



SPOKANE POLICE DEPARTMENT
CHIEF OF POLICE
CRAIG N. MEIDL



Spokane Police Department
2021 Annual Comprehensive Analysis of Reviewable
Use of Force Incidents

Table of Contents

Executive Summary	Page 3
2021 Use of Force – At a Glance	Page 5
Introduction	Page 6
Use of Force Data, January 1-December 31, 2021	Page 9
Environmental Characteristics	Page 16
Subject Characteristics	Page 18
Officer Characteristics	Page 31
Outcomes of the Investigation and Review of Use of Force	Page 32
Training Issues	Page 32
Conclusion	Page 32
Appendix A: Non-Deadly Use of Force Investigation Flow Sheet	Page 34
Appendix B: Police Districts	Page 35
Appendix C: Arrests by Sex and Race	Page 36



Executive Summary

The Spokane Police Department (SPD) is committed to protecting people, their property, and their rights. The use of force by law enforcement personnel is a matter of critical concern, both to the public and to the law enforcement community. Officers are involved on a daily basis in numerous and varied interactions and, when warranted, may use objectively reasonable force in carrying out their duties. The Department recognizes and respects the value of all human life and dignity without prejudice to anyone. Vesting officers with the authority to use objectively reasonable force and to protect themselves and the public requires monitoring, evaluation, and a careful balancing of all interests.

The primary purpose of the Comprehensive Analysis of Reviewable Use of Force Incidents is to provide the Spokane Police Department information about officers' use of force and trends associated with use of force. The analysis provides information on many factors involving the subjects and involved officers, as well as environmental details. The document also describes the training issues identified during the incident review. SPD's Training Unit and the Training Plan Committee use the information in the report to assist in their development of training curriculum.

The report also serves to inform the community about use of force. The analysis and prior year analysis reports, along with narratives about each use of force incident, are available on SPD's website at the following link:

<https://my.spokanecity.org/police/accountability/use-of-force/>

Trends Identified in the Annual Comprehensive Analysis

The ratio of use of force incidents compared to citizen contacts is very low (0.07%). In 2021, SPD officers were involved in 94,377 incidents, including 27,948 officer-initiated incidents. SPD officers used non-deadly force in 66 incidents in 2021.

Use of force incidents were low across racial demographics.

Comparing the City of Spokane Police Department arrest demographics with the use of force demographics shows that officers used force on 0.0-8.3% of subjects arrested. (Note: There were only 48 arrests of Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals, and it provides a very small sample. Of the four use of force incidents involving Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals, two incidents were with the same individual.)

- American Indian/Native Alaskan Force Rate: 2.2%
- Asian Force Rate: 0%
- Black/African American Force Rate: 2%
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Force Rate: 8.3%
- Unknown Race Force Rate: 0.0%
- White Force Rate: 1.3%



Policy changes resulted in types of force used. In July 2021, state legislative changes resulted in restrictions to certain applications of force. Less-lethal 40 mm blunt impact munitions could no longer be used, as the launching mechanism was prohibited by House Bill 1054. Lateral neck restraints were also prohibited. SPD acquired a new less-lethal weapon for officers, a Pepper ball launcher, as this weapon was allowed under the new law. Pepper balls launch OC (pepper spray) from a distance. With those policy changes, there were fewer neck restraint applications and 40 mm deployments in 2021. None of these applications were used after the policy change was instituted. There was an increase in OC use, from six incidents in 2020 to 14 incidents in 2021. This trend was expected with the addition of Pepper ball launchers, and several SWAT callouts for barricaded suspects during 2021. OC was often inserted into areas to make the suspect exit.

Force was in compliance with SPD policy and state law, despite state law and policy changing significantly in 2021. 98.5% of use of force incidents were found to be in compliance with policy. One of the 66 (1.5%) use of force incidents was found to be in violation of SPD policy, but not state law. It involved the pointing of a firearm at a suspect. In another case, the officer's use of force (deploying an OC pepper ball) was found to be within policy but there was a secondary policy shortfall. At that time, policy required getting supervisor approval before deploying a pepper ball. Policy has since been modified; supervisor approval is no longer required.

The Chain of Command review identified several training issues while reviewing non-deadly force incidents, recommending individual training in areas such as officer safety, victim safety, report writing, criminal procedures, professional language, and giving a command to warn other officers before a TASER™ deployment. Reviewers identified several tactical issues, such as officer safety measures during foot pursuits. In each case where reviewers identified issues, they arranged for training. The secondary review by the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) also generated suggestions for future training. Several incidents were debriefed as a team or shift at roll call, and several were debriefed during Supervisor Training. At Fall In-Service, DT instructors emphasized the importance of documentation with TASER™ probes to include how the probes made contact and that medics evaluated the suspect after a TASER™ application.

2021 Use of Force – At a Glance

- **2021 Annual Total of Non-deadly UOF:** 66 use of force incidents.
- **2021 Annual Total of Deadly UOF:** Two deadly use of force incidents.
- **UOF Frequency per Incidents:** The ratio of use of force incidents compared to citizen contacts is very low. In 2021, SPD officers were involved in 94,377 incidents, and used non-deadly force in 66 incidents.
- **Origin:** Incidents most often develop from a call for service (911 call).
- **Call type:** Most commonly a Domestic Violence (DV) call.
- **Reason for Force:** Most commonly, involved person was assaulting officers.
- **Type of Force used:** Most frequently, a TASER™ device deployment.
- **Environment:** Most often occurring in the Northeast police district.
- **Day and Time:** Most often occurring on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 1500-1759 (3:00 pm-5:59 pm).
- **Intoxication:** Drugs and/or alcohol played a part in 49% of incidents.
- **Mental Status:** Subjects were documented as appearing to be mentally unstable in 24 of the 66 use of force incidents in 2021.
- **Incident Outcome:** Most often a felony arrest of the involved subject.
- **Subject Demographics:** Most often a White male, average age of 34.
- **Force Rate:** The force rate was low across racial demographics; officers used force on 0.0-8.3% of subjects arrested.
- **Officer Demographics:** Most often a White male officer, average age of 40 years old, with 10 years of experience with SPD.
- **Investigation Outcome:** 98.5% of use of force incidents were determined to be within policy. Only one incident was out of compliance with policy.
- **Secondary Review:** Each UOF incident receives a secondary review by the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB).
- **Training Issues:** Issues addressed on the individual level and department-wide level included officer safety, victim safety, report writing, criminal procedures, professional language, and giving a command to warn other officers before a TASER™ deployment.



Introduction

Total Use of Force Incidents

This report analyzes non-deadly applications of force (e.g., TASER™ device deployment, OC application). There were 66 reviewable non-deadly use of force incidents in 2021. There were three duplicate incident numbers where a K9 tracking number was assigned in addition to the original tracking number. Those duplicates have been removed from the total so that each incident is only counted once. Two deadly force incidents occurred in 2021; those incidents are not part of this analysis.

Reviewable Use of Force with Chain of Command Review

Reviewable uses of force involve an officer's deployment of control tactics and/or control devices for which officers have successfully completed department-required training. When a person allows himself/herself to be searched, escorted, handcuffed, or restrained, it is not considered a reviewable use of force; it is considered compliance. Less intrusive control tactics are not normally deemed a "Reviewable Use of Force." For example, when an officer uses his body weight to control a suspect while handcuffing the person in the prone position, that situation would not require a use of force investigation. However, if an injury occurred that is not consistent with an applied control technique or tactic, or if the subject complains of injury, a use of force investigation would occur. Most reviewable use of force incidents occur when an officer uses a physical tactic or device, such as a TASER™ device. Spokane Police Department also categorizes the intentional pointing of a firearm at a subject as a reviewable use of force incident, although it does not involve the application of physical force.

Reviewable Non-Deadly Use of Force Applications

- Any application causing a visible injury (with the exception of minor marks on the wrist consistent with being handcuffed or minor marks as a result of prone handcuffing)
- The subject claims an injury resulted from a use of force, even if no injury is visible (with the exception of minor marks on the wrist consistent with being handcuffed and/or minor marks or abrasions to portions of the body consistent with prone handcuffing)
- All applications of Lateral Neck Restraint (Level I and Level II) – (this application became a prohibited tactic in July 2021, but was allowed prior to that date)
- All applications of a Conducted Energy Weapon (e.g., TASER™)
- The intentional discharge of firearms (with the exception of training or recreation)
- Intentional pointing of a firearm - where the officer is intentionally "pointed in" (muzzle is covering the subject) with their firearm, with the intent to use the firearm in defense of themselves or another
- Any deployment of chemical agents OC or CS by means of spray or by means of physically or mechanically delivered techniques where a person is exposed to the substance
- Any application of an impact weapon whether personal, issued or improvised to a subject, including Level 2 strikes (e.g., baton strikes, knee strikes)
- Any K9 deployment where a reviewable contact has occurred



- When an individual alleges any of the above has occurred

Use of Force Policy Update

Spokane Police Department updated the existing Use of Force policy and added a De-Escalation Policy in October 2019. Legislative changes in 2021 resulted in several changes to multiple policies. SPD updated the policies in July 2021 and provided training to the department.

Some of the significant impacts to SPD's use of force policy included:

- New limits on use of force: Officers have a duty to exhaust available and appropriate de-escalation tactics prior to using force, and officers are required to leave the area if there is no threat of imminent harm or a crime has been committed (House Bill 1310).
- Probable cause requirement: Officers may only use force if probable cause exists to make an arrest, or to protect the officer or another from bodily harm (House Bill 1310). Officers cannot use force for mental health detentions, or for Terry stops, where there is reasonable suspicion. They must have authority to arrest the person prior to using force, or to protect themselves or another.
- Bans on tactics: The Lateral Neck Restraint was prohibited, and officers were no longer able to use less-lethal weapon platforms 40 mm foam rounds and beanbag rounds because the launching systems were .50 caliber and were prohibited (House Bill 1054).

Several new bills about use of force passed in March 2022. SPD has since updated its policy to match state law. However, the changes listed above affected use of force trends in 2021.

Equipment Update

In 2021, Washington State allotted funds for new less-lethal pepper ball weapons to provide a less lethal option that can quickly incapacitate suspects from a distance. SPD acquired sufficient pepper ball systems to equip all of patrol with this less-lethal platform. These systems are crucial to fill a gap in response to violent encounters. Officers were certified in pepper ball use during Fall 2021 In-Service.

SPD removed 40 mm and beanbag shotguns from patrol cars in July 2021, due to House Bill 1054. Those less-lethal weapons were restored in March 2022 with the passing of legislation allowed their use.

Investigation and Administrative Review of Use of Force

When a use of force incident occurs, the involved officer's supervisor utilizes Blue Team software to generate the use of force report. Blue Team reports contain the administrative review and supplemental documents such as police reports, radio transmissions, and investigative summary narratives. The chain of command (Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain) reviews the Blue Team report before sending to a Major and/or Chief/Assistant Chief for the final



determination. This review process guarantees multiple levels of review and ensures that the application of force is in compliance with policy and law and meets department expectations. See “Non-Deadly Use of Force Investigation” flow chart at the end of the report for more information.

This review process measures the objective reasonableness of each application of force considering the following:

- The threat factors pertaining to victims, public, officers and the involved subject
- The subject’s resistance level/ability and attempts to flee officer control efforts
- The severity of the crime or community care-taking elements of the incident

The review also takes into consideration the involved officers’ level of training and experience and the fact that officers are often forced to make split-second decisions during situations that are often tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving. After the final determination, the use of force report is then distributed to the involved officer(s)’ chain of command, and executive-level leadership (Major, Director of Strategic Initiatives, Assistant Chief, and Chief).

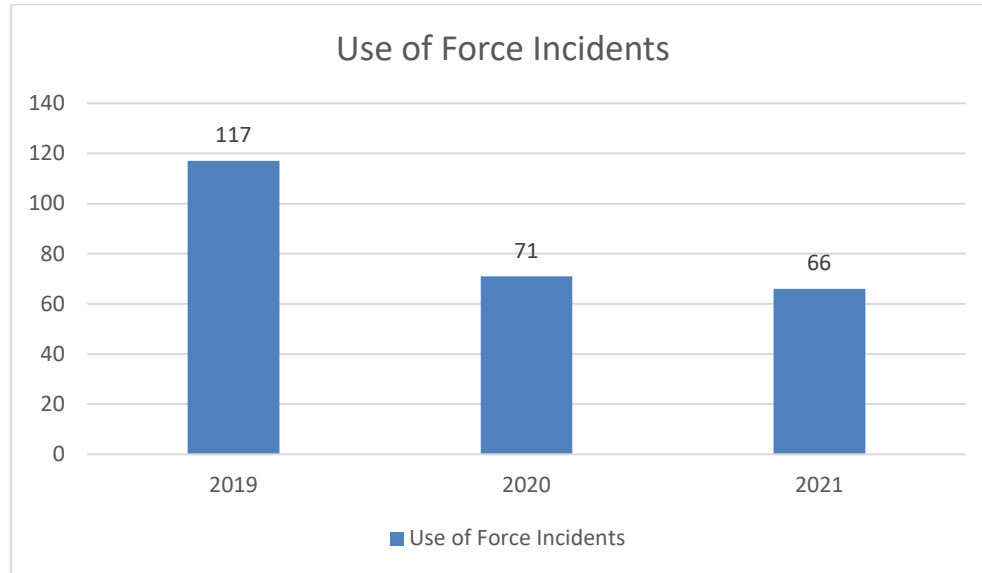
The Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) conducts a secondary review of all non-deadly use of force incidents. The UOFRB meets monthly to debrief use of force incidents with the intent to evaluate training, equipment needs, and policy/standard operating procedure (SOPs) in place or practiced department-wide. The UOFRB debrief includes discussion of the following:

- Tactical Plan (approach, cover, concealment, containment, verbal commands, etc.)
- Training
- Warning of impending force application
- Demeanor
- Report writing (completeness, etc.)
- Proper Tool/Equipment Selection, if applicable
- Policy/Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
- Post-care/First Aid
- Peer Assistance Team care, if appropriate

The UOFRB only reviews incidents that have received a final determination, and the UOFRB does not recommend discipline or conduct investigations in unresolved use of force incidents. UOFRB members include SPD’s Training Director, Assistant Training Director, Range master/Firearms Instructor, Internal Affairs Lieutenant, Defensive Tactics Instructors (subject matter experts), Program Professional, and the Police Ombudsman/Assistant Ombudsman.

Total Reviewable Use of Force Incidents

Figure 1



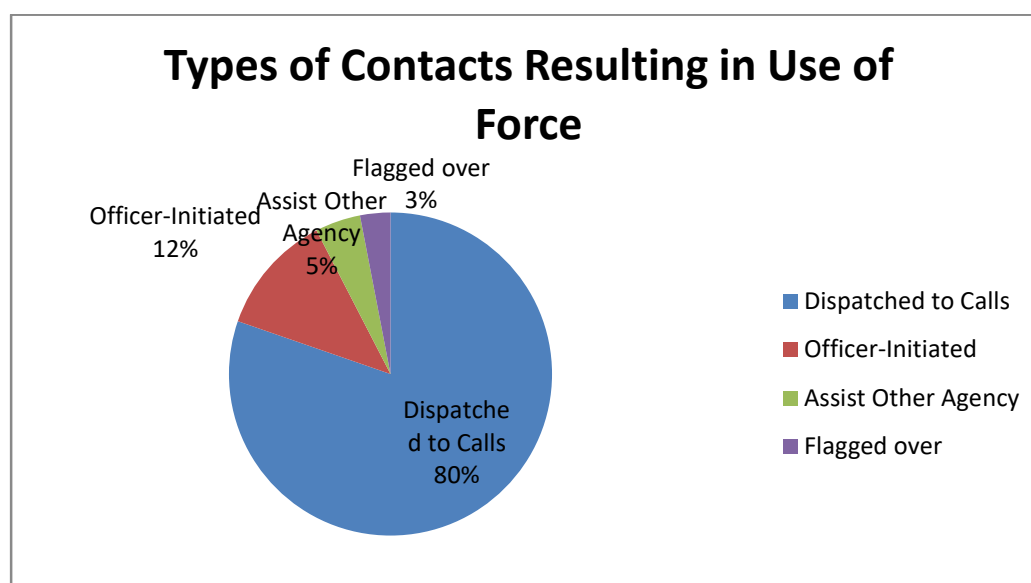
Use of force numbers are often compared against the total number of police-citizen contacts. It is difficult to provide a definitive number of police-citizen contacts, as there are many informal contacts and non-enforcement contacts with citizens (e.g., partnerships, meetings, business contacts, and outreach). Examining total calls for service numbers can be helpful, as these numbers provide context to the large quantity of interactions between SPD and the community that occur every year. While we know most incidents involve multiple parties, and contacts per incident, the number of incidents provides the absolute minimum number of community contacts.

In 2021, SPD officers were involved in 94,377 incidents. This number includes calls for service and officer-initiated incidents. SPD officers used non-deadly force in 66 incidents in 2021. The ratio of use of force incidents compared to citizen contacts is very low (0.07%).

The number of non-deadly use of force incidents continues to decline. SPD officers used non-deadly force in 71 incidents in 2020 and 117 incidents in 2019. See Figure 1.

Calls for Service versus Officer-Initiated Contacts

Figure 2



Use of force incidents continue to stem most often from officers responding to a call for service, rather than court-ordered contacts, officer-initiated contacts, or contact from assisting another agency. 2021 data showed that 53 (80%) of the 66 use of force incidents resulted from officers being dispatched to 911 or Crime Check calls. In eight (12%) of incidents, the officer initiated contact, often during proactive police work involving stolen cars. Three incidents (5%) originated from involved officers assisting other agencies, Kootenai County Sheriff's Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Spokane County Sheriff's Office. Two incidents (3%) began with a citizen flagging the officer over or citizen contacting the officer. This trend has continued over the past five years, and confirms the majority of uses of force are associated with calls for service requests. See Figure 2.

Type of Call

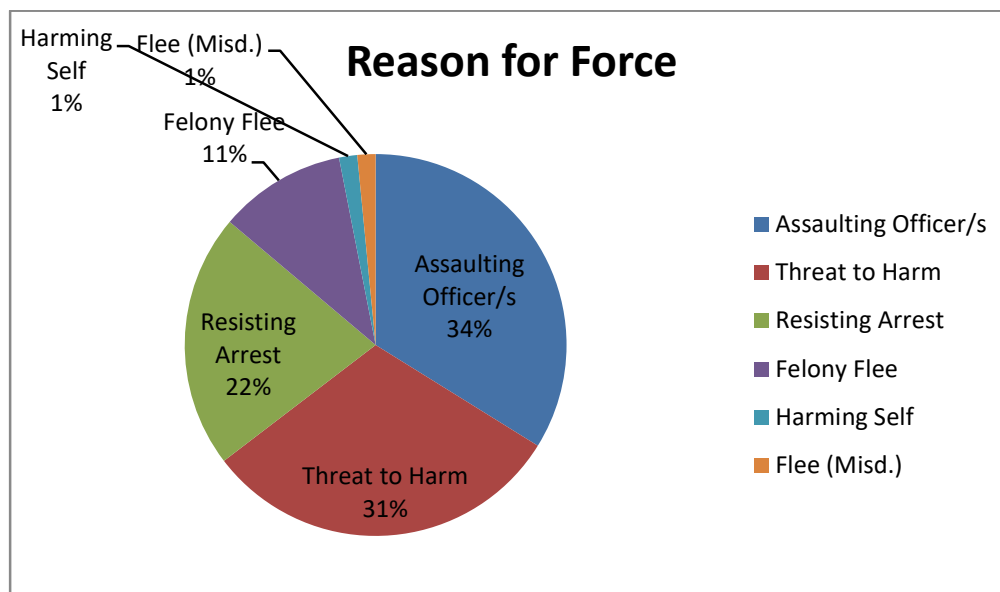
Domestic Violence-related calls were the most common type of call resulting in a reviewable use of force. DV-related calls (including a wide variety of classifications from DV protection order violations to DV Assault) made up 27% of incidents.

Due to the prevalence of domestic violence in Spokane, and the dangers associated with responding to these types of calls, SPD trains officers using Reality Based Training (RBT) scenarios that involve responding to DV calls. RBT sessions provide officers opportunities to apply de-escalation, crisis intervention, use of force, and patrol procedures training in the context of a domestic violence call.

Other incidents involving use of force included call classifications such as Person with a Weapon, Arson, Burglary, Residential Burglary, Assault, Assist Other Agency, Fight, Stabbing, Check Welfare, Hit and Run, Traffic Stop, Suspicious Vehicle, etc.

Reason for Force

Figure 3



Spokane Police officers are required to document the circumstances of use of force incidents and articulate the reason that they used force. The most common reason was assaulting officer/s, followed by Threat to Harm Others. See Figure 3.

Resistance Threshold Guidelines

During the process of choice and application of reasonably applied force, officers are trained to identify, interpret, predict and evaluate resistance from a subject(s). Resistance thresholds will assist as a guide in force decision-making. However, resistance thresholds alone will not determine the reasonableness of applied force whether excessive or insufficient.

Level of Resistance

Compliant:

Objectively Reasonable Officer Response

Presence

Verbal Commands/Draw and Direct

Compliant Handcuffing

Cursory Search for Weapons

Reasonably Objective Exceptional Techniques

Passive:

Escort Compliance Techniques (Joint Locks)

Neuromuscular Control

Passive Resistant Handcuffing

Reasonably Objective Exceptional Techniques

Active:	Active Resistant Handcuffing Takedown Techniques Roll Over Technique Reasonably Objective Exceptional Techniques
----------------	---

Assaultive:	Impact Techniques OC / CS spray TASER™ Reasonably Objective Exceptional Techniques
--------------------	---

Life Threatening:	Firearms Weapon Retention Techniques Reasonably Objective Exceptional Techniques
--------------------------	---

Level of Resistance Definitions:

- Compliant: Cooperative response to lawful commands.
- Passive: Noncompliance to lawful authority without physical resistance or mechanical enhancement.
- Active: Use of physical effort or mechanical resistance in achieving and/or maintaining noncompliance.
- Assaultive: Noncompliance perceived as, or resulting in, an actual assault on an individual or officer. The scope and severity of the attack would support the reasonable assumption that the actions would not result in death or serious bodily harm.
- Aggravated Assaultive/Life Threatening: Noncompliance perceived as, or resulting in, an actual assault on an individual or officer. The scope and severity of the attack would support the reasonable assumption that the actions would result in death or serious bodily harm.

Tactical Interaction Commitment

Interaction with citizens is a primary function for the officers of the Spokane Police Department. It will be the intent of every officer to demonstrate five interaction tactics. The first tactic will be maintained regardless of the situation. The next four will be implemented when safety of the officer, subject, citizens and property allow.

- Treat all people with dignity and respect.
- When practical, ask people instead of order.
- When practical, explain why we are asking.
- When practical, give them options that will allow them to save face yet achieve the desired goal.
- When practical, give the subject at least one additional chance to comply.



Tips for Safety

The ACLU Washington published a wallet card entitled “Know Your Rights When Stopped by the Police.” The card includes the following Tips for Safety:

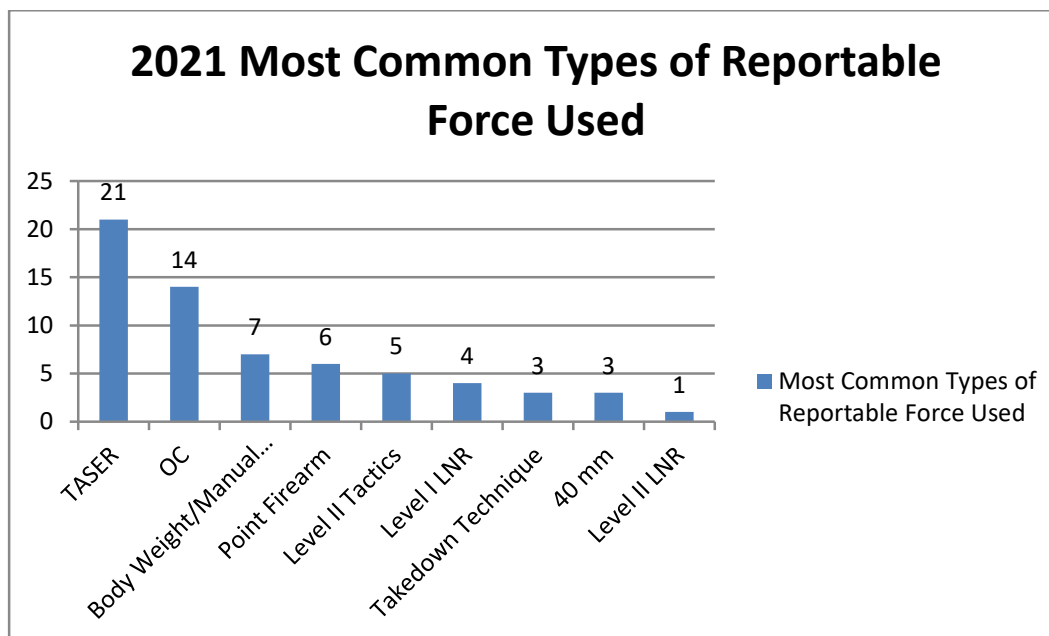
- Stay calm and stay put. Don’t run or suddenly move.
- Keep your hands where the officer can see them and free of any objects if possible.
- Never touch any police officer.
- Follow instructions. You can always make a complaint later if you feel your rights were violated.



Law Enforcement and ACLU Washington agree on the need to educate people on these safety tips. Steven D. Strachan, Executive Director of the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, says, “As we talk about de-escalation, better training, and all the things we in law enforcement can do to reduce uses of force... this list can and should provide the basis for a wide-ranging public education effort. This would likely have an even greater effect on safety for everyone, including suspects, bystanders, and law enforcement.” SPD instructors convey these safety tips to the public at community presentations and classes at the Citizens Academy. The wallet card is available at this link: <https://www.aclu-wa.org/docs/what-do-if-you-are-stopped-police-0>.

Type of Force

Figure 4

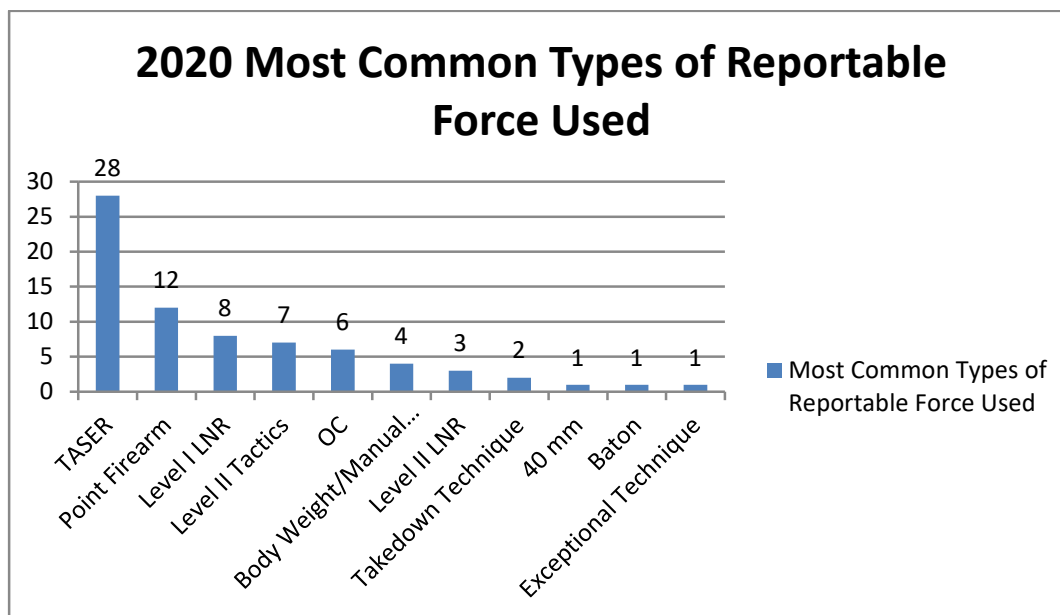


Many of the incidents involved multiple officers and more than one type of force. For example, while taking a subject into custody, one officer might use a Takedown Technique while another officer uses a TASER™ device.

Applications of Reviewable Force in 2021 (see Figure 4)

- Officers deployed a TASER™ device in 21 incidents.
- Officers deployed OC/CS spray, commonly known as pepper spray, in 14 incidents.
- In seven incidents, body weight/manual force and/or handcuffing techniques causing minor injury was reported as the sole type of force used.
- The intentional pointing of a firearm application was utilized in 6 incidents.
- Officers used Level II tactics (stop kicks, open palm strike) in 5 incidents. Two of those incidents would be considered Exceptional Techniques as they involved closed fist strikes to the face. In each instance, the officer was being assaulted.
- Officers used the Level I Lateral Neck Restraint (LNR)* in 4 incidents. In one instance, the officer transitioned to a Level II application.
- Takedown techniques causing injury were used as a reviewable use of force in three incidents.
- A special impact weapon (40 mm/beanbag shotguns) was deployed in three incidents.
- No batons were used.

Figure 5



Applications of Reviewable Force in 2020 (see Figure 5)

- Officers deployed a TASER™ device in 28 incidents.
- The intentional pointing of a firearm application was utilized in 12 incidents.
- Officers used the Level I Lateral Neck Restraint (LNR)* in eight incidents.
- Officers used Level II tactics in seven incidents.
- Officers deployed OC/CS spray, commonly known as pepper spray, in six incidents.
- In four incidents, body weight/manual force and/or handcuffing techniques causing minor injury was reported as the sole type of force used.
- Officers used the Level II LNR application in three incidents.

- Takedown techniques causing injury were used as a reviewable use of force in two incidents.
- A special impact weapon (40 mm/beanbag shotguns) was deployed in one incident.
- An Exceptional Technique was used in one incident.
- A baton was used in one incident.
-

See Figure 5

*A Lateral Neck Restraint (LNR) is a control technique that involves an officer placing pressure on the sides of the subject's neck, compressing arteries and veins. The LNR affects the circulatory system while leaving the airway unobstructed and protected during the deployment of this control technique. The Level I LNR involves lighter pressure, as the officer does not intend to render the subject unconscious; in many cases, the subject is compliant once placed in the hold. An officer deploying a Level II LNR control technique does so with the intention of rendering the subject temporarily unconscious. The Spokane Police Department prohibits the use of choke holds, except in situations where the use of deadly force is allowed by law. NOTE – a choke hold is not a Lateral Neck Restraint; it is a physical maneuver or technique that restricts an individual's ability to breathe for the purpose of incapacitation. In July 2021, the LNR was prohibited by state law and policy.

Comparison of Types of Force Used Between 2020 and 2021

- The use of chemical applications more than doubled in 2021, from six incidents in 2020 to 14 in 2021.
- There were fewer neck restraints, four in 2021 compared to 11 in 2020 – and none occurred after the policy change prohibiting the tactic.
- In 2021, there were six incidents where SWAT was called out and OC/CS was deployed. There were three of those incidents in 2020.
- Intentional pointing of a firearm was reduced, from 12 incidents in 2020 to six in 2021.
- The TASER remains SPD's most frequently used application of force.

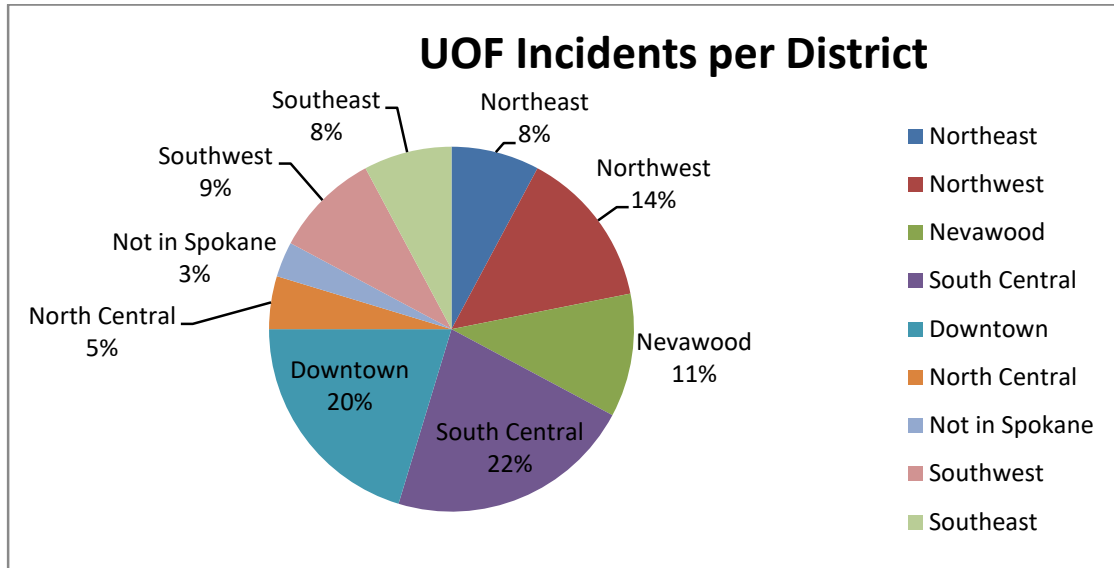
K9 Applications

Use of force incidents involving K9 contacts totaled 14 for the year 2021. The K9 Unit had 987 Patrol deployments in 2021, locating 324 people. To be clear, the instances of the K9s locating people are the "captures" from which the bite ratio is calculated. The K9 Unit does not just count the arrests. In order to be classified as a capture, the dog has to be a factor in the finding or apprehension of the individual — whether the apprehension results in an arrest or not. Of the 324 people located, the K9 Unit had 14 K9 contacts. The unit "bite ratio" for 2021 was 4.32%. Industry best practices suggest that the contact to apprehension ratio should be below 30%, based on *Kerr v City of West Palm Beach*.

Environmental Characteristics

Police District (Neighborhood)

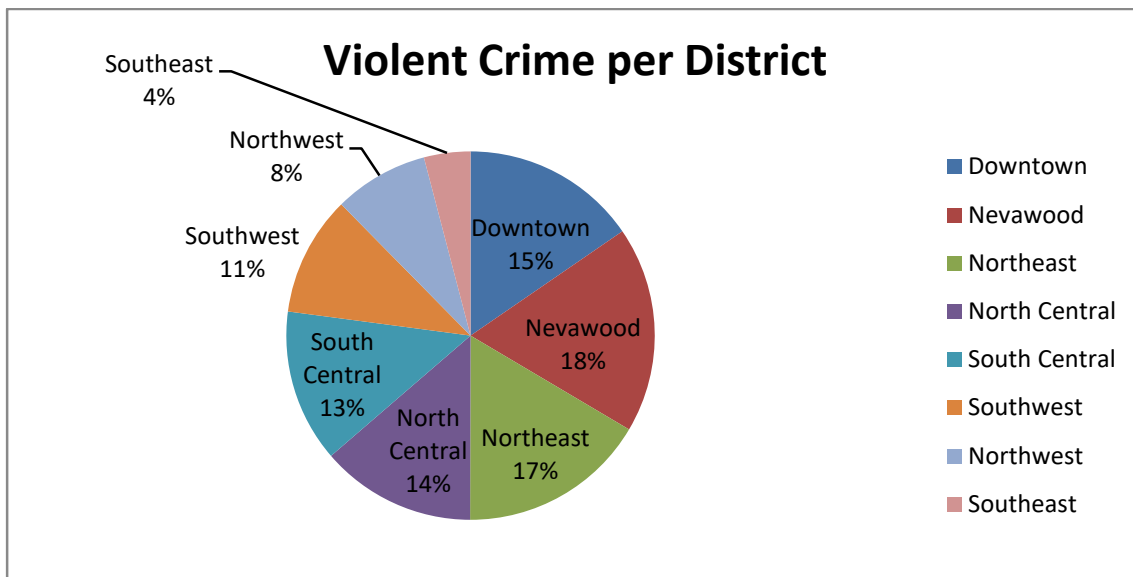
Figure 6



Use of force incidents took place most often in the Northeast police district in 2021, followed by the Northwest, Nevawood, South Central, and Downtown districts. See Figure 6

Violent Crime per District (Neighborhood)

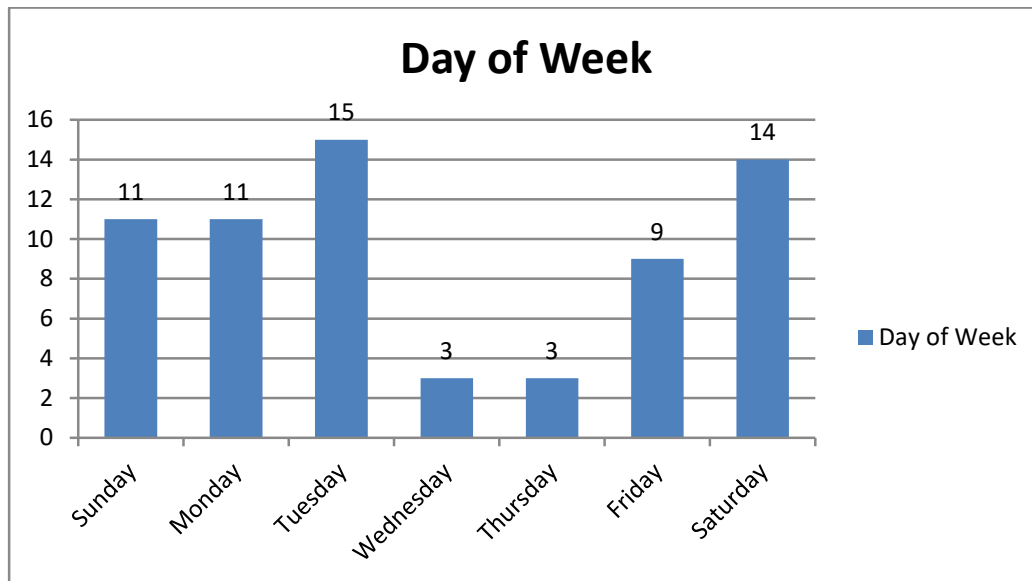
Figure 7



2021 Violent crime statistics were the highest in Nevawood, Northeast, Downtown, North Central, and South Central police districts. Refer to Figures 6 and 7, and to the attached map of the districts.

Day of the Week

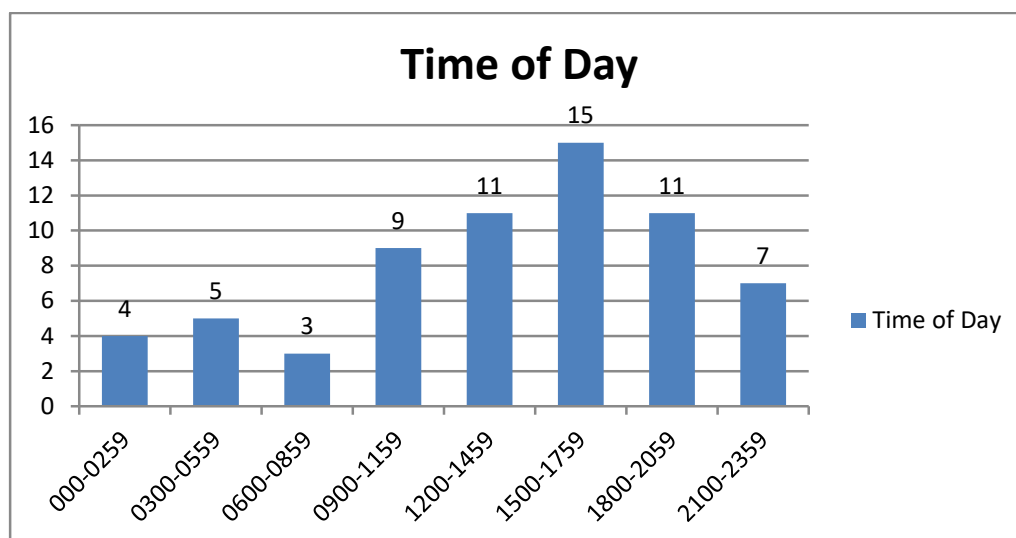
Figure 8



2021 data indicated that use of force incidents occurred most frequently on Tuesdays and Saturdays. See Figure 8.

Time of Day

Figure 9

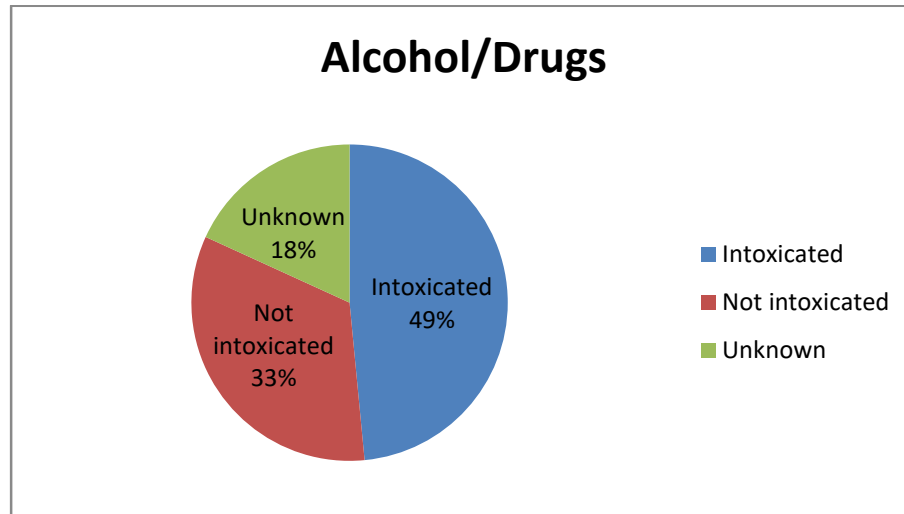


2021 use of force incidents occurred most often in the afternoon/early evening between 1500-1759 (3:00 pm-5:59 pm). They also happened frequently between 1200-1459 (noon-2:59 pm) and between 1800-2059 (6:00 pm-8:59 pm). Day Shift Patrol hours are from 0600-1640. Swing shift hours are from 1000-2040. Power Shift hours are from 1600-0240. Grave Shift hours are from 2000-0640. See Figure 9.

Subject Characteristics

Subject under the Influence of Alcohol and/or Drugs

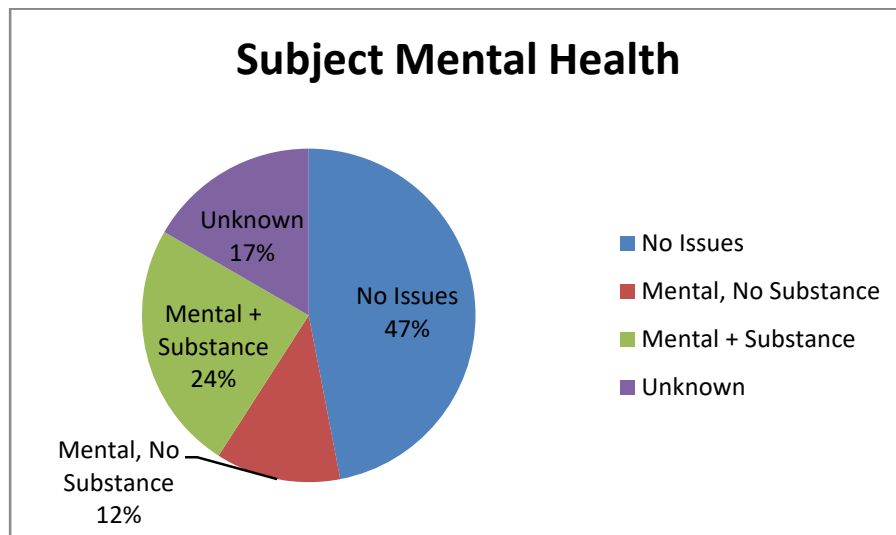
Figure 10



31 of the 66 (49%) involved subjects were documented to be under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs. It is difficult to determine the extent of drug and alcohol use in the incidents, as sometimes subjects are in possession of drugs but claim not to be under the influence at the time of the incident. It is also difficult to discern which drug/s or which combination of drugs that subjects are using. In 12 (18%) incidents, the supervisor reported that the subject's behavior was unusual due to unknown reasons (alcohol, drugs, mental health issues, or a combination of those factors). See Figure 10.

Mental Health Status

Figure 11



In 31 (47%) incidents, officers were not aware of any mental health issues. Subjects were documented as appearing to be mentally unstable in 24 of the 66 use of force incidents in 2021. 24% of incidents involved drugs and/or alcohol as well as mental instability. Specifically, individuals were identified as mentally unstable without drug and alcohol intoxication in six (12%) cases. Some of these incidents involved people who were actively harming themselves. In these situations, force is used in a community caretaking function, with the need to take the person to the hospital rather than arrest the person. In 11 (17%) incidents, the supervisor reported that the subject's behavior was unusual due to unknown reasons (alcohol, drugs, mental health issues, or combination of those factors). It is difficult to know if a person exhibiting signs of intoxication and speaking incoherently has underlying mental health issues, or if the behavior is solely due to the intoxicating substance. See Figure 11.

Warrant Status

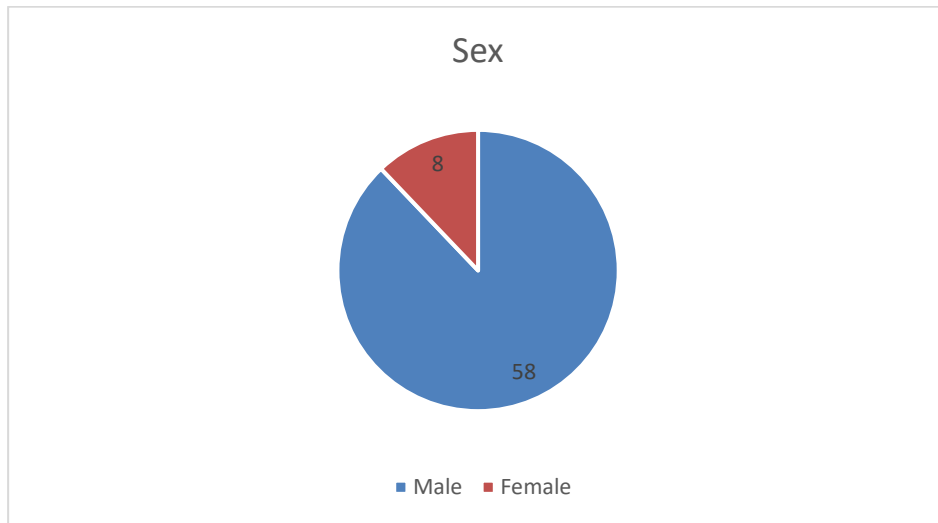
In 17 (26%) of the incidents, subjects had outstanding warrants.

Subject Age

The average age of the subjects was 35 years old. There were no juvenile subjects.

Subject Sex

Figure 12

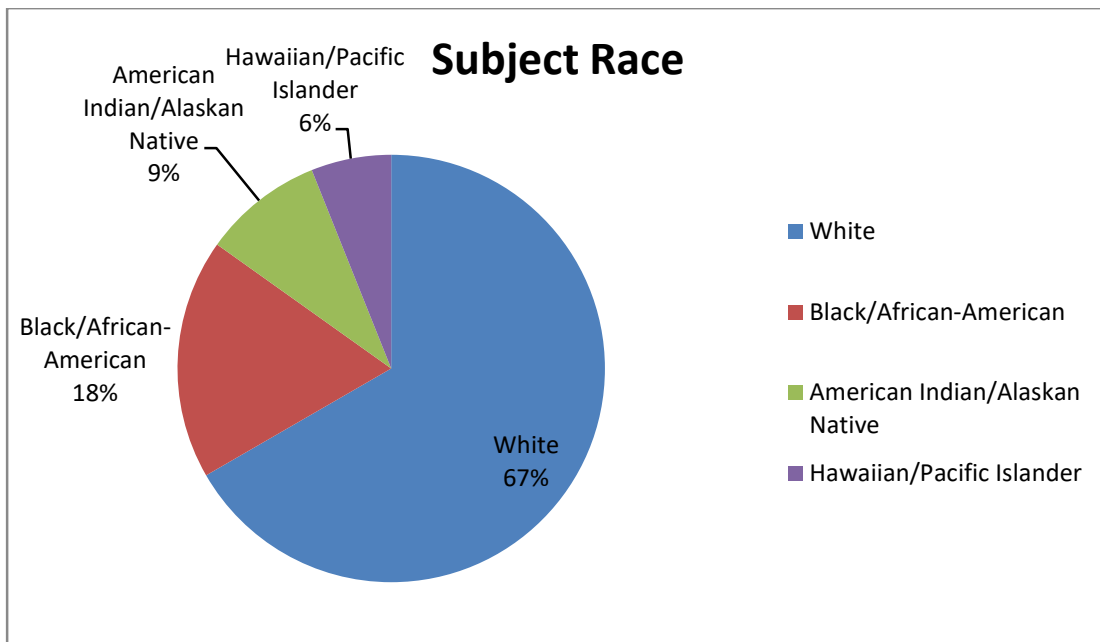


Most of the involved subjects in use of force incidents were male (88%). Eight subjects (12%) were female. See Figure 12.

Spokane Police officers arrested 3473 males and 1156 females. See Appendix C for arrest demographics.

Subject Racial Demographics

Figure 13



44 of the 66 (67%) of individuals involved in use of force incidents were White, 12 (17%) were Black/African-American, six (9%) were American Indian/Alaskan Native, and four (6%) were Hawaiian/Pacific Islander. None were Asian. None were Unknown. Ethnicity: One of the individuals was listed as White with Hispanic ethnicity. See Figure 13.

Arrest Demographics Compared to Use of Force Demographics

Comparing the City of Spokane Police Department arrest demographics with the use of force demographics shows that officers used force on 0-2.2% of subjects arrested, except for the Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Force Rate, which is 8.3%. There were only 48 arrests of Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals, and it provides a very small sample. To keep data presentation consistent with prior years, arrestees were not separated by gender for each racial group. See Appendices C on Arrests by Race.

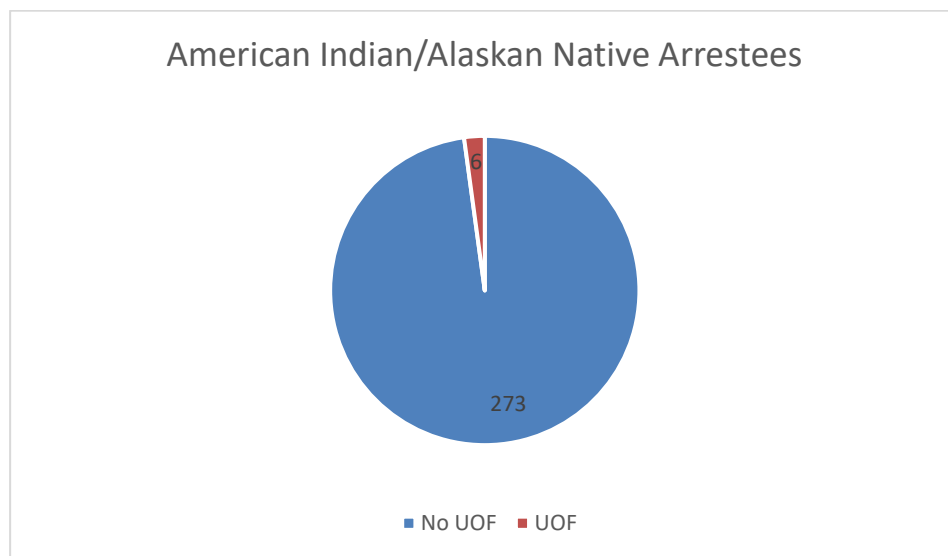
- American Indian/Native Alaskan Force Rate: 2.2%
- Asian Force Rate: 0%
- Black/African American Force Rate: 2%
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Force Rate: 8.3%
- Unknown Race Force Rate: 0.0%
- White Force Rate: 1.3%

Total Individuals Arrested: 4629

Race	Arrests in 2021
White	3498
Black/African American	598
American Indian/Alaskan Native	273
Unknown	137
Asian	75
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	48

Force Rate for American Indian/Alaskan Native Arrestees

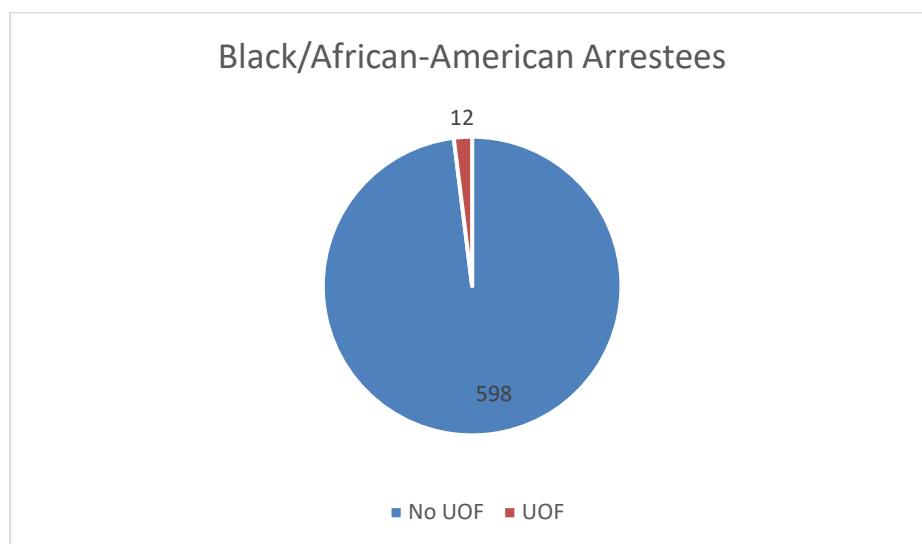
Figure 14



273 American Indian-Alaskan Native individuals were arrested. Six American Indian-Alaskan Native individuals were involved in use of force incidents. The force to arrest ratio is 2.2%. See Figure 14.

Force Rate for Black/African American Arrestees

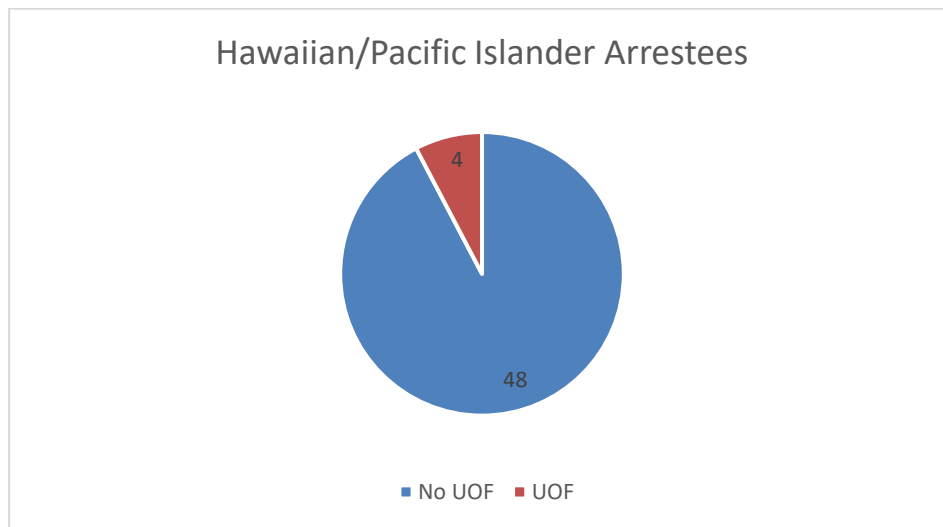
Figure 15



598 Black/African-American individuals were arrested. 12 Black/African-American individuals were involved in use of force incidents. The force to arrest ratio is 2%. See Figure 15.

Force Rate for Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Arrestees

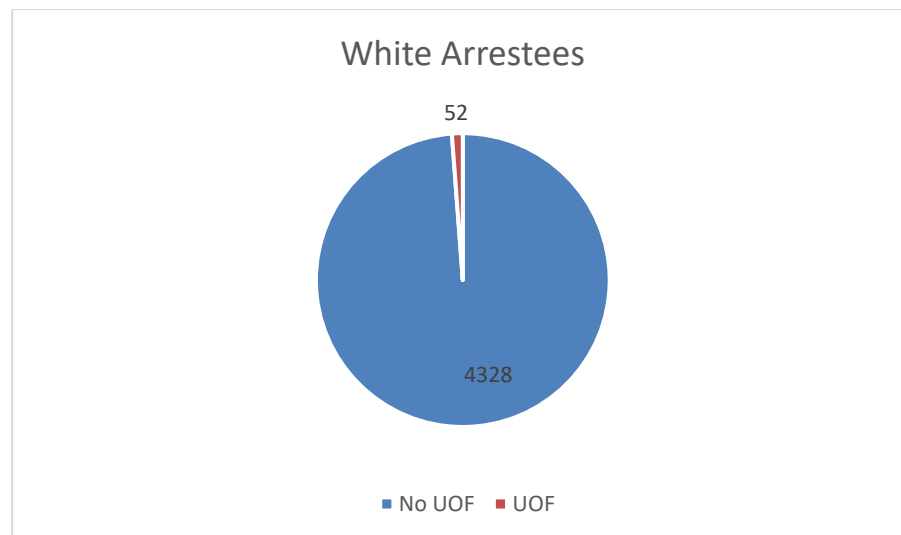
Figure 16



48 Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals were arrested. Four Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals were involved in use of force incidents. Two incidents were with the same individual, a male who has been involved in several standoffs with police. The force to arrest ratio is 8.3%. It is a very small sample. See Figure 16.

Force Rate for White Arrestees

Figure 17



3498 White individuals were arrested. 44 White individuals were involved in use of force incidents. The force to arrest ratio is 1.3%. See Figure 17.

Summaries each use of force incident are available on SPD's website at the following link:
<https://my.spokanecity.org/police/accountability/use-of-force/>

2022 Racial/Ethnic Breakdown of Use of Force

Incidents Involving American Indian/Alaskan Native Individuals

Two incidents involving American Indian/Alaskan Native Individuals were officer-initiated. In one case, a Neighborhood Resource Officer recognized a person with a warrant. In the other case, officers were conducting surveillance on a drug investigation and had probable cause to contact the person for Delivery of a Controlled Substance. All incidents involved felony charges.

Incident	Type of Call	Force Used	Reason	Outcome
F21-006	Domestic Violence Call for Service (CFS)	Level I transitioning to Level II Neck Restraint	Assaulting Officer (fighting during handcuffing)	Jail. Mandatory arrest. 2nd Degree Assault- DV (Strangulation). 3 rd Degree Assault.
F21-007	Suspicious Person Officer-Initiated – officer recognized person with warrant	Takedown Technique for prone handcuffing – with shoulder injury	Felony Flee	Jail. Felony DOC Warrant.
F21-017	Suspicious Vehicle Officer-Initiated. Officers had probable cause for Delivery of a Controlled Substance.	Intentional Pointing of Firearm	Felony Flee	Hospital – deceased. Officers confronted the male. He did not follow commands to drop his gun and shot himself.
F21-036	Assault – Citizen Contact	Body Weight/Manual Force – officer braced himself from oncoming assault and suspect fell to the ground	Assaulting Officer (punched officer in face)	Hospital. Charges for 3 rd Degree Assault.
F21-044	Suspicious Vehicle CFS – vehicle involved in drive- by shooting	Intentional pointing of firearm	Threat to harm others	Jail. 1 st Degree Unlawful Possession of Firearm, 4 counts of Possession with Intent to Deliver. Probable cause for Attempt to Elude and 2 nd Degree Assault.

				(Investigation into drive-by shooting was ongoing at time of booking.)
F20-052	Stabbing CFS	TASER™	Threat to harm others	Jail. 1st Degree Assault (stabbing)

Incidents Involving Asian Individuals

No Asian individuals were involved in use of force incidents.

Incidents Involving Black/African American Individuals

In every use of force incident involving Black/African American individuals, officers were summoned to deal with a violent individual, resulting in mandatory and/or felony charges.

Incident	Type of Call	Force Used	Reason	Outcome
F21-004	Domestic Violence Call for Service (CFS)	Arrest Tactics (handcuffing technique with complaint of injury)	Resisting Arrest	Jail. Mandatory arrest. 4 th Degree Assault-DV.
F21-005	Robbery CFS	Level I Neck Restraint	Resisting Arrest	Jail. 1 st Degree Commercial Robbery.
F21-011	Domestic Violence CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer (reached for knife)	Jail. Mandatory arrest. Felony Unlawful Imprisonment – DV.
F21-012/K21-004	Person with a Weapon CFS	40 mm less-lethal blunt impact munition, K9	Resisting Arrest (refused to drop knife). Hostage Negotiators used.	Jail. 2 nd Degree Aggravated Assault (Knife) and warrant 2 nd Degree Assault
F21-016	Officers flagged over by store employee about person pointing a firearm at him	Intentional pointing of firearm	Threat to harm others	Jail. 1 st Degree Robbery, 1 st Degree Assault (firearm), 1 st Degree Unlawful Possession of Firearm.
F21-032	Domestic Violence CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer during struggle to handcuff	Jail. Mandatory arrest. 4 th Degree Assault-DV and 3 rd Degree Assault.
F21-041	Domestic Violence Burglary CFS	OC Pepper Balls	Assaulting Officer – Armed and Barricaded Suspect, with a knife and pipe	Jail. Mandatory arrest. Residential Burglary-DV. 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief. 3 rd Degree Assault.

F21-042	Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation CFS	OC Pepper Balls	Resisting Arrest. 6 Hour Standoff. Hostage Negotiators and SWAT called out.	Jail. Mandatory arrest. Residential Burglary-DV. Violation of an Anti-Harassment Order Post Conviction.
F21-048	Robbery CFS	TASER™, Exceptional Technique - closed fist strikes to face	Assaulting Officer (punched face)	Jail. 2 nd Degree Commercial Robbery. 3 rd Degree Assault. 4 th Degree Assault. 3 rd Degree Theft. 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief.
K21-006	Domestic Violence with a Weapon CFS	K9	Threat to harm others	Jail. Mandatory arrest. Residential Burglary. 2 nd Degree Assault. Violation of DV Order. 1 st Degree Criminal Trespass.
K21-007	Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation CFS	K9	Felony Flee - Suspect was barricaded	Jail. Mandatory arrest. Residential Burglary. Violation of DV Order.
K21-013	Assist Spokane County Sheriff's Office with a Person with a Weapon call – investigating a 1 st Assault charge	K9	Threat to harm others	Jail. 1 st Degree Assault (firearm). 2 nd Degree Criminal Trespass.

Incidents Involving Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Individuals

Of the four use of force incidents involving Hawaiian/Pacific Islander individuals, two incidents were with the same individual, a male who has been involved in several standoffs with police. Three of the incidents involved felony and/or mandatory charges, and one incident was an involuntary detainment with probable cause for charges.

Incident	Type of Call	Force Used	Reason	Outcome
F21-018	Domestic Violence CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer (refusing commands and advancing aggressively towards officers)	Jail. Mandatory arrest. 2 counts of 2 nd Degree Assault-DV (Strangulation). Felony Violation of Domestic Violence Protection Order. 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief-DV.

F21-024	Person with a Weapon CFS	OC Pepper balls	Threat to harm others (armed with knife and was restrained from the area by a protection order). Negotiations with Behavioral Health Unit.	Jail. Felony warrant and Violation of Domestic Violence Protection Order.
F21-028	Arson CFS	TASER™, 40 mm less-lethal blunt impact munition	Threat to harm others	Hospital for evaluation. Probable cause for multiple charges.
K21-009	Malicious Mischief CFS	K9	Threat to harm others (armed with rebar and was restrained from the area by a protection order). Negotiations with Hostage Negotiation Team.	Jail. Mandatory Arrest. 2 counts of Violation of Domestic Violence Protection Order. 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief. 2 nd Degree Reckless Burning.

Incidents Involving White Individuals

Most incidents were call for service. In one instance, the officer confronted a person near a stolen vehicle. Three incidents began with traffic stops. In two instances, SPD officer helped another law enforcement agency. The majority of incidents involved felony charges.

Incident	Type of Call	Force Used	Reason	Outcome
F21-001	Threat Call for Service (CFS)	TASER™	Assaulting Officer (threw glass bottle at officer, armed with knife)	Jail. 3 rd Degree Assault; Harassment-Threat to Harm.
F21-002	Robbery CFS	Intentional pointing of firearm	Felony Flee	Jail. 2 counts of 1 st Degree Commercial Robbery.
F21-003	Disorderly CFS	Level 2 Tactic – stop kick	Assaulting Officer (aggressed on officer)	Hospital. Involuntary Treatment Act.
F21-008	Warrant CFS	Level I Lateral Neck Restraint	Misdemeanor Flee	Jail. Felony Fugitive warrant.
F21-009	DV CFS	TASER™, Level 2 Tactic – stop kick	Resisting Arrest	Jail. 2 nd Degree Assault-DV (Strangulation). 3 rd Degree Assault-DV. 2 nd Degree Malicious

				Mischief-DV. Felony warrant.
F21-010	Officer confronted a person near a stolen vehicle	Arrest Tactics, Body Weight/Manual Force	Resisting Arrest	Jail. Obstructing.
F21-013	Trespassing CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer	Hospital. Involuntary Treatment Act.
F21-014	Domestic Violence CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer	Jail. 2 nd Degree Assault-DV (Strangulation)
F21-015	Neighborhood Issue CFS	Handcuffing, Body Weight	Threat to harm others	Neighbors separated; one detained in handcuffs. No arrest.
F21-019	Crisis CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer	Hospital. Involuntary Treatment Act. 4 th Degree Assault citation.
F21-020	Welfare Check CFS	TASER™	Resisting Arrest	Jail. Felony warrant for Eluding
F21-021	Traffic Stop for erratic driving	Level I Lateral Neck Restraint	Assaulting Officer	Jail. Third Degree Assault, False Statements
F21-022	Domestic Violence CFS	Intentional Pointing of Firearm	Assaulting Officer	Jail. 4 th Degree Assault.
F21-023	Burglary CFS	OC	Threat to harm others	Jail. 2 nd Degree Burglary; 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief
F21-025	Recovered Stolen Vehicle CFS	Level 2 Tactic - closed fist strikes to the face (normally an exceptional technique)	Assaulting Officer (threw lit gas can at him, punched him)	Jail. 1 st Degree Assault, 1 st Degree Arson, Possession of a Stolen Vehicle and two warrants.
F21-026	Medics CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer (punched officers)	2 counts of 3 rd Degree Assault
F21-027	Person with a Weapon CFS	OC, 40 mm, Intentional Pointing of a Firearm	Threat to harm others	Jail. Felony Harassment and warrant for Obstructing
F21-029	Residential Burglary CFS	TASER™	Threat to harm others	Residential Burglary, 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief
F21-030	Assist other Agency - Traffic Stop involving multiple agencies. Suspect had fired shots at BIA Agent.	OC, CS	Assaulting Officer. SWAT callout with Hostage Negotiators, K9, Drone.	Self-inflicted gunshot wound.

	PC for 1 st Degree Assault.			
F21-031	Traffic Stop for speeding 15 mph and running a red light	TASER™	Assaulting Officer	Jail. Resisting Arrest and Failure to Stop.
F21-033	Traffic Stop for defective taillight, suspicion of DUI	Takedown Technique	Resisting Arrest	Jail. Making/Having Burglar or Auto Theft Tools, Refuse to Cooperate.
F21-034	Domestic Violence CFS	TASER™	Assaulting Officer	Jail. Obstruction, Resisting Arrest
F21-035	Disorderly CFS	Body Weight / Manual Force	Assaulting Officer (biting)	Jail. 3 rd Degree Assault
F21-037	Assist other Agency - Domestic Violence	CS gas	Assaulting Officers (had fired his firearm at KCSO deputies)	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office incident
F21-038	Officers initiated contact with suspect with warrants and 2 counts for Felony DV Order Violation	OC, CS	Resisting Arrest (barricaded suspect). SWAT callout with K9 and Hostage Negotiators.	Jail. 2 counts of Felony Violation of Domestic Violence Protection Order, Felony DOC warrant
F21-039	Theft CFS	OC	Resisting Arrest (barricaded in attic). 5.5 Hour Standoff. Hostage Negotiators and SWAT called out.	Jail. 3 rd Degree Theft, warrants for Harassment, Drugs, and Violation of Domestic Violence Protection Order.
F21-040	Burglary CFS	Handcuffing Technique	Felony Flee	Jail. 2 nd Degree Burglary, 2 nd Degree Felony Malicious Mischief
F21-045	Person Bothering CFS	TASER™, Pepperball	Resisting Arrest (refused to put needles down)	Jail. Warrant for 1 st Degree Trespass, new misdemeanor charges
F21-046	Disorderly CFS	Level 2 Tactic – open palm strike	Assaulting Officer (hit officer)	Jail. 3 rd Degree Assault, 2 nd Degree Malicious Mischief
F21-047	DV Protection Order Violation CFS	OC	Threat to harm others	Jail 2 nd Degree Unlawful Possession of Firearms, Violation of a Domestic Violence Protection Order

F21-049	Domestic Violence CFS	OC	Resisting Arrest (barricaded). SWAT called out.	Jail. 2 nd Degree DV Assault with a weapon
F21-050	Assault CFS	TASER™	Resisting Arrest	Jail. 2 nd Degree Assault and warrant for 3 rd Degree Assault-DV
F21-051	Suspicious Person CFS	OC	Resisting Arrest (barricaded suspect)	Jail. Residential Burglary, 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief
F21-053	Trespassing CFS	TASER™	Threat to harm others	Jail. Hospital for self-inflicted wounds. 1 st Degree Criminal Trespassing
F21-054	Domestic Violence CFS	OC put into house to make suspect come out, but suspect was not there	Resisting Arrest (barricaded suspect). SWAT callout.	Jail. Suspect not located. Affidavit for 2 nd Degree Assault-DV, Unlawful Imprisonment
F21-055	Stabbing CFS	TASER™	Felony Flee	Jail. 1 st Degree Assault (Stabbing), 2 nd Degree Assault
K21-001	Domestic Violence CFS	K9	Threat to harm others	Jail. 4 th Degree Assault
K21-003	Alarm CFS	K9	Threat to harm others	Jail. 2 nd Degree Burglary, 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief
K21-005	Burglary CFS	K9	Threat to harm others	Jail. 2 nd Degree Burglary, 3 rd Degree Malicious Mischief
K21-008	Domestic Violence Order of Protection Violation CFS	K9	Threat to harm others	Jail. Residential Burglary, Domestic Violence Protection Order Violation
K21-010	Domestic Violence CFS	K9	Threat to harm others	Jail. 4 th Degree Assault – Domestic Violence and warrant
K21-011	Hit and Run CFS	K9	Felony Flee	Jail. 1 st Degree Assault, Vehicle Hit and Run with Injury, 2 nd Degree Burglary
K21-012	Traffic Stop on suspects with warrants	K9	Felony Flee	Jail. Attempting to Elude, Possession of a Controlled Substance Manufacturing / Intent to Deliver, and warrants for Assault

Incidents Involving Individuals with White/Hispanic Ethnicity

One White individual of Hispanic ethnicity was involved in a use of force incident. Officers were summoned to a traffic hazard at 2nd and Thor. Officers were advised that the individual had been running into traffic, had thrown himself into a vehicle, and was possibly run over by a vehicle tire. Citizens were trying to restrain the male. Two officers attempted to restrain him in handcuffs. After he was restrained in handcuffs, the male vomited. He was placed on his side in the recovery position, and then resisted officers by struggling against his restraints. He became unresponsive, and officers removed the handcuffs and began medical intervention. AMR arrived and took over medical intervention. The male later died at Sacred Heart Medical Center. Spokane County Sheriff's Office investigated the officers' actions to restrain the male. The Spokane County Prosecutor's Office found no wrongdoing by the officers' use of body weight and handcuffing to restrain the individual, who suffered a medical emergency.

Incident	Type of Call	Force Used	Reason	Outcome
F21-043	Traffic Hazard CFS	Body Weight/Manual Force	Harming Self	Involuntary Treatment Act to remove from roadway. Hospital for medical emergency.

Officer Characteristics

68 different officers were involved in the 66 use of force incidents in 2021. With the exception of one detective, officers were working in a patrol function at the time of the incident. A patrol assignment may include the role of Neighborhood Resource Officer, or a Detective serving on the SWAT team when SWAT assists patrol with a situation such as an armed barricaded suspect. Some of the officers changed shifts during the year for a variety of reasons, such as moving a probationary officer to various shifts as part of training.

The majority of officers were involved in one or two incidents, but there were a few exceptions. Officers who used force in four or five incidents were being called to incidents to lend expertise as SWAT operators.

Most involved officers held the rank of officer. One officer held the rank of detective, three officers held the rank of corporal, two officers held the rank of sergeant, and several supervisors were listed as involved officers after they ordered a use of force. This included three captains and two lieutenants who were on SWAT callouts with barricaded individuals.

Involved officers averaged 10 years of service with the Spokane Police Department. Officers' previous law enforcement experience at other agencies was not factored in (only their time with SPD). The average age of officers involved in use of force incidents was 40 years old. Four of the involved officers were female; the rest were male. SPD officer demographics are 10% female and 90% male.

Of the 68 officers involved in use of force incidents in 2021, 62 of the involved officers identified their race/ethnicity as White, three as Hispanic, two as Black/African-American, and one as Other/Not Indicated. Of officers employed in 2021, the majority have identified as White. 18 officers identified as Hispanic; six as Black/African-American; six as



Native American; six as Other/Not Indicated; four as Multi-Racial; and one as Asian. Some officers did not provide race/ethnicity information. Note: It is important to note that these numbers do not reflect current staffing numbers. The numbers above included officers employed by SPD in 2021 regardless of hire, retirement, or separation date.

Outcomes of the Investigation and Review of Use of Force

Force was in compliance with SPD policy and state law, despite state law and policy changing significantly in 2021. One of the 66 (1.5%) use of force incidents was found to be in violation of policy. In that incident, the officer's use of force was pointing a firearm. He pointed his firearm directly at the robbery suspect for more than a momentary period of time. The direct pointing of a firearm at a suspect under these circumstances is not consistent with department training, as he should have lowered his firearm sooner. The officer's supervisor provided training on the department's firearms training philosophy, and the officer received a Documentation of Counseling as a sanction.

In one incident the use of force was within policy, but there was a secondary policy shortfall. The chain of command determined that the use of force was reasonable based on the assaultive behavior of the suspect, but the officer failed to get a permission from a sergeant before deploying the pepper ball. At that time, policy required getting supervisor approval before deploying a pepper ball. Policy has since been modified; supervisor approval is no longer required.

The other incidents were found to be in compliance with policy. During the review, the chain of command examines the entire incident and all officer actions. No Excessive Force allegations were Sustained.

Training Issues Identified During the Review Process

SPD's extensive reviews of incidents often identify opportunities for training, both on an individual basis and for the entire department. The Chain of Command review identified several training issues while reviewing non-deadly force incidents, recommending individual training in areas such as officer safety, victim safety, report writing, criminal procedures, professional language, and giving a command to warn other officers before a TASER™ deployment. Reviewers identified several tactical issues, such as officer safety measures during foot pursuits. In each case where reviewers identified issues, they arranged for training. The secondary review by the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) also generated suggestions for future training. Several incidents were debriefed as a team or shift at roll call, and several were debriefed during Supervisor Training. At Fall In-Service, DT instructors emphasized the importance of documentation with TASER™ probes to include how the probes made contact and that medics evaluated the suspect after a TASER™ application.

Conclusion

Thorough review of use of force incidents is critical to the Spokane Police Department. These reviews provide a comprehensive analysis of all incidents that have been individually reviewed and reveals trends that inform future training decisions. A proper review also helps improve the police department's legitimacy and relationship with the

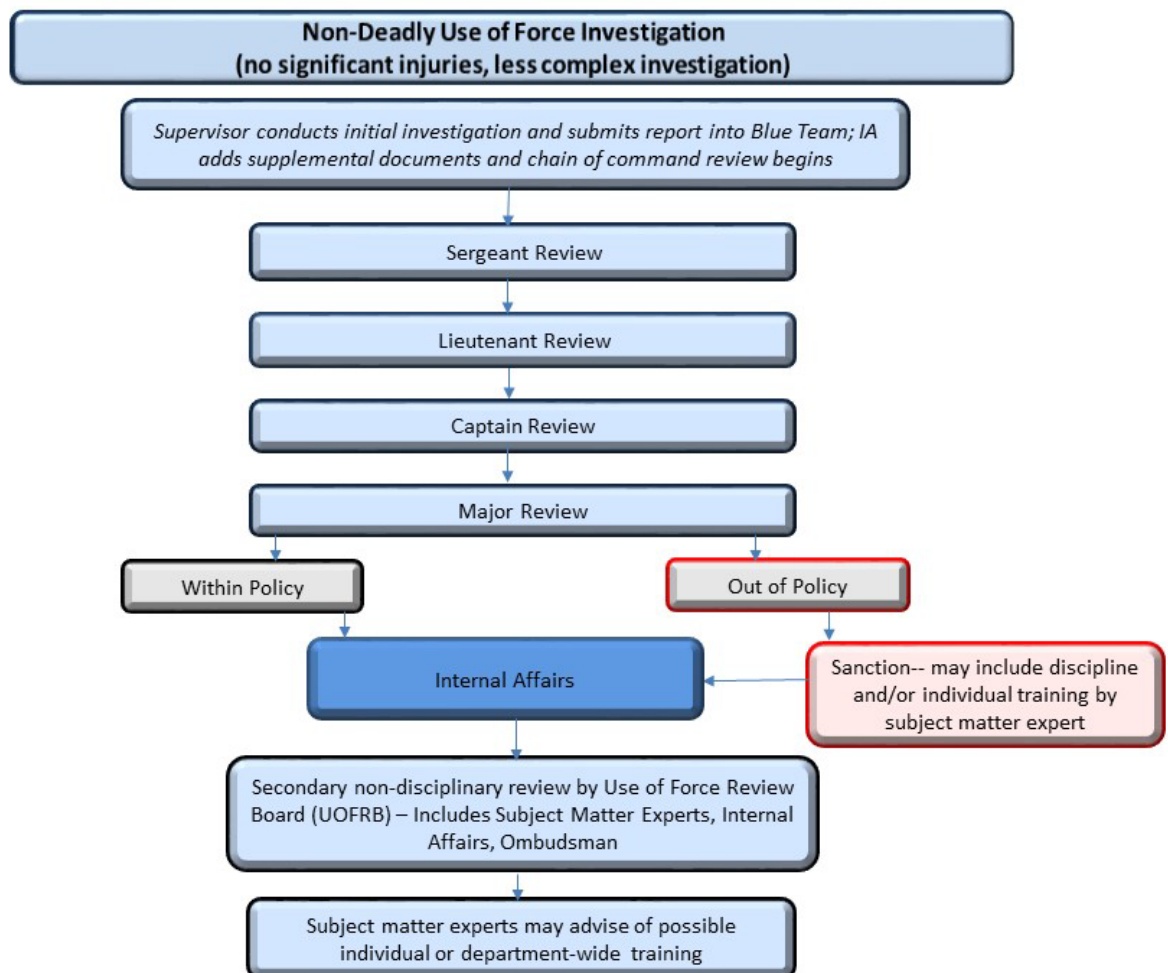


community. Police departments derive their authority from legal and constitutional principles designed to uphold the safety and dignity of the public, and unreasonable use of force undermines the community's trust. Therefore, thorough evaluation is required when vesting officers with the authority to use objectively reasonable force. The Spokane Police Department is committed to providing a comprehensive annual review of incidents and making that review available to the public.

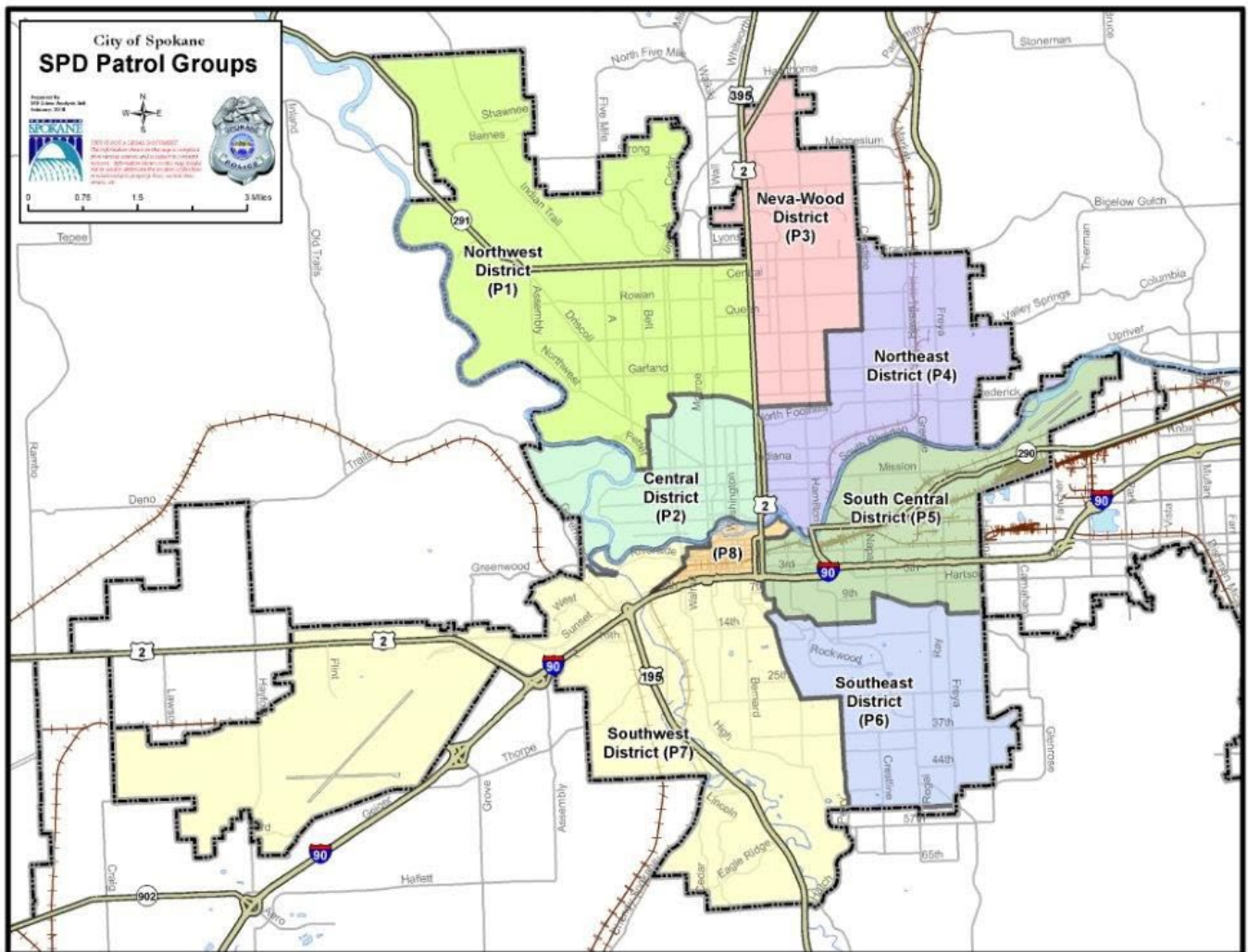
Main Findings of 2021

- **The ratio of use of force incidents compared to citizen contacts is very low (0.07%).** In 2021, SPD officers were involved in 94,377 incidents, including 27,948 officer-initiated incidents. SPD officers used non-deadly force in 66 incidents in 2021. Use of force incidents were low across racial demographics.
- **Policy changes resulted in types of force used.** In July 2021, state legislative changes resulted in restrictions to certain applications of force. Less-lethal 40 mm blunt impact munitions could no longer be used, as the launching mechanism was prohibited by House Bill 1054. Lateral neck restraints were also prohibited. SPD acquired a new less-lethal weapon for officers, a Pepper ball launcher, as this weapon was allowed under the new law. Pepper balls launch OC (pepper spray) from a distance. With those policy changes, there were fewer neck restraint applications and 40 mm deployments in 2021. None of these applications were used after the policy change was instituted. There was an increase in OC use, from six incidents in 2020 to 14 incidents in 2021. This trend was expected with the addition of Pepper ball launchers, and several SWAT callouts for barricaded suspects during 2021. OC was often inserted into areas to make the suspect exit.
- **Force was in compliance with SPD policy and state law, despite state law and policy changing significantly in 2021.** 98.5% of use of force incidents were found to be in compliance with policy. One of the 66 (1.5%) use of force incidents was found to be in violation of SPD policy, but not state law. It involved the pointing of a firearm at a suspect.
- **The Chain of Command review identified several training issues** while reviewing non-deadly force incidents, recommending individual training in areas such as officer safety, victim safety, report writing, criminal procedures, professional language, and giving a command to warn other officers before a TASER™ deployment. Reviewers identified several tactical issues, such as officer safety measures during foot pursuits. In each case where reviewers identified issues, they arranged for training. The secondary review by the Use of Force Review Board (UOFRB) also generated suggestions for future training. Several incidents were debriefed as a team or shift at roll call, and several were debriefed during Supervisor Training. At Fall In-Service, DT instructors emphasized the importance of documentation with TASER™ probes to include how the probes made contact and that medics evaluated the suspect after a TASER™ application.

Appendix A: Non-Deadly Use of Force Investigation Flow Chart



Appendix B: Police Districts



Appendix C: Arrests by Sex and Race

Arrests by Sex and Race (where an Arrest Report was written)

Female	Arrests	Percent of Total
American Indian-Alaskan Native	96	8.30%
Asian	17	1.47%
Black	94	8.13%
Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	5	0.43%
Unknown	29	2.51%
White	915	79.15%
TOTAL	1156	

Male	Arrests	Percent of Total
American Indian-Alaskan Native	177	5.10%
Asian	58	1.67%
Black	504	14.51%
Hawaiian, Pacific Islander	43	1.24%
Unknown	108	3.11%
White	2583	74.37%
TOTAL	3473	