AN ANALYSIS OF 2016 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS IN THE MILWAUKEE POLICE DEPARTMENT

REPORT OF THE
FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSION

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Table of Contents

Introduction

The purpose of this study is to provide an analysis of use of force incidents recorded by the Milwaukee Police Department (MPD) from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016. This report is part of a continuing systematic effort that began in 2009 to provide an understanding of the nature, frequency, and circumstances of use of force incidents in the MPD. One of the objectives of this study is to provide information on use of force incidents to monitor changes in patterns, trends, and frequency of use of force incidents over time. The report is divided into two main sections: (1) summary metrics and (2) situational characteristics of use of force incidents. The report concludes with a summary of the findings.

The data analyzed here are based on "Use of Force Reports" completed by supervisory officers when an MPD officer uses force. The "Use of Force Reports" provide descriptive details on each use of force incident. The data relate to the incident (e.g., date of incident, district of incident, types of force used in the incident) as well as the officers (e.g., officer age, officer rank) and subjects (e.g., subject age, race) involved in the incident. These data are contained in the MPD Administrative Investigation Management (AIM) system. For this report, the data were manually converted to Excel and then to the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for analysis.[1]

Along with the entry of data into the AIM system for each use of force incident, narrative descriptions of each incident were also written by supervisory officers at the time of the incident. These narratives provide a written description of the incident. They are based on information obtained from the officers involved as well as the subject and other witnesses, if available. These narratives are stored in the AIM system. In preparing this report, these narratives were reviewed and used to verify and, in some cases, supplement the AIM system data. Additional

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[1] These conversions were performed by David Gelting of the Fire and Police Commission.

data on the number of arrests, traffic stops, and subject stops made by officers in 2016 were obtained separately from the MPD.

According to MPD Use of Force policy 460.35:

The *Use of Force Report* shall be completed by a supervisory officer when a Department member discharges a firearm; uses a baton in the line of duty; discharges an irritant, chemical, or inflammatory agent; deploys an Electronic Control Device, to include non-contact spark display, contact stun, and probe deployment; Department canine bites a person; forcible blood draws requiring use of force to obtain a sample where a subject claims injury or is injured as a result of police action; uses bodily force that involves focused strikes, diffused strikes, or decentralizations to the ground; uses any type of force in which a person is injured or claims injury, whether or not the injury is immediately visible.

This policy was put into place January 1, 2013. Prior to this policy, incidents that involved "bodily force only" without injury or complaint of injury from the subject were not required to be documented, now they are. As a result of this policy change, some of the data from 2013, 2014, 2015, and 2016 are not comparable to the data analyzed in 2009 to 2012. Only when appropriate is pre-2013 data compared to post-2013 data.

Frequency of Use of Force Incidents: Summary Metrics

From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, there were 670 use of force incidents recorded by the MPD. Of these 670 incidents, eleven were accidental[2] and five involved euthanizing an injured or diseased animal.[3] As these 16 incidents are fundamentally different from other use of force incidents in the purpose and intent of the force, these incidents are

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[2] Five of these incidents involved the accidental discharge of a firearm and six involved an accidental discharge of an Electronic Control Device (ECD; Taser). One of the firearm incidents involved a subject pulling the trigger on an officer's holstered firearm, resulting in a graze wound to the subject's leg. No other incidents involved a subject.

[3] Four of these incidents involved deer and one incident involved an injured dog. All of the incidents involved the use of a firearm.

excluded from all subsequent analysis. Accordingly, 654 incidents are analyzed in this report (a

26.9% decline since 2013; see Figure 1).

Figure 1.
Number of Use of Force Incidents
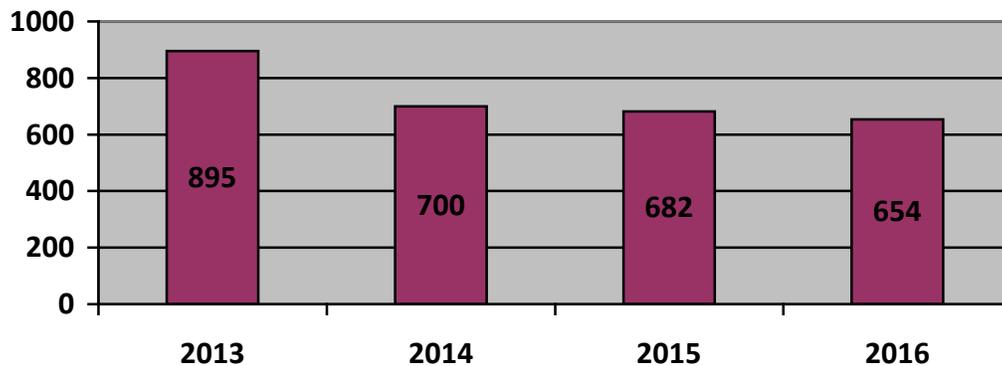
In addition, of the 654 incidents, 25 involved force being used exclusively against one or more

dogs. These incidents are included in most of the aggregate totals analyzed in this report and

they are also analyzed separately (see p.16).

On the basis of the AIM system and other departmental data, several comparison metrics

were computed and are discussed here: (1) number of incidents per day and per month, (2)

number of incidents in relation to number of arrests, (3) number of incidents in relation to

number of traffic stops, (4) number of incidents in relation to number of subject stops, (5)

number of incidents in relation to city population, and (6) number of incidents in each police

district and aldermanic district. Each is discussed below.[4]

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[4] The metrics used here have been calculated in other police departments as well; however, comparing use of force metrics across departments is hazardous because practices of defining and recording use of force incidents (as well as arrests, traffic stops, etc.) are not standard across police departments.

Metric 1: Use of Force by Day/Month

With 654 incidents occurring from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016, there was an average of approximately 1.80 use of force incidents per day (54.5 per month). Table 1 provides a breakdown of the incidents by month.

Table 1. Month of Incident

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
45	41	59	65	70	65	68	46	47	49	56	43	654

As seen in Table 1, April, May, June, and July had the largest number of incidents, February the fewest. In most previous years, June, July, and August had the greatest number of incidents, December the fewest.

Metric 2: Use of Force and Arrests

Because most use of force incidents occur during arrests, it is necessary to consider the number of use of force incidents in relation to the number of arrests made. Further, in this calculation, it is important to include only the use of force incidents that also involved an arrest. Again, in 2016 there were 654 use of force incidents. Of these 654 incidents, 629 involved a person who could have potentially been arrested (25 incidents involved only a dog). Of these 629 incidents where someone could have been arrested, in 573 of them a subject was arrested. Also during this period, MPD officers made a total of 20,562 arrests (for felonies, misdemeanors, and ordinance violations). Accordingly, for each arrest where force was used, there were approximately 36 arrests where force was not used (20,562/573 = 35.9). Overall, in 2016, an average of 2.79 percent of all arrests involved the use of force (573/20,562 * 100 = 2.79) (see Figure 2).

4

Figure 2.
Percent of Arrests
that Involved the Use of Force

Interestingly, and as expected, there is a strong correlation between the number of force incidents that involved an arrest and the total number of arrests, by month (r = .68; see Table 2). In other words, one can reasonably (but not perfectly) predict the number of force incidents each month based on the total number of arrests that were made each month. In short, more arrests translate into more use of force incidents, fewer arrests translate into fewer use of force incidents.

Table 2. Use of Force Arrest Incidents and Total Number of Arrests Made, by Month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Number of Use of Force Incidents That Involved an Arrest	42	37	55	62	64	54	56	36	41	43	48	35	573
Total Number of Arrests Made	1,786	1,680	1,855	1,948	1,982	1,962	1,689	1,699	1,684	1,549	1,405	1,323	20,562

Metric 3: Use of Force and Traffic Stops

The third metric is a comparison of the number of use of force incidents that resulted from traffic stops to the total number of traffic stops made by officers. As the overwhelming majority of traffic stops that involved force also involved at least one arrest, it must be understood that the traffic stop tallies are not independent of the arrest statistics discussed in Metric 2.

In 2016, MPD officers made 155,441 traffic stops and 44 of them involved the use of force. In total, there were approximately 3,533 traffic stops for each traffic stop that involved the use of force (155,441 / 44 = 3,532.8). Overall, an average of approximately .03 percent of traffic stops involved the use of force (44 / 155,441 *100 = .03). This percentage is similar to previous years.

Metric 4: Use of Force and Field Interviews

The fourth metric is a comparison of the number of field interviews (subject stops) where force was used to the total number of field interviews conducted by officers. As with traffic stops, the overwhelming majority of field interviews that involved force also involved at least one arrest. Therefore, once again, the field interview figures are not independent of the arrest statistics discussed in Metric 2.

In 2016, MPD officers conducted 27,534 subject stops and 65 of them involved the use of force. There were, on average, 424 subject stops for each stop that involved the use of force (27,534 / 65 = 423.6). Overall, an average of approximately .24 percent of subject stops involved the use of force (65 / 27,534 * 100 = .24). This percentage is similar to previous years. Based on these data, it is reasonable to conclude that use of force in subject stops is an extremely rare event, and the use of force in traffic stops is even more uncommon.

Metric 5: Officers Involved in Use of Force Incidents

The 654 use of force incidents that occurred in 2016 involved 505 different MPD officers. In 2016, the MPD employed 1,923 sworn officers. As such, approximately 26 percent of all MPD officers (505/1,923 * 100 = 26.3) were involved in at least one use of force incident in 2016. In other words, approximately 74 percent of all sworn officers were *not* involved in any use of force incidents in 2016. This percentage is similar to previous years.

Metric 6: Use of Force and City Population

According to the 2010 U.S. Census, the City of Milwaukee had a population of 594,833. Considering the 654 use of force incidents in relation to the population of the city, there was approximately one incident for every 910 Milwaukee residents in 2016. This figure is similar to previous years.

Metric 7: Use of Force and Geographic Location of Incidents

Two variables are related to the geographic location of the incidents: aldermanic district (Table 3) and police district (Table 4). Aldermanic District 15 had the largest share of use of force incidents (14.5%), while District 11 had the smallest share of incidents (1.4%) (See Table 3, p. 8).

Table 4 (p. 8) shows the number of force incidents for each police district from 2013 to 2016. Four aspects of Table 4 are especially noteworthy. First, in 2013 to 2015, District 7 accounted for the greatest share of force incidents; however, in 2016 District 7 is indistinguishable from Districts 3 or 5 in this regard. Second, and relatedly, the decline in use of force incidents in District 7 from 2013 to 2016 is remarkable – from 242 incidents to 134 incidents, a decline of 44.6%. Third, from 2013 to 2016, the number of use of force incidents

declined in each police district except for District 1 and District 4. Finally, and similar to previous years, Districts 3, 5, and 7 accounted for a large majority of use of force incidents in the city (60.6% in 2016, 60.2% in 2015, 59.8% in 2014, and 64.7% in 2013).

Table 3. Location of Use of Force Incidents: Aldermanic District

Aldermanic District	Frequency	Percentage
1	60	9.3
2	47	7.3
3	23	3.6
4	53	8.2
5	11	1.7
6	74	11.4
7	88	13.6
8	42	6.5
9	36	5.6
10	24	3.7
11	9	1.4
12	46	7.1
13	18	2.8
14	22	3.4
15	94	14.5
Total	647	100.1

Notes: (1) 7 cases are excluded due to unknown district; (2) percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

Table 4. Location of Use of Force Incidents: Police District 2013-2015

Police District	2013 (1)		2014(2)		2015(3)		2016 (4)	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
1	33	3.7	58	8.4	48	7.1	39	6.0
2	138	15.6	79	11.5	101	15.0	84	13.0
3	174	19.6	126	18.3	129	19.2	135	20.8
4	84	9.5	77	1.2	66	9.8	87	13.4
5	158	17.8	123	17.9	124	18.4	124	19.1
6	58	6.5	62	9.0	53	7.9	45	6.9
7	242	27.3	162	23.6	152	22.6	134	20.7
Total	887	100.0	687	99.9	673	100.0	648	99.9

Notes: (1) 8 cases are excluded due to unknown district; (2) 13 cases are excluded due to unknown district, percentage does not total 100 due to rounding; (3) 9 cases are excluded due to unknown district; (4) 6 cases are excluded due to unknown district, percentage does not total 100 due to rounding.

Given the variation in the number of use of force incidents across police district, it may be useful to explore possible corresponding variation in the frequency of force in relation to arrests and population across districts (Table 5 and Table 6, respectively). Table 5 shows the total number of arrests, the number of arrests that involved force, and the percentage of arrests that involved use of force for each district (use of force incidents / total arrests * 100 = percent of arrests that involved force).

Table 5. Percent of Arrests that Involved Use of Force, by Police District

Police District	Total Arrests Made (a)	Number of Use of Force Incidents That Involved an Arrest (b)	Percent of Arrests that Involved Use of Force
1	1,423	33	2.32
2	3,441	72	2.09
3	4,185	125	2.99
4	2,657	73	2.75
5	3,226	109	3.38
6	1,589	41	2.58
7	3,707	116	3.13

Notes: (a) 334 arrests excluded because the arrest could not be placed in a district due to the address of the arrest being unknown or out of the city; (b) 9 missing cases (unknown district).

The analyses provided in Table 5 show that, in each district, a small proportion of arrests involve the use of force; the percentage of arrests that involve the use of force ranges from 2.09 percent in District 2 to 3.38 percent in District 5. However, District 5 is not substantially different from District 3 or District 7 in this regard.

Table 6 shows the total number of force incidents, the population of each police district, and the number of residents for each use of force incident, across each district (population / use of force incidents = number of residents for each use of force incident).

Table 6. Frequency of Force and Population, by Police District

Police District	Total Number of Use of Force Incidents (a)	Population (b)	Number of Residents for Each Use of Force Incident (c)
1	39	47,807	1,226
2	84	85,671	1,020
3	135	82,030	608
4	87	94,295	1,084
5	124	67,841	547
6	45	114,117	2,536
7	134	102,336	764

Notes: (a) 6 missing cases (unknown district); (b) Population based on 2010 U.S. Census data as reported in the "Milwaukee Police District Statistics" web site; however, the total district population does not equal the city population reported by the 2010 U.S. Census; (c) figures are rounded.

Table 6 shows that, in relation to the population of the district, use of force is least common in District 6 (2,536 residents for each use of force incident) and most common in District 5 (547 residents for each use of force incident). However, District 5 is not substantially different from District 3 or District 7 in this regard. Overall, it is seen from Table 5 and Table 6 that in an absolute and relative sense, the use of force is very uncommon event, even in Districts 3, 5, and 7.

Situational Characteristics of Use of Force Incidents

Along with providing metrics on the use of force, the other purpose of this study is to provide an understanding of the circumstances of use of force incidents. The following characteristics of use of force incidents are discussed here: (1) characteristics of officers and subjects involved in use of force incidents, (2) types of force used, (3) other characteristics of use of force incidents, and (4) frequency of force used against dogs.

Characteristics of Officers and Subjects Involved in Use of Force Incidents

The 654 use of force incidents involved 505 MPD officers. Similar to previous years, most incidents (415 out of 654; 63.5%) involved one officer, 184 incidents (28.1%) involved two officers, and 55 incidents (8.4%) involved three or more officers. With regard to the number of officers involved in the incidents, 291 officers (of the 505 officers; 57.6%) were involved in just one incident in 2016 and 33 officers (6.5%) were involved in five or more incidents. The most incidents an officer was involved in was 13. Previous analyses show that the best predictor of the number of use of force incidents an officer is involved in is the number of arrests made by that officer. In other words, officers who make more arrests are more likely to be involved in force incidents.

In 96 percent of the incidents,[5] the first officer involved was male, in 71 percent the officer was white, in 97 percent of incidents the officer was in uniform, in 99 percent of the incidents the officer was on duty, in 94 percent of incidents the officer was the rank of police officer, and in 83 percent of incidents the officer was assigned to squad patrol. The average (mean) age of the first officer was 36 and the average length of service was ten years. In 14 percent of the incidents, the first officer involved in the incident was injured (compared to 18% in 2015). These characteristics are similar to previous years.

The 629 incidents involved 616 different subjects.[6] Most incidents (96.7%; 608 out of 629) involved just one subject, 18 of 629 incidents (2.7%) involved two or more subjects. In 82 percent of the incidents, the first subject involved was male, in 75 percent the subject was Black,

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[5] Due to the structure of the data, most descriptive statements regarding the officers and subjects relate only to the first officer or subject involved.

[6] In 8 cases the name of the subject was unknown or not provided. Excluded from these analyses are the incidents that involved a dog only.

in 32 percent the subject was under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs, the average age of the

first subject was 27 years (with a range of 12 to 65), and in 62 percent of incidents the subject

was injured, with the greatest proportion (45%) of injuries classified as "minor." In three

incidents, the injuries sustained by the subject were fatal (firearm-related). In 18 percent of

incidents the subject was armed with a weapon (not including personal weapons such as fists or

feet). In 85 percent of incidents, the officer noted that the subject resisted arrest. These

characteristics are similar to those in previous years.

Type of Force Used by Officers

With regard to the type of force used by the officer(s) in the incident, it is seen in Table 7

that the majority of incidents (58.4%) involved "bodily force only."

Table 7. Type of Force Used

Type of Forced Used	Frequency	Percentage
Bodily Force Only	382	58.4
ECD Only	98	15.0
Chemical Agent Only (OC)	25	3.8
Firearm Only	25	3.8
Baton Only	2	.3
Bodily Force and OC	20	3.1
Bodily Force and ECD	56	8.6
Bodily Force and Baton	6	.9
Police Canine	5	.8
Bodily Force and Handcuffing	7	1.1
Firearm and ECD	1	.2
Other Combination (no firearm)	27	4.1
Total	654	100.1

Note: Percentage does not total 100 due to rounding; ECD refers to Electronic Control Device
(Taser), OC refers to Oleoresin Capsicum spray.

In total, 26 incidents (4.0%) involved the use of a firearm alone or in combination with another

form of force[7] and, as discussed in more detail below, 19 of these incidents involved a dog only.

Clearly, in a relative and absolute sense, the use of a firearm in a use of force incident was an

uncommon event.

Additional analyses were performed to examine patterns in the types of force used over

time (Table 8). These analyses are limited to incidents that involved the use of a chemical agent

(OC Spray), an ECD (Taser), or a firearm.[8] First, it is seen that there has been a steady decline

in police use of firearms over time. Of the eight years under examination, 2009 to 2016, 2016

had the fewest number of incidents that involved the police discharge of a firearm (either at a

person or a dog). Second, police use of an ECD increased in frequency to 2011, declined from

2012 to 2015, and then dramatically increased in 2016. Finally, with regard to the use of OC

spray, there has been a steady decline from 2009 to 2016, with a significant decline from 2015 to

2016. Overall, 2016 shows a major increase in the use of ECDs and a major decline in the use of

OC spray compared to 2015.

Table 8. Type of Force Used, by Year

Type of Force Used	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Firearm Alone or with Other	53	46	51	40	40	30	27	26
ECD Alone or with Other (not with firearm)	85	125	144	101	85	77	65	169
OC Alone or with Other (not with ECD or firearm)	150	154	137	115	89	74	82	49

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[7] Pointing or aiming a firearm (or ECD) without discharging the weapon was not a reportable use of force category.

[8] The 2013 use of force reporting policy change does not preclude an analysis of weapon use (OC Spray, Taser, or firearm) across years but it does preclude an analysis of "bodily force only" incidents. Prior to the policy change of January 1, 2013, all incidents that involved the use of OC spray, a Taser, or a firearm were required to be reported, but bodily force incidents that did not result in a citizen injury, or a complaint of an injury, were not required to be reported.

It is important to note that certain forms of force were more likely than others to lead to "major" or fatal injuries to subjects. In total, three incidents involved "major" or fatal injuries to subjects, all of which involved a subject being struck by gunfire. Approximately 43 percent of the time a firearm was used against a subject it led to major or fatal injuries (3 of 7 incidents). As noted, bodily force is by far the most common type of force used against subjects. In approximately 49 percent (189 of 382) of the incidents when bodily force was used alone, a subject sustained at least "minor" injuries.

Analyses also reveal that certain forms of force were more likely than others to lead to officer injuries. Specifically, officers were most likely to be injured when using bodily force. There are two ways to look at this issue: (1) 70 percent of the time that officers were injured it was during "bodily force only" incidents and (2) 16 percent of "bodily force only" incidents resulted in injury to officers.

Table 9 shows how firearms were used in force incidents. In the rare instance that a firearm was used, 73.1 percent of the time it was used to neutralizing a dog.

Table 9. Incidents Where the Force Used was a Firearm

Subject of Firearm	Frequency	Percentage	Result
Dog(s)	19	73.1	16 dogs struck
Subject	7	26.9	5 subjects struck
Total Number of Incidents	26	100.0	--

Of the seven incidents that involved the use of a firearm against a subject, three involved fatal injuries, two involved non-fatal injuries, and two resulted in no gunshot injuries (i.e., a subject was shot at but not struck). In six of the seven incidents, the subject was armed (5 with a gun, 1 with a knife).[9] These seven incidents involved a variety of situations including robbery,

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[9] The other incident involved an in-progress robbery of a store.

battery, and shots fired calls, among others. Six of the seven incidents involved on-duty officers.[10]

Table 10 shows the frequency of incidents where dogs and subjects were the focus of the firearm from 2009 to 2016. It is seen that there has been an uneven decline in incidents that involve firearm force against a person (with a low of 7 incidents in 2016 and an 8 year mean of 11.4 incidents) and a steady decline in the number of firearm incidents that involve a dog (with a low of 15 incidents in 2015 and an 8 year mean of 27.8 incidents).

Table 10. Subject of Police Use of a Firearm, by Year (Number of Incidents)

Target of Firearm	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Person	14	12	15	9	14	8	12	7
Dog	39	34	36	31	26	22	15	19

Other Characteristics of Use of Force Incidents

Along with the situational characteristics of use of force incidents that have already been discussed, two additional characteristics are worthy of mention.   First, as seen in Table 11 (p. 16), approximately equal proportions of use of force incidents occurred at night as during daylight. Second, most incidents occurred outdoors. These findings are similar to those of previous years.

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[10] The off-duty officer incident involved an in-progress robbery of a store.

Table 11. Other Characteristics of Use of Force Incidents

Characteristic	freq	%
Time/Lighting of Incident (1)	652	100.0
Dark/Night	298	45.4
Light/Daytime	315	48.3
Dusk/Dawn	41	6.3
Location of Incident (2)	651	100.0
Indoors	154	23.7
Outdoors	497	76.3

Notes: (1) 2 cases missing; (2) 1 case missing, 2 incidents occurred indoors and outdoors.

Force Used Against Dogs

Of the 654 use of force incidents that occurred in 2016, 25 involved force being used against at least one dog.[11] Four incidents involved the use of a Taser, one involved the use of OC spray, one involved the use of a Taser and OC spray, and 19 involved the use of a firearm. These 25 incidents involved 28 dogs. Seventeen of the dogs were struck by gunfire. In total, of the 28 dogs upon which force was used, 12 were confirmed at the scene to have sustained fatal injuries.

Of the 28 dogs, 26 (92.9%) were pit bulls. The most common circumstances in which force was used against dogs was when officers were dealing with a loose dog or other dog complaint (see Table 12).

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[11] Note that Table 9 and Table 10 (p. 14, p. 15) only include those incidents where a firearm was used against a dog; the analyses reported here include any type of force used against a dog. For comparison, in 2015 there were 16 incidents that involved at least one dog. In 2014 there were 26 incidents that involved at least one dog. In 2013 there were 26 incidents that involved at least one dog. In 2012 there were 32 incidents that involved at least one dog. In 2011, there were 38 such incidents, in 2010, there were 35 such incidents, and in 2009 there were 43 such incidents.

Table 12. Circumstance of Incidents Where Force was Used against Dogs

Circumstance	Frequency	Percentage
Loose Dog	7	28.0
Other Dog Complaint	5	20.0
Domestic Violence/Battery Complaint	3	12.0
Search Warrant	1	4.0
Other	9	36.0
TOTALS	25	100.0

Unfortunately, it is difficult to put these incidents into perspective as no reliable estimates of the number of dogs, by breed, in Milwaukee were located, nor are there statistics that indicate the number of dogs that are confronted by MPD officers but upon which force is not used.

Summary

This report is part of a continuing effort to better understand use of force incidents in the Milwaukee Police Department. Based on an analysis of the reportable incidents that occurred between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, the following summary statements can be made:

- There were 654 use of force incidents in 2016, a decrease of 4.1 percent from 2015 and a decrease of 26.9 percent from 2013.

- There was an average of 1.80 use of force incidents per day in 2016.

- There were 36 arrests for every one arrest that involved the use of force.

- Approximately 2.79 percent of arrests involved the use of force in 2016, compared to 2.73 percent in 2015.

- There were 3,533 traffic stops for each traffic stop that involved the use of force.

- Approximately .03 percent of traffic stops involved the use of force.

- There were 424 subject stops for each subject stop that involved force.

- Approximately .24 percent of subject stops involved the use of force.

- Approximately 26 percent of MPD sworn officers (505 of 1,923) were involved in at least one use of force incident in 2016. Approximately 58 percent of these 505 officers were involved in just one incident; approximately seven percent of the 505 officers were involved in five or more incidents.

- There was one incident of force for every 910 persons in Milwaukee in 2016.

- Police districts 3, 5, and 7 had about equal number of use of force incidents in 2016 and combined accounted for approximately 61 percent of all force incidents in the city in 2016.

- From 2013 to 2016, the number of use of force incidents declined in every police district except District 1 and District 4, which showed small increases. District 7 showed the largest decline in use of force incidents during these years.

- In relation to use of force and arrests made, Districts 3, 5, and 7 had the highest rates of use of force in 2016 and District 2 had the lowest rate. In relation to use of force and population size, District 5 had the highest rate of use of force and District 6 the lowest rate. In an absolute basis, use of force was a rare event in all districts.

- The most common type of force used by officers was "bodily force only" (58.4% of all incidents) followed by "ECD Only" (15.0%).

- Since 2009, the use of a firearm has declined; from 53 incidents in 2009 to 26 incidents in 2016. The number of incidents that involved shooting at a subject and shooting at a dog have declined since 2009.

- In 2016, seven of the 26 firearm incidents involved shooting at a subject (3 fatalities); 19 of the 26 incidents involved shooting at a dog (12 fatalities).

- Since 2009, the use of a chemical agent has declined in frequency with a small increase in 2015 and a large decline in 2016; the use of an ECD increased to 2011, declined from 2012 to 2015, and significantly increased in 2016.

- Approximately four percent of force incidents (25 of 654) involved force being used against one or more dogs (usually via a firearm but also OC spray and Taser). Most of the dogs were pit bulls and the largest proportion these incidents related to a loose dog.

Based on the analyses conducted here, and similar to previous years, the typical use of force incident in 2016:

- Involved one uniformed police officer and one subject. The officer was a white male, 36 years old, with ten years of service. The officer used "bodily force only" in the incident. The officer was not injured. The subject was a Black male, 27 years old. The subject resisted arrest and sustained "minor" injuries as a result of the incident. The subject was not armed with a weapon. The incident occurred outdoors and in daylight.

This study provides information for understanding and interpreting the nature, frequency, and circumstances of use of force incidents in the MPD. The study also provides useful information on data collection practices concerning use of force incidents. These data can be used to monitor use of force incidents over time.