

Evansville Police Department



2014 Annual Web Report



"An International Accredited Law Enforcement Agency"

MISSION STATEMENT

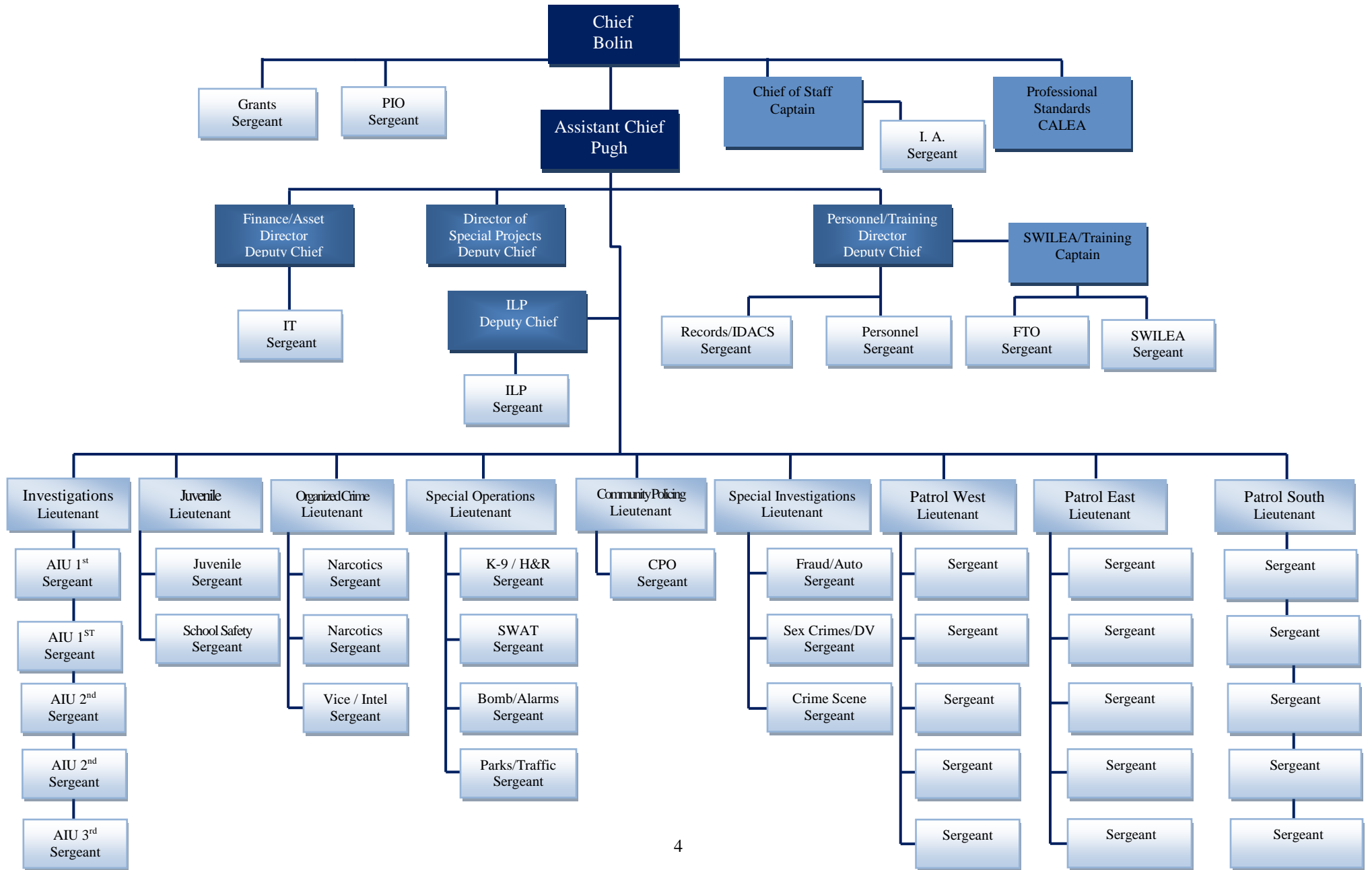
*The mission of the Evansville Police Department,
in partnership with the community,
is to improve the quality of life by
reducing the fear and incidence of crime,
to recognize and resolve problems,
and to fulfill the law enforcement needs
of the citizens of Evansville, Indiana*

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2014 at a Glance

Evansville Police Department Employees:	316 personnel – 287 Sworn Officers and 31 Civilian Employees
Service Area:	The EPD serves a population of 120,310, covering 44.6 square miles and 536 miles of city streets
Calls for Service:	169,959 total
1st Shift	65,594
2nd Shift	74,943
3rd Shift	29,422
Crime / Incident Reports Documented:	24,407
Traffic Collision Reports:	5,535
Traffic Citations Issued:	16,125
Custodial Arrests:	5,765 total
1st Shift	1,795
2nd Shift	2,594
3rd Shift	1,376



2013 – 2014 Crime Stat Report

YEAR TO DATE									
CRIME	JAN-DEC 13			JAN-DEC 14			FROM PREVIOUS YR		
	Num Reported	Num Cleared	% Cleared	Num Reported	Num Cleared	% Cleared	Number Increase/Decrease	% Increase/Decrease	
MURDER	5	0	0%	9	6	67%	4	80%	
MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0%	
RAPE	53	21	40%	71	38	54%	18	34%	
ATT RAPE	1	0	0%	4	7	175%	3	300%	
ROBBERY	185	79	43%	243	64	26%	58	31%	
AGG ASSAULT	294	191	65%	351	160	46%	57	19%	
BURGLARY	936	163	17%	1103	191	17%	167	18%	
ATT BURGLARY	61	6	10%	84	4	5%	23	38%	
LARCENY	4367	1104	25%	5738	1188	21%	1371	31%	
AUTO THEFT	497	152	31%	599	201	34%	102	21%	
ARSON	53	5	9%	67	11	16%	14	26%	
TOTAL	6452	1721	27%	8269	1870	23%	1817	28%	
STOLEN PROPERTY	JAN-DEC 13			JAN-DEC 14					
	\$5,238,385			\$6,612,576					
RECOVERED PROPERTY	\$96,921			\$2,331,297					
% OF RECOVERY	2%			35%					

2014 Use of Force Analysis

Percentage of Arrests Resulting in a Use of Force

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Arrests</u>	<u>Total Use of Force</u>	<u>Percentage of Arrests</u>
2014	5765 (-407 from 2013)	305 (-63 from 2013)	5.3% (-.7% from 2013)

The percentage of arrests requiring a “Use of Force” fell for the first time in six years. 2014 marked the lowest number of physical arrests since CALEA monitoring in 2000.

Type of Force Used

<u>Instrument Used</u>	<u>Times Used</u>	
Firearm	5	(+1 from 2013)
Straight Stick	0	(-1 from 2013)
K9	26	(-2 from 2013)
Pepperball	1	(-3 from 2013)
Taser	85	(-2 from 2013)
OC Spray	1	(-5 from 2013)
Hands/Fist/Feet	186	(-46 from 2013)

Hours of the day - Force Used

6am – 2pm	55 uses of force
3pm – 11pm	193 uses of force
Midnight – 5am	57 uses of force

Arrests by Race and Gender

<u>Race</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>Arrests</u>	
White	Male	2713	(-78 from 2013)
White	Female	1175	(-9 from 2013)
Black	Male	1448	(-178 from 2013)
Black	Female	416	(-134 from 2013)

13 other arrests for the year were for races listed as “Other”.

Use of Force/Arrests by Race and Gender

<u>Race</u>	<u>Gender</u>	<u>% of Uses of Force</u>	<u>% of Total Arrests</u>	<u>% of Arrests Force Used</u>
White	Male	54%	47%	6.1%
White	Female	9%	20%	2.2%
Black	Male	30%	25%	6.4%
Black	Female	5%	7%	3.8%
Other	Male/Female	2%	>1%	1%

Officer Involved Shootings

4 officer involved shootings (+1 from 2013)

Taser Usage

85 (-2 from 2013)

OC Spray and Pepperball Usage

1 (-5 from 2013)

K9 Usage

26 (-2 from 2013)

Impact Device Usage

1 (-3 in 2013)

Since the widespread deployment of Tasers in late 2004, the number of uses of force involving impact devices has declined significantly over the years.

Medical Treatment

- 97 subjects were seen at local hospitals as a result of a use of force, 10 were treated by jail personnel, and 26 were treated on scene by AMR personnel.
- 2014 showed an increase of 20 subjects treated at the hospital from the previous year, a decrease of 14 treated at the jail, and a decrease of 22 treated by AMR personnel.

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to review and analyze all incidents involving the use of force by officers during the 2014, and identify patterns or trends which could indicate training needs, equipment upgrades or policy modifications. This information will also be used for the Early Warning System review.

Method

The analysis was conducted by reviewing all standard Use of Force reports which were submitted during the year 2014. Evansville Police Department procedures require that in all instances where physical force is utilized, a report is made through the chain of command using this form. In each case a supervisor reviewed the use of force following the incident.

Notes of Interest

- Officers reported that 125 of the suspects upon whom force was used were under the influence of alcohol. Thirty one (31) were under the influence of illegal drugs, four (4) were under the influence of prescription medications, and eighty two (82) appeared under the influence of an unknown substance.
- Two hundred fifty eight (258) of the subjects force was used upon were males; while forty two (42) were females and the remaining five (5) were not identified by sex on the reports.
- The oldest subject force was used upon was sixty three (63); with the youngest suspect being nine (9).
- The greatest number of the use of force incidents occurred in the Patrol Division. West Sector had one hundred thirty seven (137), South Sector had eighty eight (88) and East Sector Patrol had sixty one (61).
- There was a decrease in the number of arrests in 2014 as compared to 2013 and marked a continued decrease in arrests for the seventh straight year. The number of uses of force dropped by sixty three from the previous year.

Conclusion

Although there are similarities, there is no evident pattern that would indicate a flaw in training or procedural rules of using force. The results do not indicate any patterns of unusual amounts of force being used by any one shift or sector. Considering there were 5765 arrests in 2014 and only 305 resulted in the necessity for force to be used, the statistics demonstrate that officers are using restraint and performing their duties in a professional manner. The decrease in the number of arrests in 2014 also showed a decrease in the percentage of force being used. Societal discontent with police officers appeared to increase as the year progressed, however, statistics would indicate the Evansville Police Department officers have not responded with the use of force more frequently. This analysis failed to identify any concerns relative to improper behavior on the part of any individual officer or group of officers. Based on the results of this review, there are no recommendations for changes in policy or tactics/techniques used by the officers when the necessity for force arises.

2014 Annual Pursuit Analysis

2014 Activity

Total pursuits for the year	66
Total resulting in immediate arrest	54
Total resulting in accidents	19
Total resulting in injuries (suspect)	9
Total resulting in fatality (suspect)	1
Total called off	3
Total involving Motorcycles	7
Total involving Mopeds/ATV	1
Total involving unmarked unit	1
Total involving Police Vehicle Damage	6
Average top speed - mph	55.7
Average distance - miles	2.4
Stop sticks deployed	5

Pursuits by shift

<u>1st Shift - 0600 - 1400</u>	<u>2nd Shift - 1400 - 2200</u>	<u>3rd Shift - 2200 - 0600</u>
12 (18%)	18 (27%)	36 (55%)

Note: 54 (82%) pursuits occurred between the hours of 3:00 pm and 3:00 am.

Reasons for pursuits

- Traffic Violations – 37 (56%)
- Subjects wanted for other charges – 23 (35%):
 - 14 – Felony investigations
 - 5 - HTV
 - 3 - Hit and Run
 - 1 - Misdemeanor

Race / Gender of fleeing driver

White male	28 (42%)
Black male	29 (44%)
White female	6 (9%)
Black female	1 (1%)
Hispanic male	2 (1%)

Age of fleeing driver

<18	1 (1%)
18 to 20	5 (8%)
21 to 30	27 (41%)
31 to 40	11 (17%)
41 to 50	6 (9%)
>50	5 (8%)
Unknown	11 (19%)

Notes of Interest

- In 45 of the 66 pursuits (68%), the driver of the fleeing vehicle was found to be wanted or driving illegally.
- In 23 of the 66 pursuits (35%), the driver of the fleeing vehicle had been drinking or taking drugs prior to the pursuit.
- An average pursuit in 2014 would have involved a male between the ages of 21 to 40, that would have been pulled over for a traffic violation. The time would be between 3:00pm and 3:00am. The driver of this vehicle will have been drinking, be wanted on some type of warrant or be driving illegally. The average speed of the pursuit would reach 55.7 mph and travel 2.4 miles. The pursuit would not end in an accident. The driver would be arrested on scene.

Summary

All officers on the department received training in Emergency Vehicle Operations in 2014. All pursuits during 2014 have been reviewed by a supervisor and determined to have fell within the guidelines established by the Evansville Police Department.

Internal Affairs Complaints

Informal Complaints

The Internal Affairs Unit processed seventeen (17) informal complaints in 2014. The complaints involved a total of twenty two (22) counts. Two (2) of the seventeen complaints had at least one count sustained. Five (5) complaints were non-sustained, four (4) were unfounded and six (6) were exonerated.

Formal Complaints

Internal Affairs investigated eight (6) formal complaints during 2014. Two (2) of the formal complaints were sustained. Two (2) complaints was non-sustained, three (3) were found to be exonerated, and one (1) was withdrawn.

Complaint Inquiries

Another sixty one (61) informal complaints were reported, but were handled directly by the Internal Affairs supervisor as the complaints were more of an inquiry by nature. These included complaints about traffic citations and complaints about arrests; to which the complainants were advised these were matters for the court and not Internal Affairs. The use of the body cameras were instrumental in disproving or sustaining many of the complaints, and played a large role in my opinion for reducing the number of complaints.