



NORTHVILLE TOWNSHIP POLICE DEPARTMENT

Interoffice Memorandum

TO: Director Hilden

FROM: Lt. Reinke, Special Services

SUBJECT: Use of Force Review 4.2.4a-e, 3.3.11

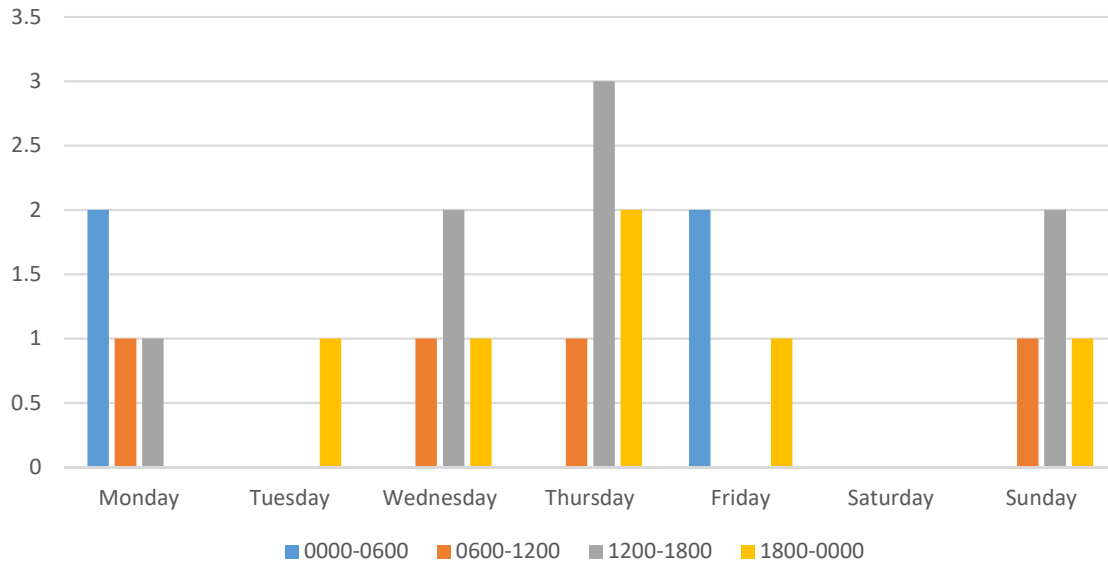
DATE: 1/28/2025

CC: Deputy Chief MacKenzie

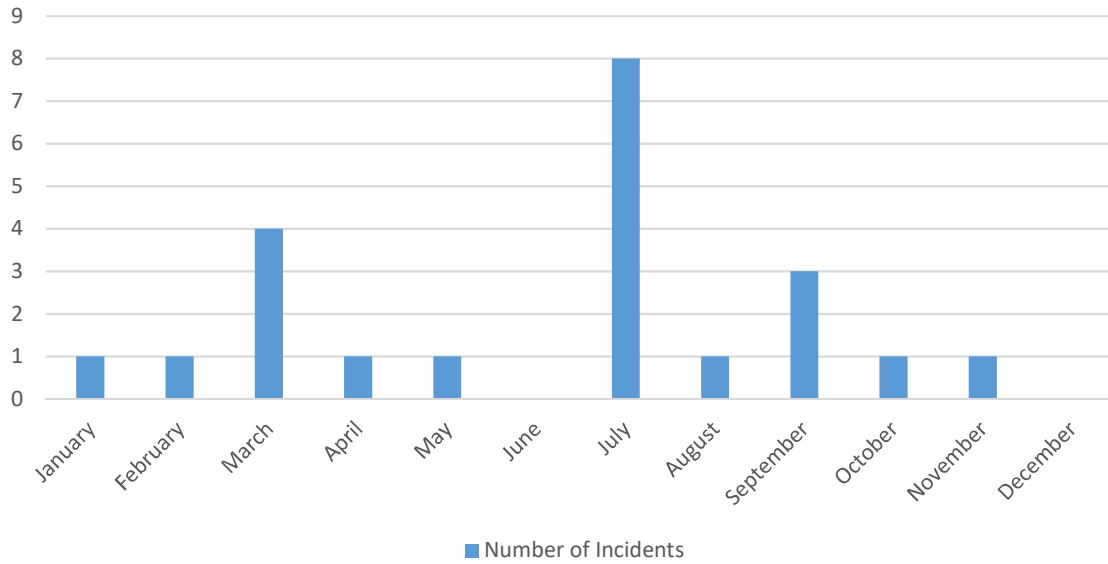
An annual review of the use of force activities, policies and practices has been conducted and found that from January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024 there were twenty-two (22) incidents involving force. Four of these incidents involved two or more subjects with the total of subjects that force was utilized on being thirty-one (31).

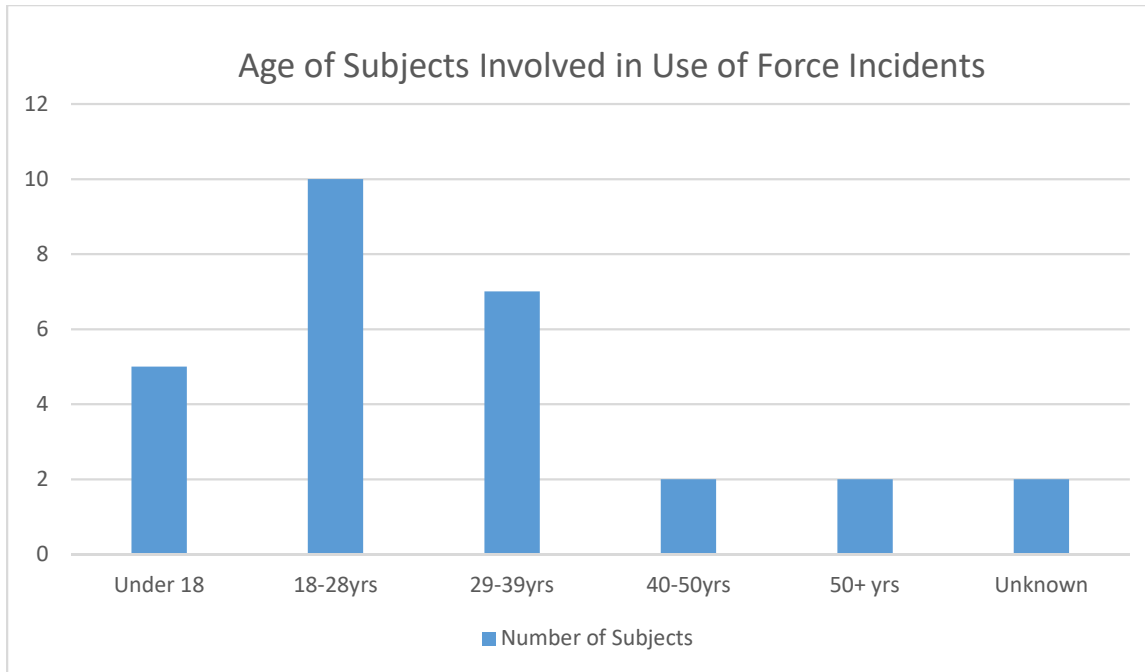
Date of Incident	Day of Incident	Time of Incident	# of Officers	Age of Subjects
January 11	Thursday	1758hrs	3	36
February 28	Wednesday	1212hrs	2	68
March 7	Thursday	1136hrs	1	24, 19
March 18	Monday	0107hrs	2	54
March 29	Friday	2229hrs	3	30
March 31	Sunday	0822hrs	2	14
April 19	Friday	0445hrs	2	37
May 5	Sunday	1854hrs	3	31
July 1	Monday	1544hrs	1	26
July 4	Thursday	1337hrs	1	31
July 4	Thursday	2007hrs	1	17
July 17	Wednesday	1200hrs	4	22
July 18	Thursday	1352hrs	3	24, 20
July 23	Tuesday	1922hrs	2	47
July 29	Monday	0700hrs	3	47
July 31	Wednesday	2337hrs	4	17, 19, 18, 17, 19, 17
August 7	Wednesday	1304hrs	2	32
September 15	Sunday	1749hrs	2	28
September 19	Thursday	2119hrs	3	31
September 30	Monday	0048hrs	2	26, 25, Unknown
October 11	Friday	0002hrs	1	Unknown
November 17	Sunday	1332hrs	3	23

Incidents By Day of Week and Time Frame



Incidents By Month





Out of the 31 total subjects involved in use of force incidents, the below chart provides a breakdown by sex and race of the individual:

Sex

Total Male	21	67.8%
Total Female	9	29%
Total Unknown Sex	1	3.2%

Race

Total White	11	35.5%
Total Black	18	58.1%
Total Asian	1	3.2%
Total Unknown Race	1	3.2%

Trends identified in 2024 show that Thursday is the day of the week where force was most often (6 incidents) followed by Monday, Wednesday and Sunday (4 incidents each). The majority of Use of Force incidents (63.6%) occurred between 1200 hours and 0000 hours. The largest number of force incidents occurred during the month of July, which was double the next closest month (March with 4). The majority of subjects involved in use of force incidents (54.8%) were between the ages of 18 and 39, with 19.4%. It was also noted that the number of use of force incidents involving Black individuals was almost 13% higher than it was in 2023. Contributing significantly to this increase was a single high risk stop in which firearms were displayed while detaining six individuals inside a vehicle involved in a felonious assault against an officer, all of whom were Black. Absent this incident, statistics would have been roughly similar to previous years.

There were 73 applications of force used by officers in response to suspect's actions or resistance. The level of response to these incidents are shown below. There were a total of 7 injuries reported with 3 officers involved injured and 4 subjects injured. All of the subject injuries were minor in nature ranging from minor abrasions to wrist pain with no medical treatment being required. 2 of the officers injuries were minor (small abrasion and general soreness) with 1 officer suffering a significant injury (dislocated shoulder) which resulted in 44 missed work days and over 6 months of subsequent light-duty assignment as a result of the injury.

Type of Officer Response	Number of Applications	Percent of Total Applications	Reported Subject or Officer Injuries
Point a Firearm	44	60.3%	0
Soft Empty-Hand Techniques	21	28.8%	4
Hard Empty-Hand Techniques	3	4.1%	2
Display Taser	5	6.8%	1

The types of incidents where force has been utilized were:

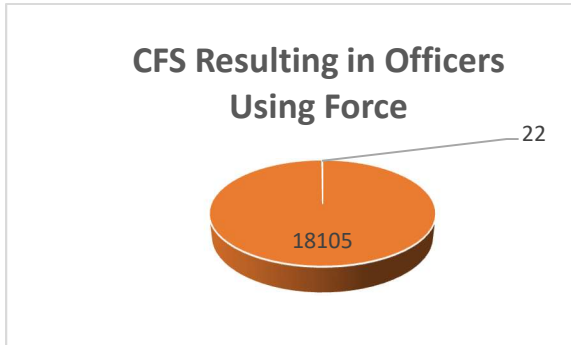
Type of Resistance/Response	Total Number of Incidents	Total Number of Subjects
Domestic Violence/A&B/FA	6	11
Retail Fraud/Larceny/LFA	5	8
Mental Health Emergency	4	4
Fugitive Arrest/Warrant Arrest	3	3
Stolen Motor Vehicle	1	2
B&E/Unlawful Entry	1	1
OWI	1	1
Assist Medical	1	1

Administrative reviews of each use of force incident found the applications of force were objectively reasonable based on the circumstances encountered and consistent with department standards, state and federal law regulating these practices. The Use of Force Committee also reviewed each incident, and corresponding reports, to provide additional feedback regarding incident documentation and utilization of trained techniques. In two (2) of the 22 reported incidents (9% of incidents), officers reported that at least one of the techniques they attempted to utilize were ineffective. These two items were a display of firearms where the subjects immediately fled from the officers on foot and the use of empty hand controls/pressure points against a subject suspected to be under the influence of alcohol and psilocybin, which would potentially reduce the efficacy of pressure points techniques. Additionally, the administrative and committee reviews of the two (2) of the incidents involving high risk traffic stops revealed multiple training points that needed to be addressed. As a result of this, the department added a refresher training in high risk traffic stops, including scenarios, to the October department training day to provide training to address the points observed during the review process.

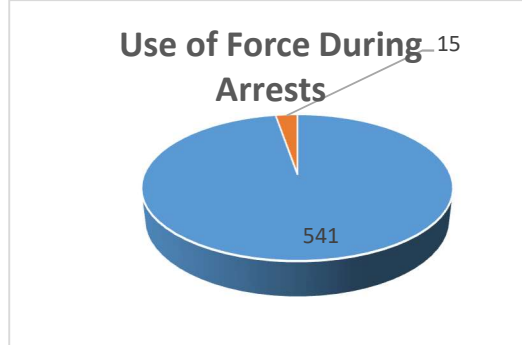
Based on the reviews of the Use of Force incidents for 2024 and the data listed above, there is no need for modification on policy, procedure, or practice. Policy currently guides dispatch to send two or more

officers to all high priority runs where force may potentially be used. Trends were not significant enough to incite change to staffing or response. All department policies, including the Use of Force policy, are reviewed by the department's command staff on an annual basis. Additionally, the Use of Force policy was submitted to the department's legal consultant in October of 2024 for a comprehensive review.

The agency call for service and arrest totals are listed below.



NTPD responded to 18,105 CFS in 2024. Force was used in 22 of those calls for service or .12%.



NTPD made 541 Arrests in 2024 and forces was used in 15 of those incidents or 2.8%. (7 remaining incidents were either mental health or medical emergencies where an arrest was not made)

**CFS data does not include directed patrols.