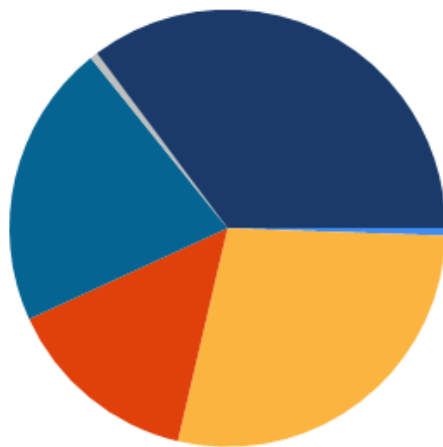


**Green Bay Police Department  
Training Division**



**2021 Use of Force  
Annual Report**

During the calendar year of 2021, there were 284 reported uses of force on 180 citizens by officers of the Green Bay Police Department. During this same time, officers responded to 73,644 calls for service. The percentage of calls for service that resulted in a use of force incident was 0.24%. The demographic data of the 180 citizens is as follows:



ASIAN  
 BLACK  
 HISPANIC  
 INDIAN  
 UNKNOWN  
 WHITE

**Total: 180**

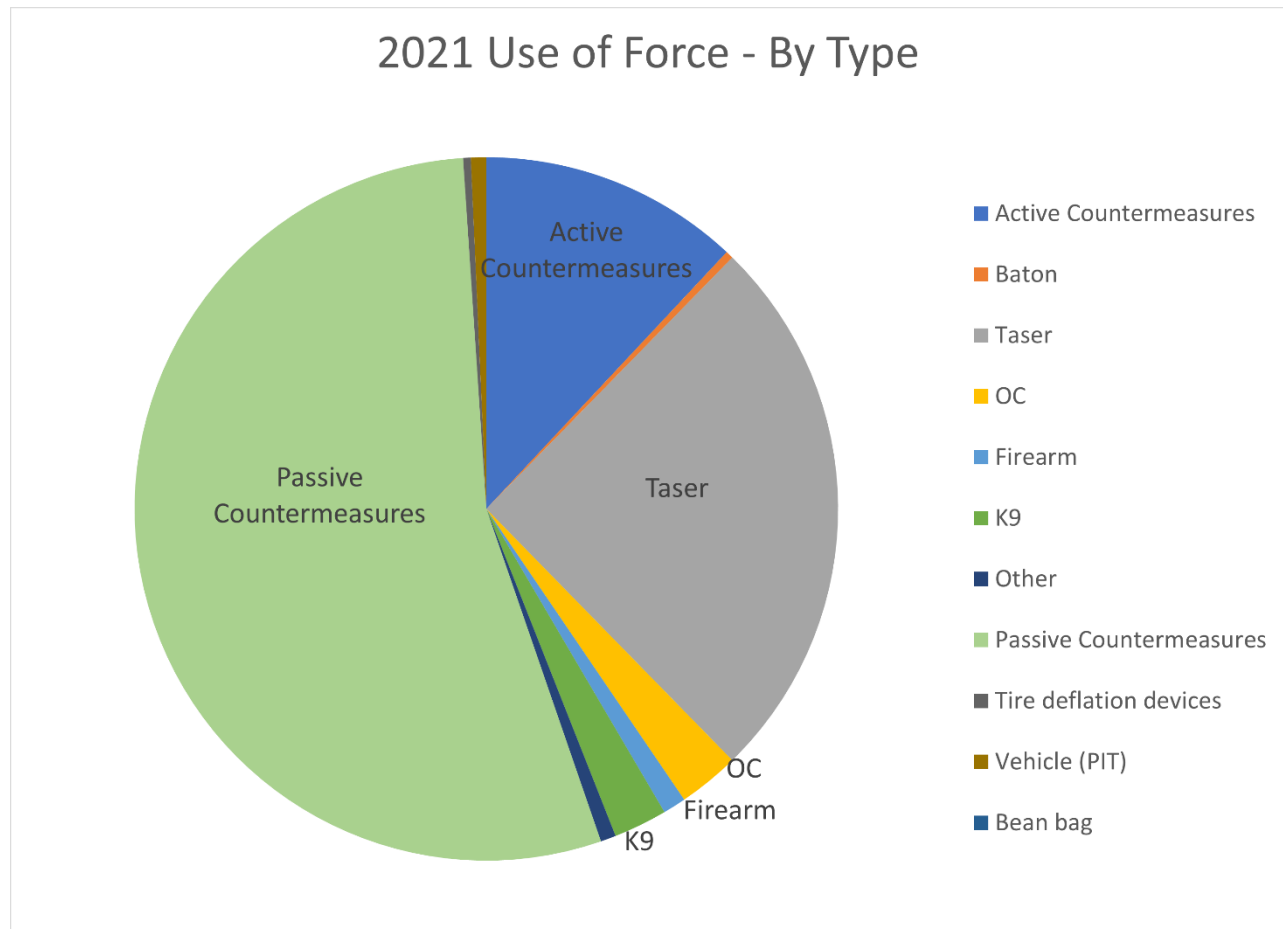
	Race
1	ASIAN
51	BLACK
25	HISPANIC
37	INDIAN
1	UNKNOWN
65	WHITE

149 of the instances where force was used was on a male subject, and 31 reported uses of force were on female subjects. All use of force reports were reviewed by the supervisor that was assigned to the incident as well as reviewed by a Lieutenant from the Training Division.

For an incident to qualify as a use of force, an officer’s actions had to fall into one of 11 different use of force options. The qualifying use of force options are:

- Active Countermeasures-Striking or hitting with hands or feet
- Intermediate Weapon-Baton (wood or expandable)
- Electronic Control Device (ECD)-Taser (aka Conducted Energy Weapon)
- Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray-“Pepper Spray”,
- Kinetic Energy-Beanbag shotgun
- Firearm-Handgun or long gun
- K-9-Police trained dog
- Other-Not trained but justified technique
- Passive Countermeasures-A decentralization or taking a person to the ground
- Tire Deflation Devices-Stop Sticks
- Vehicle-Used for setting up roadblocks, P.I.T.(Pursuit Intervention Technique), or ramming

## 2021 Use of Force - By Type



Passive countermeasures accounted for the largest category of force used by officers at 154 followed by Tasers, which was 72. In 2021 our department transitioned from the Taser X2 to the latest version, the Taser 7. This latest version of Taser allows for the officer to toggle between a short range and/or a long-range cartridge, which will maximize the Taser's effectiveness at different distances.

There were 34 reported uses of active countermeasures in 2021. There are a variety of trained techniques within this category but focus strikes, commonly known as punches, are the primary techniques utilized by officers. This technique is typically delivered following some sort of decentralization of a resistive subject, who once on the ground, continues to physically counteract the officer's attempt to control them or displays some sort of combative behavior themselves. Rarely is a focus strike delivered from a traditional "boxer stance" as officers try to maintain a greater distance from someone who is presenting to be assaultive or combative.

Chemical uses of force by officers are limited to Oleoresin Capsicum Spray (OC). During 2021, there were 8 reported uses of O.C. spray. Additionally in 2021, there were 7 reported uses of force by K-9s and 1 Intermediate weapon (baton).

Of the 180 people that force was used against them in 2021 by an officer of the Green Bay Police Department, 115 reported no injury following the incident. Typical injuries following a use of force incident included abrasions, contusions, lacerations, strains, and sprains. Punctures are considered an injury type as well and those stem from the Taser probes. There was one reported death in 2021 from the officer involved shooting at the Oneida casino.

Most officers did not sustain any injuries because of a use of force incident in 2021 and when they did, those injuries were minor. While our officers kept themselves safe and relatively injury free, there were numerous incidents where their safety was challenged and at risk. In the course of their duties, officers of the Green Bay Police Department were punched, kicked, spit at, tackled, threatened with a knife or pole, and met with other assaultive behavior.

There were multiple incidents where officers were confronted by emotionally disturbed people or a person in crisis, who also exhibited signs of significant medical behavior. All officers have received some training in managing people in crisis, which is a contributing factor to the peaceful resolution of controlling people without using force. Additionally, we have 80 officers that have completed a 40-hour Crisis Intervention Techniques training course: yet another factor of peacefully and safely resolving conflicts of persons in crisis. Officer safety, tactics, training, and wellness are the priorities that will continue to keep the men and women of the Green Bay Police Department safe and secure as they serve this community.

The previous information represents a general overview of use of force incidents that involved officers of the Green Bay Police Department.

### **Trends in UOF by Officers**

Use of force by GBPD personnel in 2021 primarily consisted of three options:

1. Decentralizations
  - a. This is by far the most frequent use of force by officers. Decentralizations accounted for roughly 54% of all force used.
2. Taser
  - a. Taser deployment represented the second most frequent use of force option. Tasers accounted for roughly 25% of all force used.
3. Active Countermeasures
  - a. There are a variety of strikes and stuns associated with Active Countermeasures. This category represented about 12% of all force used.

When an officer used force, generally, one of three scenarios occurred:

1. The officer(s) decentralized the subject to the ground and no further use of force was necessary.
2. The officer(s) decentralized the subject to the ground and subject displayed continued resistance or assaultive behavior and the officer(s) delivered an Active Countermeasure to control the subject and no further use of force was necessary.
3. The officer(s) deployed a Taser, with either one or two probe deployments, and control was gained. When control wasn't gained, a follow-up drive stun was utilized.

As stated before, use of force incidents represent a very small, fraction of a percentage of the overall calls for service in the city of Green Bay. Even when force was used, a lower level of force was used to control the person. Presence and dialogue have always been and will continue to be the preferred method of controlling and taking people into custody. We believe that effective communications skills are our most powerful option when dealing with people and these skills will continue to be prioritized in our trainings.