



SALEM POLICE DEPARTMENT 2022 USE OF FORCE REPORT

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SALEM POLICE DEPARTMENT

2022 USE OF FORCE REPORT

BACKGROUND | PURPOSE & DEFINITION

The Salem Police Department is an accredited agency through the Oregon Accreditation Alliance and has been an accredited agency since 2007. Accreditation provides a method of measuring the performance and accountability of police agencies. Every standard within accreditation is intended to make an agency more professional, while at the same time improving its service and transparency to the community. Accreditation provides external audit and oversight of all policies and procedures.

The Department's use of force is guided by policy and directives, as well as state and federal law. The standards for use of force are based on the totality of circumstances from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, the moment force was used. Often, these events can be tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving. Decisions or action taken by a member of the department will be based on the recognition that we value the sanctity of human life and the inherent dignity of every person. Members should also apply the tenets of Procedural Justice as part of their decision-making process when reasonable and appropriate in the given situation.

The annual report provides the Chief of Police and the Command Staff an opportunity to review the cumulative actions of the Department's sworn personnel regarding overall use of force. The annual use of force analysis is conducted to review trends in police use of force by Salem Police Department officers and assist the Chief of Police and the Command Staff to identify necessary changes to directives, procedures, training, and supervisory or administrative practices regarding use of force.

Physical force is defined as any use of a firearm (from pointing a firearm for compliance up to discharge), Taser (from pointing a Taser for compliance up to discharge), Oleoresin Capsicum spray (OC), active physical countermeasures or strikes, a K9 bite, any physical force or other equipment applied on a subject to control the subject's actions. For the purposes of this report, the use of force does not include mere officer presence, verbal commands, passive contact, or routine, unresisted handcuffing techniques. Any incidents of force involving police vehicles, such as the use of Pursuit Intervention Techniques, are included in the Department's annual vehicular Pursuit Report and are not included in this analysis.

Department Policy 4.01 Law Enforcement Operations, outlines use of force in Section XV and details various aspects of employing force during an officer's duties. Additionally, the following department directives provide supporting direction and guidance on the various aspects of the use of force:

- *Directive 5.03 Use of Weapons*
- *Directive 5.05 OC Spray and Impact Weapons*
- *Directive 5.06 Taser Use*
- *Directive 4.14 Police Incidents Involving Death or Life-threatening Injuries*
- *Directive 8.40 Supervisory Review Report*
- *Forms Control No. 267 Use of Force Report*

THE CITY OF SALEM | COMMUNITY DESCRIPTION

The city of Salem, capital of the State of Oregon, has 177,723 residents with a sworn officer ratio of 1.1 officers per 1,000 citizens. The Salem Police Department provides public safety services in two counties, as its 49.45 square miles encompass Marion County on the east side of the Willamette River and west into Polk County.

Census information listed below from [US Census](#) for 2021 (estimate retrieved February 10, 2022). 2021 is the most recent demographic data.

City Demographics

Race	2022
White	75.3%
Black/African American	1.4%
Asian	3.3%
Other/Unknown	7.0%
Native American or Native Alaskan	1.0%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	1.8%
Two or more races	10.2%
Hispanic (Ethnicity)	22.4%

According to the American Community Survey, the federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. Hispanics or Latinos may be of any race; thus, demographic reporting is separated into a category of ethnicity and is included within the listed race categories. The statistical analysis in this report follows the same format.

2022 IN BRIEF | YEAR-TO-YEAR COMPARISONS

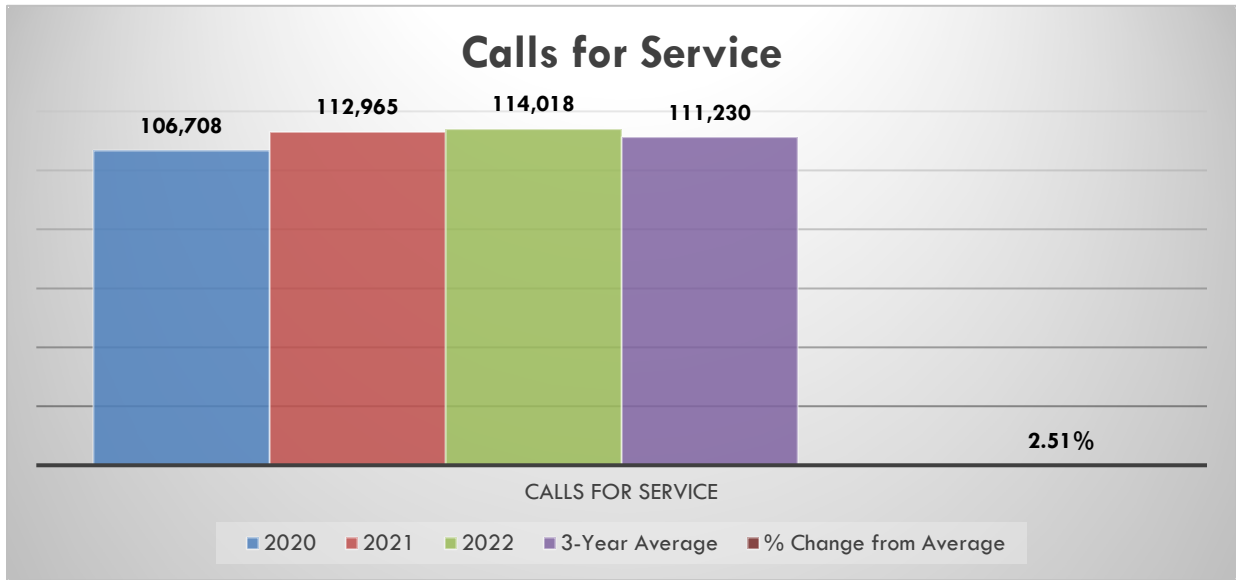
In 2022, 697 use of force reports were completed by officers. The number reflects a decrease of 9.36%, or 72 fewer incidents, when compared to the three-year average. Overall, the department responded to 114,018 calls for service, resulting in 6,352 persons arrested in 2022. Correspondingly, use of force incidents represented 0.0061% of all police calls for service and 11% of all arrests in 2022. Thus, force was applied by officers approximately six times out of every 1000 calls for service and 11% of the time officers were effecting an arrest.

Table 1

Year	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Use of Force Incidents by Year	775	835	697	769	-9.36%
Case Numbers Assigned	31,353	28,650	28,732	29,578.3	-2.86%
Arrests	7,372	6,444	6,352	6,722.7	-5.51%
Calls for Service	106,708	112,965	114,018	111,230.3	2.51%

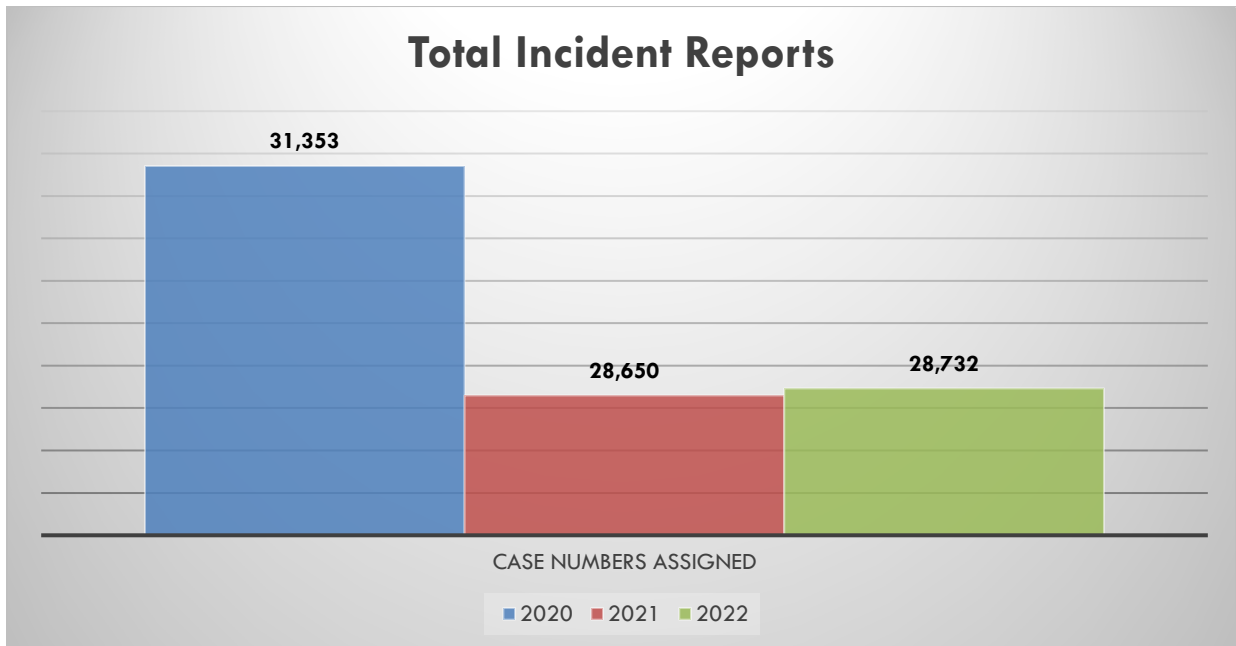
Each use of force incident is documented on a report in the records management system. When force is used, each officer involved in the use of force completes a report.

Graph 1



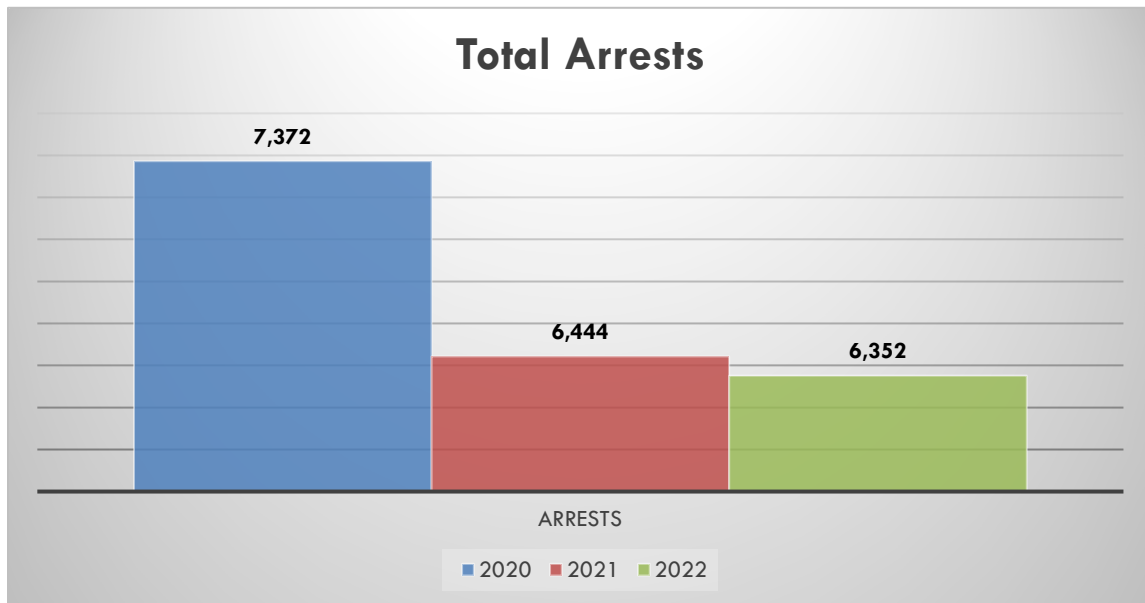
When a community member calls Willamette Valley Communications Center (WVCC), the dispatch center, and a Salem Police officer responds, a call for service is generated. A sequence number is assigned to track the call, the officer responding, and the disposition of the incident.

Graph 2



Salem Police officers create an Incident Report on any incident that contains information about a potential suspect, bias information, information related to a crime, or an incident involving use of force by an officer.

Graph 3



Salem Police officers write a report each time a person is arrested. The report documents the arrest, any use of force, and the elements of any crime. As noted in Table 1, force was applied by officers in approximately 11% of the 6,352 arrests in 2022.

Table 2

Use of Force Complaints by Year					
	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Use of Force Incidents	775	835	697	769.0	-9.36%
Citizen complaints	5	2	1	2.7	-62.50%
Internal complaints	1	3	0	1.3	-100.00%
Findings					
Unfounded	1	0	0	0.3	-100.00%
No findings	2	0	0	0.7	-100.00%
Exonerated	3	4	1	2.7	-62.50%
Sustained	0	1	0	0.3	-100.00%

There was one formal use of force complaint received and investigated by the Professional Standards Unit in 2022. The complaint investigation resulted in exoneration of the officer, meaning the incident occurred, but the use of force was within department directives and policies.

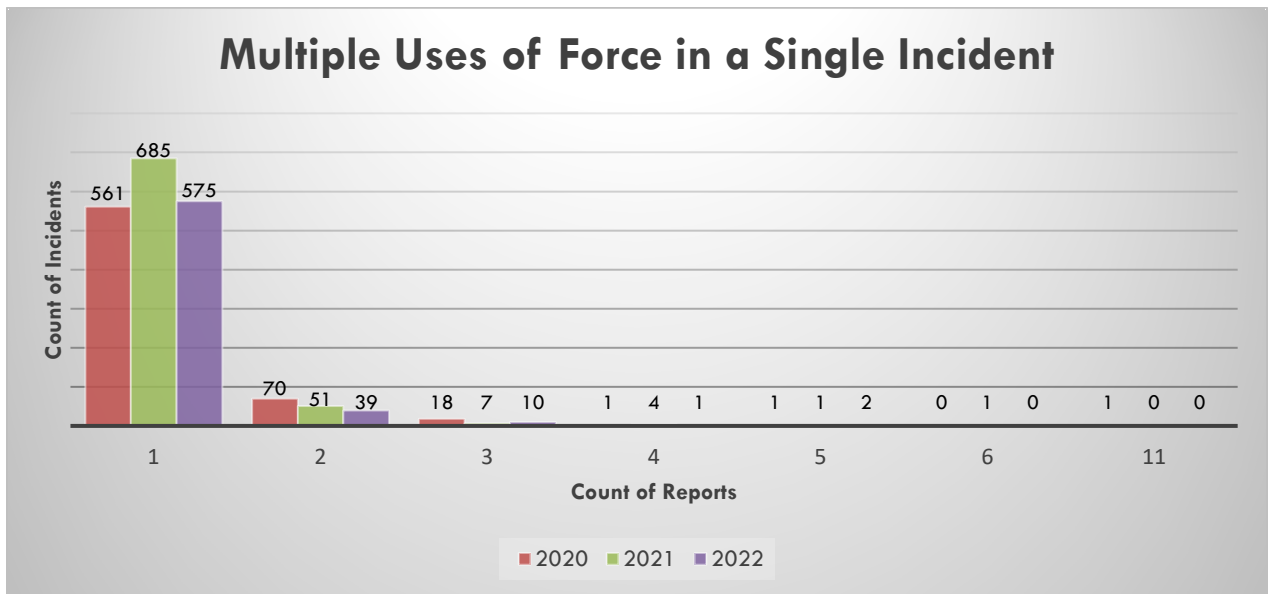
The complaint process is guided by *Directive 2.01 Complaint Reception and Investigative Procedures*.

Table 3

Multiple Uses of Force in a Single Incident					
Use of Force Reports	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
1	561	685	575	607.0	-5.27%
2	70	51	39	53.3	-26.88%
3	18	7	10	11.7	-14.29%
4	1	4	1	2.0	-50.00%
5	1	1	2	1.3	50.00%
6	0	1	0	0.3	-100.00%
11	1	0	0	0.3	-100.00%

During a single incident a use of force may have been attempted or applied to multiple individuals. For example, if force was applied to three subjects in one incident, the incident would require officers to complete three use of force reports, one for every subject force was applied to.

Graph 4



When compared with the previous year and the three-year average, the number of incidents where force was applied to multiple subjects during a single incident decreased in 2022.

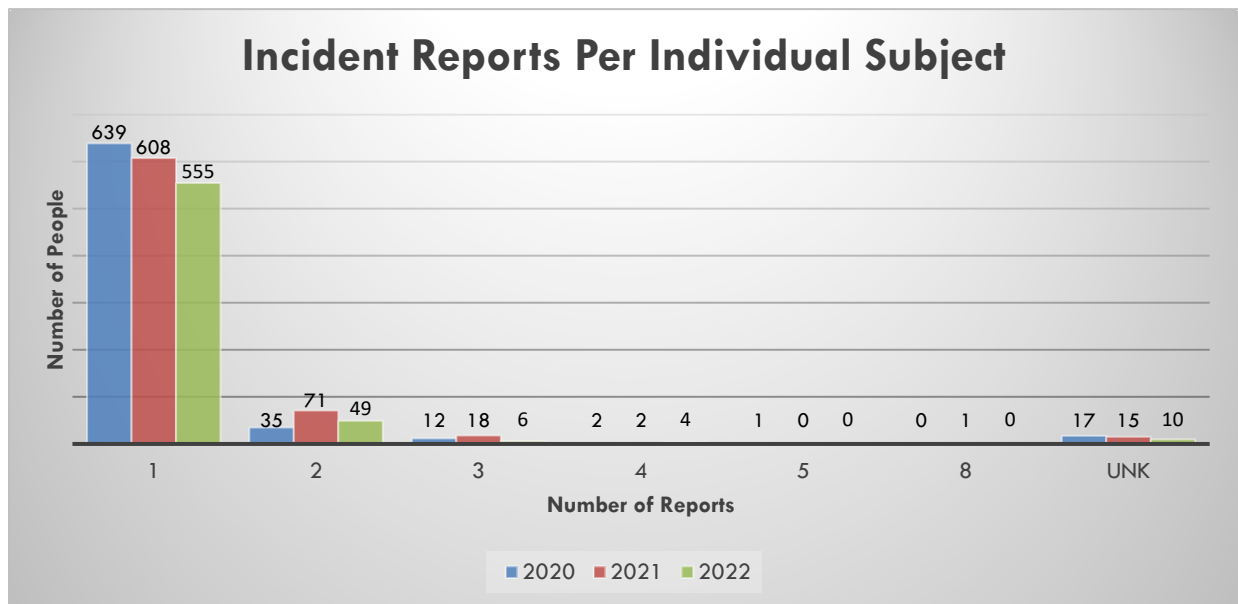
Table 4

Incident Reports Per Individual Subject					
# of Incidents	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
1	639	608	555	600.7	-7.60%
2	35	71	49	51.7	-5.16%
3	12	18	6	12.0	-50.00%
4	2	2	4	2.7	50.00%
5	1	0	0	0.3	-100.00%
8	0	1	0	0.3	-100.00%
UNK	17	15	10	14.0	-28.57%

The Salem Police Department tracks how many use of force incidents a subject in the community is involved with. If force was applied to the same subject during separate incidents within the year, that would be indicated in Table 4. For example, six different subjects were involved in three use of force incidents in 2022.

The UNK category involves uses of force against subjects who have not been identified, i.e., force was used to effect an arrest, but the subject escaped prior to the arrest.

Graph 5



In 2022, there was a 7.6 % reduction in force applied to subjects who were involved in one use of force during the year.

INCIDENT REVIEW | UNDERSTANDING THE PROCESS

The department conducts reviews of all use of force incidents. Use of force reports completed by officers are reviewed by supervisors before final approval. Additionally, a Supervisor After-Action Review, which is a more detailed force review, is required to be completed if three or more Taser cycles are used during a force incident, if a police K9 incident results in a bite, or if any known or alleged injury to a subject in custody occurs from a use of force. Full details of all incidents where a Supervisor After-Action Review is required are listed within Directive 8.40.

Lists of all Use of Force reports are distributed by the Police Records Section to the Applied Tactics Review Board. Proper application of the use of force or documentation of the force used are addressed by department supervisors in a variety of ways, including informal training and counseling, structured remedial training, and/or referral to the Professional Standards Unit for investigation.

The Professional Standards and Training Lieutenant chairs the Applied Tactics Review Board. *Department Directive 5.05 OC Spray & Impact Weapons* (Section V) describes the duties of the board members, which includes reviewing incidents and making recommendations regarding training, tactics, equipment, and department mandates concerning force. In addition to the supervisor who approves the written Use of Force report, each use of force incident is reviewed by members of the Applied Tactics Review Board, at a minimum. Training and report writing deficiencies are identified by Board members and routed to the Professional Standards and Training Lieutenant. If an incident requires further analysis, a full Board review is conducted.

In accordance with Senate Bill 111, use of force incidents related to the intentional use of deadly physical force or an in-custody death involving department members will result in three investigations: A criminal investigation by an outside law enforcement agency; a civil investigation by the city of Salem Legal Department; and an investigation by the Professional Standards and Training Section. In addition, the Salem Police Department reports all qualifying incidents in this category to the Attorney General's Office. The criteria for this level of investigation and review are based on the intent to use deadly force, not the success or failure of the intended force.

In 2022, Salem Police officers were subjects of four officer-involved-shootings that were investigated by the Oregon State Police and their partner investigators. Of the four officer-involved-shootings, three resulted in the death of the individual and one resulted in no injury to the individual.

The department conducts a Critical Incident Review Board after the grand jury process concludes in any incident involving death or life-threatening injuries. The Applied Tactics Review Board analyzes each incident as part of the Critical Incident Review Board. The board submits their findings to the Chief of Police to ensure executive-level review of the incident. Section IV Mandatory Follow-Up of *Directive 4.14 Police Incidents Involving Death or Life-threatening Injuries* outlines the review process, which includes review of the performance effectiveness of the department and its personnel, the use of resources, and recommendations for changes in policy, procedure, and/or training.

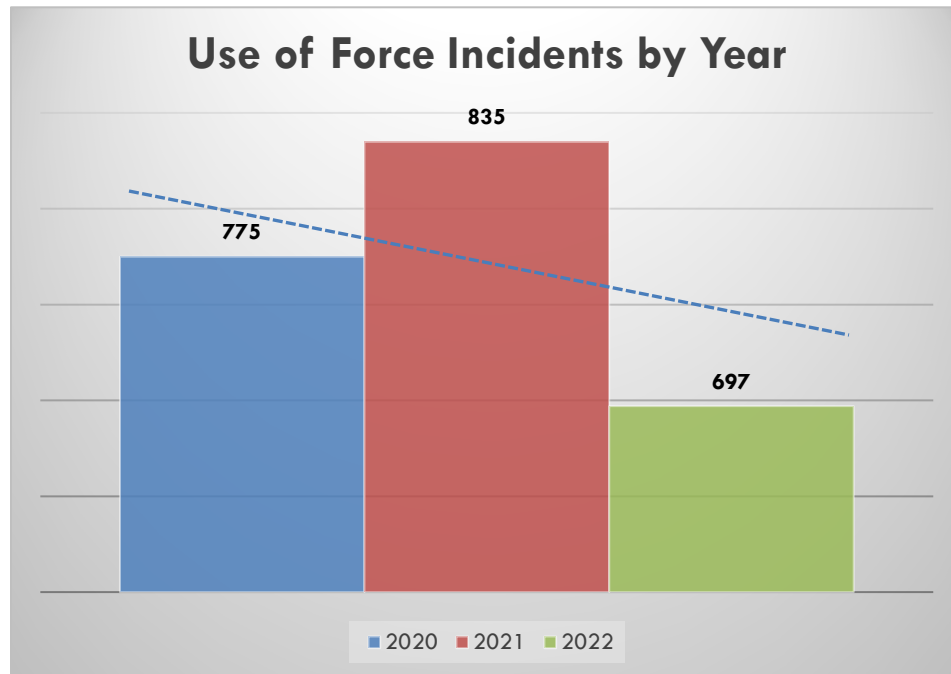
In 2022, there were reviews conducted on three of the aforementioned officer-involved-shootings per department directive. A review of the fourth officer-involved-shooting will be conducted after all open court proceedings are complete.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS | PRESENTATION OF THE DATA

USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS 2020-2022

Graph 6 presents the number of use of force incidents for years 2020 through 2022. The graph indicates a decline in the number of use of force incidents when compared to the previous year and when compared with the three-year average.

Graph 6



2022 had a total of 697 use of force incidents, which reflects a decrease of 138 incidents when compared to the previous year.

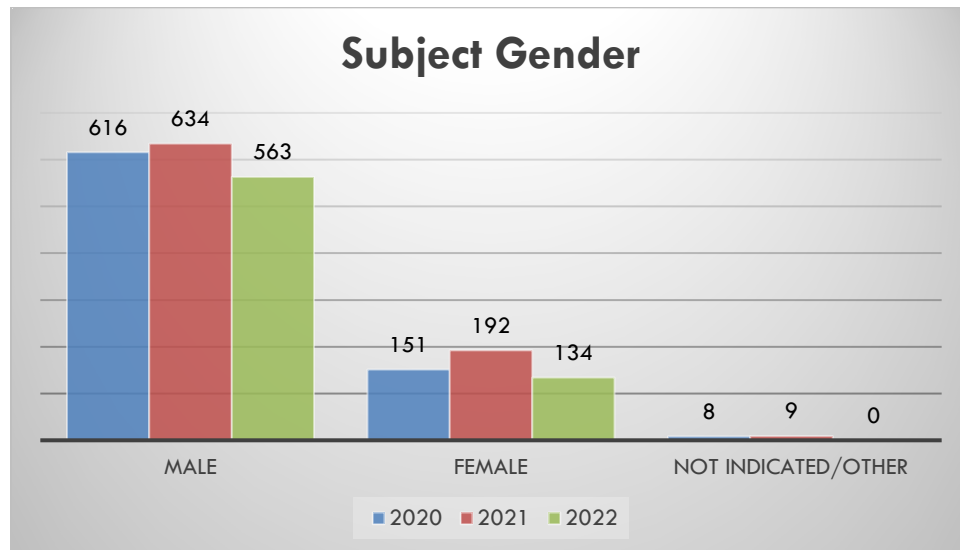
INCIDENTS BY GENDER

Table 5

Subject Gender					
	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Male	616	634	563	604.3	-6.84%
Female	151	192	134	159.0	-15.72%
Not indicated/other	8	9	0	5.7	-100.00%

The gender of the subject is tracked when force is applied by officers. Table 5 and Graph 7 show the identified gender of those subjects who were involved in a use of force incident.

Graph 7



The data indicates that males are more likely to be involved in use of force incidents.

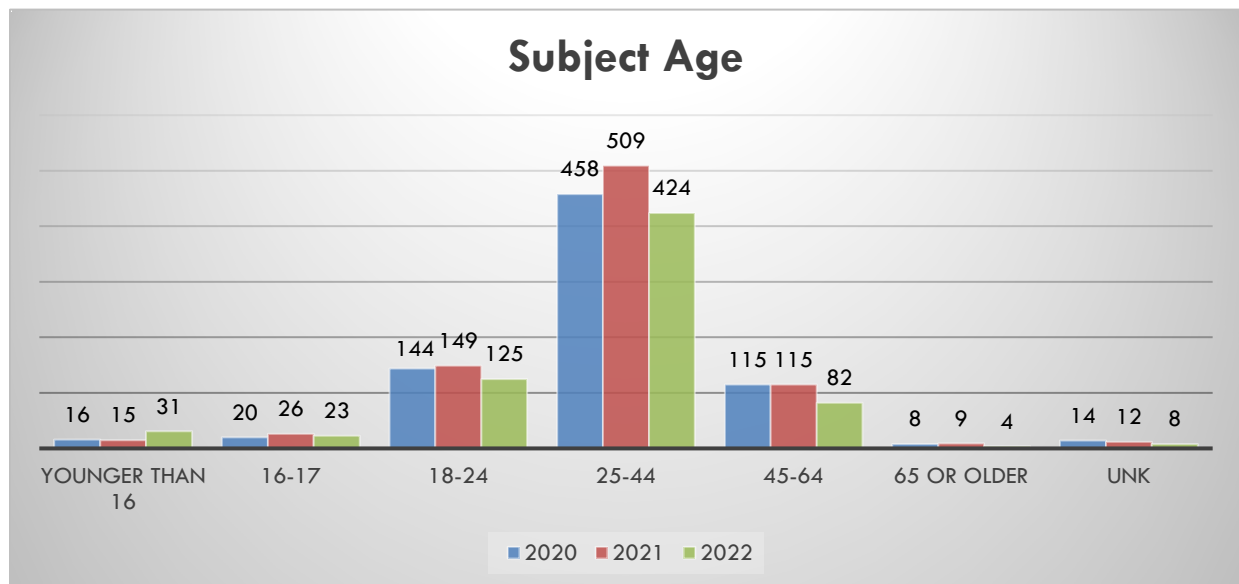
INCIDENTS BY AGE

Table 6

Subject Age					
	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Younger than 16	16	15	31	20.7	50.00%
16-17	20	26	23	23.0	0.00%
18-24	144	149	125	139.3	-10.29%
25-44	458	509	424	463.7	-8.55%
45-64	115	115	82	104.0	-21.15%
65 or older	8	9	4	7.0	-42.86%
UNK	14	12	8	11.3	-29.41%
Total	775	835	697	769.0	-9.36%

As illustrated in Table 6, there were decreases in the amount of force used in nearly every age group, except for an identified increase in force applied to those who are younger than 16 years of age. In that category, there was a 50% increase when compared with the three-year average.

Graph 8



Since 2020, data consistently indicates that subjects between the ages of 25-44 years of age are more likely to be involved in use of force incidents, followed by subjects between the ages of 18-24 years of age.

RACE OF SUBJECT

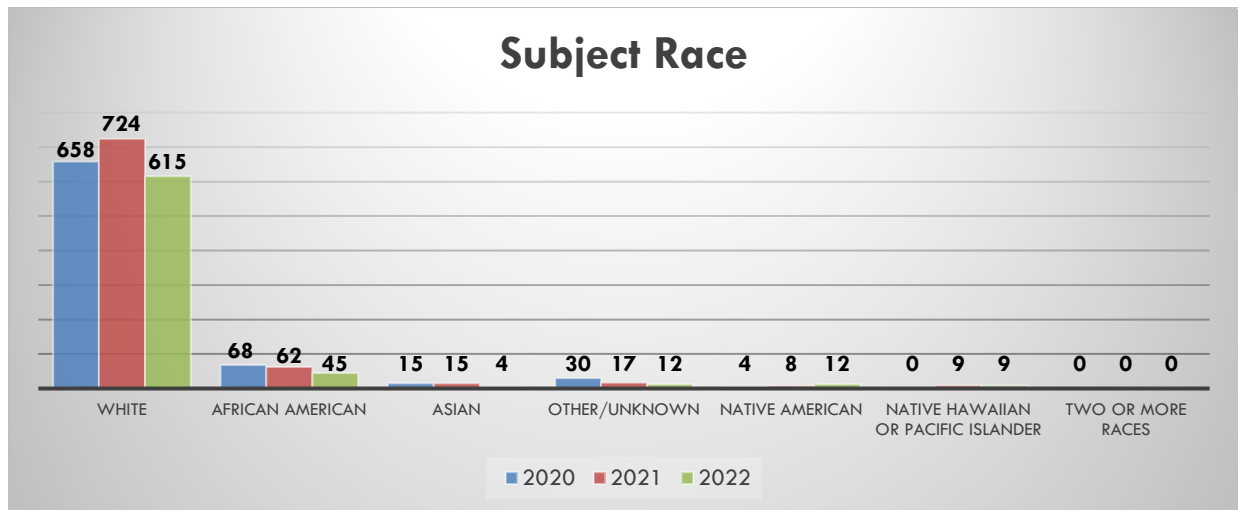
Subjects are counted by race as recognized by the categories defined in the statewide police information network known as LEDS (Law Enforcement Data System) and US Census Bureau.

Table 7

Subject Race					
Race	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
White	658	724	615	665.7	-7.61%
African American	68	62	45	58.3	-22.86%
Asian	15	15	4	11.3	-64.71%
Other/Unknown	30	17	12	19.7	-38.98%
Native American	4	8	12	8.0	50.00%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0	9	9	6.0	50.00%
Two or more races	0	0	0	0.0	NC
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	214	185	191	196.7	-2.88%
Middle Eastern	0	0	1	0.3	200.00%

As Hispanic and Middle Eastern are considered ethnicities and not races by the US Census Bureau, the numbers are included in the White category for racial comparison.

Graph 9



In 2022, there was a decrease in the number of use of force incidents in nearly all race categories.

BEHAVIOR OF SUBJECT

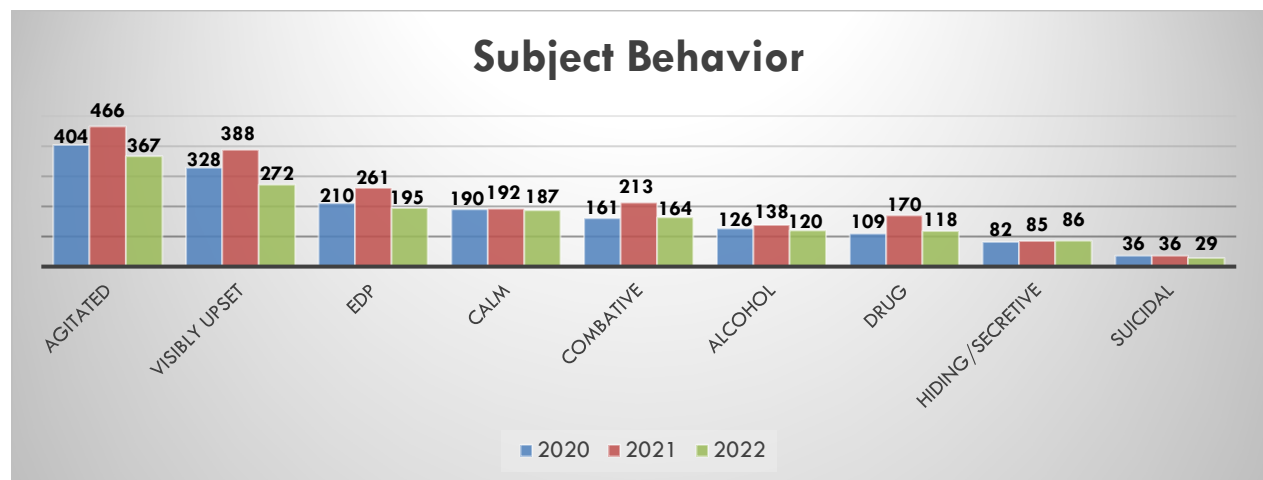
Table 8 illustrates the subject behavior or demeanor as reported by the officer. Subjects may often display more than one behavior.

Table 8

Subject Behavior					
Subject Behavior	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Total	1646	1949	1538	1711.0	-10.11%
Agitated	404	466	367	412.3	-10.99%
Visibly upset	328	388	272	329.3	-17.41%
Emotionally-disturbed person (EDP)	210	261	195	222.0	-12.16%
Calm	190	192	187	189.7	-1.41%
Combative	161	213	164	179.3	-8.55%
Alcohol	126	138	120	128.0	-6.25%
Drug	109	170	118	132.3	-10.83%
Hiding/secretive	82	85	86	84.3	1.98%
Suicidal	36	36	29	33.7	-13.86%

In 2022, there was a total of 1,538 reported subject behaviors. The primary behavior was *agitated*, with 367 subjects reported with this behavior. The highest number of people with some type of impairment was in the category of *alcohol* use, with 120 reported subjects. In 2022, force was applied to 195 subjects where there was evidence the subject was an emotionally-disturbed person. This is a decrease of greater than 12% when compared with the three-year average. The Salem Police Department has partnered with mental health professionals, who respond to many of these types of calls with officers and provide resources to assist in de-escalating those suffering from mental health crises. In addition, Salem Police officers receive de-escalation training on a consistent basis.

Graph 10



In 2022, there was a reduction in nearly all behavior categories, when compared with the three-year average.

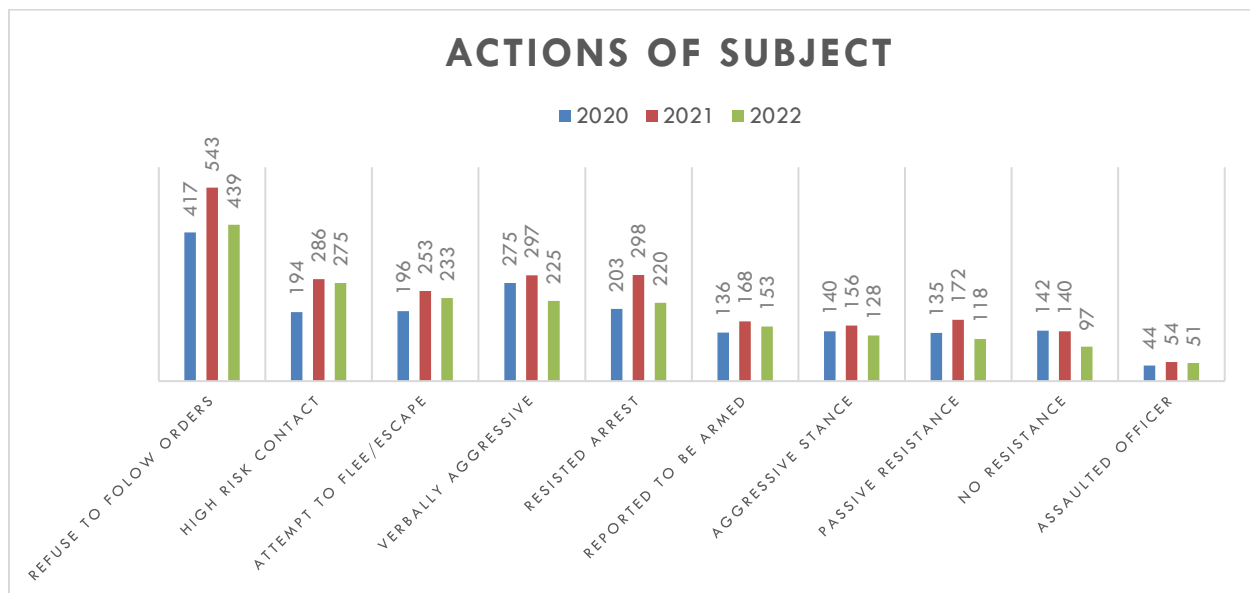
ACTIONS OF SUBJECT

Table 9

Subject Actions					
Subject Actions	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Refuse to follow orders	417	543	439	466.3	-5.86%
High-risk contact	194	286	275	251.7	9.27%
Attempt to flee/escape	196	253	233	227.3	2.49%
Verbally aggressive	275	297	225	265.7	-15.31%
Resisted arrest	203	298	220	240.3	-8.46%
Reported to be armed	136	168	153	152.3	0.44%
Aggressive stance	140	156	128	141.3	-9.43%
Passive resistance	135	172	118	141.7	-16.71%
No resistance	142	140	97	126.3	-23.22%
Assaulted officer	44	54	51	49.7	2.68%

Table 9 categorizes the various actions displayed by subjects that led up to the use of force, or the subject's actions during the use of force. More than one action may be attributed per subject, so the total of all actions will not equal the total number of reports. Additionally, the *assaulted officer* category only lists the number of incidents where officers were assaulted, although more than one officer may have been assaulted during the same incident. In 2022, 106 Salem Police officers were the victims of an assault by a subject, and this occurred during 51 incidents.

Graph 11



The columns titled NO RESISTANCE or PASSIVE RESISTANCE refer to incidents involving the arrest of a potentially armed individual or a high-risk vehicle stop in which police firearms are pointed at individuals who may subsequently offer no resistance and comply with an officer's verbal

commands. Even though no physical force was used, the forewarning of the use of deadly physical force in these situations (i.e., the pointing of the firearm) requires completion of a Use of Force Report.

SUBJECT WEAPONS

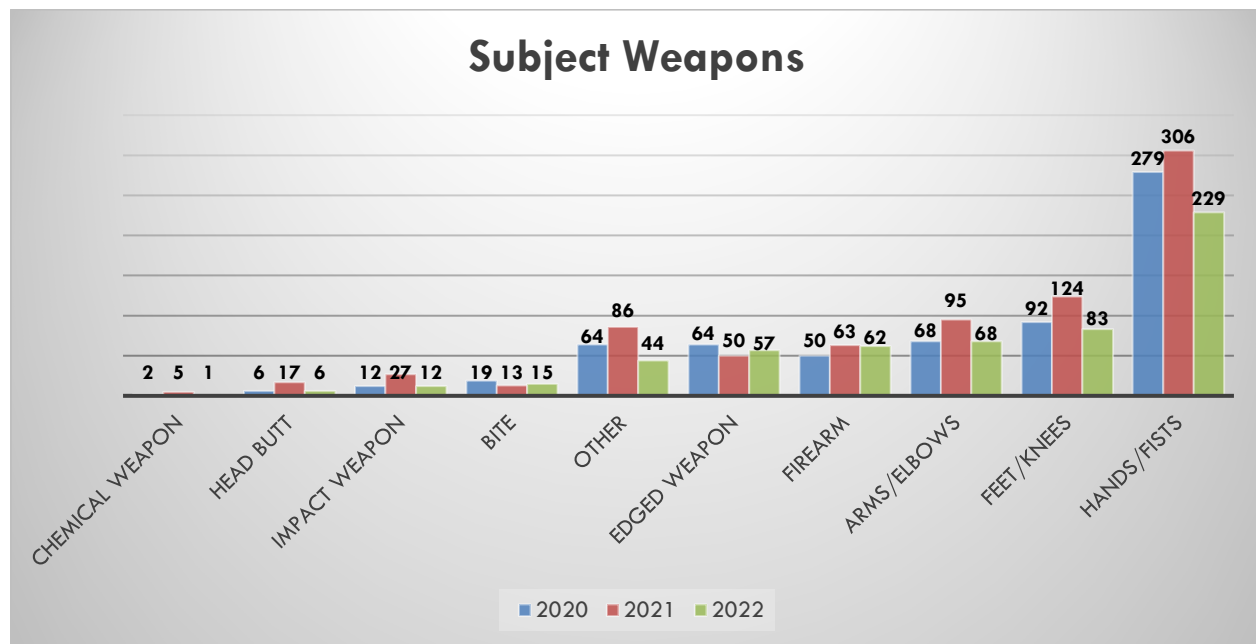
Table 10 categorizes the type of weapon, if any, which officers were confronted with, or the weapon located on the subject at the time force was applied.

Table 10

Subject Weapons					
Subject Weapon	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Chemical weapon	2	5	1	2.7	-62.50%
Head-butt	6	17	6	9.7	-37.93%
Impact weapon	12	27	12	17.0	-29.41%
Bite	19	13	15	15.7	-4.26%
Other	64	86	44	64.7	-31.96%
Edged weapon	64	50	57	57.0	0.00%
Firearm	50	63	62	58.3	6.29%
Arms or elbows	68	95	68	77.0	-11.69%
Feet or knees	92	124	83	99.7	-16.72%
Hands or fists	279	306	229	271.3	-15.60%

More than one weapon may be chosen for each subject. As such, the total number of weapons may not equal the number of reports.

Graph 12



In 2022, there was a decrease in nearly all categories of subject weapons. However, when compared with the three-year average, there was an increase in subjects who possessed firearms during a use of force incident.

USE OF FORCE OPTIONS

PHYSICAL CONTROL

Officers are trained to select the most appropriate force type for each situation, while taking into consideration the totality of circumstances. Each use of force incident is unique and has its own dynamics, so officers may use more than one technique in gaining compliance or custody of a subject. Officers are also trained to apply other force types if the previous techniques were ineffective or if the circumstances change. Table 11 shows a range of physical control methods used by officers:

Table 11

Physical Control								
Action	2020	2020 Effective	2021	2021 Effective	2022	2022 Effective	3-Year Average Use	% Change from Average Use
*Firearm used	390	379	393	360	363	340	382.0	-5.0%
Physical strength	341	332	396	382	325	302	354.0	-8.2%
*Handgun	311	302	287	260	258	241	285.3	-9.6%
*Taser	162	115	213	144	183	132	186.0	-1.6%
Take down	170	169	192	182	172	162	178.0	-3.4%
Sankajo	157	156	193	168	121	101	157.0	-22.9%
Rifle	73	71	93	84	97	92	87.7	10.6%
Front wrist lock	60	60	96	88	63	56	73.0	-13.7%
Active countermeasure	39	34	40	23	43	29	40.7	5.7%
Arm or shoulder Lock	35	35	57	43	39	34	43.7	-10.7%
Pressure points	51	50	47	31	37	25	45.0	-17.8%
Hair hold	11	11	29	22	19	13	19.7	-3.4%
*Shotgun	6	6	13	13	8	7	9.0	-11.1%
Finger lock	5	4	7	2	7	2	6.3	10.5%
K9 bite	14	14	9	9	6	6	9.7	-37.9%
Bean bag	5	4	9	2	6	3	6.7	-10.0%
40 MM	9	7	12	9	6	5	9.0	-33.3%
Firearm discharged	1	1	3	3	5	5	3.0	66.7%
Impact weapon	8	8	9	8	5	2	7.3	-31.8%
Carotid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	NC
Impact other	5	5	5	5	2	1	4.0	-50.0%
Impact asp	2	2	3	1	2	1	2.3	-14.3%
OC spray	2	2	5	2	1	0	2.7	-62.5%
OC stream	1	1	3	1	1	0	1.7	-40.0%
Impact firearm	0	0	2	2	1	0	1.0	0.0%
Pepperball	7	7	6	4	0	0	4.3	-100.0%
OC foam	0	0	2	1	0	0	0.7	-100.0%
OC fog	1	1	2	0	0	0	1.0	-100.0%
Impact flashlight	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.7	-100.0%
Bola	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.7	-100.0%
Impact radio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	NC
OC fog burst	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	NC
Other physical control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	NC

Asterisks (*) in Table 11 indicate the weapon was documented as pointed or displayed and not discharged.

In Table 11, multiple forms of physical control are listed. Some of the options listed are uses of force due to pointing a weapon, such as a Taser, shotgun, or rifle, to gain compliance. It is important to note a firearm displayed is different than a firearm used. Refer to *firearm discharged* for an accurate representation of instances where a firearm was used. In 2022, a firearm was discharged five times by officers during force incidents.

Physical control is documented by each individual officer using said force. However, a supervisor, and the Applied Tactics Review Board, will review each use of force applied to a subject.

TASERS AS A FORCE OPTION

The Taser is a Conducted Energy Weapon that is designed to assist officers in avoiding physical combat or to overcome resistance to lawful commands given by an officer. Taser use is intended to reduce the subject's ability to physically resist. With this tool, an officer can gain temporary control over a subject so the subject can be restrained, reducing the chances of a subject seriously harming the officer, bystanders, or themselves.

Salem Police officers supplied with Taser devices are issued Axon LLC brand Taser X26P, Taser X2, or Taser 7 models. Axon LLC describes the devices as having the ability to deliver electrical pulses through insulated conductive wires via probes when a nitrogen-compressed cartridge is triggered. The Tasers have four modes ranging from physical application to visual or auditory display functions. Those modes include:

PROBE DEPLOYMENT	The Taser is cycled with the cartridge in place deploying both probes up to 25 feet. The probes are connected to the Taser device by insulated wire.
DRIVE STUN	The Taser (with or without a cartridge affixed) is placed against a subject and cycled. A drive stun can also be conducted as a follow up to a probe deployment or at close range with a probe deployment.
SPARK DEMO	The cartridge is removed from the end of the Taser and the Taser is then triggered (NOTE: Cartridge removal before a spark demo is not required with the Taser X2 and Taser 7 models). An electrical spark arcs across the front contacts producing a visual and audible display.
LASER ONLY	The thumb safety is moved from the <i>off</i> position to the <i>on</i> position, activating the laser sight, which is then directed to the subject.

All Salem Police officers must complete a six-hour course on Taser devices and then complete an annual re-certification, along with knowledge test, to carry a Taser. Salem Police officers complete scenario-based training and Taser-involved de-escalation scenarios on an annual basis, as well.

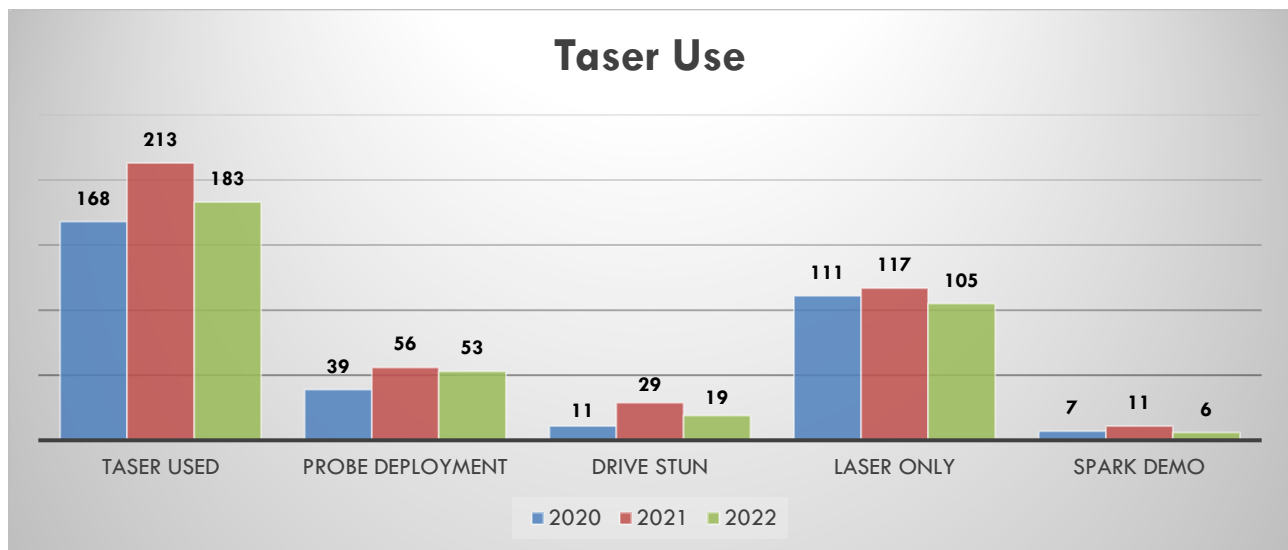
TASER USE

In 2022, Salem Police officers used Tasers 183 times, with Laser only deployments comprising 105 of the deployments. Fewer than three percent of arrests involved the use or display of a Taser device. Additional detail in Table 12 on the following page.

Table 12

Taser Use					
	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
Taser used	168	213	183	188.0	-2.66%
Probe deployment	39	56	53	49.3	7.43%
Drive stun	11	29	19	19.7	-3.39%
Laser only	111	117	105	111.0	-5.41%
Spark demo	7	11	6	8.0	-25.00%
Arrests	7,372	6,444	6,352	6722.7	-5.51%
% Arrests involving Taser	2.28%	3.31%	2.88%	0.0	

In 2022, the number of arrests involving the use of a Taser declined when compared with the three-year average.

Graph 13

A Taser allows the user to apply four different modes and more than one mode may be applied per deployment (See page 17).

K9 TEAMS AS A FORCE OPTION

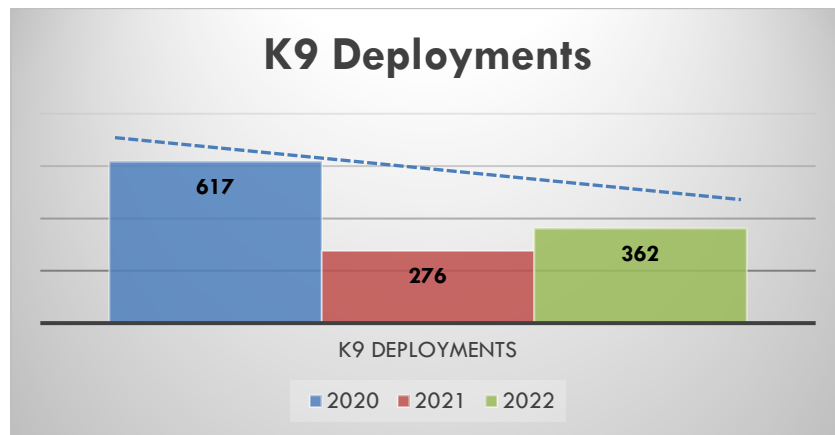
The K9 Unit comprises four patrol K9 teams and two tracking hound teams. Patrol K9 teams are also considered a use of force option and utilized as another tool available to officers in the effort to gain a subject's compliance. Should the K9 team's deployment result in the canine biting the subject, the incident is then considered a use of force. Table 13 reflects the number of deployments handled by the patrol K9 teams over the last three years.

Table 13

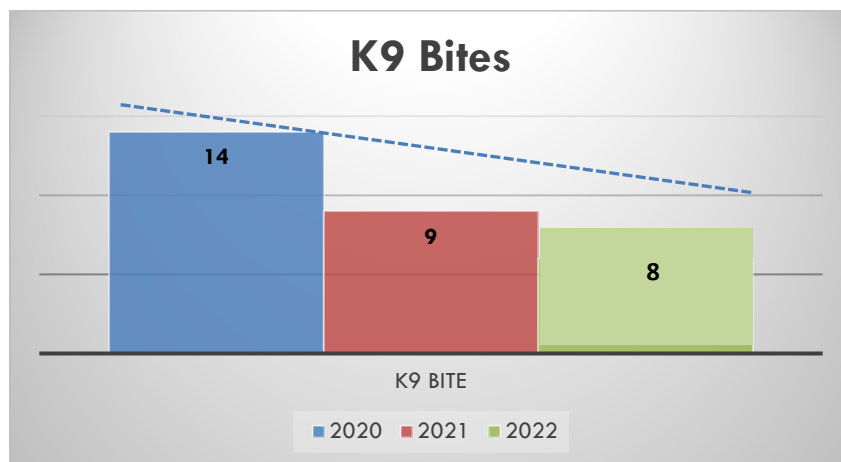
K9 Usage					
	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
K9 deployments	617	276	362	418.3	-13.5%
K9 bite	14	9	8	10.3	-22.6%

Of the 362 deployments in 2022, eight resulted in the canine biting the subject.

Graph 14



Graph 15



Graphs 14 and 15 indicate a downward trend for both K9 deployments and K9 bite incidents.

SUBJECT INJURIES

Table 14 shows the number of subject injuries in 2022. There were 98 fewer subject injuries in 2022 than the previous year, which is an 8.9% decrease when compared with the three-year average. Puncture injuries include all perforation wounds, including those resulting from a Taser probe. Bite injuries in this table are those resulting from a K9 deployment. Bruises and abrasions were the highest reported injury with 83 being reported in 2022.

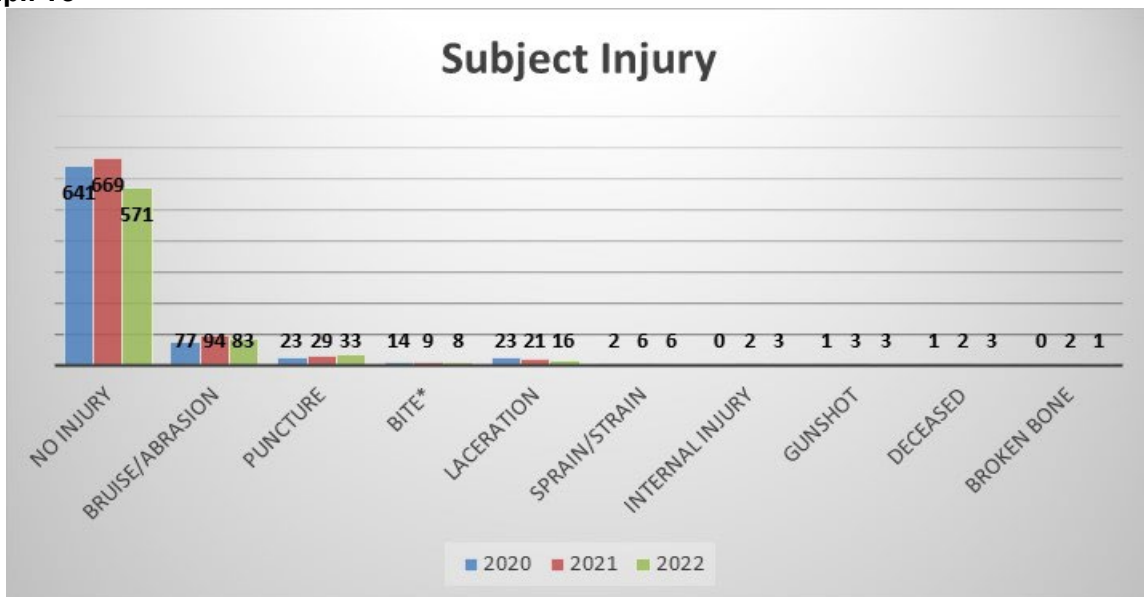
Table 14

Subject Injury					
Injury	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
No Injury	641	669	571	627.0	-8.9%
Bruise or abrasion	77	94	83	84.7	-2.0%
Puncture	23	29	33	28.3	16.5%
Bite*	14	9	8	10.3	-22.6%
Laceration	23	21	16	20.0	-20.0%
Sprain or strain	2	6	6	4.7	28.6%
Internal injury	0	2	3	1.7	80.0%
Gunshot	1	3	3	2.3	28.6%
Deceased	1	2	3	2.0	50.0%
Broken bone	0	2	1	1.0	0.0%

More than one type of injury may be attributed to a subject. Thus, the number of injuries will not add up to the number of subjects.

*Bites to a subject come from the use of a K9.

Graph 16



As illustrated in Graph 16, in the majority of the use of force incidents, the involved subject is uninjured.

OFFICER INJURIES

Table 15 indicates that overall officer injuries in 2022 decreased when compared with the three-year average.

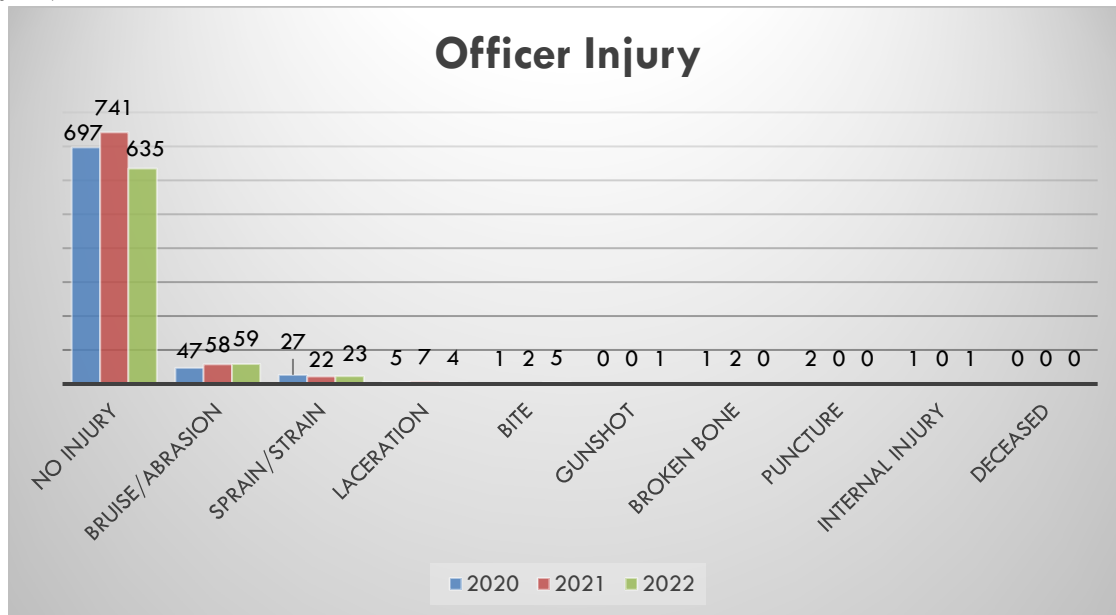
Multiple injuries may be recorded for each injured person during an incident.

Table 15

Officer Injury					
Injury	2020	2021	2022	3-Year Average	% Change from Average
No Injury	697	741	635	691.0	-8.10%
Bruise or abrasion	47	58	59	54.7	7.93%
Sprain or strain	27	22	23	24.0	-4.17%
Laceration	5	7	4	5.3	-25.00%
Bite	1	2	5	2.7	87.50%
Gunshot	0	0	1	0.3	200.00%
Broken bone	1	2	0	1.0	-100.00%
Puncture	2	0	0	0.7	-100.00%
Internal injury	1	0	1	0.7	50.00%
Deceased	0	0	0	0.0	NC

Table 15 denotes officer injuries by type, with bruises and abrasions comprising most of the injuries received.

Graph 17



As with subject injuries (Table 14), puncture wounds may be the result of a weapon piercing the skin. However, bite wounds to an officer may be the result of a subject biting the officer.

METHODOLOGY | DATA & ANALYSIS PROCESS

The data in this document was compiled from the use of force reports officers are required to complete any time an officer uses force. A report is completed for each subject on whom force is applied. Should more than one officer use force on a subject, each officer is required to write a narrative report regarding their actions and observations.

Use of force reports are completed in the department's computerized records management system. The information is downloaded by the department's Intelligence Support Unit and the department's Professional Standards and Training Lieutenant. The exception to this process is data regarding use of force applied by K9 teams. Each K9 Handler is required to complete a use of force report each time a force situation occurs. However, data specific to the officer and their canine partner is also obtained from the K9 handler's logs, which are entered into a separate record-keeping system. The two sets of information complete the data array for this report.

The entirety of the data set is analyzed by category to illustrate the actions of both the subject and the officer involved in the force incident. The incident is then assessed for compliance with department directives and procedures.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
about this report, please contact the
Salem Police Department Professional Standards & Training Section

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