



# MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 27, 2023  
TO: Chief Jeffrey Hartman, via the Chain of Command  
FROM: Lt. Jonathan McIntosh #657  
SUBJECT: 2022 Use of Force Analysis/Review

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## PURPOSE

The purpose of this memo is to provide an analysis of the Creve Coeur Police Department's use of force activities, policies, and practices for the calendar year 2022. This memo will examine data to determine trends in the date and time of incidents; types of encounters resulting in force; trends or patterns related to race, age, and gender of subjects involved; trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees; and the impact on findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.

## SUMMARY OF 2022 USE OF FORCE DATA

There were 36 separate use-of-force incidents in 2022. A breakdown and summary of these incidents are detailed below:

- There were 10 administrative reports (destruction of mortally wounded animals).
- There were 30 use-of-force reports on 30 individuals in 26 different incidents. No lethal force was used by officers.
- Of these 30 reports on individuals, Officers may have used more than one type of force. In total Officers:
  - Used weaponless control tactics in 15 incidents
  - Pointed a firearm during 18 incidents
  - Pointed a TASER during three incidents
  - Discharged a TASER during one incident
- There were three incidents where Creve Coeur Officers were physically assaulted in 2022.
- Force was used on:
  - 13 Caucasian males, one Caucasian female
  - 11 African-American males, four African-American females
  - One Hispanic/Latino male
- 13 incidents involved one officer using force.
- Five incidents involved two officers using force. 11 incidents involved three or more officers using force<sup>1</sup>.

No incident and/or use of force resulted in a subject's or officer's death or serious physical injury.

- Two **officers** sustained minor, non-debilitating injuries
- Two **subjects** sustained minor, non-debilitating injuries
- Four incidents were CIT related and 11 incidents involved subjects under the influence of alcohol, drugs or both
- 22 incidents stemmed from a call for service;
- Eight incidents stemmed from self-initiated proactive activity.

Each use of force incident went through a 2-tier supervisory and command review process. No use of force incident was found to be excessive. There were no excessive force complaints during 2022.

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<sup>1</sup> Most incidents that result in force have two officers plus one supervisor dispatched to it. Therefore, most incidents where force is likely to occur have three officers on-scene. Our new use of force reporting software allows easier reporting for multiple officers which may explain why more officers are detailed in use of force reports this year.

## USE OF FORCE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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In accordance with SOP 545.14 B; A use of force report shall be written/completed when an employee:

- Intentionally or accidentally discharges a firearm, less-lethal weapon, or TASER except for Department required training or testing, firearms or marksmanship training, or ballistic tests; as well as legal hunting, recreational purposes, and shooting sports. *(CALEA 4.2.1 a)*
- Takes an action that results in or is alleged to have resulted in, injury or death of another person; or anytime during the handling of an individual or prisoner when physical force was used to control the individual. *(CALEA 4.2.1 b)*
- Applies force through the use of lethal or less-lethal weapons. *(CALEA 4.2.1 c)*
- Uses any "hands-on" level of control technique, or weaponless physical force, in excess of verbal direction and routine handcuffing of a compliant individual. *(CALEA 4.2.1 d)*
- Points a firearm, including a less-lethal weapon, at someone to establish control of an individual or situation except during a court-ordered search warrant or a hostage or barricaded incident.
- Is directed to do so by a supervisor.

The on-duty Supervisor reviews any "Use of Force Report" occurring during their shift.

After the on-duty Supervisor approves the report, Patrol Division Commanders will review all use of force reports to assess the employee(s) justification, reasonableness, and compliance with Department policy; as well as whether policy, training, equipment or specific actions should be addressed.

The Chief of Police reserves the right to request the Risk Liability Unit (RLU) to review a use-of-force incident that has the potential for Department liability. The RLU provides the result of their review directly to the Chief of Police and consists of Command or Supervisory personnel selected by the Chief of Police. The Risk Liability Unit was not used during 2022.

### Results of supervisory reviews

- All incidents were found to be justified responses to the resistance encountered.
- One incident resulted in additional training for the officer involved.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Even though the review determined the actions of the Police Officer were lawful and within policy, typically learning points can be identified when any type of incident is reviewed.

## TYPES OF FORCE USED

Type of Force Used	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Firearm (display only)	6	15	9	11	18
Muscling Techniques/Pressure Points (weaponless/empty-hand control)	9	11	15	15	15
Strikes (empty-hand)	2	0	0	0	0
OC Pepper Spray	0	0	0	0	0
TASER Discharge	3	1	0	1	1
Less-lethal Shotgun	0	0	0	0	1
Intermediate Weapon – Baton	0	0	0	0	0
Pepperball <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	0
Firearm Discharge (not accidental)	0	0	0	0	0
Choke Holds & Neck Restraints <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	N/A	N/A
Other	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>

AN OFFICER MAY USE MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF FORCE IN EACH INCIDENT

- Muscling and display of a firearm continue to be the most prevalent types of use of force.
  - Muscling techniques or “soft empty hand control” are defensive *“Techniques that are designed to control passive or defensive resistance and which have minimal possibility of injury (e.g., pressure points, transport wrist-locks, and straight arm bars).” SOP 545.07 C-3*
  - A firearm can be displayed toward a subject when the nature of the call indicates the suspect may be armed and dangerous. This can be dictated by the subject’s prior behavior, statements made by the victim/witnesses, nature of the call (robbery), or other information known by the officer at the time that leads the officer to reasonably believe that the situation has a potential to escalate to a deadly force assault.
  - The one incident involving a less-lethal shotgun involved pointing it at a subject.
- There were no firearm discharges either intentional or accidental in 2022 – *except for the destruction of mortally wounded animals.*
- There was one TASER deployment; defined as the firing or discharge of the TASER CEW.

<sup>3</sup> The pepperball launcher has been removed as an authorized weapon, effective October, 2021. It has not ever been used by the Creve Coeur Police Department since it was authorized as a weapon.

<sup>4</sup> This level of force was reported as “hard empty hand control” prior to 2020, although there were no incidents of it being used in the previous reporting periods. After October, 2020 Choke Holds and Neck Restraints are prohibited, unless deadly force is justified. CALEA 4.1.7 & 4.1.7; SOP 545.03

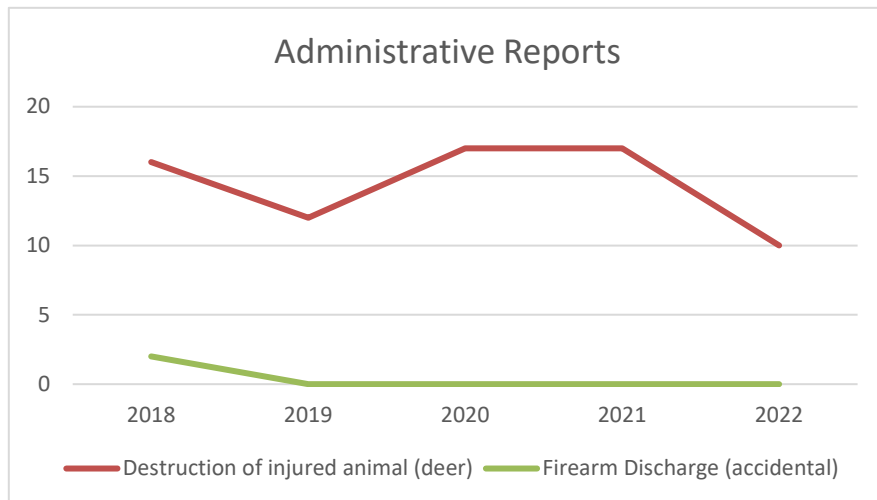
## ADMINISTRATIVE USE OF FORCE REPORTS

In 2022 there were 10 Administrative use of force reports written. An administrative use of force report is completed when we discharge a firearm to destroy a mortally wounded animal or have an accidental discharge of a firearm or less-lethal weapon.

This year, we saw a 40% drop in administrative reports. Many factors figure into this drop, none of which we can control. These calls are almost exclusively generated from citizen calls. This year, we just saw a reduced number of these calls.

The Police Department appears to be sufficiently training officers to humanely destroy animals and proper weapons/safety tactics; no additional training or qualifications are needed in this area.

Type of Force Used (Administrative)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Destruction of injured animal (deer)	16	12	17	17	10
Firearm Discharge (accidental)	2	0	0	0	0
TASER deployment (accidental)	0	0	0	0	0
Injury, no force used on a person	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>



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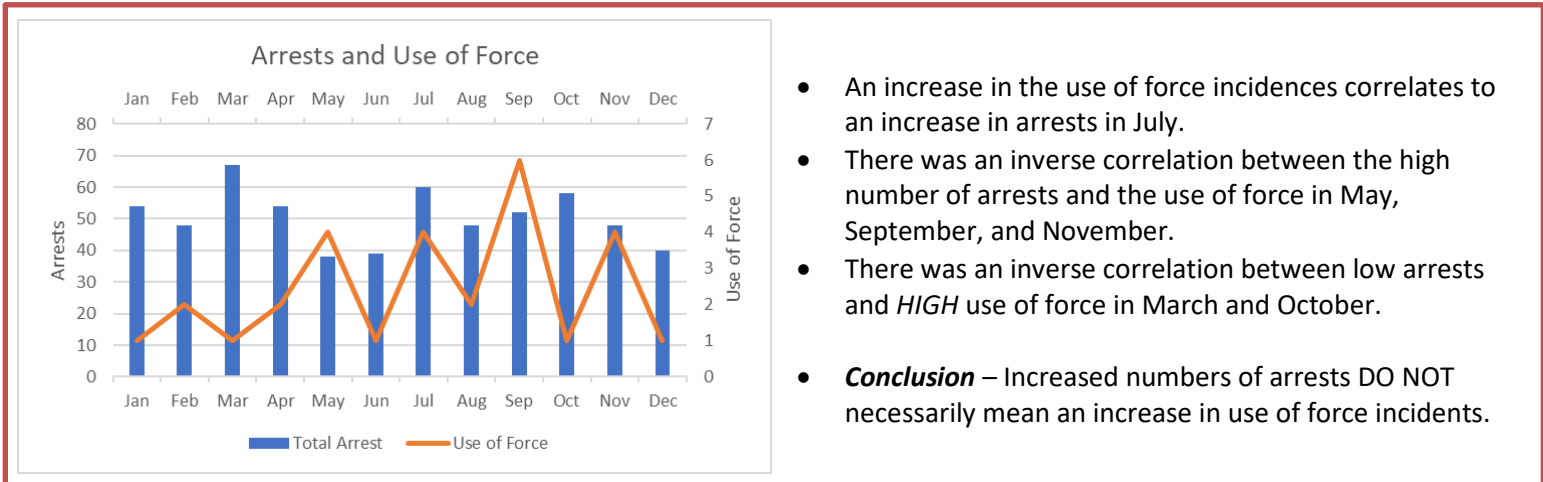
*No further analysis of "Administrative" Use of Force incidents was considered. The remainder of this report applies to "Non-Administrative" Use of Force incidents; or, those Use of Force incidents applied to an individual to accomplish lawful objectives.*

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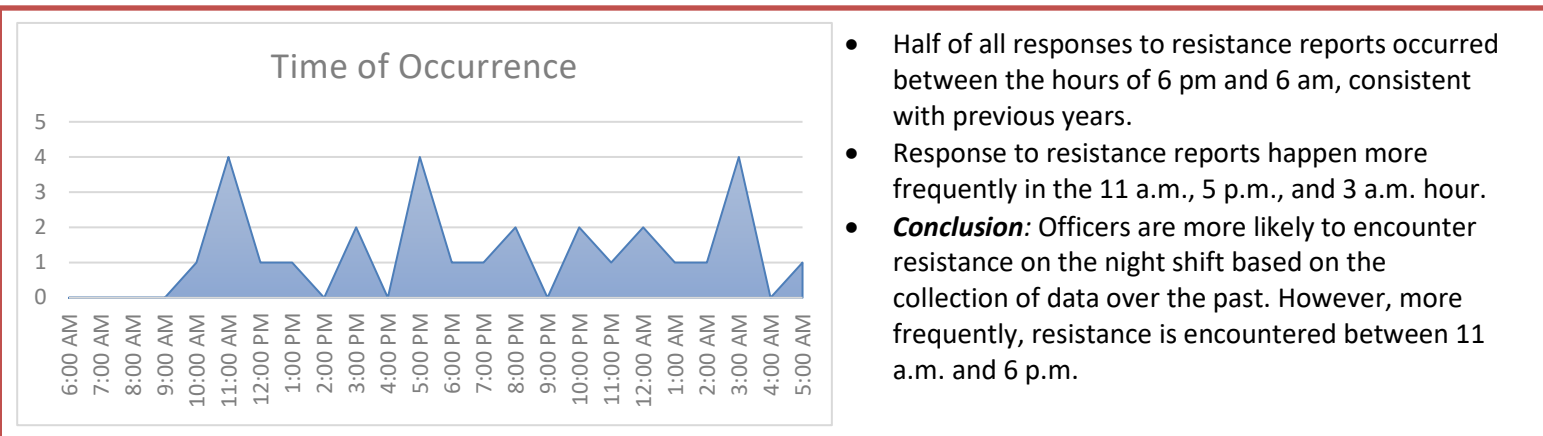
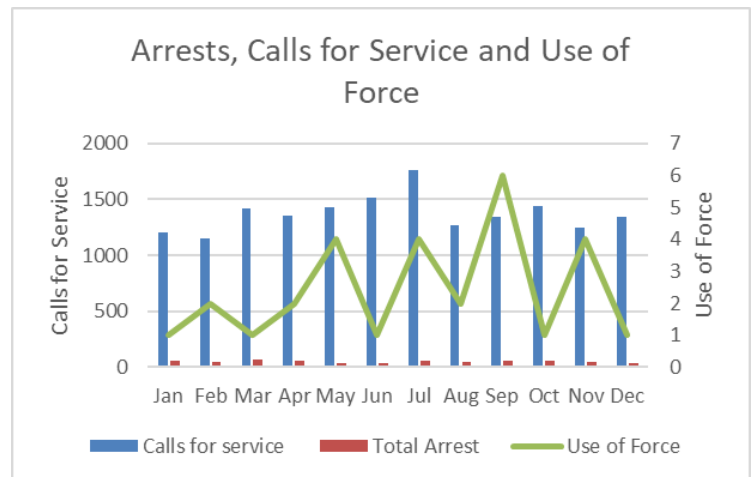
## DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENTS: NON- ADMINISTRATIVE USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS

In regards to Non-Administrative use of force incidents:

- All quarters were consistent in the number of use-of-force incidents.
- Analysis shows more events in March, April, and November. A plausible reason for increased use of force in select months may be citizens coming out in the Spring; or, preparing for the winter.
- There does not appear to be any activity, training, or incident precipitated by the Police Department to cause the increases in these months or times.



- Calls for service were highest in July, but use-of-force incidents were consistent with other months.
- Arrests were highest in June, but the use of force was low.
- There were no significant national/international events correlating with an increase in the use of force. However, one traffic stop in September resulted in four use-of-force incidents (pointing a firearm), artificially inflating that month's numbers.
- **Conclusion:** Calls for service DO NOT necessarily correlate with arrests or use of force incidents.



## TYPES OF ENCOUNTERS RESULTING IN THE USE OF FORCE

Of the 26 incidents resulting in a response to resistance, only ten were “self-initiated” or “proactive” policing. Of the ten self-initiated incidents, nine were “low discretionary” stops:

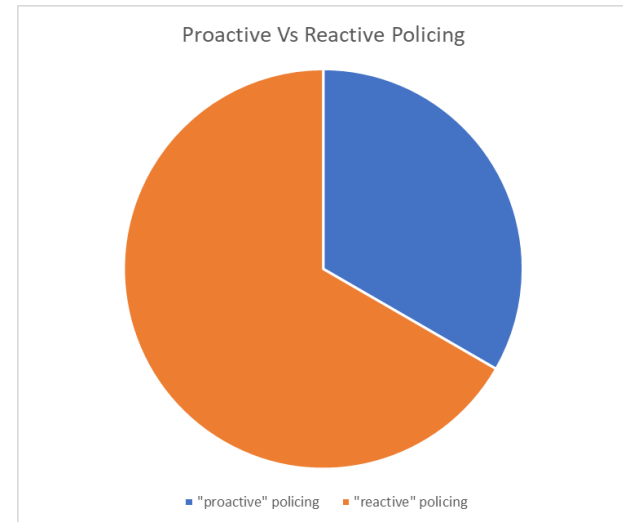
- Two resulted from FLOCK hits of stolen vehicles.
- Three were for drivers fleeing officers’ attempts to stop them (but not pursued). The vehicles were located in the vicinity shortly after fleeing resulting in a felony traffic stop use of force.
- Three were for intoxicated drivers exhibiting multiple lane violations and exceeding the speed limit by over 20 MPH.
- Two were on stops of suspected stolen vehicles discovered on patrol.

### Proactive vs Reactive Policing

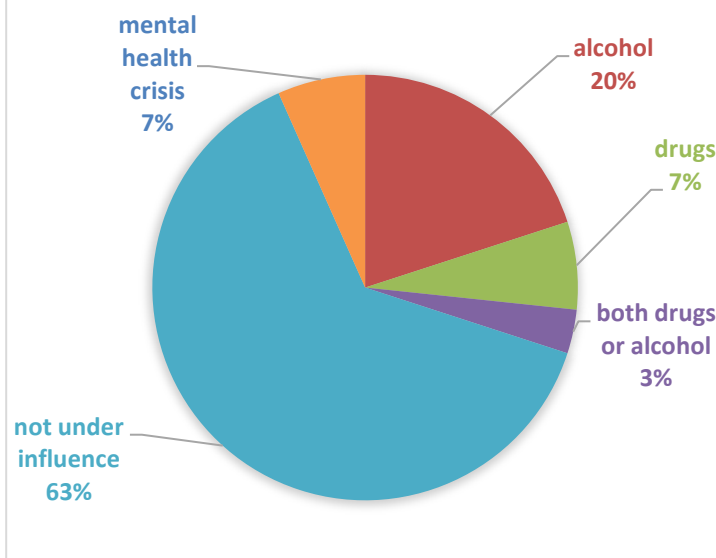
In the remaining 20 incidents, an officer was responding to a call made by an involved party (“reactive” policing).

- The nature of these calls involved people in mental crisis, disturbances, and assisting other agencies.
- Two incidents involved subjects accused of kidnapping or felonious restraint.
- Two separate incidents involved officers assisting other agencies capture a fugitive or other suspect wanted for a crime.

**Conclusion:** Officers experience resistance more frequently when seeking suspects for a crime just occurred or in progress rather than when they are conducting self-initiated policing.



### FORCE FACTORS



### Factors influencing resistance

- Contrary to last year, the majority of use of force incidents DID NOT involve someone who is under the influence or experiencing mental health crisis.

*\*Additional data and analysis on mental health crisis and resistance on page 12*

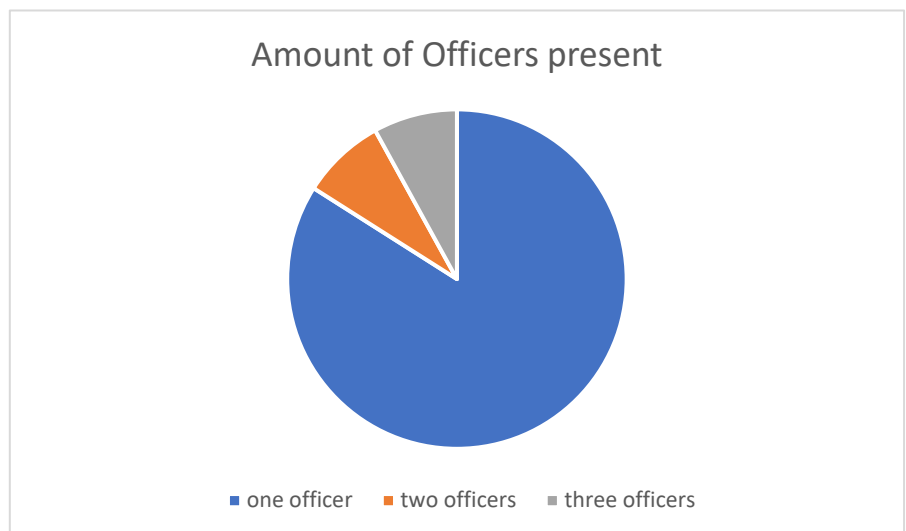
## NUMBER OF OFFICERS INVOLVED

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- In all but one incident, two or more officers were present
- In 15 of the 26 incidents (57%), only one of the officers used force on the subject.
- In five of the 26 incidents (20%) two officers used force.
- This year, we began using a new Use of Force tracking system that makes it much easier to add the actions of multiple officers, which may lead to a more accurate understanding of the number of officers involved. In previous years, each use of force report was reviewed and data extrapolated leading to inaccuracies. Now, data is extrapolated digitally as entered by the officers.
- **Conclusion:** Officers exhibited restraint and used only the minimal amount of force necessary to bring a situation under control following our policies, procedures, and the law. We saw fewer injuries this year to both officers and subjects. It is possible that more officers on the scene, and more officers participating in the use of force, resulted in better control of the subject and less likelihood of injury.

When more than one officer used force, the officers used force judiciously:

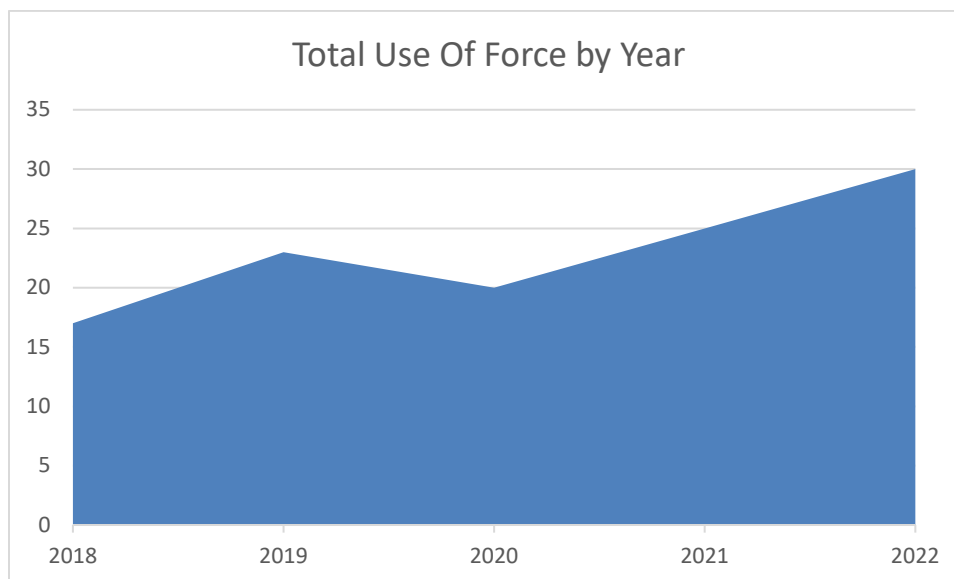
- One incident involved seven officers. It was an armed subject at the Mercy Emergency Department who ultimately shot himself.
- Three incidents involved two officers and a supervisor using soft empty hand control to arrest subjects.
- Two incidents involved three officers pointing firearms at subjects wanted for felony crimes.
- One incident involved four officers and a supervisor attempting to control four subjects in a car that fled officers.



## TYPE OF INCIDENTS INVOLVING USE OF FORCE: BY RACE, AGE, & GENDER

The City of Creve Coeur is a diverse community drawing a transient population that more than doubles in size during the daytime. Two major hospitals, numerous retail establishments, restaurants, shopping venues, theaters, private schools, and colleges all call Creve Coeur home. Therefore, CCPD Officers encounter a very diverse group of citizens during their interactions and calls for service. Use of force incidents occurred with both Caucasians and African Americans with no definable pattern. One year may increase in one demographic, but the next year may see a completely different result. This illustrates that race, age, or gender by itself cannot be a determining factor to predict if a use-of-force incident will occur.

Additionally, the data set is narrow. With no more than 26 Use of Force incidents annually, there is not enough data to reliably make predictions on future types of resistance or Use of Force trends. However, based on 5-year data, there does seem to be an increase in Use of Force incidents:



### Conclusion:

- Use of force incidents are increasing. This may be the result of many societal, cultural, and other factors, most of which are out of our control.
- Officers are most likely to confront resistance from a male subject between the ages of 20 and 39.
- In Creve Coeur, race is not a consistent factor in the use of force.
- Race, age, and sex by itself is not a determining factor if a use of force incident will occur.
- Based on the analysis in this report, Officers should not categorize someone based on demographics to determine their likelihood to resist. Officers should rely on independent observations, experience, and training to respond appropriately to each situation.

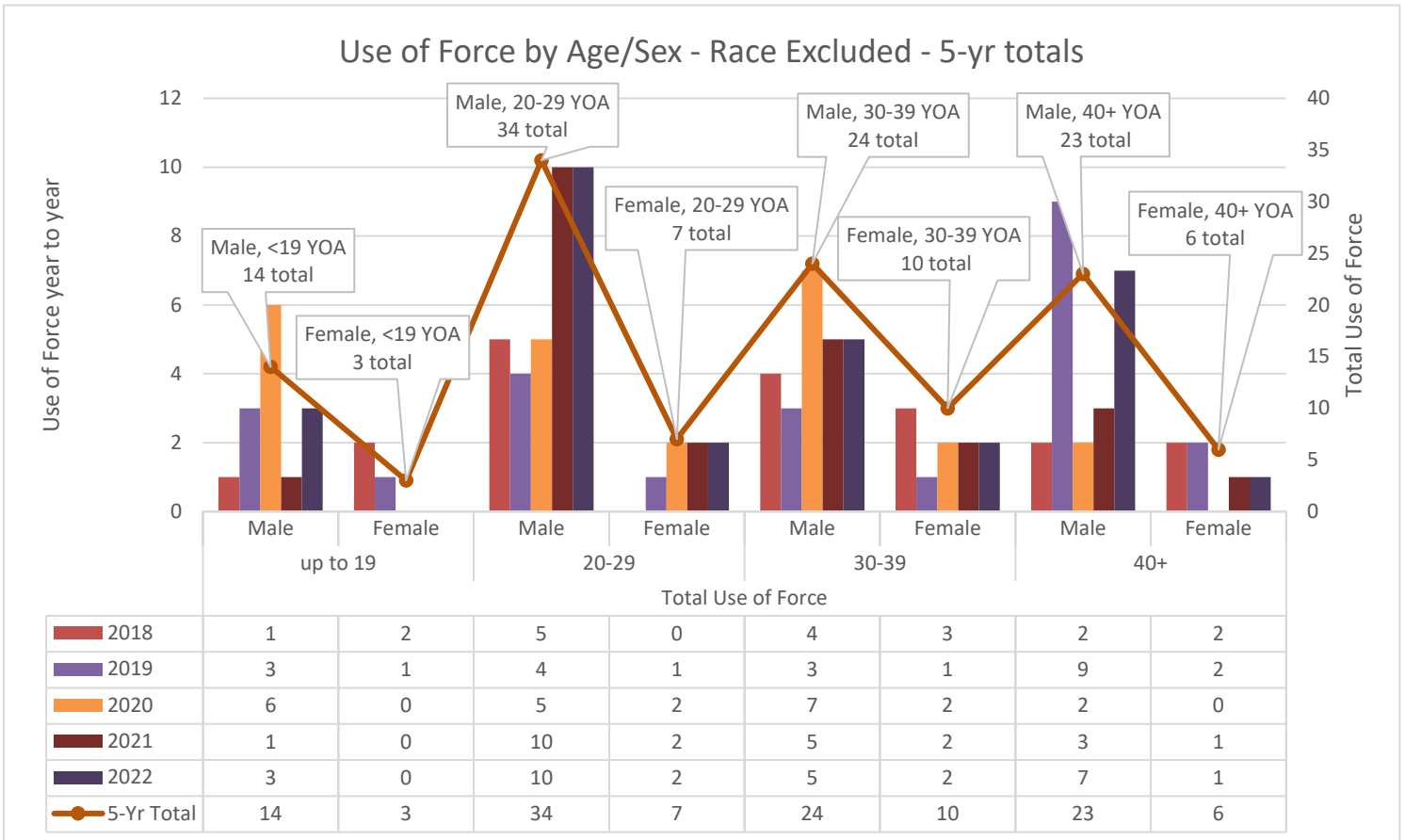
THE STATE OF MISSOURI BEGAN COLLECTING USE OF FORCE DATA IN MARCH, 2022.

WE PARTICIPATED IN THE STATEWIDE COLLECTION PROGRAM.

STATEWIDE RESULTS MAY BE AVAILABLE BY MID-2023.

*RSMo 590.1265 – Police Use of Force Transparency Act of 2021*





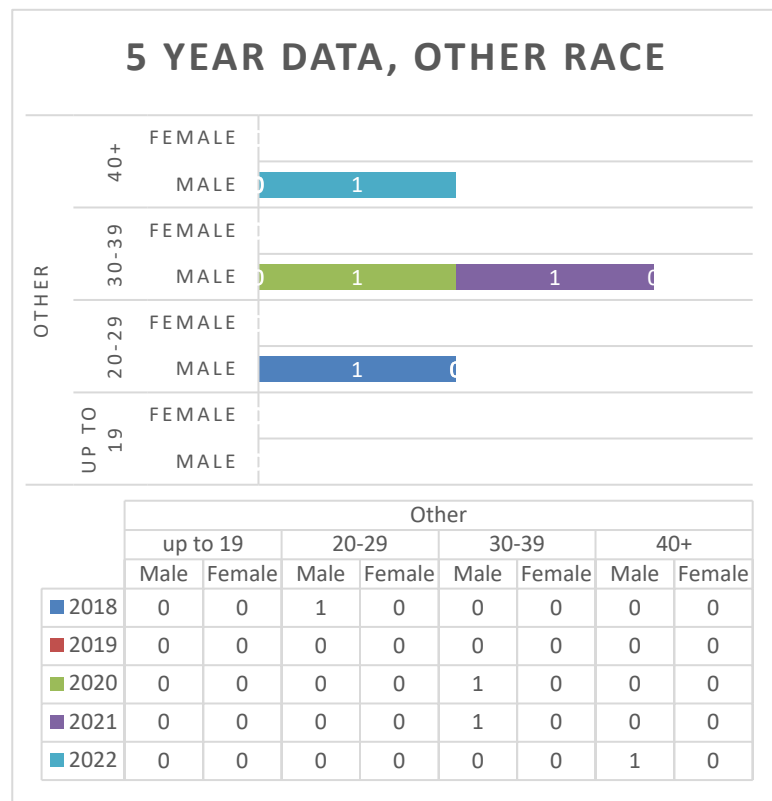
The Creve Coeur Police Department tracks the use of force Data in compliance with CALEA standards.

CALEA differentiates race into the following categories: Caucasian, African-American, Hispanic/Latino, and "Other".

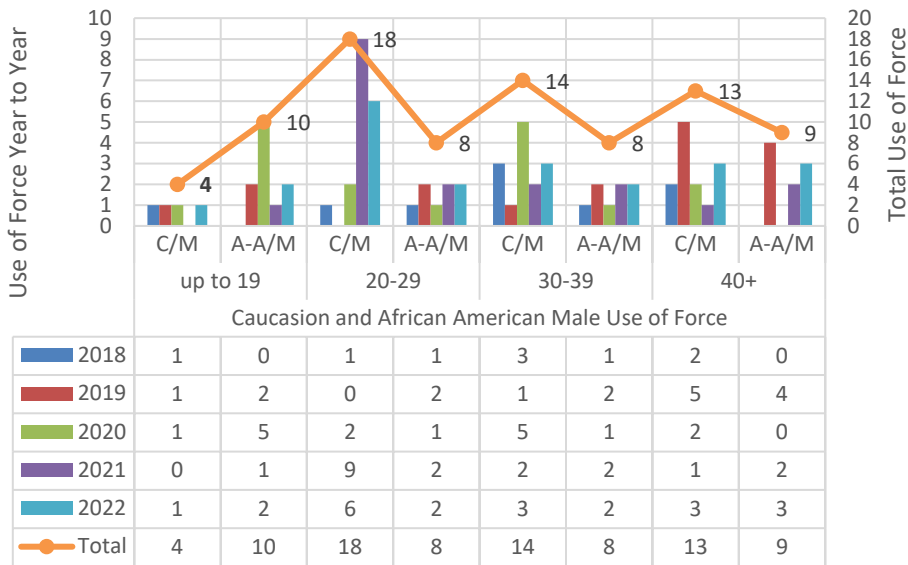
In Missouri, our systems further break race down into additional categories, but do not differentiate "Hispanic/Latino"; therefore, total arrest and citation statistics do not accurately portray this category.

For this report, we combined Hispanic and others because there were only 4 incidents over 5 years involving any of these groups. There was one Hispanic use of force incident in 2020, 2021, and 2022 and one Asian use of force incident in 2019.

***There was no force used on "other" females in any year.***



### Caucasian and African American Male Use of Force 5-year data



- In 2022, the use of force was fairly consistent. Except one incident generated 4 use of force reports on Caucasian males 20-29. If not for this incident, numbers would be in line with 2020 – before the sharp increase in 2021.
- Year-to-year data is inconsistent.

**Conclusion:**

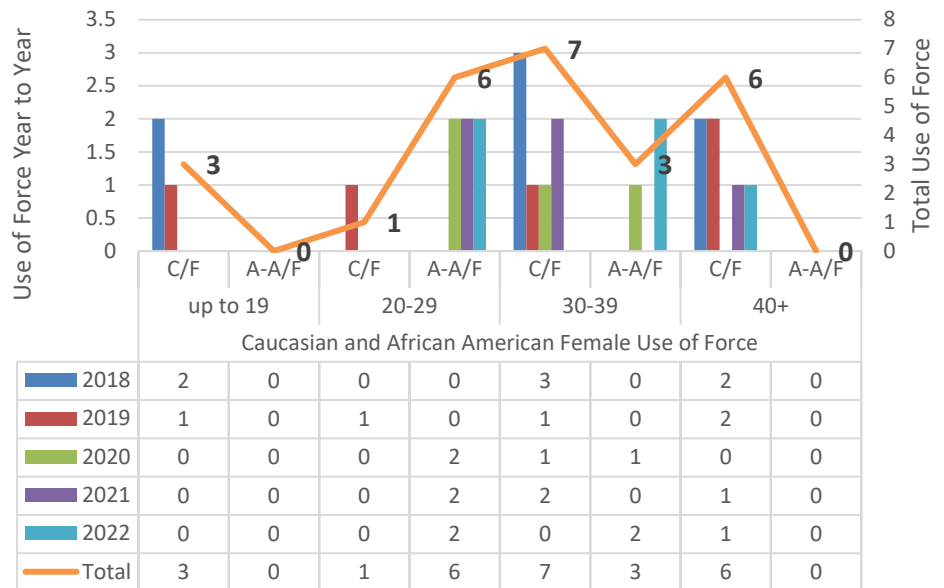
- It is difficult to make a reliable conclusion/prediction on the use of force trends based on our limited data set.
- Use of force does seem more likely for males, aged 20-39.
- The use of force is unpredictable

- 2022 data shows no relevant data to draw conclusions in relation use of force on females.
- Data shows the use of force on Caucasian females more frequently than on African-American females.
- Year-to-year data is inconsistent.

**Conclusion:**

- It is difficult to predict the use of force based on our limited data set.
- Use of force seems more likely when dealing with Caucasian females.
- Use of force is unpredictable.

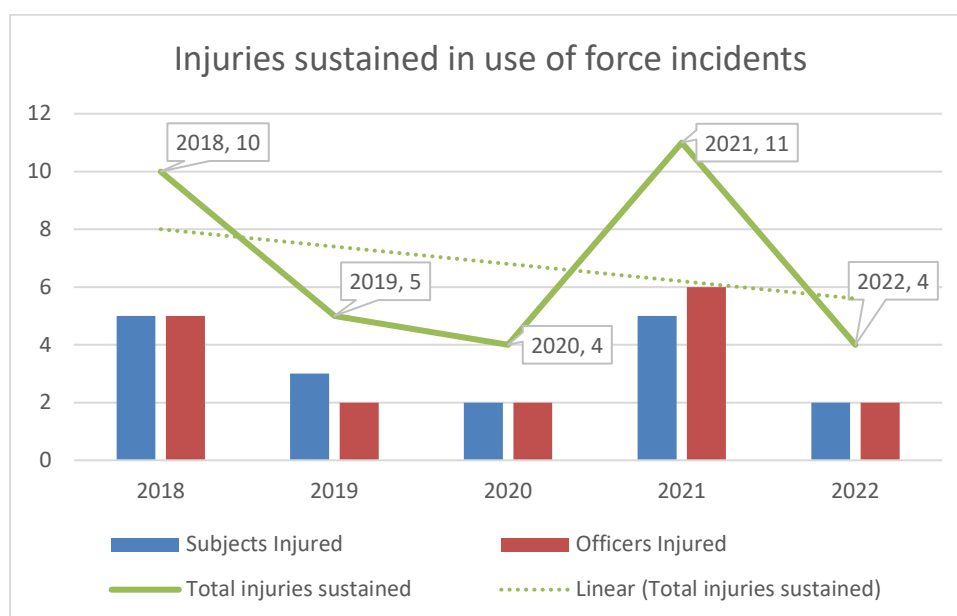
### Caucasian and African American Female Use of Force 5-year data



## INJURIES FROM USE OF FORCE – TRENDS, AND PATTERNS

Injuries from Uses of Force	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Subjects Injured	5	3	2	5	2
Officers Injured	5	2	2	6	2
Total incidents involving injury	10	5	2	6	4
Injury to use of force ratio <sup>5</sup>	1:2	1:3	1:4	1:4	1:6
Officers removed from operational assignment due to the subject's, or officer's death or serious physical injury	0	0	0	0	0

- All injuries sustained were non-life-threatening, non-debilitating injuries.
- In one incident, the only injury was the probe penetration site for the TASER deployment.
- There are no clear patterns that emerge from the data on injuries.
- While last year showed an unexpected increase in injuries, the overall 5-year trend for injuries is falling.



### Conclusion:

- Use of force is dangerous for the Officer and the subject. The decision to use force should only be made after all attempts at de-escalation have failed.
- Supervisors should encourage Officers to wear protective equipment (frisking gloves) on calls where the use of force is more likely.

<sup>5</sup> An injury to an officer or subject occurs one in "X" use of force incidents. Ex: For 2022 – 4 incidents with injury/26 total use of force incidents or 1:4 ratio.

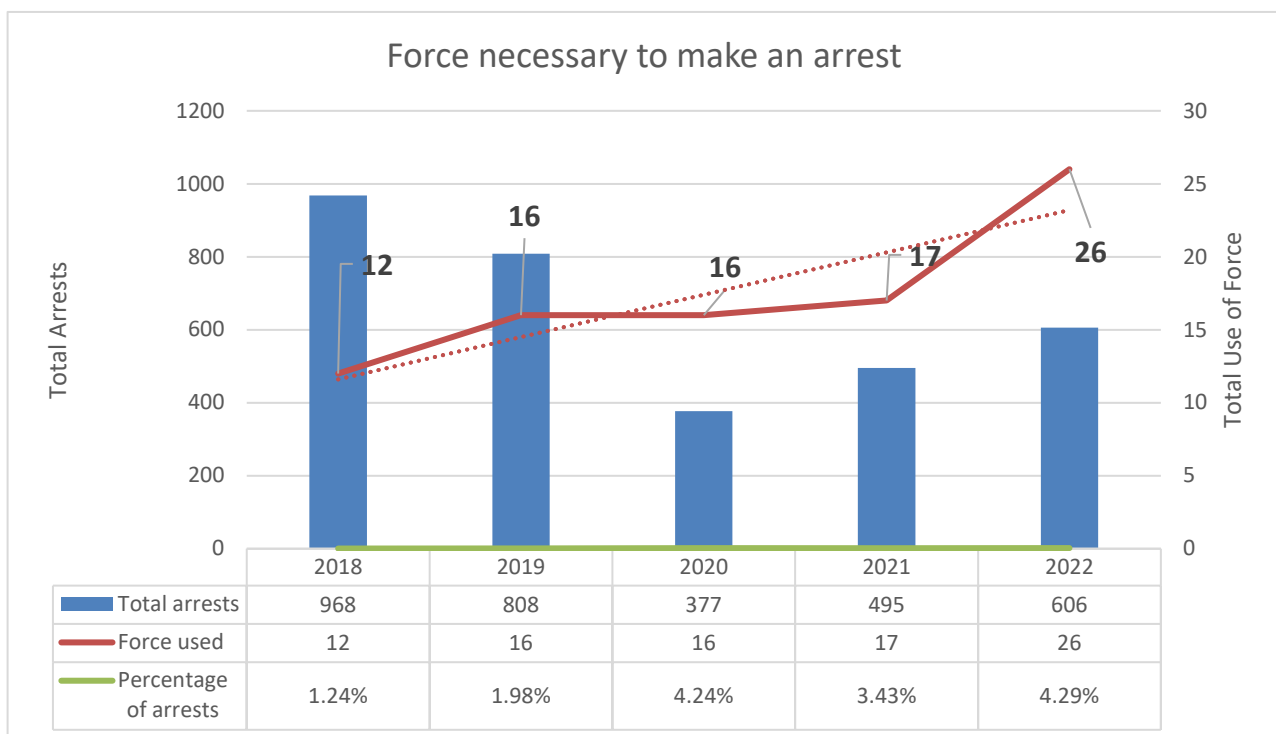
## ARRESTS AND USE OF FORCE

During the 2022 calendar year, the Department:

- Saw an increase in all areas of activity:
  - Responded to 16,514 calls for service
  - Took 2,173 reports
  - Made 606 arrests
  - Responded to resistance with force on 30 subjects in 26 separate incidents
- Physical force (including pointing a firearm) was used by officers on 26 people to *make an arrest*.
- This is an increase and proportionally higher than in years past (however, one traffic stop resulted in 4 uses of force).
- Physical force was used by officers on 4 people to *detain for mental health reasons*. (See next section)
- Use of force is rare, occurring 1 in 635 calls for service (less frequently than last year)

### Conclusion:

- Officers must use force once in every 23 arrests; or 4.3% of all arrests.
- We cannot reliably make predictions on future types of resistance or use of force trends with 26 incidents annually.
- While rare, use of force incidents are “trending up” based on 5-year data, despite a decrease in an overall number of custodial arrests from years past.



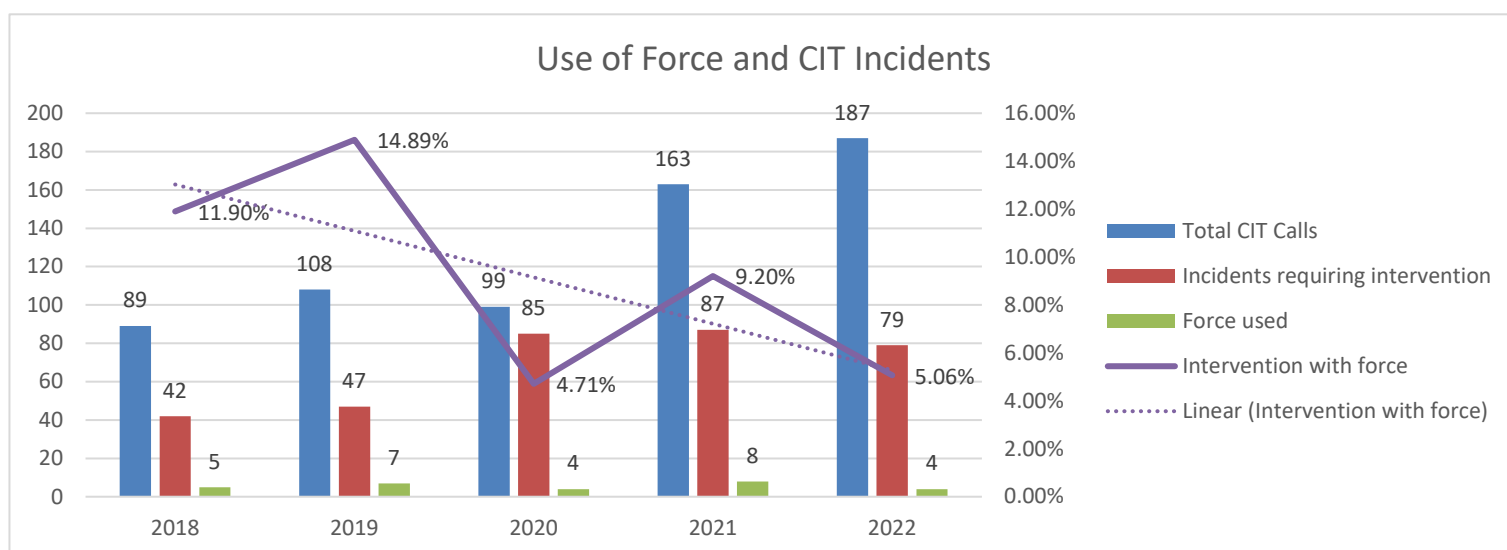
## MENTAL HEALTH AND USE OF FORCE

All officers receive an initial 40-hour CIT-officer certification course and attend annual refresher training in handling calls with individuals experiencing mental crisis *CALEA 41.2.7*.

The culture of our Department demonstrates a commitment to de-escalation. We emphasize using time, talk, and tactics as opposed to force during these encounters. One supervisor is assigned as a liaison with mental health providers. He follows up with families and CIT consumers to provide information on resources/services after the mental health call.

- In 2022, there were 187 calls classified as mental crisis calls<sup>6</sup>
  - Of those calls, 79 calls generated a police report indicating the incident required intervention from police and/or mental health providers.
  - When a report is generated, it often indicates hospitalization of the consumer was required.
- Some amount of force had to be used with 4 of these individuals when an involuntary intervention was required.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>Total CIT Calls</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>187</b>
Incidents requiring intervention	42	47	85	87	79
Force used	5	7	4	8	4
Intervention with force	11.90%	14.89%	4.71%	9.20%	5.06%



### Conclusions:

- There has been an overall increase in encounters with people experiencing a mental crisis.
- The trend seems to be that those people we encounter who require some sort of voluntary or involuntary treatment for their mental health are more compliant; E.G. – less frequently using force in these incidents.
- In comparison to 2017-2019, there was proportionally fewer incidence of resistance when dealing with subjects in mental crisis. (See “intervention with force” on graph above)
  - In 2017-2019, officers used force once in every 8 CIT incidents requiring intervention.
  - In 2022, officers used force once in every 19 CIT incidents requiring intervention.
  - This decrease could be attributed to an acceptance of help from individuals requiring intervention; or, could be attributed to an increase in officer patience, experience, and training.

<sup>6</sup> This data can be misleading. Computer Aided Dispatch reports can only assign one classification per call, but persons experiencing mental health crisis can be encountered on a variety of calls under many different circumstances. Therefore, officers may encounter people in crisis on calls assigned a different classification. (Theft, assault, disturbance, etc.)

## CONCLUSIONS

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The main conclusions we can draw from this analysis are:

- Overall, the use of force is rare - Force was used ***once in every***:
  - 635 calls for service
  - 23 arrests
  - 4 people experiencing extreme mental crises requiring intervention
- Use of force is dangerous:
  - An injury occurs to officers and/or subjects once in every 6.5 use-of-force incidents.
  - Only minor injuries occurred this year (minor abrasion or laceration)
    - No use of force resulted in serious physical injury or death.
- Use of force is unpredictable:
  - Subjects who exhibited resistive behavior are predominantly males between the ages of 20-39.
  - We serve a diverse community and the use of force demographics change from year to year.
  - There is no consistent or sufficient data to reliably make predictions on who or what types of resistance should be expected.
- Based on the data, there is an increase in use-of-force incidents in arrests and this trend *may* continue.
  - An increase in resistance to lawful orders by the police is possibly the result of societal, cultural, and other factors, most of which are out of our control.
  - Despite the increase, Officers continue to demonstrate our commitment to de-escalation, and the utilization of time, talk, and tactics.
- Based on 5-year data, there is a slight decrease in use of force incidents related to mental health calls. Data indicates this trend *may* continue.
- In 2022, Missouri State Law requires all Law Enforcement agencies to report use of force data.
  - We provided this data as required by state law.
  - No analysis of the data is available yet.
  - The data will provide a wider data set and a broader comparison of our data.
  - National data is not available for comparison on use of force trends.
- Each time force was used, the situation was reviewed and evaluated individually, by two tiers of supervision. Each review found Officers used only the amount of force necessary to control that situation.
- In all but one incident, two or more officers were present.
- The most predominant method of force used in 2022 was the 'display of a firearm' (14 incidents) followed by hands-on, muscling techniques to subdue the subject (12 incidents), and a TASER was used once.
- About half of the use of force incidents occurred during the midnight shift in 2022.
  - Previous trends indicated most of the incidents occurred on the night shift.
  - This year, use-of-force incidents happened more frequently on the dayshift. I will monitor this in the future to determine if this trend will continue from year to year.

## TAKEAWAYS FOR OPERATIONS PERSONNEL

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While there is no single predictor or factor influencing use-of-force incidents involving the Creve Coeur Police Department, Supervisors, and Officers should be aware of the following:

- Do not categorize someone based on demographics to determine their likelihood to resist. Officers should rely on independent observations, experience, and training to respond appropriately to each situation.
- Use of force incidents continue to increase year to year. Data indicates this trend *may* continue into 2023.
- Officers and supervisors should be aware subjects may resist their lawful orders and should remain alert, aware, and observant for indicators of resistive behavior.
- Hands-on force happens often. Supervisors and Officers should look for opportunities to review their hands-on tactics to remain proficient. Officers should mentally rehearse situations beyond annual in-service training.
  - Minor injuries occur to both subjects and Officers. Supervisors should encourage officers to wear frisking gloves when responding to calls where the likelihood of resistance is high.
- Officers and supervisors were more likely to point their firearms at individuals in use-of-force incidents this year.
  - In 2022, line personnel began to more frequently encounter incidents where people are known to carry firearms and exhibit violent, aggressive behavior (E.G. – stolen vehicles, stealing from vehicles, and thefts).
- While not all-encompassing, these factors contribute to most use-of-force incidents:
  - Resistance is encountered more frequently on “in-progress” calls for service – not self-initiated calls.
  - Traditionally, (years 2017-2021), personnel are more likely to encounter resistance when dealing with mental health consumers and people who are under the influence.
  - This was the first year where officers encountered resistance from individuals who **were not** under the influence (nearly 65% of all use of force incidents involved people who *were not under the influence*).

## ADDITIONAL TRAINING AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

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- In 2023, we will accomplish the following recommendations from 2022's "Use of Force Analysis":
  - All personnel will receive refresher training in hand-to-hand defensive and control tactics, TASER, and impact weapons. Included in this training will be first-aid training for subjects and officers.
  - Two additional personnel will become certified as instructors in defensive and control tactics, PO Robert Standard and PO Erika Harding. I recommend sending at least one other person to this class to keep our instructor roster strong with four officers and one supervisor.
  - We intend to implement an ABLE program – Active Bystander for Law Enforcement Personnel. Training to empower officers with the tools to intervene, if needed, during an incident that is escalating unnecessarily.
  - We intend to begin the instruction of Human Terrain Mapping and Behavior Pattern Recognition. The course includes a comprehensive understanding of human physiology and psychology as it relates to human behavior. Students learn about human behavior, advanced critical thinking, decision-making, and about their biases. Our intention is for every officer to complete this training, eventually.
  - Continue implementing and educating personnel in officer wellness. Several suggestions are under review by the patrol committee.
- To reduce the likelihood of TASER/Pistol confusion, we changed the carry position of the TASER in 2021. Supervisors must make officers practice with TASERs to override previous muscle memory.
- Supervisors and Officers should continue to practice wellness principles of good sleep hygiene, proper nutrition, and rest to help avoid fatigue and improve communication skills. Supervisors should ensure their co-workers are physically/mentally prepared for resistance and not overly fatigued.
- We must continue to emphasize the importance of:
  - Debriefing use of force incidents and recognizing officers who demonstrate the commitment to de-escalation with CIT awards and Quarterly recognitions.
  - Refreshing knowledge of the use of force Policy, de-escalation tactics, implicit bias, and fair and impartial policing principles.
  - Reviewing all response to resistance encounters thoroughly.
  - Educating and equipping officers in Crisis Intervention Techniques (CIT).

My evaluation and analysis found the use of force is unpredictable. It would be dangerous for Officers to use anyone predictor to determine the likelihood of a use of force incident. Officers should rely on independent observations, experience, and training to respond appropriately to each situation.

There does not appear to be any patterns of abuse, mishandling, or disproportion among use-of-force incidents for the agency, work unit, or any individual officer. All incidents were reviewed and handled appropriately.

When it comes to police contacts, Creve Coeur Police Officers have consistently demonstrated patience and skill to diffuse a situation and prevent the need for force. However, the ultimate decision to cooperate with a lawful order lies with the citizen. Creve Coeur Officers practice de-escalation and utilize time, talk, and tactics on a daily basis, avoiding many more incidents of force. By continuing to review incidents, fostering a growth mindset, and ensuring accountability, the Creve Coeur Police Department can improve the odds of a peaceful encounter.

Respectfully,

Lt. Jonathan McIntosh #657

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CALEA ref: 4.2.4 and 4.2.5



**SUMMARY OF 2022 USE OF FORCE DATA - CALEA Report<sup>7</sup>**

	White Non-Hispanic		Black Non-Hispanic		Hispanic - Latino		Other		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Firearm -Discharge</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Firearm - Point</b>	8	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	<b>18</b>
<b>CEW – Discharge</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
<b>CEW Display<sup>8</sup></b>	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	<b>3</b>
<b>Choke Hold/Neck Restraint</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Baton</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Chemical/OC</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Weaponless</b>	9	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	<b>15</b>
<b>Canine</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<i>There were 30 total use of force Incidents. Some incidents involved multiple types of force used as outlined above.</i>									
<b>TOTAL UOF</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Suspect – Non-Fatal Injury</b>	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
<b>Suspect – Fatal Injury</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Officer Injury</b>	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>2</b>
<b>Total UOF ARREST<sup>9</sup></b>	12	1	10	3	0	0	0	0	<b>26</b>
<b>Total Custodial Arrests</b>					0	0	0	0	<b>606</b>
<b>Total UOF Complaints</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>

<sup>7</sup> This table does not include animal related or administrative Use of Force reports (accidental discharge, etc).

<sup>8</sup> CEW (Conducted Electrical Weapon) Display is not a metric used in UOF reporting, but added as a reference

<sup>9</sup> These totals depict the physical Use of Force beyond pointing a firearm at an individual to gain compliance.