



BELOIT POLICE DEPARTMENT

2020 Use of Force Analysis

In 2020, the Beloit Police Department responded to 55,757 calls for service. Of the 55,757 calls for service, the Beloit Police Department made 2,585 arrests. In 2020, the Beloit Police Department had 108 incidents where force was used to control subjects.

- Arrests occurred in 4.6% of the calls for service
- Use of force occurred in 0.19% of the calls for service
- Use of force occurred in 4.1% of arrests

Use of Force by Type

In 2020, the highest levels of force used during an incident were analyzed. Based on the use of force reports, stabilization of subjects accounted for 61 out of 108 or 56.4% of the incidents. Beloit Police Department Officers used control alternatives to overcome passive resistance and/or active resistance in 100 or 92.5% of the incidents. Beloit Police Department Officers used protective alternatives to overcome continued resistance and/or assaultive behavior during 15 or 13.8% of the incidents. Beloit Police Officers did not use deadly force in 2020.

		# of incidents	% of UOF	% of arrests	% of calls for service
Stabilization		21	19%	.008%	.03%
Wrist Compression		14	12.96%	.005%	.02%
Pressure Point		6	5.5%	.002%	.01%
OC Spray		2	1.8%	.0007%	.003%
CED		6	5.5%	.002%	.01%
Decentralization		50	46%	1.9%	.08%
L.L.I.M.S		1	.009%	.0003%	.01%
Forearm/Hand/Knee/Foot Strikes		15	13.8%	.6%	.02%
Deadly Force - Firearm		0	0%	0%	0%



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Chemical and Mental Health Factors

Based on the use of force reviews, 57.4% of subjects were believed to be under the influence of chemicals (drugs and/or alcohol) or having a mental health issue.

Use of Force Trends

In 2020, 75% of sworn personnel were involved in a use of force incident. During this period, 8 or 15% of officers had 5 or more use of force incidents. Of those officers none were assigned to personnel investigations.

In comparison to years past, 2020 showed a slight rise of 2% for sworn personnel using force on subjects. Overall, the amount of force used by officers stayed consistent with years past. As noted earlier, there were no personnel complaints regarding the use of force in 2020, which decreased from the previous year when 4 personnel complaints were investigated regarding use of force used during those events.

Training Needs

According to our Defense and Arrest Tactics (DAAT) instructors, there is a need to train officers in ground fighting and decentralization techniques. Ground fighting was added to the 720 hour academy curriculum, but most current officers have not been trained in ground fighting. During the review it was found officers used justified dynamic applications to decentralize subjects. Decentralization training will emphasize the DAAT guideline to minimize the chance of injury to the subject by protecting the subject's head and neck and controlling the speed of the subject's decent. The DAAT instructors recommend implementing scenario based training to allow officers to demonstrate skills and abilities in realistic law enforcement situations.

Policy review

Annually, the Patrol Captain reviews the Use of Force Policy to assure it's consistent with best practices, laws, and Department of Justice standards.

The department DAAT instructors and Captain Sayles recommend developing new use of force reporting forms.



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Definitions

Force - The application of physical techniques or tactics, chemical agents or weapons to another person. It is not a use of force when a person allows him/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed or restrained. (Lexipol 300.1.1)

Control alternatives – To overcome passive resistance, active resistance, or their threats.

Protective alternatives – To overcome continued resistance, assaultive behavior, or their threats.

Deadly force - Force reasonably likely or intended to cause death or serious bodily injury (Lexipol 300.1.1).

Passive resistance – Non-compliant and non-threatening behavior

Active resistance – Behavior which physically counteracts an officer's control efforts and which creates a risk of bodily harm to the officer, subject, and/or other persons.

Stabilization- Involves securing a weapon, securing people against surfaces, and application of restraints, if necessary.

Conducted Energy Device (CED) - A CED is a less-lethal weapon system designed to temporarily incapacitate a subject through use of an electrical current which temporarily interferes with the body's neuromuscular system

Less-Lethal Impact Munitions - Less-Lethal Munitions are used to incapacitate an aggressive, non-compliant subject during situations where deadly force has not been met and a need for a less-lethal is needed.

Calls for service - Refers to assignments that are typically distributed to public safety professionals that require their presence to resolve, correct or assist in a particular situation. The calls are generally initiated by the public and relayed through the emergency telephone service.