

Pearland Police Department

Employee Injury Report

2023

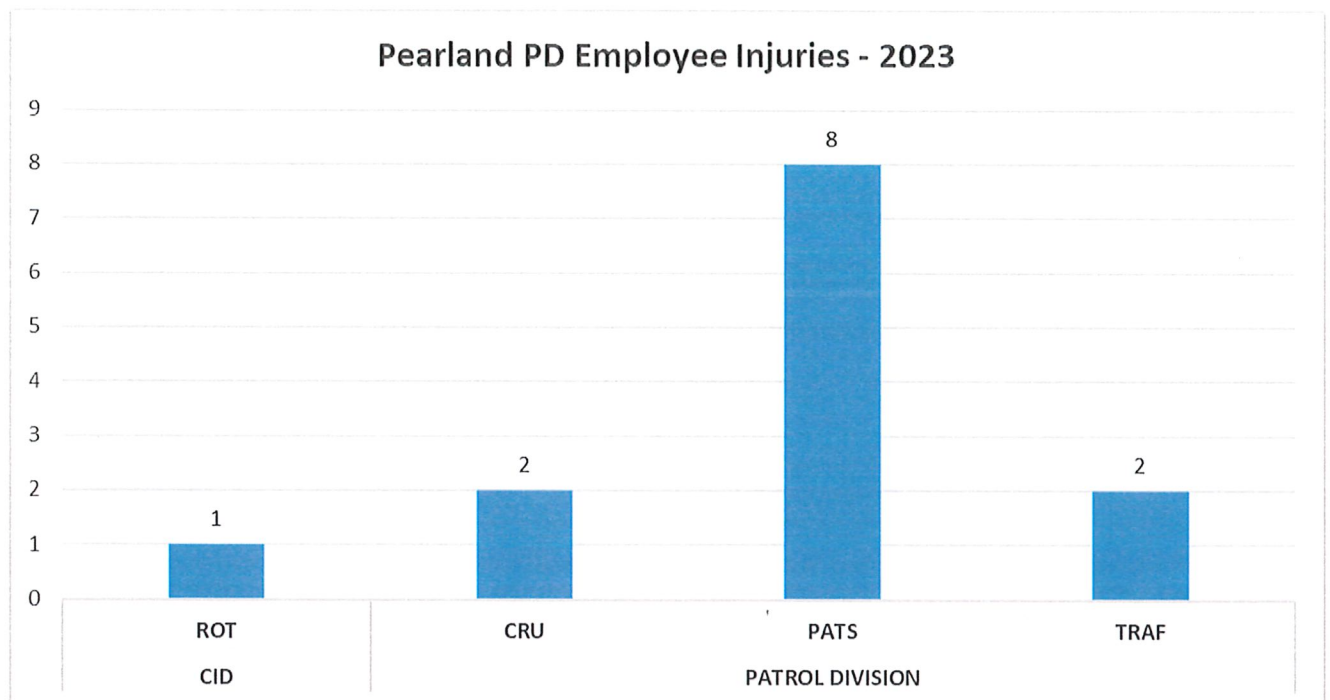


Analysis:

This analysis will serve as a review of the Pearland Police Department's Employee Injuries for the 2023 calendar year. The Department's most valuable resource is our employees. Maintaining operational readiness through safe practices is of the utmost importance to the Pearland Police Department as it affects our mission to provide timely, professional service to our citizens. This analysis will be conducted yearly to comply with Pearland Police Department Employee Injury Policy (506.3.2 Annual Report).

It should be noted the policy for Employee Injuries – Policy 506, was launched on August 23, 2022. Injuries that occurred prior to this date did not require entry into the RMS Injury module and therefore any comparative analysis between the 2022 and 2023 calendar years should take into consideration that the 2022 data is not comprehensive.

There were 13 employee injuries reported and documented as required by Department policy in 2023. This represents a 46% decrease in employee mishaps from 2022. Of the 13 reported injuries, 12 (92%) were sustained by patrol division officers (Patrol, CRU and Traffic), and 1 (8%) was sustained by an officer assigned to CID rotation.



Employee injuries were placed into 1 of 8 categories. Many (38%) employee injuries were caused by persons resisting arrest. Another 38% of employee injuries were attributed to various incidental occurrences, which were categorized as OTHER. These injuries were caused by a variety of factors, (poison ivy, scrapes/sprains obtained during

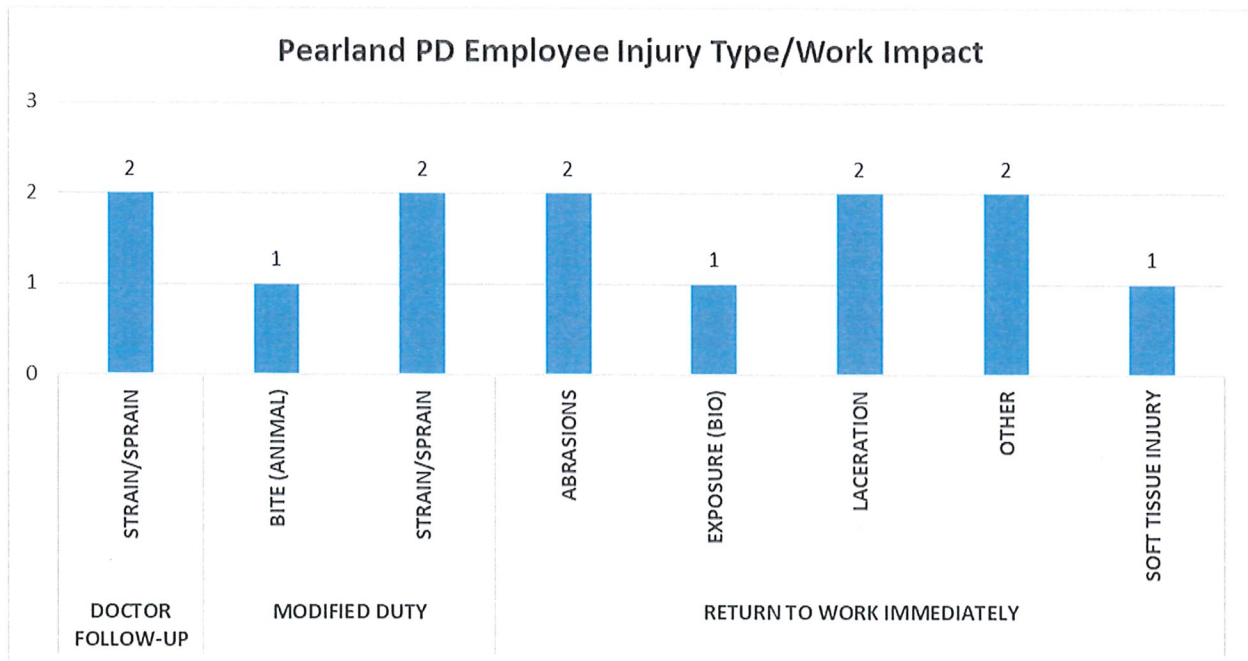
foot pursuits, training demonstration injury, etc.) that could not be described by any of the other 7 categories. The remaining injuries were categorized as follows:

Employee Injury Cause	Count
ANIMAL	1
FALL	1
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT	0
OTHER	5
OVEREXERTION	1
PERSON	5
SLIP/TRIP	0
STRUCK BY OBJECT/VEHICLE	0
Total	13

Of the 13 injuries, 8% (1) occurred during training exercises. All 13 injuries were classified as minor in severity. Most of the injuries (31% - 4) were treated on an outpatient basis, required a visit to the ER (23% - 3), or did not require treatment at all (15% - 2).

Employee Injuries	
Treatment Required	Count
EMS	2
ER	3
NONE	2
OUTPATIENT	4
REFUSED TREATMENT	2
Total	13

The most common injury types were STRAIN/SPRAIN, ABRASIONS, LACERATIONS, and OTHER. These injury types each comprised 77% of the total. Most of the injuries (62% -8) did not require any time off from duty, and the employee was able to return to work immediately. 23% (3) of the reported injuries required modified duty, and 15% (2) of the injuries required a doctor's follow-up before the employee was able to resume their regular duties.



After review and discussion a consensus was reached indicating a need for the following:

- The majority of injuries resultant from resisting or fleeing persons fall largely within the inherent danger present in police work and aside from defense tactics training is not attributable to employee corrective action.
- Injuries attributed to defense tactics training are outweighed by the critical nature of the training and all safety precautions, including de-escalation techniques, are undertaken to minimize injury both in training and in the field.
- Introduction of the Bola-Wrap remote restraint device may help decrease the instances of grappling with combative subjects.

This completes the 2023 summary of employee injury incidents as documented in RMS along with the recommended changes to policy, training updates, or equipment acquisition needed to reduce future injury as required by Policy 506.3.2 Annual Report.