



Use of Force Summary

January 24, 2020

Final Analysis and Summary 2019

In 2019 Fishers Police Department personnel were involved in forty use of force incidents. Of the forty incidents, fifty different officers were involved. Of the forty incidents none were found to be excessive, there was one citizen complaint received for excessive force, and no lawsuits were filed. The percentage of Calls for Service (CFS) that resulted in a use of force incident was .08%, while the percentage of arrests that resulted in a use of force incident was 2.7%.

When comparing the percentage of use of force incidents to overall CFS and arrests over three years a slight increase is noted. Regarding CFS, the percentage that resulted in a use of force incident was .04% in 2017 and .06% in 2018. Regarding arrests, the percentage that resulted in a use of force incident was 1.6% in 2017 and 2.2% in 2018.

In evaluating use of force for 2019 there is no indication of a culture or practice of excessive force within the department. Each of the forty use of force incidents was reviewed by the involved officer's supervisor, the Office of Professional Standards, a Division Captain, and the Assistant Chief of Police. It should be noted that the implementation of BWCs this year has significantly increased available audio and video for this review process.

When evaluating incidents by month, November and December were the highest with seven each. Most incidents occurred between 5 p.m. and 5 a.m., most often on a Wednesday or Saturday. Patrol District #1, and #5 had the largest number of occurrences.

When evaluating use of force by age, gender, and race the most common offender is 18-25 years old, male, and white. Also, force was used at similar rates with white arrestees (3%) compared to black arrestees (2.3%). The most common type of force used for both white and black arrestees was empty hand control followed by the Taser. Asian and persons of unknown race are represented in arrest data, but neither are represented in the use of force incidents.

Of the forty reported incidents, none were found to be excessive. Empty hand restraint was the most common level utilized (30). There were 25 reported suspect injuries, none of them serious. White arrestees were most likely to state that they were injured (71%) compared to black arrestees (67%). The number of injured persons has increased from years past due to a procedural requirement that a supervisor ask the subject if they are injured. Their response is recorded in this data point, not verified injuries.

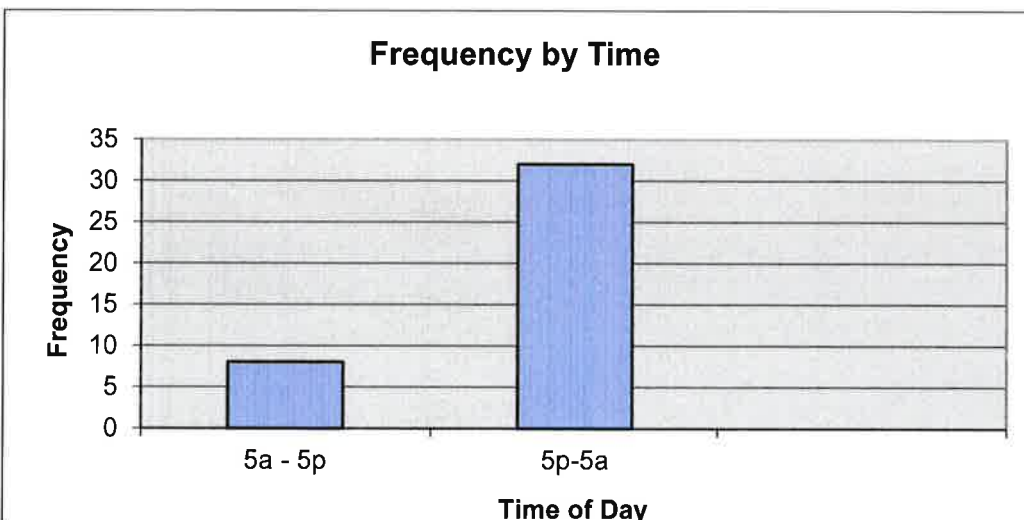
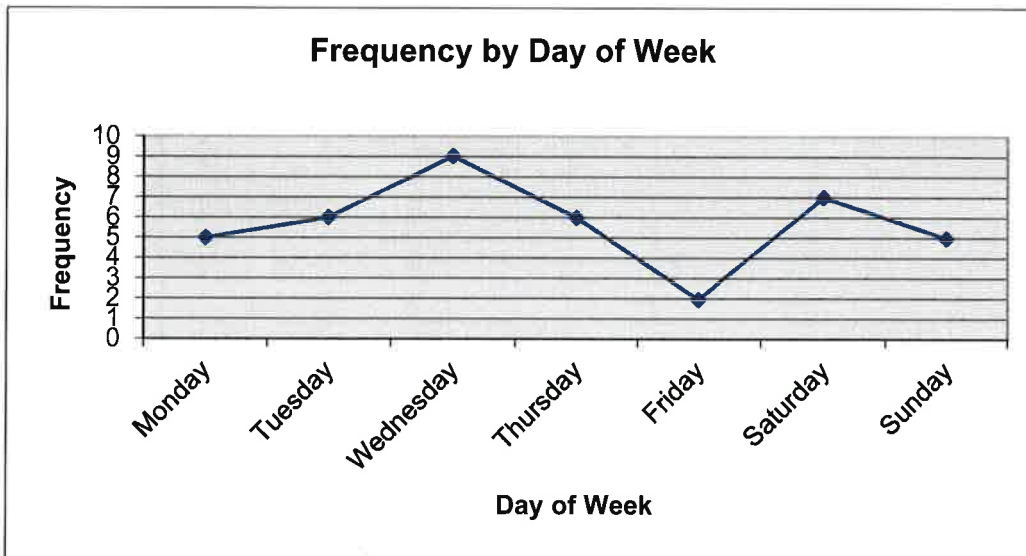
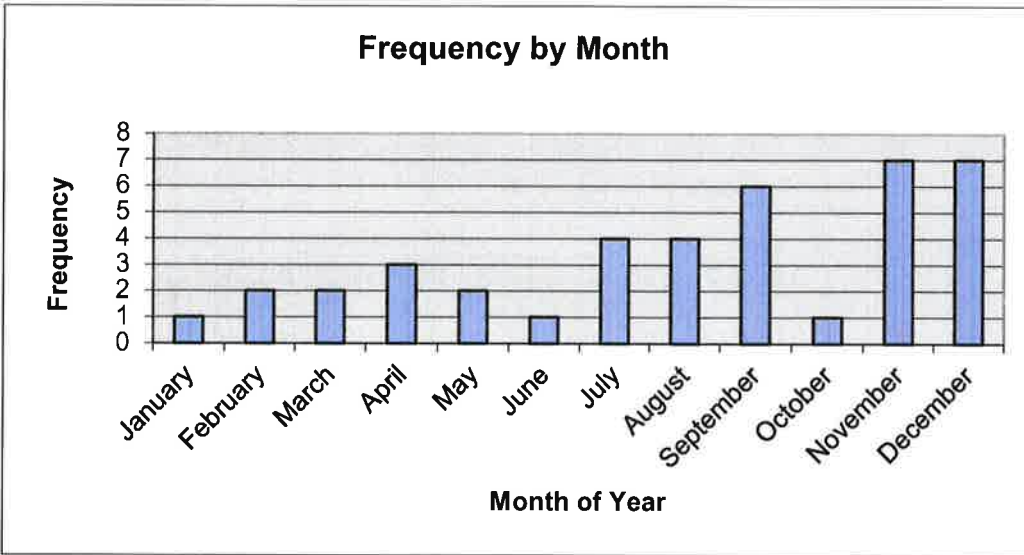


Arrest was the most common outcome of the forty incidents this year. The Police Department arrested 1,461 individuals which equates to force being used in 2.7% of all arrests. Also, the subjects involved in use of force incidents in 2019 were under the influence of drugs or alcohol 60% of the time.

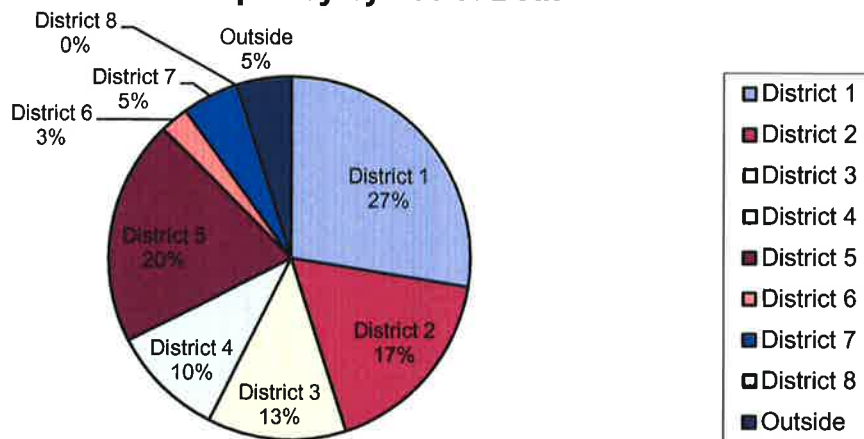
Finally, based on the statistics kept for 2019 and after analyzing the information, there do not seem to be any issues pertaining to FPD's use of force polices or procedures. Polices are reviewed annually and changes are made as necessary.

Respectfully,

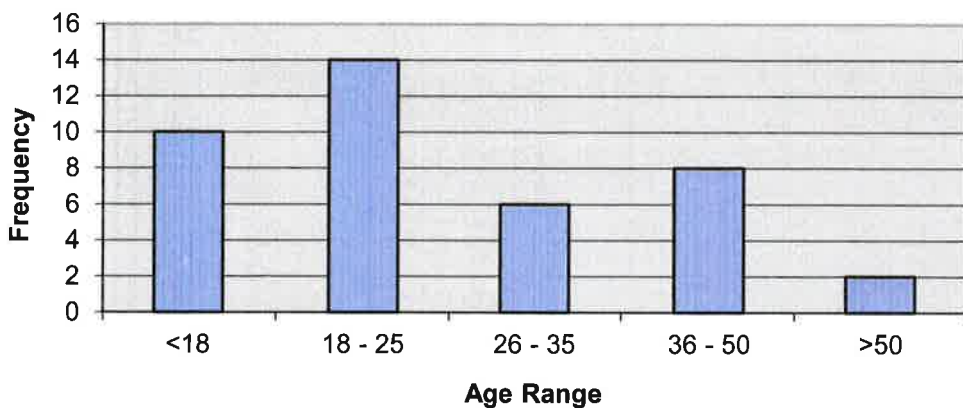
Lucas Gannon
Assistant Chief of Police
Fishers Police Department



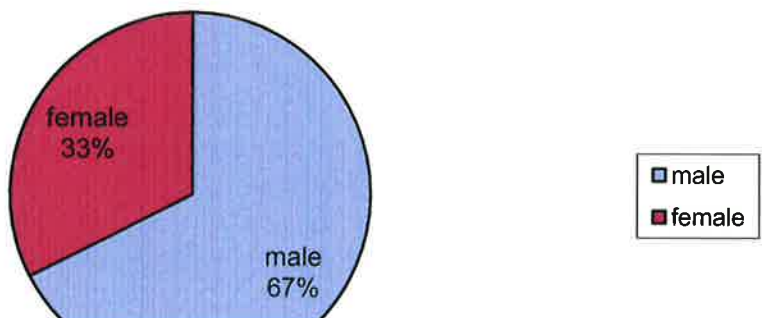
Frequency by Patrol Beat



Frequency by Age

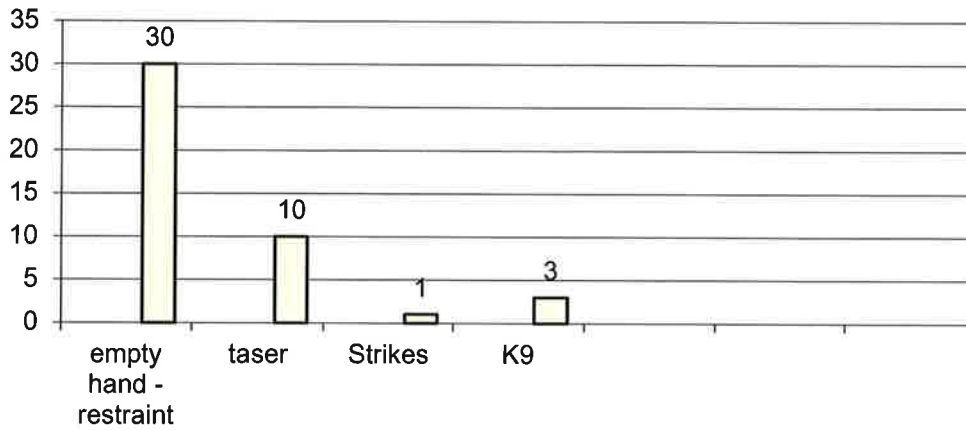


Frequency by Gender

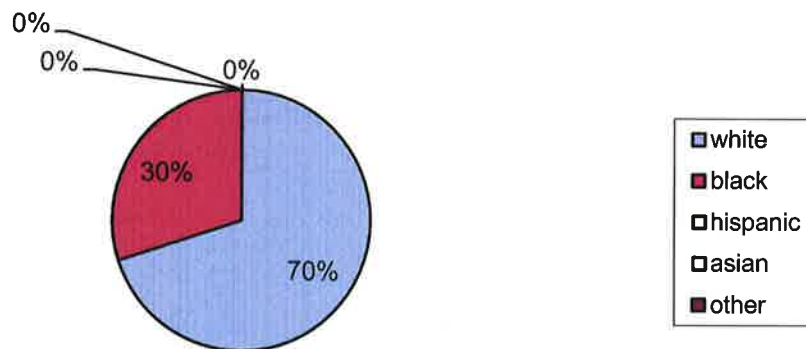




Frequency by Level of Force

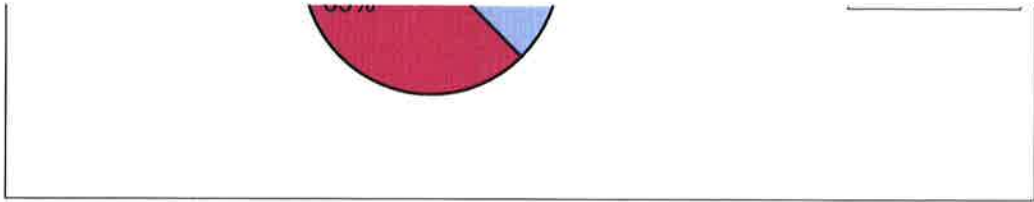


Frequency by Race



Frequency by Suspect Injury





Frequency by Disposition

