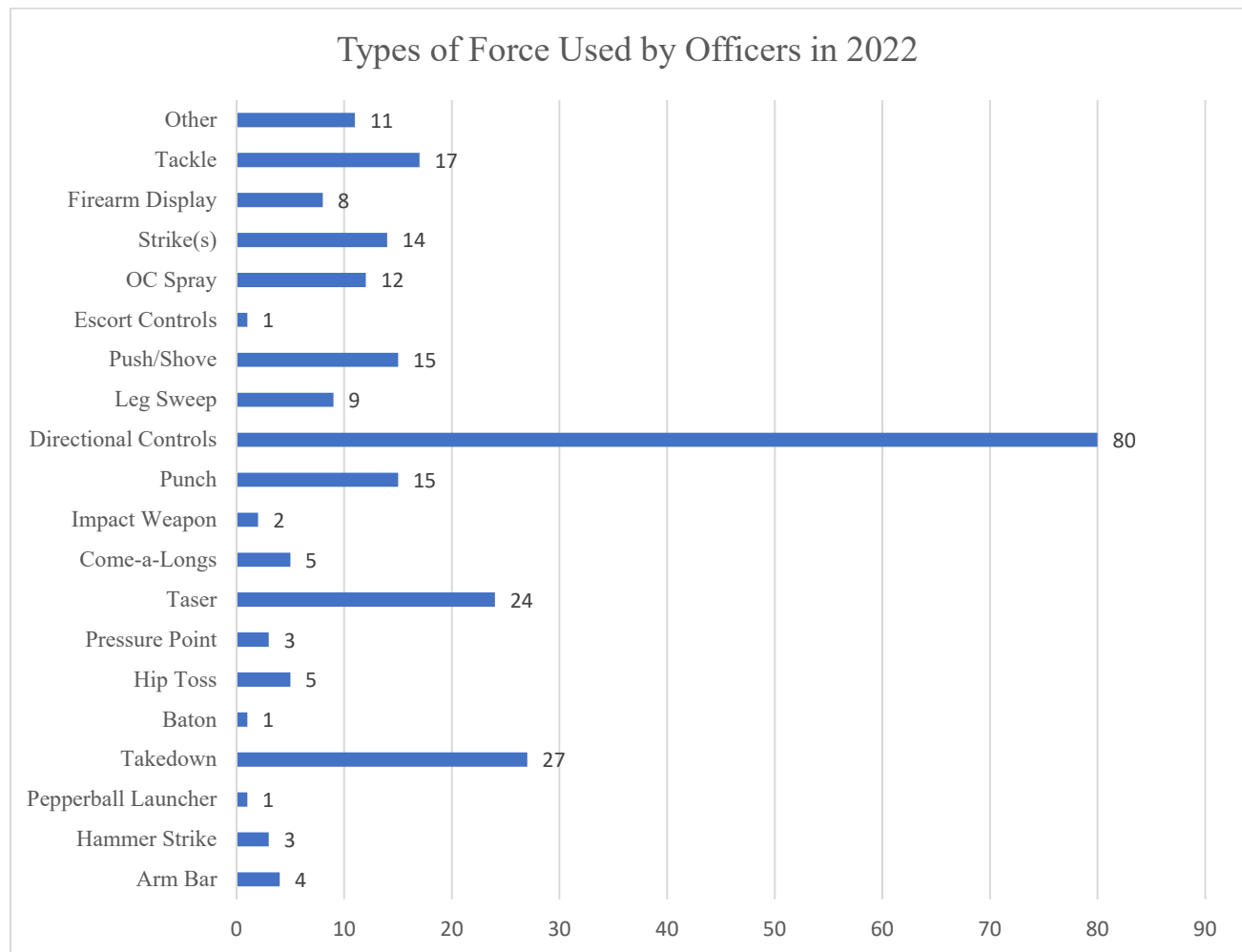
Those who resisted the police chose a wide array of non-compliant behaviors and actions that required officers to respond. It is important to note that many of the reported incidents involved several types of resistance which may have resulted in multiple types of responses by officers.



The most prominent type of resistance utilized by arrestees was some type of aggression or assault on an officer. This would include such actions as attacking or fighting with an officer. Types of assault against an officer to include biting, kicking, punching and spitting.

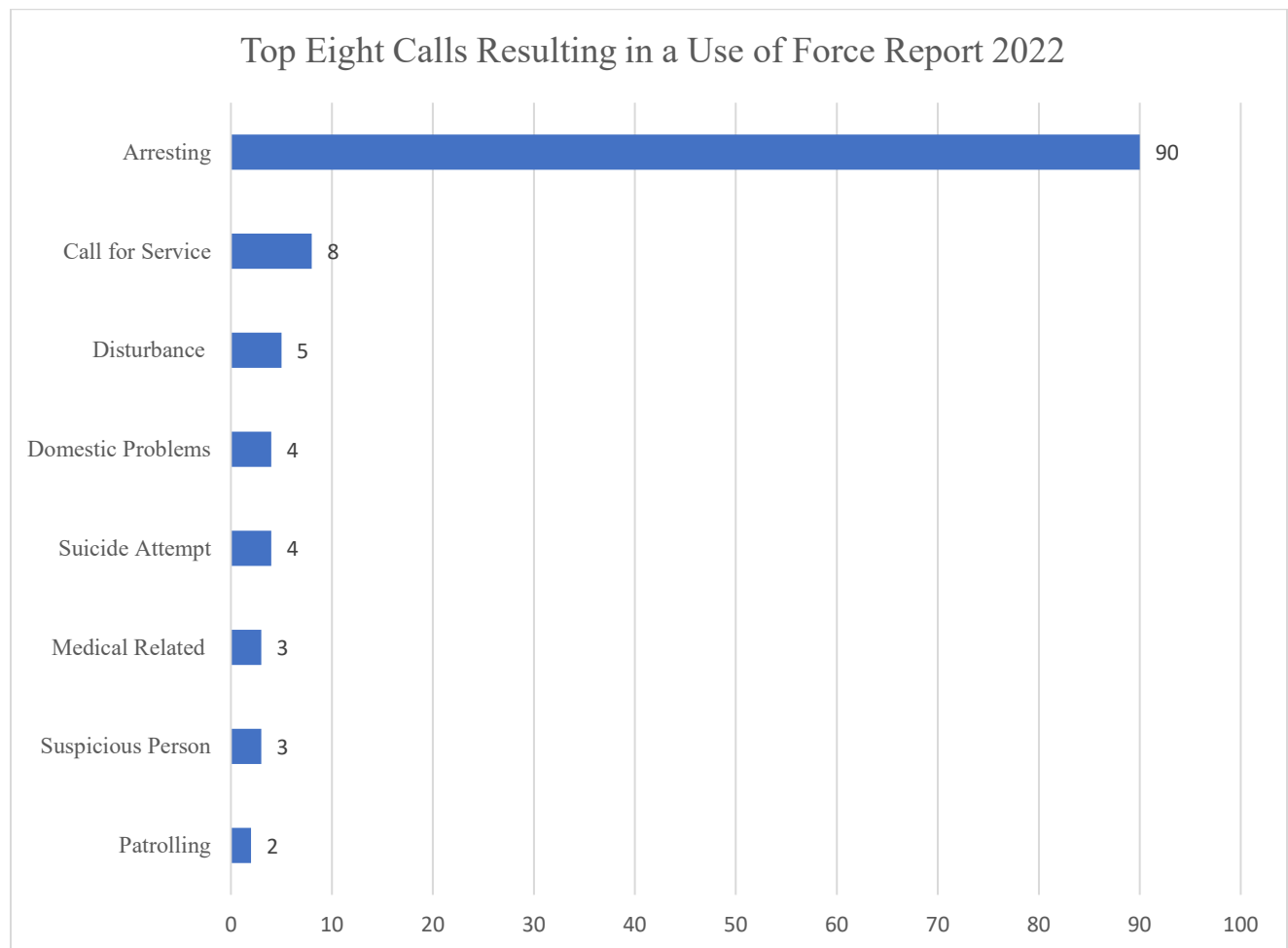
In 2022, officers administered 20 different types of force 257 times. The most prominent type of force used by Knoxville Officers in 2021 was directional controls which accounted for 31.13% of all responses. The following chart gives a reflection of the types of force used.

Directional control utilized by itself does not require a Use of Force Report; however, when injury occurred or it was implemented along with other required reportable uses of force it is reported.



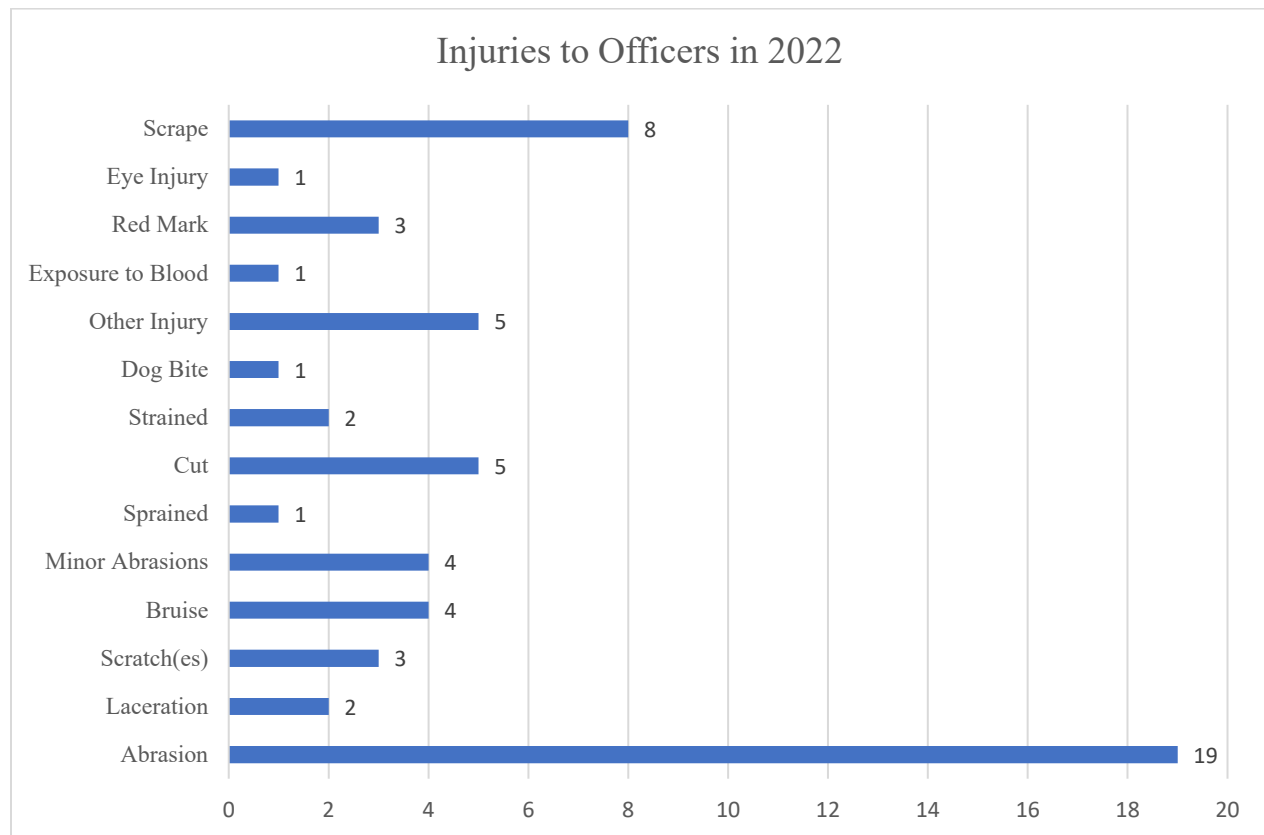
Although they are similar in terms of force continuum, the Taser and OC spray are not included in the empty-hand hard figures. In 2022 the Taser was deployed 24 times; an increase from 14 times in 2021. OC spray was deployed 12 times in 2022 and once in 2021.

A wide variety of factors caused the application of force by officers in 2022. 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 before responding. Law enforcement officers 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 has been on scene for an extended period of time or has received information first hand.



Citizen and Officer Injuries

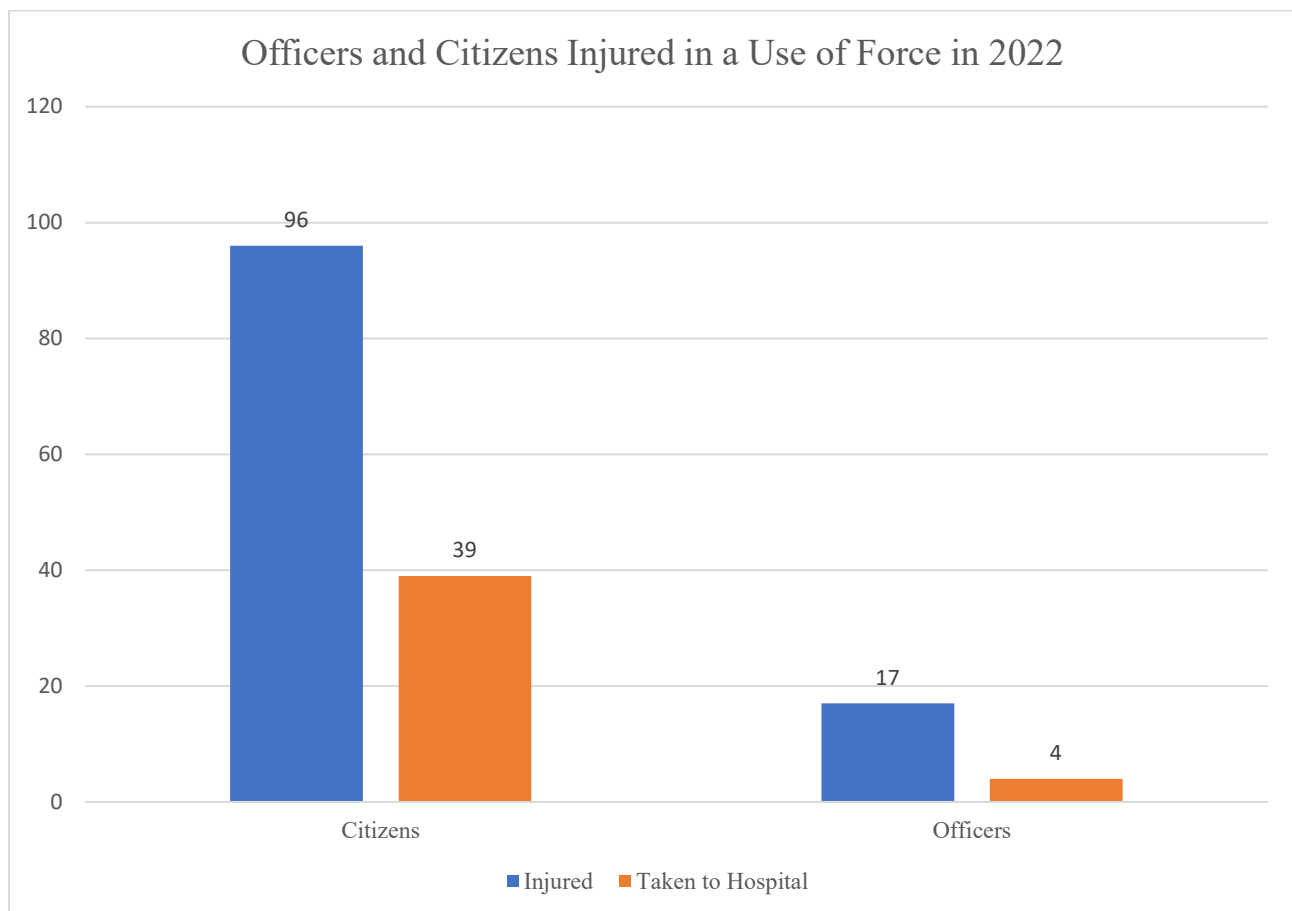
There is a possibility of injury to officers as they respond to resistance, and it is not possible to anticipate every situation they may face in order to prevent injury. Officers receive defensive tactics training in order to minimize the possibility of injury to themselves and the resisting subject(s).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



During 2022, officers reported 59 injuries. An officer might report more than one type of injury on a single incident. The reported injuries are largely minor in nature, which 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 responding to a volatile situation is always a factor.

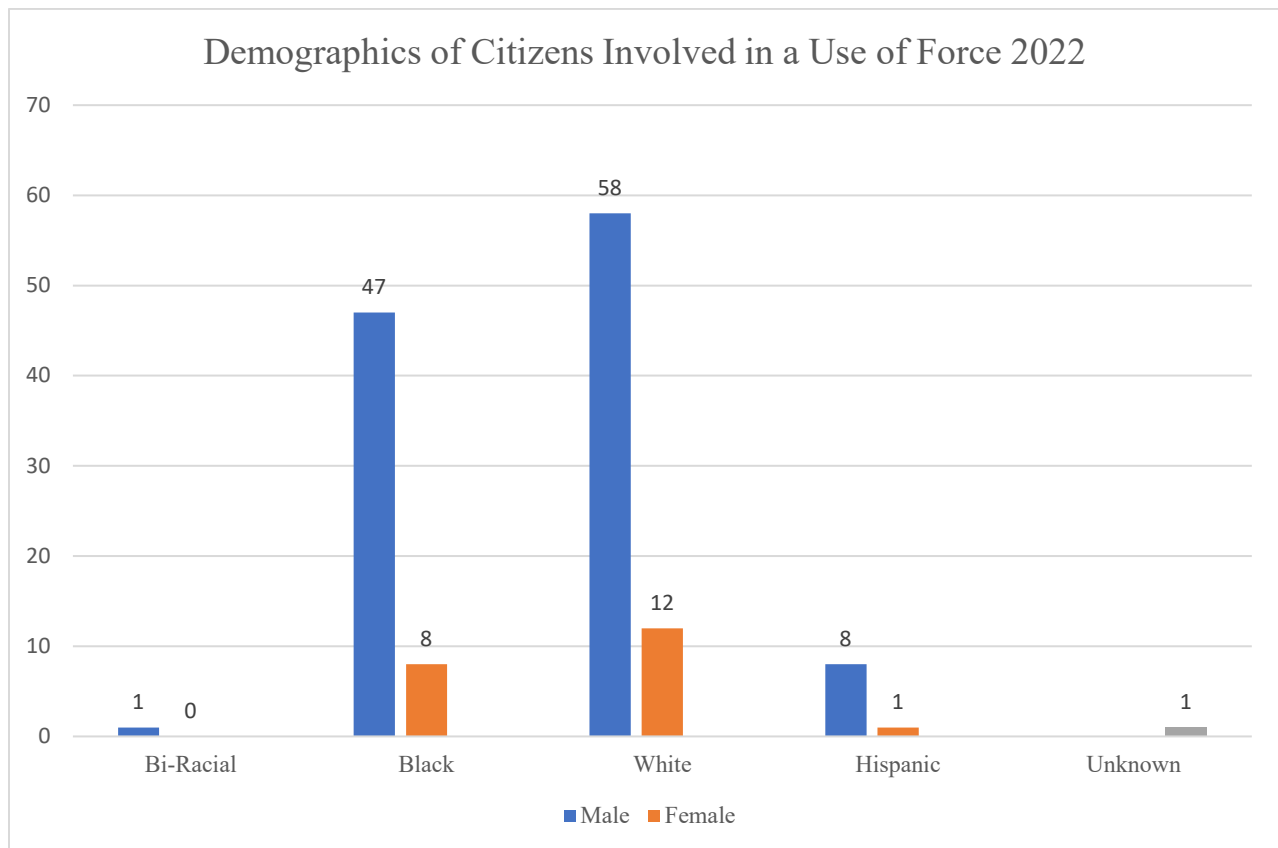
During the course of the year 2022, 17 officers were injured. Four of those officers were taken to a medical facility for treatment. By comparison, in 2021 50 officers were injured and five officers were taken to a hospital.

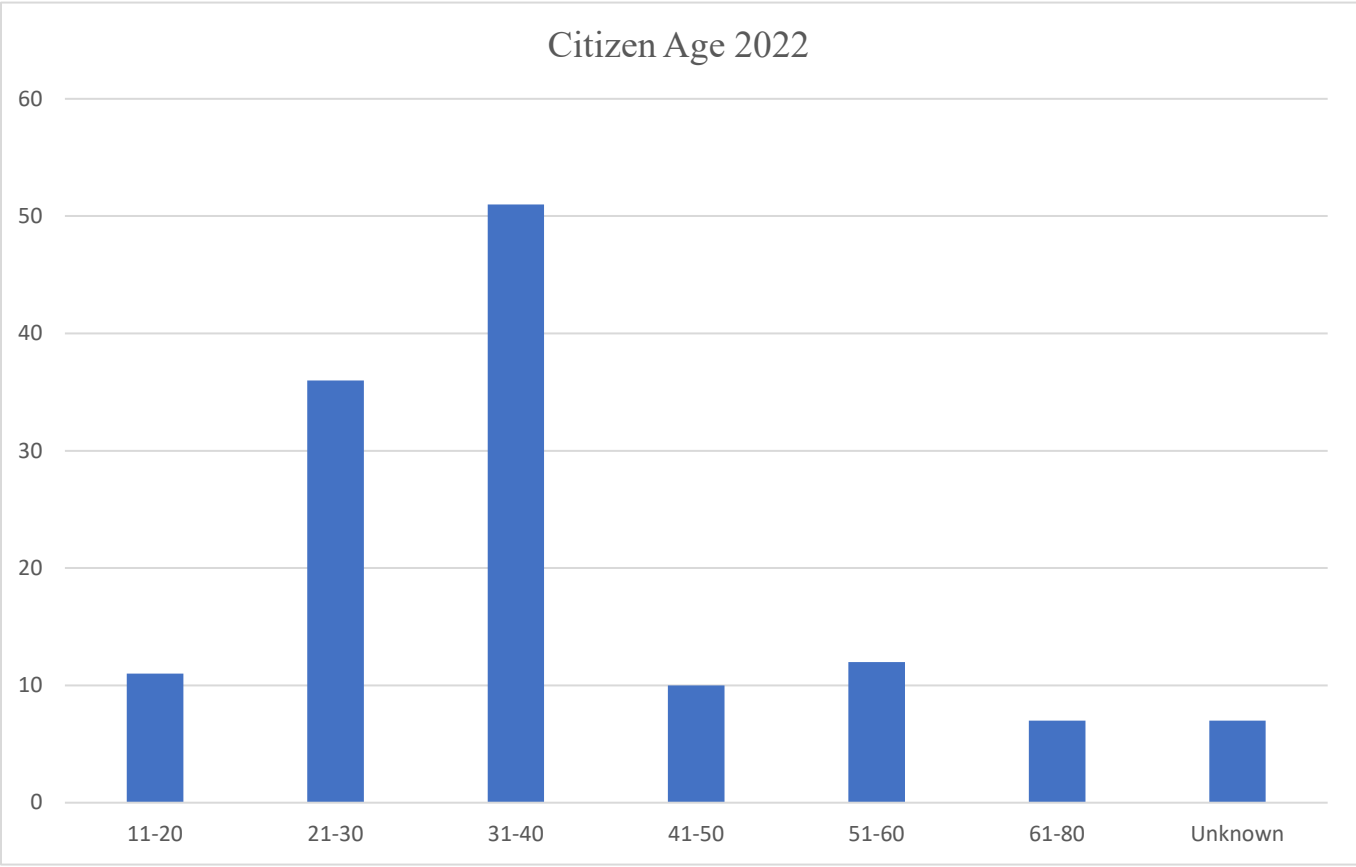
During these incidents in 2022, there were 96 citizens injured and 39 citizens were taken to a hospital. It should be noted many of these trips to the hospital were to remove a Taser probe. In 2021, 98 citizens were injured in use of force encounters and 28 citizens were taken to a hospital.



Citizen Demographics

The majority of persons upon whom police responded to resistance with force in 2022 were white males with 42.65%, followed by black males with 34.5%. White females accounted for 8.8%. Both black females and Hispanic males accounted for 5.9%, and both bi-racial males and Hispanic females accounted for 0.7%. There was one citizen whose race and ethnicity were documented as ‘unknown’. According to the data, there were no Asian males or females involved in any use of force incident in 2022.





During 2022, there were 3,794 white males arrested compared to 1,958 black males. Use of Force Reports were required for 1.5% of the arrests involving white males compared to 2.4% involving black males. 1,994 white females were arrested in 2022, compared to 561 black females. Use of Force reports were required for 0.6% of white female arrests, compared to 1.4% of black female arrests. There were 293 Hispanic males arrested. Use of Force reports were required in 2.7% of Hispanic male arrests. 70 Hispanic females were arrested in 2022. There was one Use of Force report required in the arrest of Hispanic females, or 1.4%. Asian males accounted for 7 arrests and Asian females accounted for 8; no Use of Force Reports were required in any of these incidents.

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 expungements are filed into the system, lowering the number of arrests for previous years; meaning that arrest numbers shown in a tally from January of the previous year usually will not be the same as a tally from July in the current year.

Note: According to the report generated by our Crime Analysis Unit, for purposes of this report in regards to Hispanic arrests, Ethnicity was pulled and used for classification. 14 subjects were extracted from race Black; 11 subjects were extracted from race other; 1 subject was extracted from race Asian; and 337 subjects were extracted from race White.

Firearms Use in 2022

Officers discharged their weapons six times outside of training in 2022. All six incidents involved the approved use of the firearm to destroy an animal. There were zero officer involved shootings.