



Police Force Analysis SystemSM Second Summary Report

Spokane Police Department

Use of Force Data from January 1, 2013 to December 31, 2020

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Background

In April 2019 we produced the First Summary Report using data from 2013 to 2018 obtained from the Spokane Police Department's Police Force Analysis SystemSM. This is our Second Summary Report which includes use of force data through the end of 2020.

Police Strategies LLC

Police Strategies LLC is a Washington State based company that was formed in February 2015. The company was built by law enforcement professionals, attorneys, and academics with the primary goal of helping police departments use their own incident reports to make data-driven decisions and develop evidence-based best practices. The company's three partners are all former employees of the Seattle Police Department and were directly involved with the Department of Justice's pattern or practice investigation of the department in 2011 as well as the federal consent decree that followed. They wanted to take the lessons learned from that experience and provide other police departments with the tools they need to monitor their use of force incidents, identify high risk behavior, and evaluate the outcomes of any reforms that are implemented. The company has a partnership with the Center for the Study of Crime and Justice at Seattle University to assist in the analysis of the data.

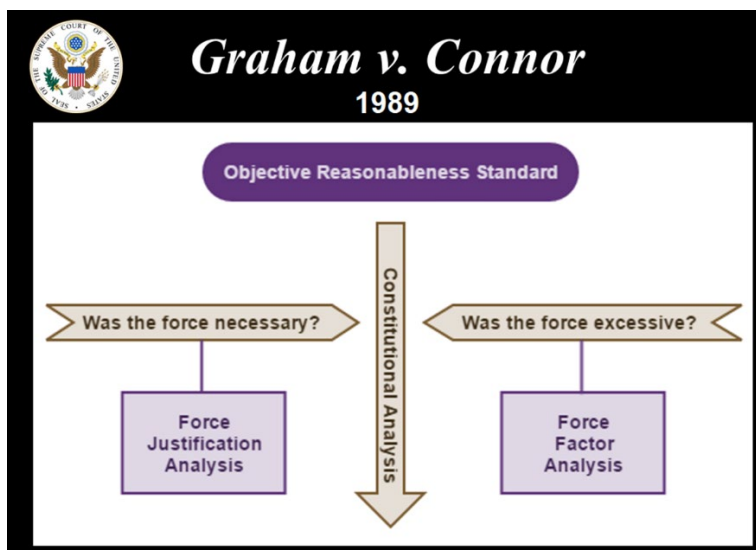
Police Force Analysis SystemSM

In the summer of 2015, Police Strategies LLC launched the Police Force Analysis SystemSM (PFAS). PFAS combines peer-reviewed research with state-of-the-art analytical tools to produce a powerful data visualization system that can be used by law enforcement, policy makers, academics, and the public.¹ The core of PFAS builds upon the research work of Professor Geoff Alpert and his Force Factor method. Force Factor analysis formed the basis of Professor Alpert's

¹ [Capitola Police creates online database to track use of force stats, Santa Cruz Sentinel, August 2016.](#)

2004 book “Understanding Police Use of Force – Officers, Subjects and Reciprocity”² and has been the subject of several scholarly articles.³

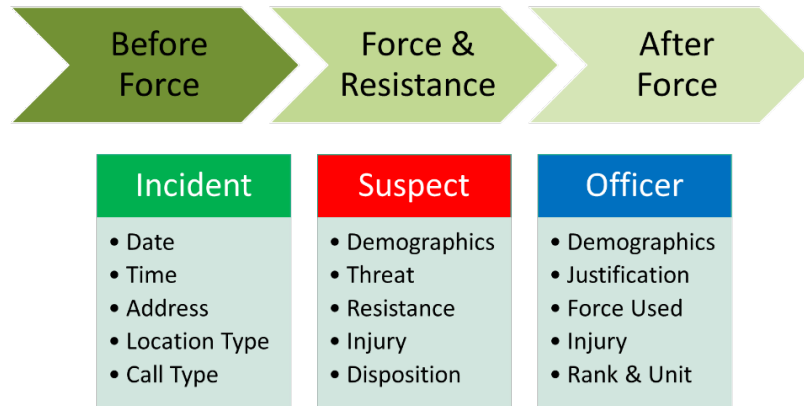
PFAS is a relational database that contains 150 fields of information extracted from law enforcement agencies’ existing incident reports and officer narratives. The data is analyzed using legal algorithms that were developed from the evaluation criteria outlined in the United States Supreme Court case of *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). The Court adopted an objective reasonableness standard which evaluates each case based upon the information that the officer was aware of at the time the force was used and then comparing the officer’s actions to what a reasonable officer would have done when faced with the same situation. PFAS uses Force Justification Analysis to determine the risk that a use of force incident would be found to be unnecessary and Force Factor Analysis to evaluate the risk that the force would be found to be excessive.



² [Understanding Police Use of Force – Officers, Subjects, and Reciprocity, Cambridge Studies in Criminology, 2004.](#)

³ See, e.g., [Reliability of the Force Factor Method in Police Use-of-Force Research, Police Quarterly, December 2015.](#)

PFAS examines relevant temporal data from immediately before, during and after an application of force.



PFAS uses powerful data visualization software to display the information on dynamic dashboards. These dashboards can be used by police management to identify trends and patterns in use of force practices and detect high risk behavior of individual officers. The system can also be used to spot officers who consistently use force appropriately and effectively. Since the system can find both high risk and low risk incidents, PFAS can be used both as an Early Intervention System to correct problematic behavior as well as a training tool that highlights existing best practices.

PFAS contains several years of historical data for each agency and is designed to be updated on a regular basis. This allows the department to immediately identify trends and patterns as well as measure the impacts and outcomes of any changes that are made to policies, training, equipment, or practices. For example, if a department provides crisis intervention and de-escalation training to its officers, the system will be able to evaluate whether that training has had any impact on officer behavior.

PFAS currently has use of force data from 91 law enforcement agencies in eight states involving about 12,000 incidents and 5,000 officers who used force more than 20,000 times. PFAS is the largest database of its kind in the nation. Although the incident reports from each of these

agencies uses a different format, all the data extracted and entered into the system has been standardized which allows us to make interagency comparisons. The Police Force Analysis NetworkSM allows agencies to compare their use of force practices with other agencies in the system.

The Police Force Analysis SystemSM provides comprehensive information about police use of coercive authority and permits the study of the intersection of individual and contextual factors that explain situational, temporal, and spatial variation in the distribution of police coercive authority. PFAS supports meaningful community engagement about police coercion by providing comprehensive and relevant data to address and inform community concern regarding police-citizen interactions.

Data Collection from the Spokane Police Department

Police Strategies LLC received 2020 use of force incident reports from the Spokane Police Department in February 2021. Spokane PD provided incident reports and officer narrative statements for each incident where force was used. These reports were received as Adobe Acrobat files. Additional data was provided from the Department's IAPro records management system. Data was extracted from the incident reports and officer narrative statements and entered into a relational database. Interactive dashboards were then built for use by Spokane PD.

The Police Force Analysis SystemSM (PFAS) contains data on all use of force incidents where an officer used a weapon or any physical force. The system does not contain data on incidents where force was threatened but not used (e.g. the pointing of a firearm or ECW). The database also does not include reports where the subject alleges that force was used but the officer denies using force.

Incident data will only be entered into PFAS after the use of force investigation is completed, and the case is closed. There may be a delay in entering data from incidents that involve an officer involved shooting or are under pending investigation.

Summary of Spokane PD's Police Force Analysis SystemSM

The Spokane Police Department's Police Force Analysis SystemSM (PFAS) contains 8 years of use of force data from 2013 to 2020. The database includes detailed information on 792 subjects who had force used against them and the 280 officers who used force during the 8-year period. In 2020 there were 56 use of force incidents involving 79 officers who used force a total of 106 times. This report will examine the 8-year trends in uses of force and will summarize the use of force data from the entire period. This report will also examine how the pandemic and protests of 2020 may have impacted use of force practices.

1) Date, Time, and Location of Use of Force Incidents

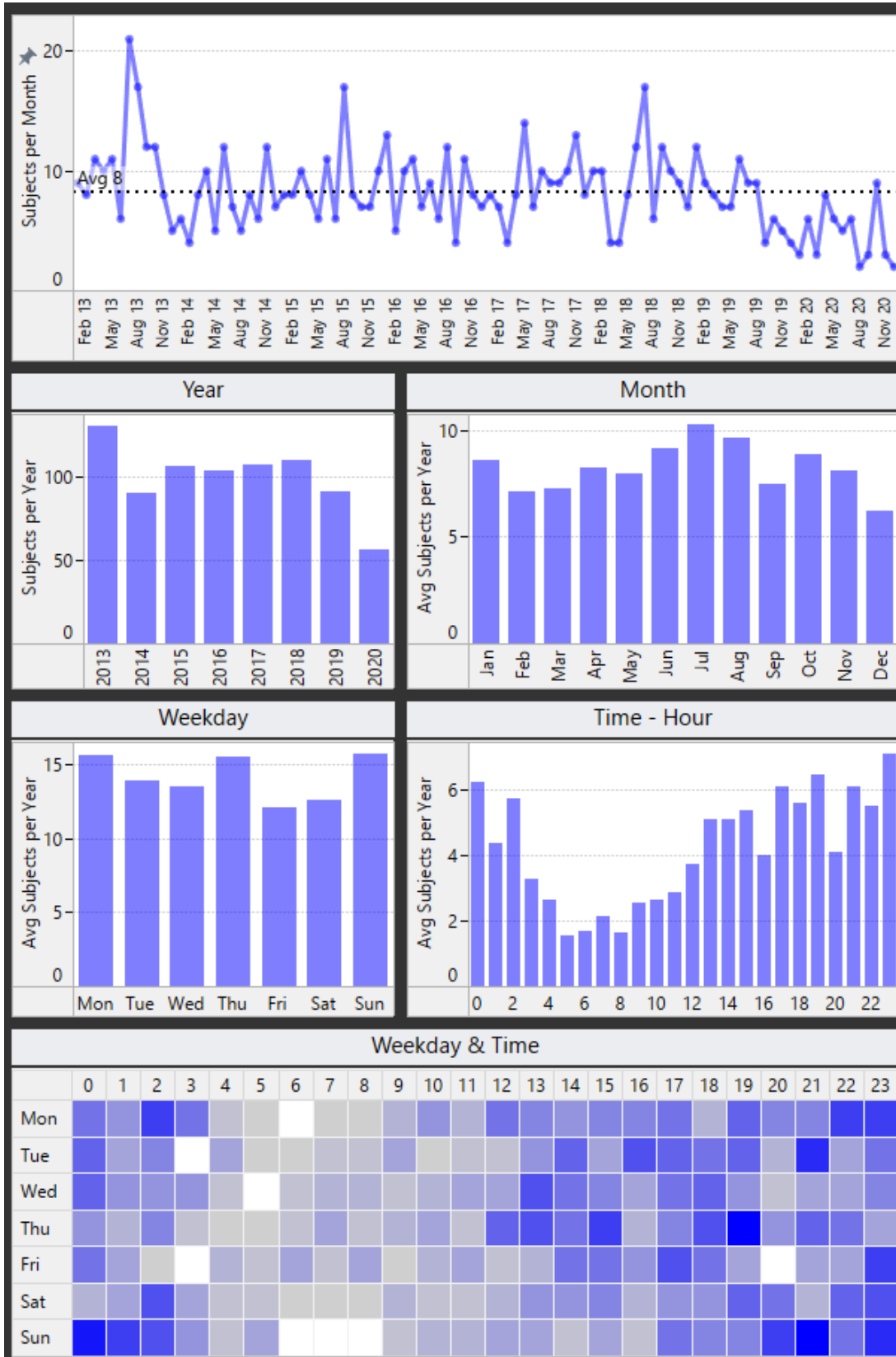
Between 2014 and 2019 the annual number of use of force incidents varied between 90 and 109, but in 2020 the number of use of force incidents dropped to 56.

Over the last eight years the month with the most force incidents was July with 10 incidents per year and the month with the fewest incidents was December with 6 incidents per year. During the week, Mondays, Thursdays, and Sundays had the most incidents (16 per year) and Fridays had the fewest (12 per year). The peak hour for force incidents was between 11pm and midnight (7 per year).

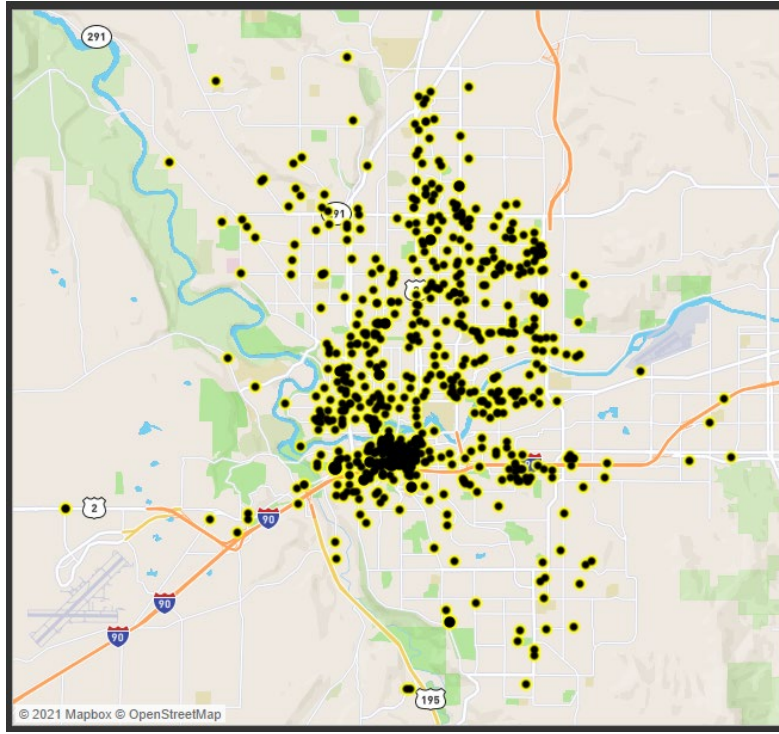
Compared to prior years, use of force incidents in 2020 were more likely to occur inside a home (29%) or at a business (21%). In 2020 there were no use of force incidents that occurred at a park or medical facility compared to a total 34 incidents that occurred at these locations during the prior 7 years.

In 2017 Downtown (P8) had 11% of the City's use of force incidents. By 2017 that percentage had risen to 29% before falling to 15% by 2020. Over the last 8 years, Southeast (P6) has consistently had the lowest percentage of the City's use of force incidents (less than 6%). During the last four years the percentage of use of force incidents occurring in Northwest (P1) rose from 4% to 15%.

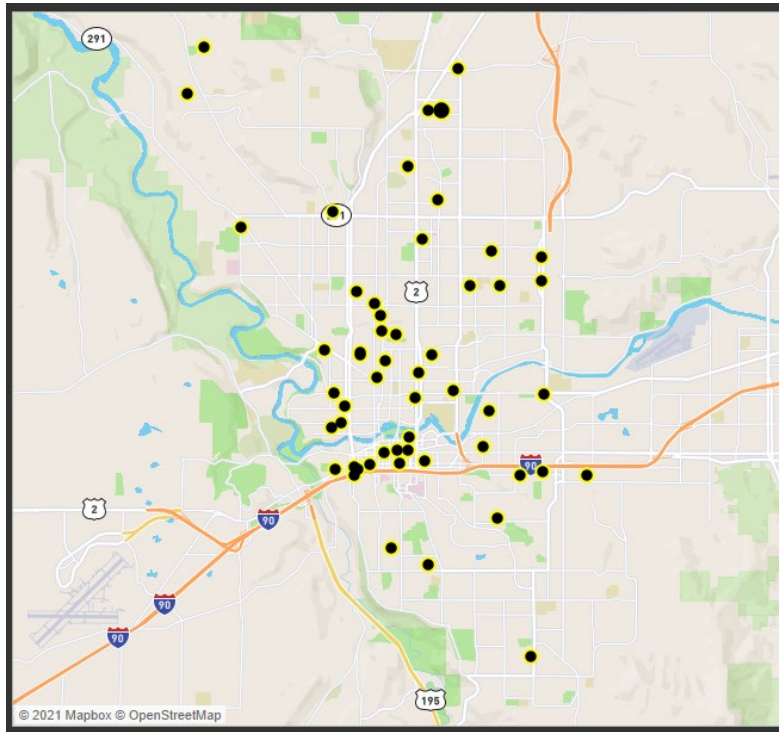
Use of Force Incidents – 2013 to 2020



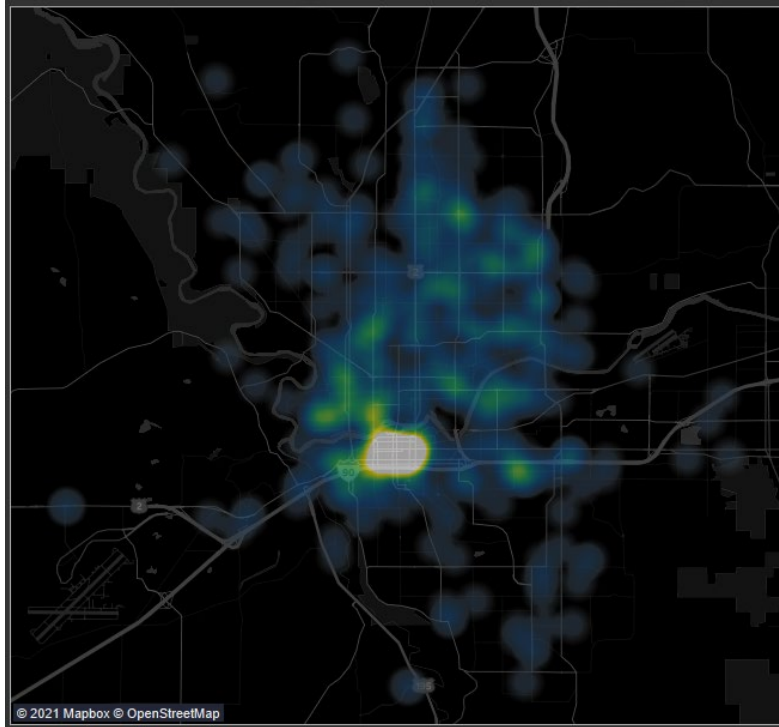
Use of Force Incident Locations – 2013 to 2019



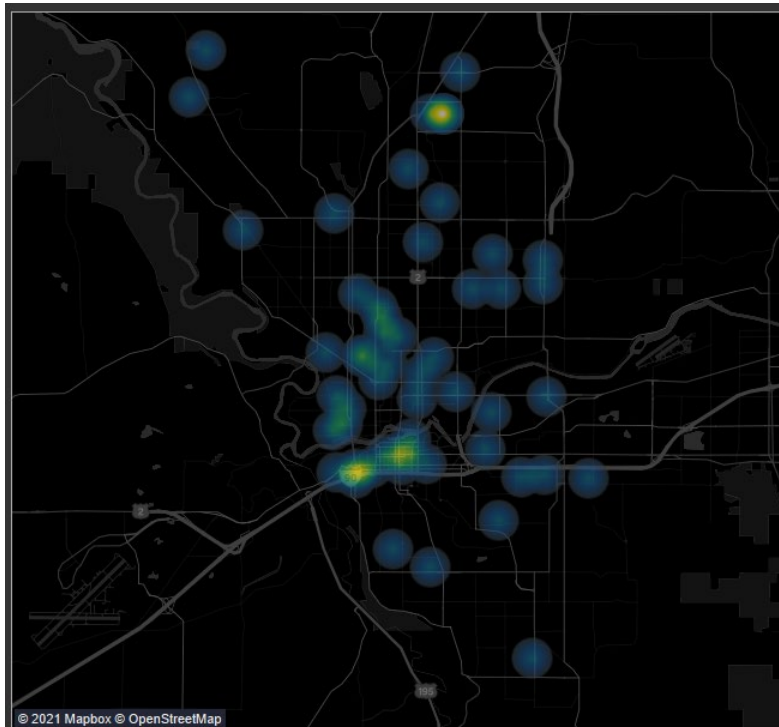
Use of Force Incident Locations – 2020



Use of Force Heat Map – 2013 to 2019



Use of Force Heat Map – 2020



2) Reason for Contact

Over the last 8 years 66% of officers who used force were responding to a dispatched call for service. Sixteen percent of officers were making an officer-initiated contact and 18% of officers were responding to assist other officers.

Over the last 3 years there has been a trend towards more officers being present on scene when force was used. In 2018 an average of 2.7 officers were on scene and by 2020 that had risen to 3.6 officers. With more officers on scene, the number of officers using force during each incident also increased. In 2018 7% of use of force incidents had 3 or more officers using force against one subject. In 2019 that percentage increased to 30% and in 2020 it was 23%.

In 2020 a higher percentage of force incidents were due to an original call about a violent crime or property crime than in prior years and calls related to disturbances/suspicious circumstances and welfare checks were less common. In 2020 there were 16 force incidents related to assault calls, 9 for burglary calls and 6 for harassment calls.

3) Force Frequency

In 2020 there were 56 use of force incidents involving 79 officers who used force a total of 106 times. There was one officer who used force 5 times and four officers who used force 3 times each. Fifteen officers used force twice in 2020 and 59 officers used force once. The top 10% of officers made up 22% of all force used by the Department.

Over the last eight years three officers used force between 34 and 55 times each. All of these officers were canine officers and most of their uses of force are attributed to canine bites.

4) Force Justification

The Force Justification Score is based upon the four Graham Factors: (1) seriousness of the crime being investigated; (2) the level of threat to the officer or others; (3) the level of resistance; and (4) whether the subject fled from the officer. Low Justification Scores are indicative of incidents where subjects were not committing serious crimes, did not pose a

significant threat to the officer or others, did not present a high level of resistance, and did not flee.

From 2013 to 2020, 12% of the Department's use of force incidents had low Force Justification scores (<6). The average Force Justification score was 11.3 on a scale of 0 to 20. The annual average Force Justification score increased from 9.9 in 2018 to 13.2 in 2020. The average Force Justification score in 2020 was the highest in the last 8 years.

For each of the four Graham factors, Spokane PD scored highest in the resistance level and crime level and lowest in the threat level and flight level categories. This indicates that when Spokane PD officers use force, they are facing higher levels of resistance and more serious crimes, but subjects present a lower level of threat to officers and are less likely to flee from officers. Subjects were more likely to flee from officers in 2020 (36%) than in prior years (25%). Subjects using deadly force or less lethal weapons in 2020 (26%) was much higher than in prior years (9%).

In 2020 there were 14% of incidents that received the highest justification score of 20 which was similar to prior years. These incidents involved an assault on the officer before the officer made the decision to use force.

A smaller percentage of incidents had a low Force Justification score in 2019 (2%) and 2020 (9%) than in prior years (14%). In 2020 there were 5 low Force Justification incidents involving 10 officers. There were no officers who were involved in more than one low Force Justification incident.

Subjects involved in low Force Justification incidents were more likely to have the following characteristics than incidents with higher Force Justification scores:

- Subject had mental health issues (38%)
- Subject was suicidal (23%)
- The original call type was a traffic offense (13%) or a welfare check (34%)
- The most serious charge referred for prosecution was obstructing (12%) or trespassing (9%).

Over the last 8 years average Force Justification Scores were higher for women (12.4) than men (11.1). Asian subjects had the highest average Force Justification score (12.1), and White and Hispanic subjects had the lowest scores (11.1). Average Force Justification scores were lowest for subjects between 18 and 29 (10.9) and were highest for subjects over 50 (11.6).

Officers were less likely to use ECWs (16%) during a low Force Justification incident but were more likely to use canines (28%) and OC (7%). Officers were more likely to resolve a low Force Justification incident by using only a weapon (41%). Officers were less likely to use strikes, pushing, wrestling, and using weight to hold down subjects during low Force Justification incidents.

5) Force Factor

The Force Factor Score is based upon the proportionality of force to resistance and scores range from -6 to +6. A negative score means that the subject's resistance level was higher than the officers' force level. A medium Force Factor Score is between 0 and +2. This is the range where most officers can gain control of a subject by using force that is at least proportional to the level of resistance or slightly above. A Force Factor of +3 or above is considered a high score. This does not mean that the force was excessive, but these incidents do present a higher risk to the department.

Over the last eight years 15% of force incidents had a high Force Factor score (+3 or above). The average annual Force Factor score has remained stable at 0.8. In 2020 ten incidents had a +3 or +4 Force Factor score and there were no incidents with a higher score. Eleven officers were involved in those 10 high Force Factor incidents. One officer was involved in two high Force Factor incidents.

High Force Factor incidents were more likely to have the following characteristics than cases with lower Force Factor scores:

- Subject was Obese (21%)
- Subject was possibly armed (48%)
- Subject had mental health problems (27%) or was suicidal (21%)
- Subject was involved in a violent crime with a weapon or a weapon offense (29%)
- Subject did not flee from officers (83%)
- Subject was charged with assault (27%)

Over the last eight years, the average Force Factor scores were lower for female subjects (0.7) than male subjects (0.8). By race White and Hispanic subjects had the lowest average Force Factor score (0.7) while Native American and Asian subjects had the highest scores (0.9). Subjects between 18 and 29 had the highest average Force Factor score (0.8) while those over 50 had the lowest scores (0.6). By Body Mass Index subjects who were underweight have the highest average Force Factor score (2.4).

Over the last eight years 98% of high Force Factor incidents involved the use of weapons: canines (41%), ECWs (37%), OC (13%) and projectile weapons (11%). Only 2% of high Force Factor incidents involved physical force only. Seventy-nine percent of high Force Factor incidents involved only one officer using force.

The most common Force Factor Score was +1 (29%) followed by 0 (25%) and +2 (24%). These numbers indicate that most officers in the department behave very consistently when faced with a given level of resistance and they tend to use the minimal amount of force necessary to gain compliance.

When high levels of force are used against lower levels of resistance the subjects are controlled much faster with lower injury rates for officers but higher injury rates for subjects.

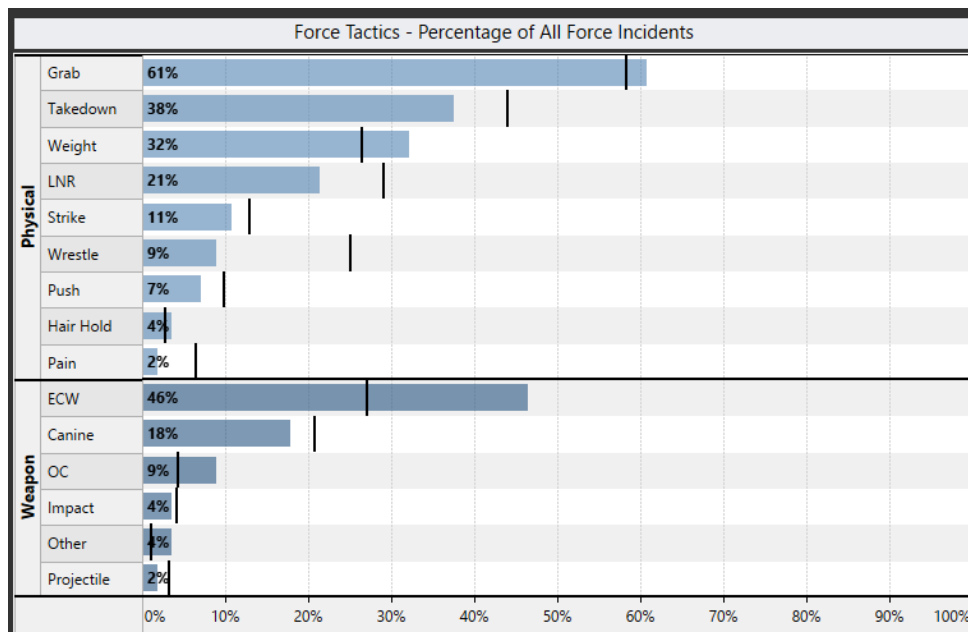
	Force Factor – 2013 to 2020		
	Low (-1 to -3)	Medium (0 to +2)	High (+3 to +5)
Subject brought under control within 1 or 2 Force Sequences	36%	29%	74%
Subject Injury Rate	72%	78%	91%
Officer Injury Rate	21%	17%	4%
Weapon Used by Officer	31%	50%	98%

6) Force Tactics

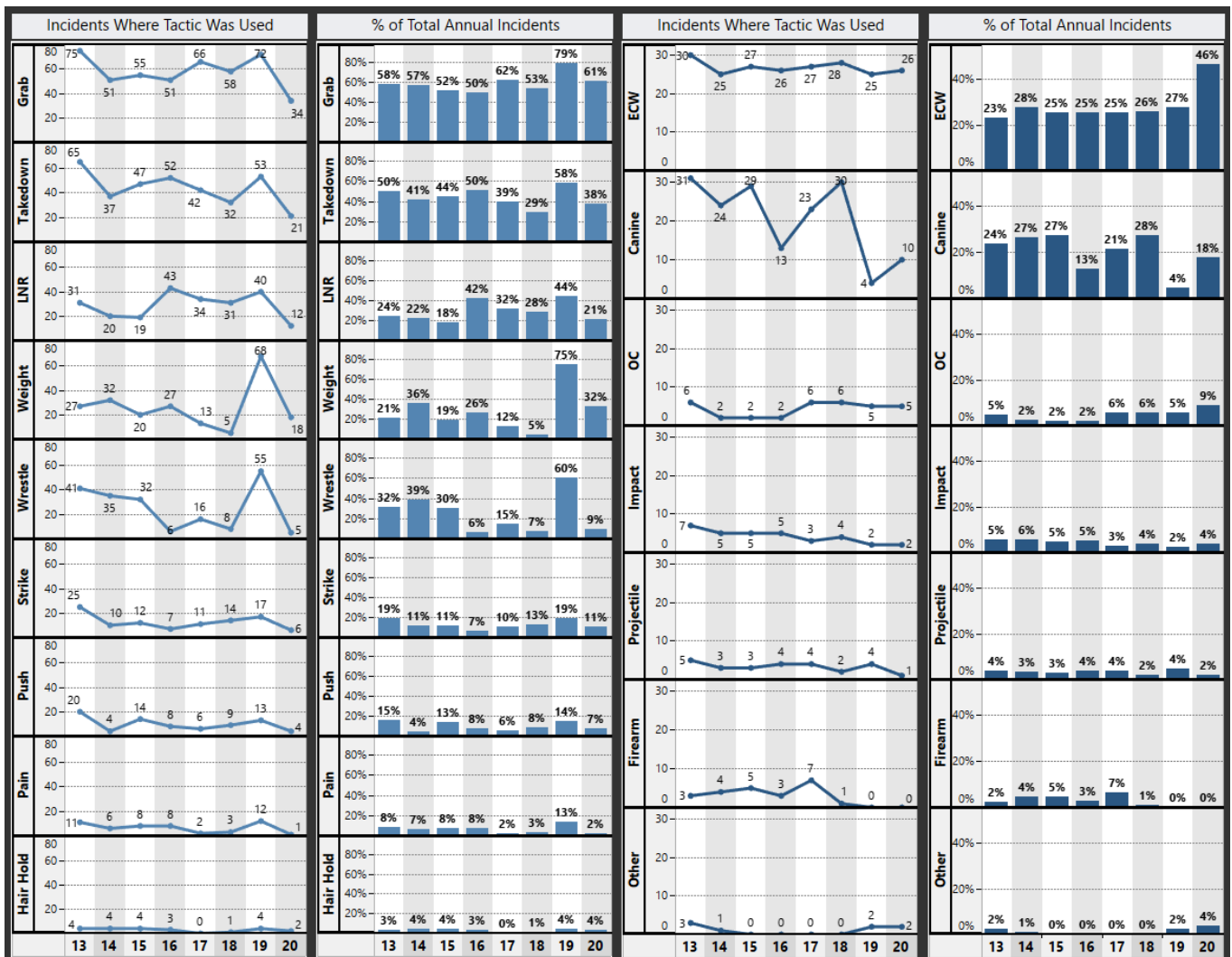
Of the 56 use of force incidents that occurred in 2020, 23% involved physical force only, 34% involved only the use of weapons by officers and 43% involved both physical force and the use of a weapon.

Compared to prior years, officers were less likely to use takedowns, LNR, strikes, wrestling, pushing and pain compliance in 2020 and were more likely to use weight and grabbing. Electronic control weapons and OC were used more often in 2020 than in prior years while canines were less likely to be used.

Force Tactics Used - 2020



Over the last eight years officers have used 2,948 individual physical force tactics and weapons during 792 incidents. In 2020 the most dramatic change in the use of weapons was for ECWs. Although the number of ECW uses was similar to prior years, the percentage of use of force incidents where an ECW was used nearly doubled in 2020 compared to prior years. The use of canines has varied from 4 bites in 2019 to 31 bites in 2013. OC, impact weapons and projectile weapons were each used in less than 10% of force incidents over the last 8 years.



7) Subjects

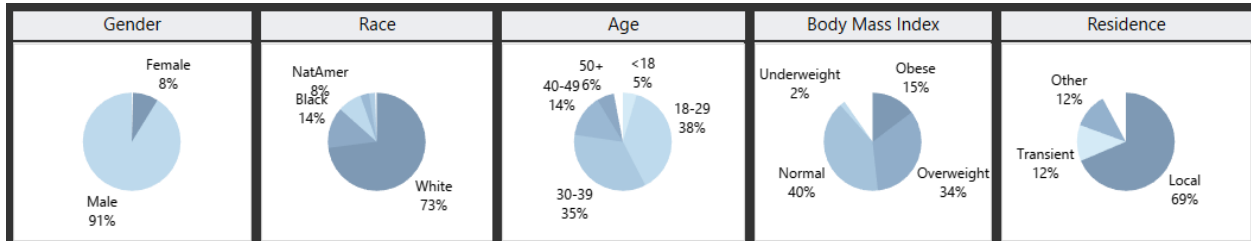
From 2013 to 2019 there were three demographic groups (gender, race, and age) that made up more nearly three quarters of all use of force subjects: White and Black males between 18 and 39 and White males over 40. In 2020 these three demographic groups were also involved in about three quarters of all force incidents.

Most Common Characteristics of Use of Force Subjects 2013 - 2019				
Gender	Race	Age	Number of Subjects	Percentage of Force Incidents
Male	White	18-39	349	47%
Male	White	40+	110	15%
Male	Black	18-39	71	10%
All Other Demographic Groups or Unknown			206	28%

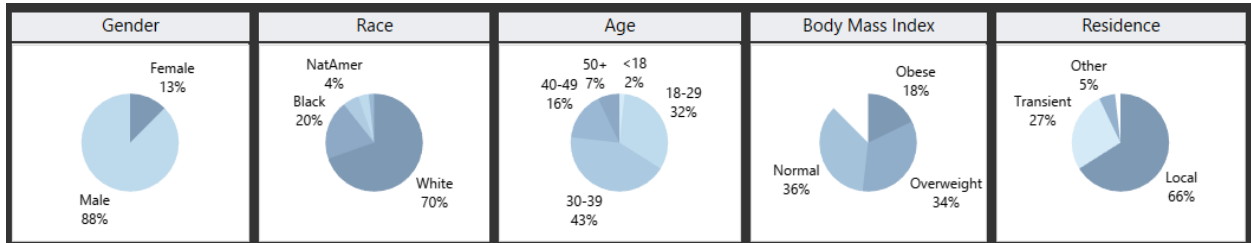
Most Common Characteristics of Use of Force Subjects 2020				
Gender	Race	Age	Number of Subjects	Percentage of Force Incidents
Male	White	18-39	24	43%
Male	White	40+	8	14%
Male	Black	18-39	9	16%
All Other Demographic Groups or Unknown			15	27%

There was some variation in the demographics of use of force subjects in 2020 compared to prior years. Female, Black, and transient subjects and subjects between 30 and 39 were more common in 2020 than in prior years while Native American and juvenile subjects were less common.

Use of Force Subject Characteristics - 2013 to 2019

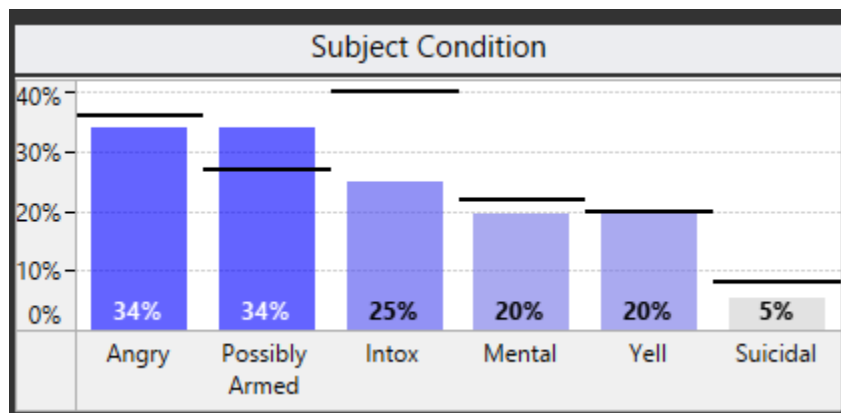


Use of Force Subject Characteristics - 2020



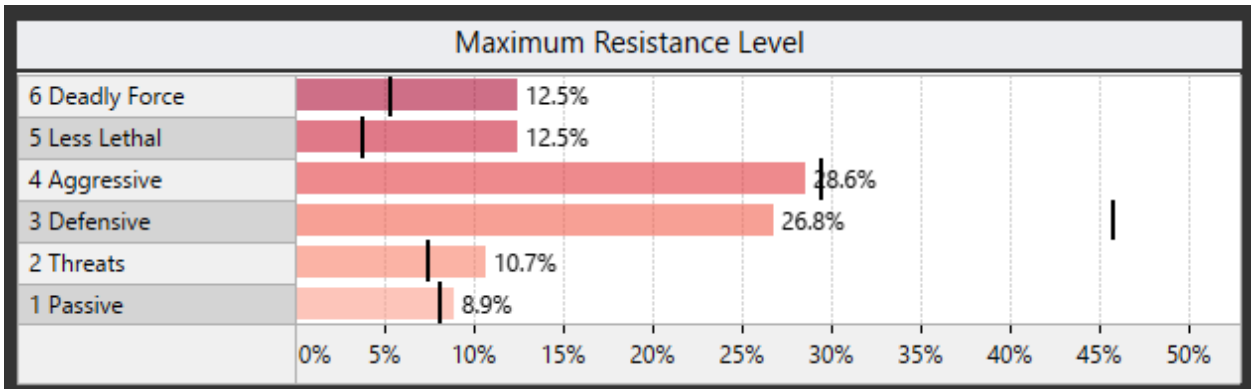
Compared to prior years, use of force subjects in 2020 were less likely to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs (25% vs 41%) but were more likely to be possibly armed (34% vs 26%).

Subject Condition in 2020



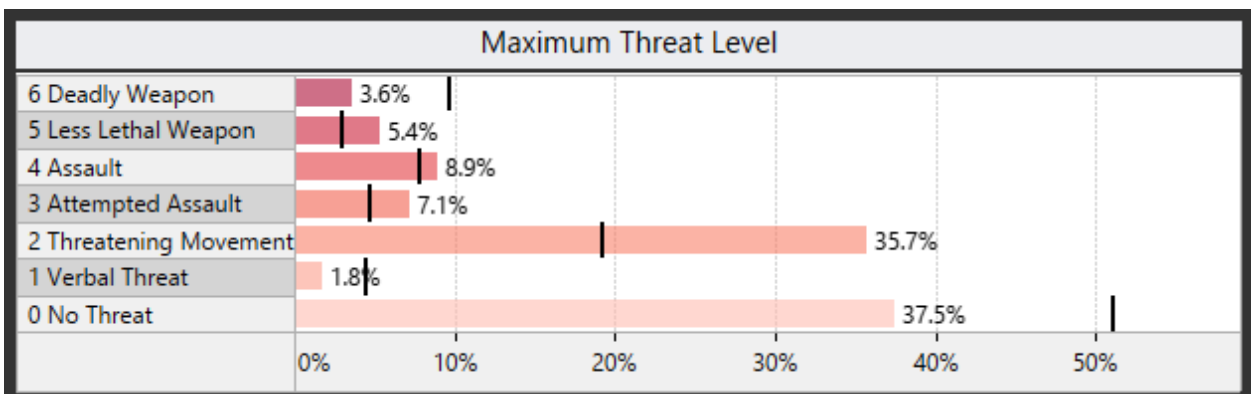
In 2020 officers were more likely to face resistance with deadly force or resistance with a less lethal weapon than in prior years (25% vs 9%). Officers were less likely to encounter defensive resistance in 2020 (27% vs 46%). Five force incident in 2020 involved only passive resistance.

Subject Maximum Resistance Level - 2020



In 2020 subjects were nearly twice as likely to make a threatening movement towards the officer than in prior years (36% vs 19%). In 2020 62% of subjects either threatened or assaulted officers before force was used compared to 49% of subjects in prior years.

Subject Maximum Threat Level - 2020



8) Injuries

Over the last eight years there were 93 officers who were injured during a force incident. Six of those officers were injured four or five times each and 28 officers were injured two or three times each. Eleven percent of force applications by officers resulted in an injury to the officer who used force. Seventeen officers only complained of pain, 88 officers had a bruise or a scrape, 37 officers received a cut, four officers were contaminated with bodily fluid, one officer was bitten by a dog and one officer received a fracture. Twenty-one percent of the injured officers received treatment from EMTs or at a hospital.

Over the last eight years 628 subjects who had force used against them were injured (79% of all incidents). Of the subjects who were injured, most of the injuries were minor: complaint of pain (7%), ECW probe (18%), bruise/scrape (18%) or minor cut (17%). There were 145 subjects who were bitten by canines and 49 subjects lost consciousness due to LNR. Seventeen subjects had a broken bone or tooth, and 22 subjects were either killed or had a gunshot wound.

Eighty-seven percent of subjects who were injured or complained of injury received treatment. EMTs treated 31% of injured subjects and 56% were treated at a hospital.

9) Trends

Over the period from 2013 to 2020 the following force trends were observed:

- In 2013 13% of use of force subjects were female. By 2016 the percentage of female subjects fell to 5% before climbing back up to 13% by 2020.
- The percentage of Black subjects remained fairly steady at 14% between 2013 and 2019 before rising to 20% in 2020. Native American subjects fell steadily from 11% in 2016 to 4% in 2020. During that same time period the percentage of Asian subjects rose from 0% to 6%.
- Only one juvenile subject had force used against them in 2020 compared to between 4 and 8 juvenile subjects in each of the prior years.
- Between 2017 and 2020 a greater percentage of use of force subjects were transients and a smaller percentage were residents of other cities.
- Subjects with mental health issues rose from 13% in 2014 to 33% in 2019 before falling to 20% in 2020.
- More female officers were involved in use of force incidents in 2020 (10%) than in prior years (4%).
- During the last 8 years, the longest period of time without any use of force incidents was between August 14, 2020 and September 18, 2020. The most use of force incidents that occurred on a single day was on August 3, 2013, when there were 4 use of force incidents.

Impacts of COVID-19 Pandemic and Protests on Police Uses of Force

Due to the significant societal impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, it appears that police use of force incidents have also been affected. This section will compare use of force practices prior to the pandemic with the practices from 2020. The year 2020 was also unusual because there were large and sustained protest events that occurred across the country. The characteristics of use of force incidents that occur during protests are different from the typical incidents that occur annually.

The following table is a list of 79 variables from the Police Force Analysis SystemSM. The percentages for each variable are given for two different time periods: 2013 to 2019 and 2020. The differences were calculated between the 2020 incidents and incidents from prior years.

In 2020 the number of use of force incidents was down by 47% compared to the average annual uses of force from prior years.

Variable Type	Variable Description	2013 to 2019	2020	Difference from Prior Years
Number of Incidents	Average Annual Incidents	105	56	-47%
Reason for Stop	Dispatched	66%	66%	0%
Reason for Stop	Onview	16%	23%	44%
Reason for Stop	Assist	18%	11%	-39%
Original Call Type	Violent or Weapon Crime	40%	50%	25%
Original Call Type	Property or Trespass	18%	25%	39%
Original Call Type	Disturbance or Suspicious	12%	9%	-25%
Original Call Type	Welfare Check	10.0%	7.0%	-30%
Original Call Type	Traffic or Other	8%	7%	-13%
Force Justification	High Justification Score	17%	21.0%	24%
Force Justification	Low Justification Score	12%	9.0%	-25%
Force Factor	High Force Factor Score	15%	18.0%	20%
Force Factor	Low Force Factor Score	6.0%	20.0%	233%
Force Sequences	1 or 2 Force Sequences	35%	44.0%	26%
Force Sequences	5 or 6 Force Sequences	26%	18%	-31%
Injuries	Subject Injury Rate	79%	86%	9%
Injuries	Officer Injury Rate	16%	11%	-31%
Subject Escaped	Subject Escaped	0.0%	0.0%	0%
Type of Force Used	Weapon Only	32%	34%	6%
Type of Force Used	Physical Force Only	46%	23%	-50%
Type of Force Used	Weapon and Physical Force	22%	43%	95%
Speed of Force	Immediate	48%	45%	-6%
Speed of Force	Short Talk	22%	20%	-9%
Speed of Force	Long Talk	30%	35%	17%

Officers Present	Only 1 Officer Present	16%	9%	-44%
Officers Present	4 or More Officers Present	26%	41%	58%
Officers Using Force	Only 1 Officer Using Force	58%	45%	-22%
Force Tactic - Physical	Push	10%	7%	-30%
Force Tactic - Physical	Grab	58%	61%	5%
Force Tactic - Physical	Weight	26%	32%	23%
Force Tactic - Physical	Takedown	45%	38%	-16%
Force Tactic - Physical	Pain Compliance	7%	2%	-71%
Force Tactic - Physical	Wrestle	26%	9%	-65%
Force Tactic - Physical	Strike	13%	11%	-15%
Force Tactic - Physical	Hair Hold	3.0%	4.0%	33%
Force Tactic - Physical	LNR	30.0%	21.0%	-30%
Force Tactic - Weapon	Projectile	3.0%	2.0%	-33%
Force Tactic - Weapon	Impact	4.0%	4.0%	0%
Force Tactic - Weapon	OC	4.0%	9.0%	125%
Force Tactic - Weapon	ECW	26%	46%	77%
Force Tactic - Weapon	Canine	21.0%	18.0%	-14%
Subject - Gender	Female	8%	13.0%	63%
Subject - Race	Hispanic	3%	2%	-33%
Subject - Race	White	73%	70%	-4%
Subject - Race	Black	14%	20%	43%
Subject - Race	Asian	2.0%	5.0%	150%
Subject - Race	Native American	8.0%	4.0%	-50%
Subject - Age	<18	5.0%	2.0%	-60%
Subject - Age	18-29	38%	32%	-16%
Subject - Age	30-39	35%	43%	23%
Subject - Age	40-49	14%	16%	14%
Subject - Age	50+	6%	7%	17%
Subject - Residence	Local	69%	66%	-4%
Subject - Residence	Other City	12%	5%	-58%
Subject - Residence	Transient	12.0%	27.0%	125%
Subject - Condition	Angry	36%	34%	-6%
Subject - Condition	Possibly Armed	26%	34%	31%
Subject - Condition	Yell	20%	20%	0%
Subject - Condition	Intoxicated	41%	25%	-39%
Subject - Condition	Mental	22%	20%	-9%
Subject - Condition	Suicidal	8.0%	5%	-38%
Subject - Weapon	Weapon Recovered	24%	34%	42%
Crime Investigated	Violent & Weapon	45%	51%	13%
Crime Investigated	Property & Warrant	28%	30%	7%
Crime Investigated	Drug, Trespass & Disorderly	10%	9%	-10%
Crime Investigated	Traffic or Liquor	7%	5.0%	-29%
Subject Flight	Flight or Attempted Flight	40%	40%	0%
Subject Threat	Deadly Force	10.2%	3.6%	-65%
Subject Threat	Less Lethal Weapon	2.9%	5.4%	86%
Subject Threat	Assault	12%	16.0%	31%
Subject Threat	Threatening Movement	18%	36%	99%
Subject Threat	Verbal Threat	7.2%	1.8%	-75%

Subject Threat	No Threat	52%	38%	-28%
Subject Resistance	Deadly Force	4.8%	12.5%	160%
Subject Resistance	Less Lethal Weapon	3.1%	12.5%	303%
Subject Resistance	Aggressive	30%	29%	-3%
Subject Resistance	Defensive	47%	27%	-43%
Subject Resistance	Threats Only	7.2%	10.7%	49%
Subject Resistance	Passive or None	8.1%	8.9%	10%

Impacts of COVID-19 on Use of Force Incidents

Twenty of the 79 variables from use of force incidents in 2020 had a greater than 50% variance with use of force incidents from the prior seven years. Eight variables were more than 50% lower in 2020 and 12 variables were more than 50% higher.

Variable Type	Variable Description	2013 to 2019	2020	Difference from Prior Years
Type of Force Used	Physical Force Only	46%	23%	-50%
Force Tactic - Physical	Pain Compliance	7%	2%	-71%
Force Tactic - Physical	Wrestle	26%	9%	-65%
Subject - Race	Native American	8%	4%	-50%
Subject - Age	<18	5%	2%	-60%
Subject - Residence	Other City	12%	5%	-58%
Subject Threat	Deadly Force	10%	4%	-65%
Subject Threat	Verbal Threat	7%	2%	-75%
Variable Type	Variable Description	2013 to 2019	2020	Difference from Prior Years
Force Factor	Low Force Factor Score	6%	20%	233%
Type of Force Used	Weapon and Physical Force	22%	43%	95%
Officers Present	4 or More Officers Present	26%	41%	58%
Force Tactic - Weapon	OC	4%	9%	125%
Force Tactic - Weapon	ECW	26%	46%	77%
Subject - Gender	Female	8%	13%	63%
Subject - Race	Asian	2%	5%	150%
Subject - Residence	Transient	12%	27%	125%
Subject Threat	Less Lethal Weapon	3%	5%	86%
Subject Threat	Threatening Movement	18%	36%	99%
Subject Resistance	Deadly Force	5%	13%	160%
Subject Resistance	Less Lethal Weapon	3%	13%	303%

In 2020 officers were less likely to use physical force only and were nearly twice as likely to use both physical force and a weapon during a use of force incident. Use of force incidents were more than three times more likely to have a low Force Factor score in 2020 than in prior years. This means in 2020 more officers were able to control subjects by using a lower level of force than the level of resistance presented.

In 2020 it was more likely that four or more officers would be on scene when force was used. This may be due to the large numbers of officers that were mobilized to manage the demonstrations. Officers were more likely to use OC and ECWs in 2020 and less likely to use pain compliance and wrestling.

Females, transients, and Asians were more likely to be subjected to police use of force in 2020 than in prior years while juveniles, Native Americans and residents of other cities were less likely.

In 2020 officers were less likely to be verbally threatened or threatened with deadly force but more likely to be threatened with less lethal weapons or threatening movements.

In 2020 subjects were more than twice as likely to use deadly force against officers and were four times more likely to use a less lethal weapon against officers than in prior years.