



2017

UT System Police Use of Force Report



University of Texas System Police
Office of the Director of Police
4/4/2017

Summary

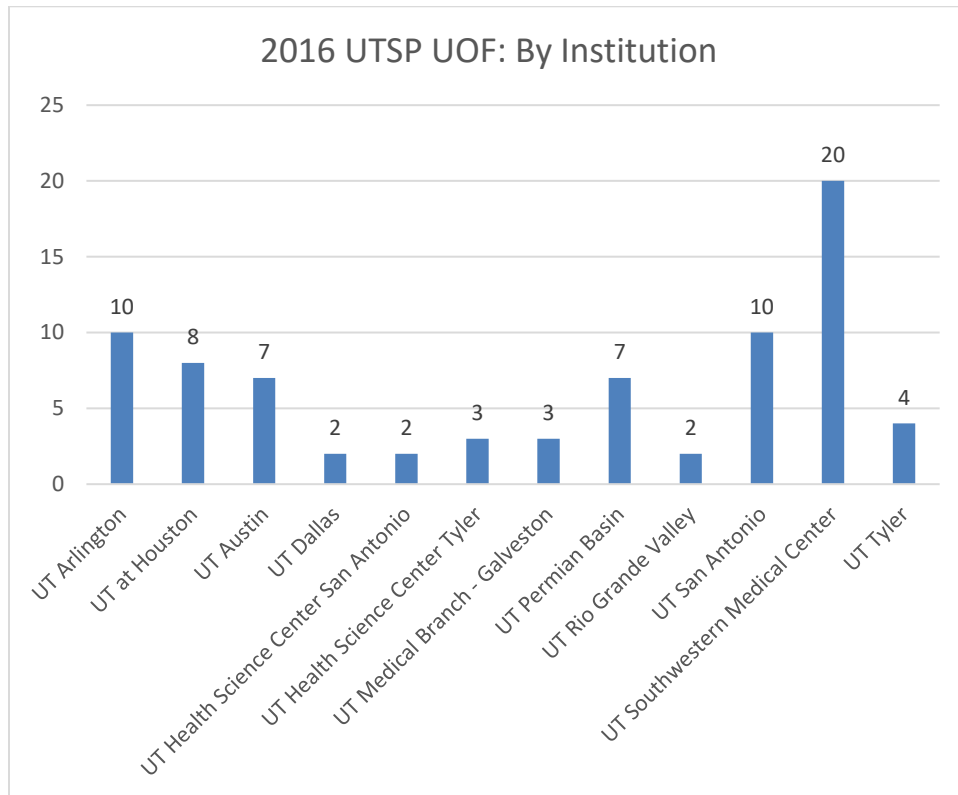
During the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, UT System Police Officers encountered 78 situations that required the use of force above the level of command presence, verbal commands and low level handcuffing techniques. This represents a 16% decrease from the 2015 Use of Force Reports.

The 78 situations involved the uses of force against 91 individual subjects, a 11% decrease from the 2015 report of 101 subjects. An average of 2.23 officers were involved in uses of force against an average of 1.17 subjects. The largest number of officers involved in one event was seven, and the largest number of subjects involved was four. The average age of officers involved in uses of force events was 36.67 (versus 37.9 for 2015). The youngest officer was 21 years of age and the oldest was 64 years old. The average age of the subjects was 33.29 (versus 26.46 in 2015) with 64 years old as the oldest. Four juveniles (two 13 years of age (YOA), one 14 YOA and one 15 YOA) were subjects of uses of force. Twenty-two percent of uses of force situations involved an Emergency Detention of the subject(s) (15 total in 2016) which is the same amount from the 2015 report.

	2016	2015	2014	2013
Use of Force – Incidents	78	93	109	63
Taser Use or Exhibition	12	11	8	2
Pepper Spray Use of Exhibition	2	3	1	0
Baton Use or Exhibition	0	0	1	0
Empty Hand Tactics	48	47	78	54
Exhibit Firearm	17	26	20	6
Use of Firearm	1	0	1	1

Institution

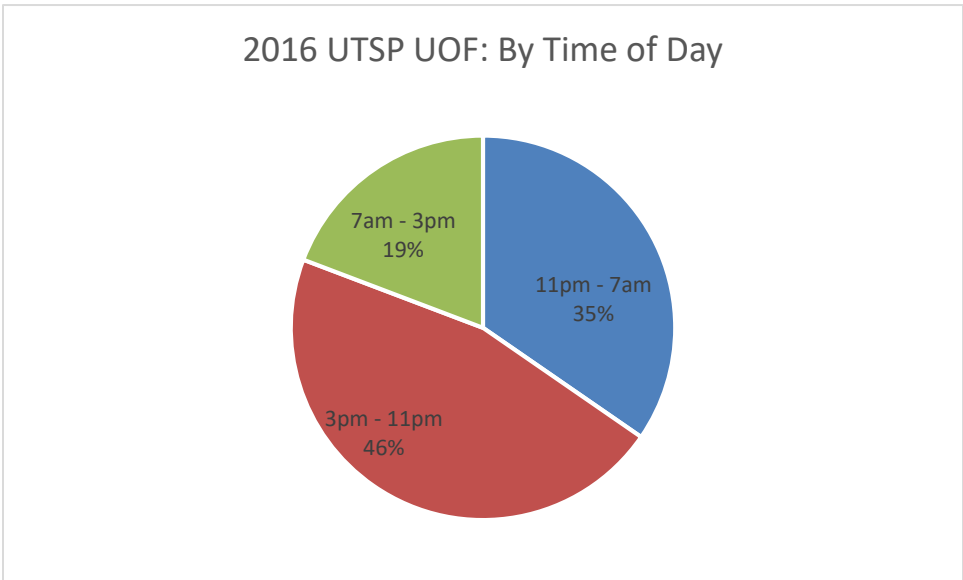
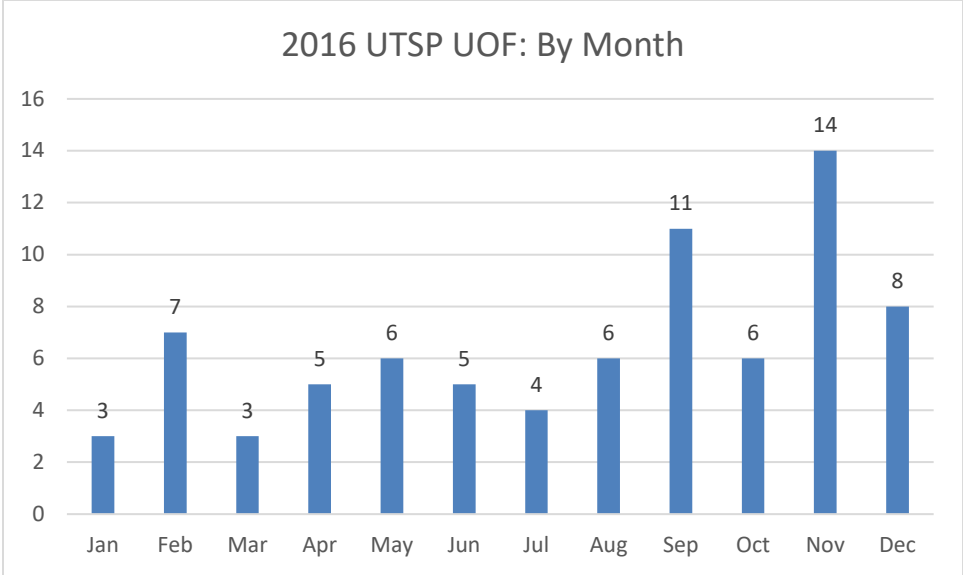
Demographically by campus, 26% of all uses of force occurred at UT Southwestern Medical Center with 20 incidents. UT San Antonio and UT Arlington each had ten use of force incidents. UT Houston had eight use of force events, UT Austin had seven and UT Permian Basin had six.



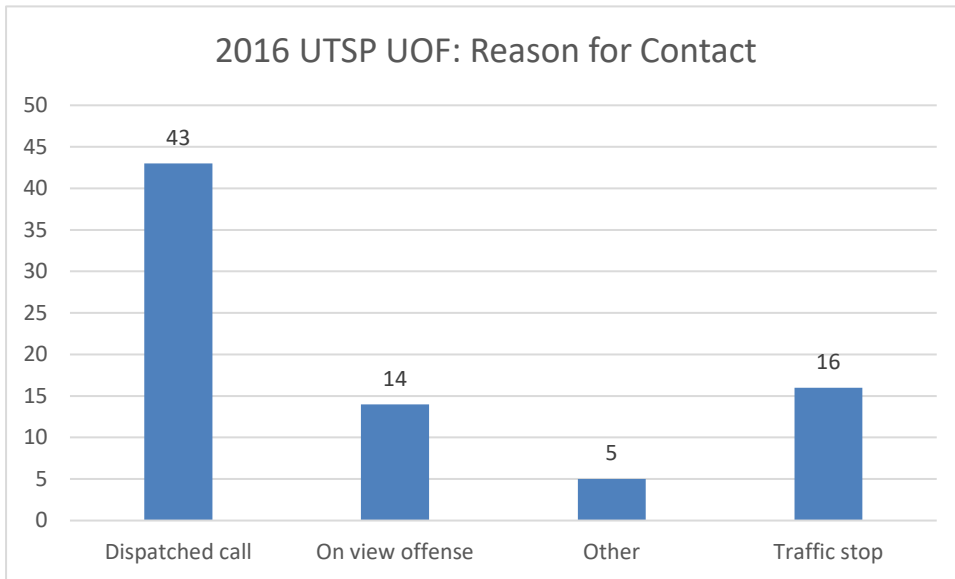
Date & Time

The majority of uses of force by University of Texas System Police (UTSP) officers in 2016 occurred in November (total of 14) compared to March (total of 15) in 2015. September and December had the next most occurrences of uses of force with 11 and 8 respectively. There were seven uses of force in February 2016.

The majority of uses of force occurred between the hours of 3pm to 11pm at 46%, an increase from 2015 at 6%. The 11pm to 7am shift saw 35% of the uses of force (compared to 36% in 2015) followed by 19% for the hours between 7am to 3pm (compared to 24% in 2015).



Incident Conditions

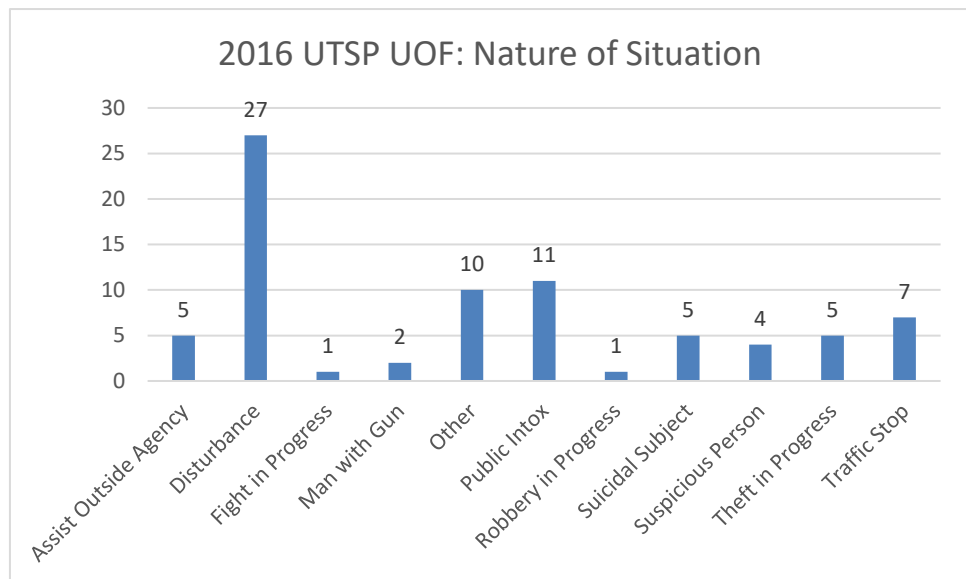


The reason for the contact that brought the officer and the suspects together varied. In 55% of the reports, the incident was classified as a “Dispatched Call” in which the officer was assigned a call via the radio or telephone. Eighteen percent of officer/subject contacts occurred when the officer directly saw the event unfold, which is classified as “On-view Offense/Incident” (14 total in 2016, compared to 24 in 2015).

Events classified as “Traffic Stop” accounted for 21% or 16 incidents of all uses of force (a similar percentage of 19% in 2015). “Other” (various different events) made up 6% of reported uses of force.

When classifying the nature of the situation in which uses of force occurred, there were several factors involved. “Disturbance”, “Public Intoxication” and “Other” accounted for 35%, 14% and 13% respectively concerning the nature of the situation (27,

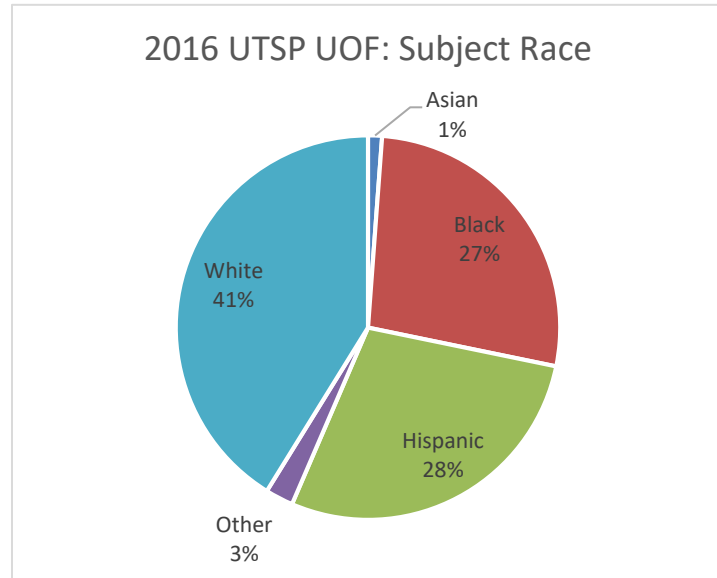
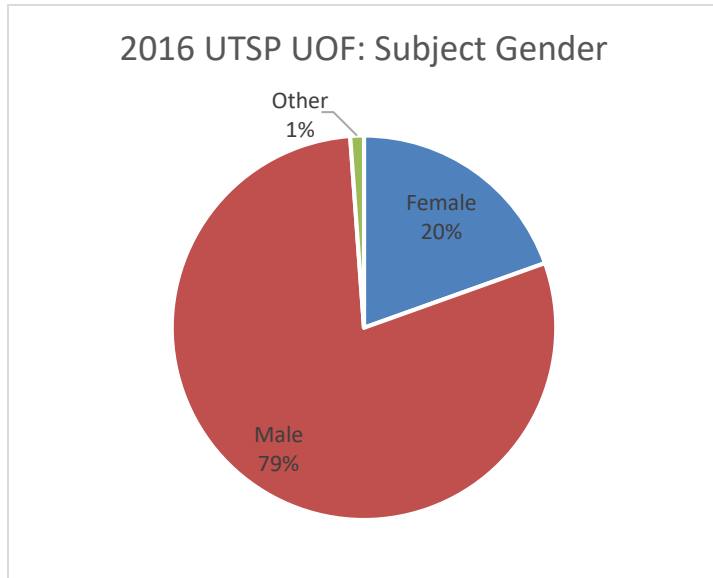
11 and 10). Other incident conditions where officers used force included suspicious persons, theft in progress and traffic stops. These three categories combined accounted for 20% of all uses of force in 2016. Seven percent of uses of force events were classified as assist outside law enforcement agency where UT System Police officers assisted another



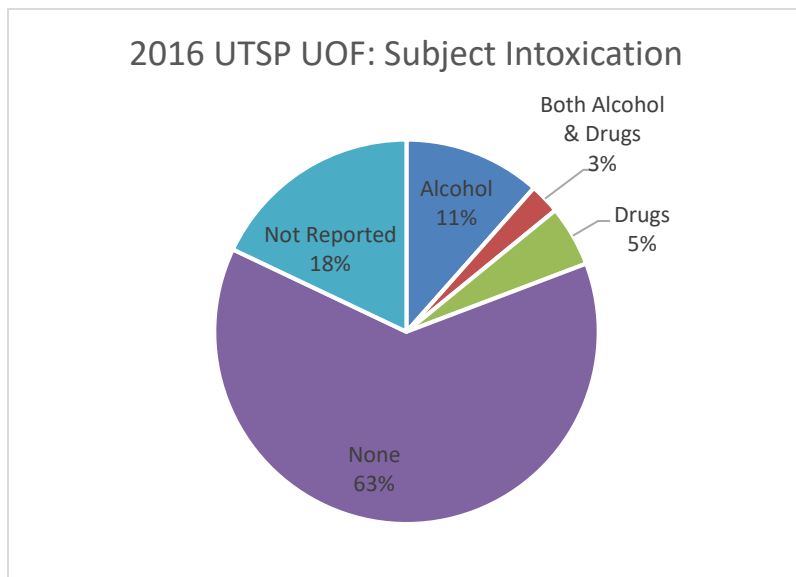
law enforcement agency with a situation that required a use of force. Thirteen percent of uses of force were classified as “Other” to include direct assistance of medical personnel in an effort to restrain an out of control patient (all of which occurred at the medical campuses). Six percent of situations officers were faced with a suicidal subject. There was one dog attack against an officer in 2016. In two incidents, a knife was used to threaten officers. In one incident officers were dispatched to a “man with a gun”; however, it turned out to be

movie props used during a patient visit at a medical campus. In one incident, a gun was recovered during a traffic stop where force was used to effect the arrest; however, the gun was not pointed at the officers.

Subject Demographics



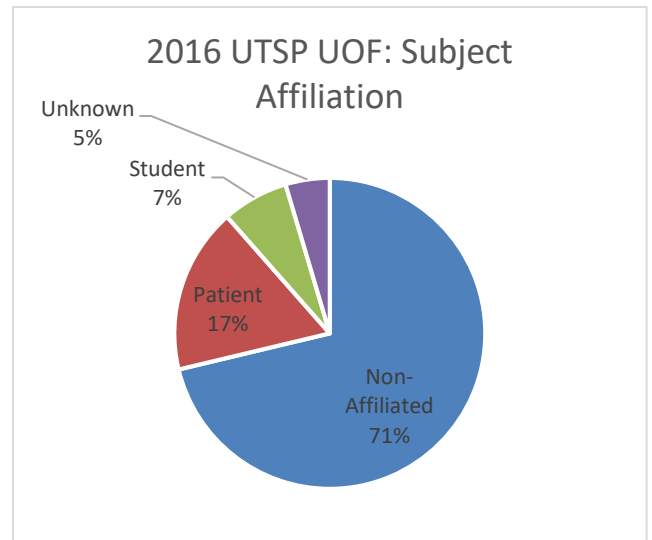
In 2016, 79% of all subjects involved in uses of force situations by UTSP officers were male. This is a 4% increase from 2015. Female subjects accounted for 20% of events which is a decrease of 5% over last year. When classifying subjects by ethnicity, 41% of subjects were white, 28% were Hispanic, 27% were black.



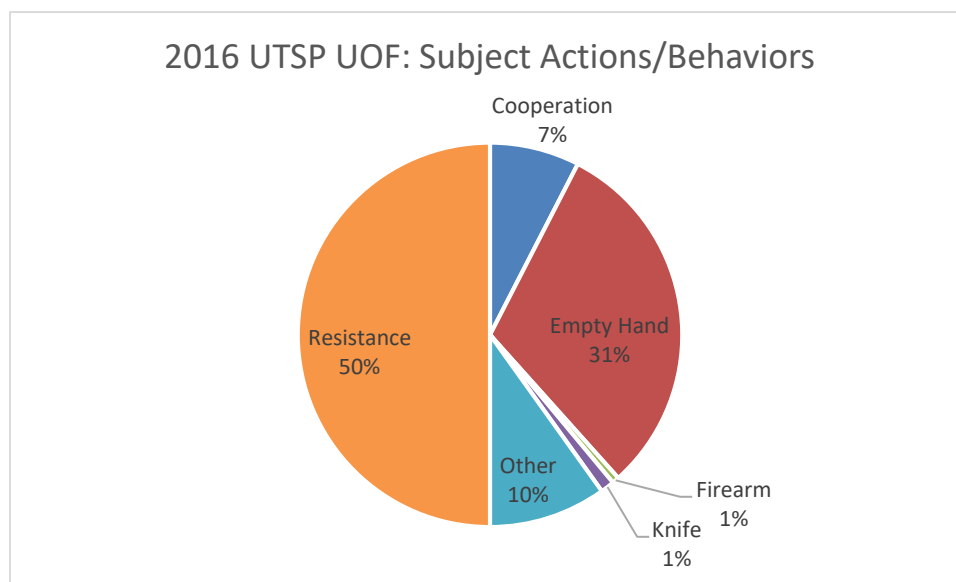
During use of force events, 11% of the subjects were under the influence of alcohol when they encountered UTSP officers in 2016. Another 5% were under the influence of drugs/controlled substances and 3% were under the influence of both drugs and alcohol; meaning that nearly 19% of the force incidents involved subjects who were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both. This is in contrast to the 2015 report where 26% of incidents subjects were under the influence of drugs, alcohol or both. In 63% of force incidents, the

subject(s) were not under the influence of drugs or alcohol. In 18% of the reports the use of drugs/alcohol was not indicated or documented.

When analyzing affiliation of subjects in use of force situations, 71% were classified as “Non-Affiliated” with the institution, an increase of 21% over last year. Seventeen percent of subjects were patients, all of whom were at the medical campuses. Only 7% were classified as students. Five percent of the reports did not indicate the affiliation of the subject on the report and were labeled as “Unknown”.



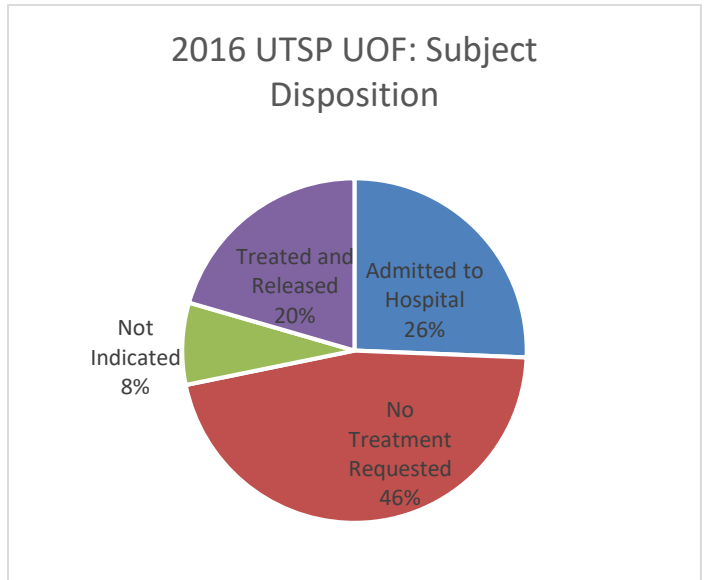
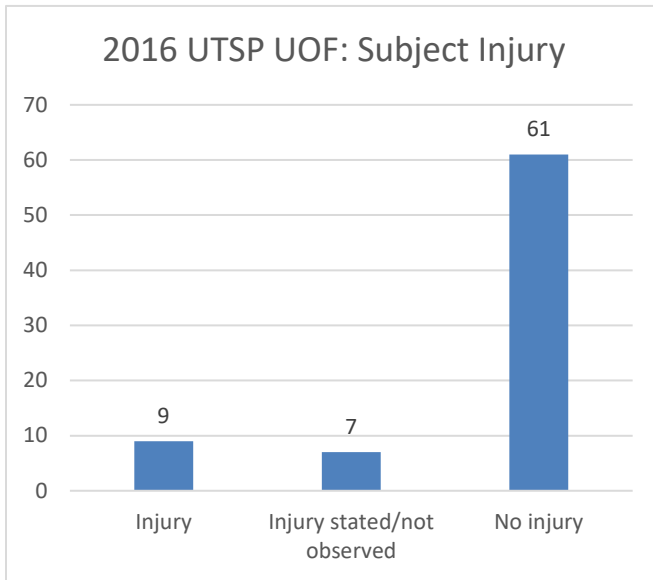
Subject Actions/Behaviors



A total of 172 separate actions or behaviors exhibited by the 91 subjects were documented in 2016. This is a 9% decrease in the number of subject actions and an 11% decrease in the number of subjects from 2015. Most of the actions took place in combinations where the subject exhibited two or more actions/behaviors together. Fifty percent of the time, subjects exhibited resistance to the officer, either through

verbal resistance, passive resistance or both. Examples of passive resistance include dropping to the ground or using body weight to counter the officer’s actions. In 31% of the incidents, empty hand resistance was used by the subject towards the officer(s). Examples of these actions include pulling away, pushing away or hitting, kicking and biting the officer. No subjects attempted to disarm a UTSP officer in 2016.

Subject Injuries

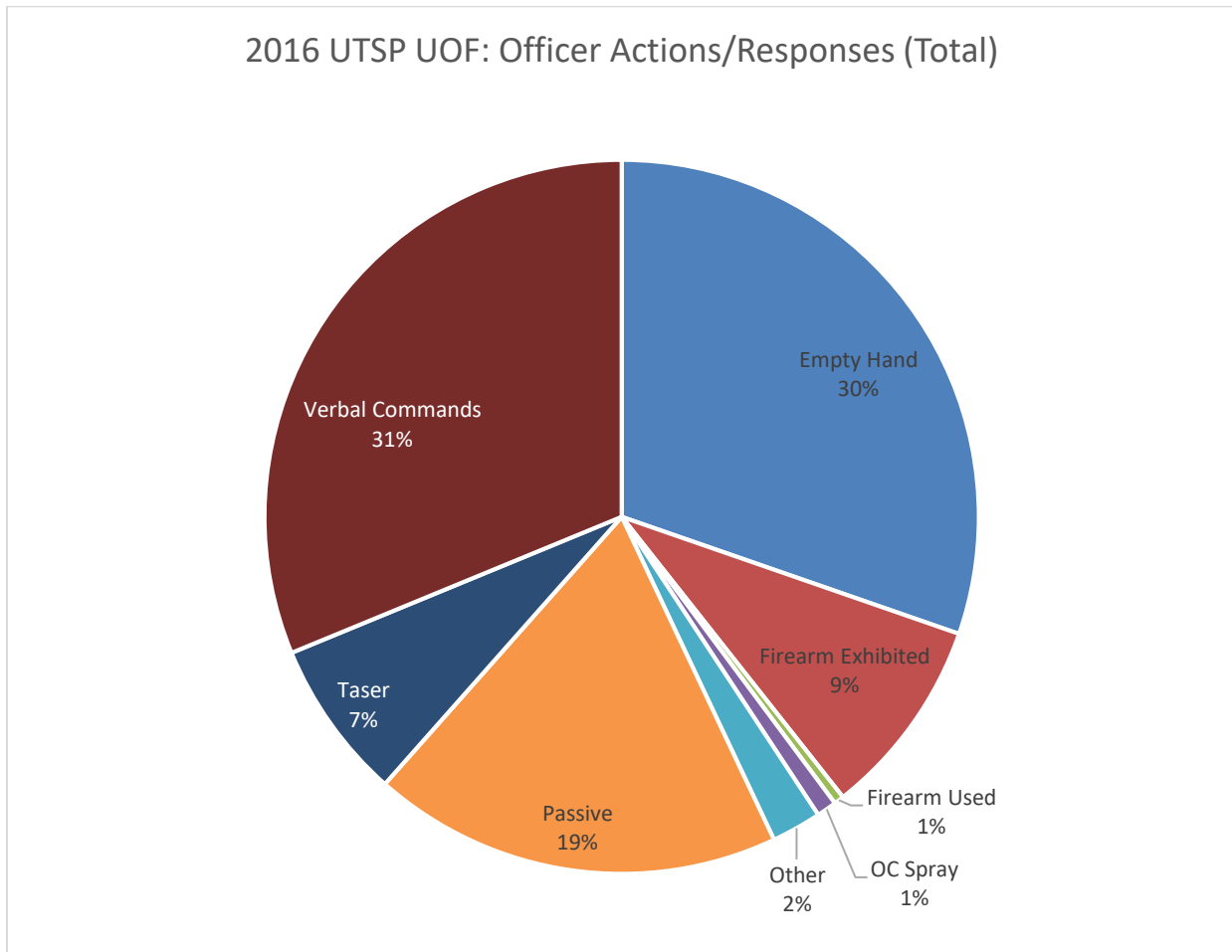


In 9% (7 total) of the use of force reports, an injury was complained of by the subject(s); however, no injury was observed by the officers involved. In 2016, there were nine actual injuries sustained by the subject during the uses of force event (12% of all events). This is a 3% decrease of injuries from 2015.

There was no treatment required for subject(s) in 46% of use of force events (versus 50% in 2015). 26% of subjects required hospitalization, all due to an involuntary mental health commitment. Twenty percent of subjects (13) were treated and released at the scene. It should be noted that in 8% of the use of force reports submitted (6) the disposition of the subject was not indicated in the report..

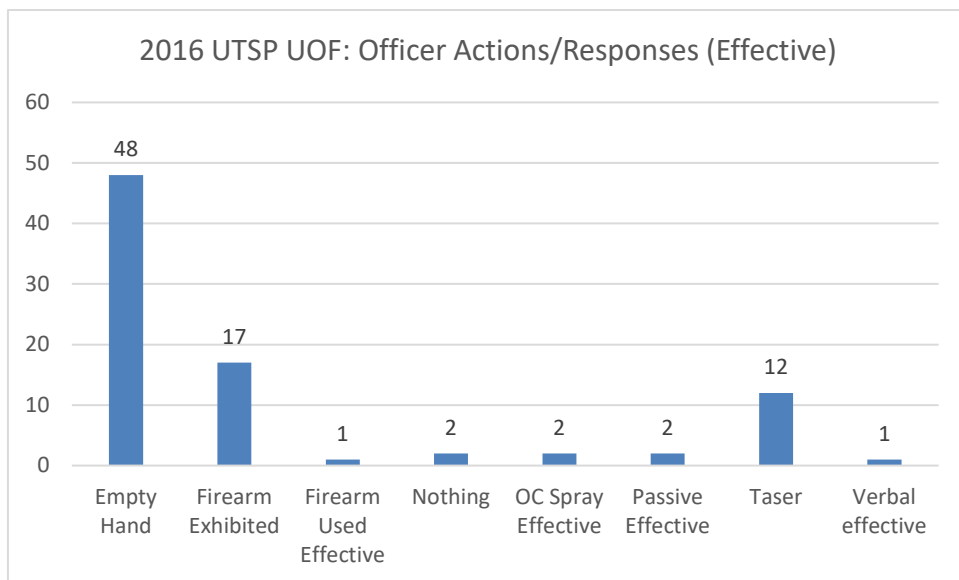
Officer Actions/Responses

A total of 221 separate actions/responses exhibited by the 174 involved officers were documented in 2016. That is a decrease of 18% in officer actions/responses from 2015 and a decrease of 6% of total number of officers involved from 2015 (186 officers). Most of the actions took place in combinations where the officer utilized two or more actions together.



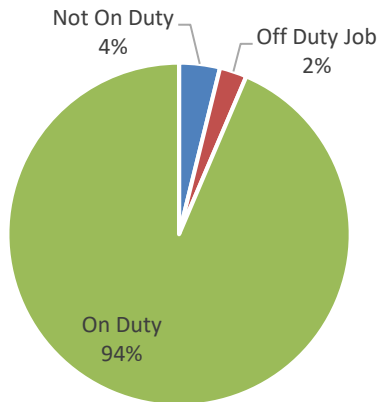
Ineffective Responses: One hundred-thirty six of the force option responses selected by officers proved ineffective in gaining compliance from the subject(s), which is a 9% decrease from 2015. Ineffective Verbal Commands accounted for 54% of these. Examples of this include officers ordering the subject to comply, to put their hands behind their back, to stop resisting, etc. Passive techniques (use of bare hands to guide or hold) were ineffective in 29% of reports. Empty hand techniques (such as arm bars, pressure points & takedowns or striking techniques such as brachial stun or other strikes to key motor points) were ineffective in 14% of events. There were no deployments of an impact weapon in 2016. Tasers were ineffective in 3% of all use of force situations.

Effective Responses: UTSP officers took 85 separate actions that resulted in effective force responses within the Use of Force Report situations. An Empty Hand technique was the most common uses of force and was effective in 63% of events. These techniques include arm bars, pressure points and takedowns or striking techniques such as the brachial



individual. Twenty three percent of the time an exhibition of a firearm by the officer(s) proved effective in gaining compliance from the subject(s). These mainly occurred during high risk events such as a “felony traffic stop” type incident. Actual use of OC Spray was effective in two use of force incidents (1%). There were 12 events where the display of an Electronic Control Device (Taser) or the actual use of a Taser by officers proved effective in gaining compliance from the subject(s). In one situation, a firearm was discharged towards an aggressive, attacking dog, but the dog was not injured.

2016 UTSP UOF: Duty Status



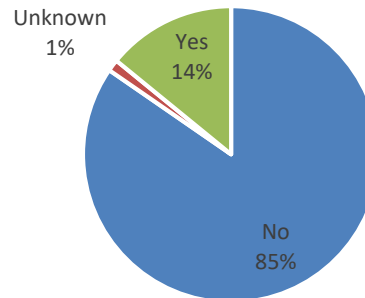
Officer Involvement; Duty Status

In 94% of the reports, UTSP Officers were on-duty at the time of the use of force events. In three incidents (4% of total), UTSP officers were off-duty when uses of force was used. In 2% of incidents (2 total) UTSP officers were working off-duty jobs. No events occurred while an officer was engaged in an overtime event on campus.

Officer Injuries

In 2016, 11 officers (14%) were injured as a result of the use of force events, versus 10 in 2015. No officers were hospitalized due to their injuries as recorded in the narrative portion of the DP-54.

2016 UTSP UOF: Officer Injured



Found Reasonable by Chief

In 100% of the use of force cases, UTSP Chiefs/Command Staff found that the uses of force by the officer(s) was reasonable.

Conclusion

The following conclusions can be made:

- The UTSP Academy and Training Division will continue to assess the use of force training provided to officers against the real world experience reflected in this report. Training will be adjusted and modified accordingly.
- This report will be distributed in full to all institution Chiefs of Police and their command staffs as well as all institution Police Department training officers.