



2022 - Use of Force Summary and Analysis Report

**Office of Accountability
Bellevue Police Department
6/19/2023**

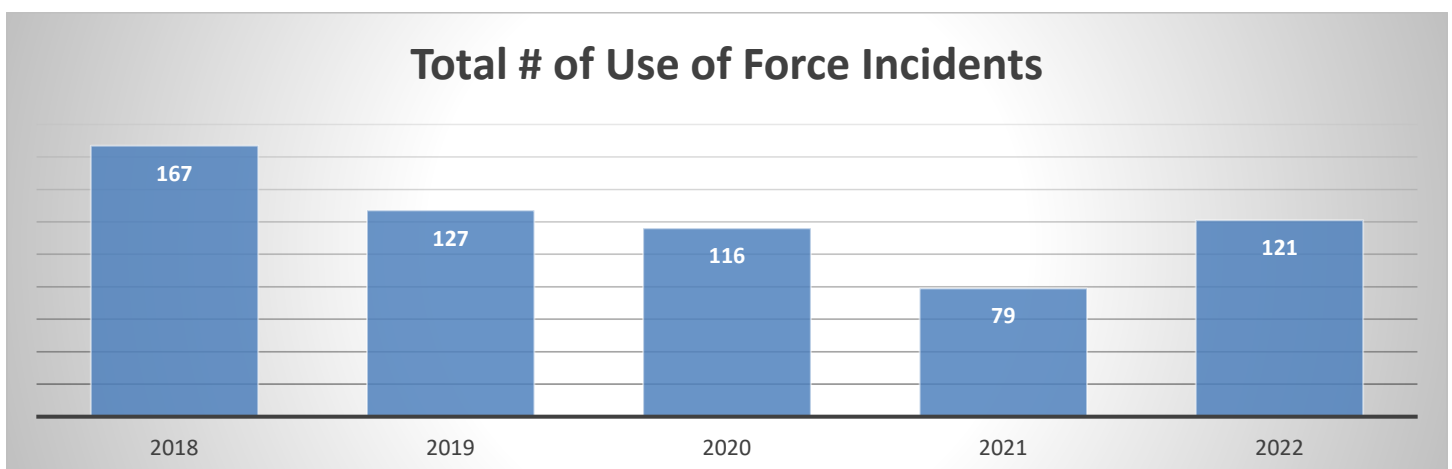
This report summarizes and analyzes the Department's "Use of Force" by its officers during the past year to include statistics, patterns and trends that occurred. In 2022, Bellevue police officers responded to 64,990 calls for service. During the year the number of incidents where BPD officers responded with some type of reportable force was 121, which was up from 79 in 2021. This number represents an increase of approximately 53 percent. This means that in 2022, officers used force approximately 1.86 times for every 1000 calls for service, or 0.18 percent of the time.

The number of force incidents since 2018 (where there were 167) has decreased each year since to a low of 79 last year. In 2022, there was a significant increase in the number of force incidents. One likely reason for this increase may be related to the significant changes in state laws in 2021 that greatly limited when an officer could lawfully use force. The biggest change was that officers could no longer use reasonable force to detain a fleeing subject based on reasonable suspicion- instead they needed probable cause. Due to feedback from the public and various stakeholders, in March of 2022, this law was changed back to allow officers to once again be able to use force in these situations.

1. Force Incidents/Types of Force Used

The table below shows the different types of force used by officers and the number of times each type was applied during an incident. It should be noted that in many incidents, more than just one type of force was used during a single incident and often more than one officer involved in an incident responded with some type of reportable force.

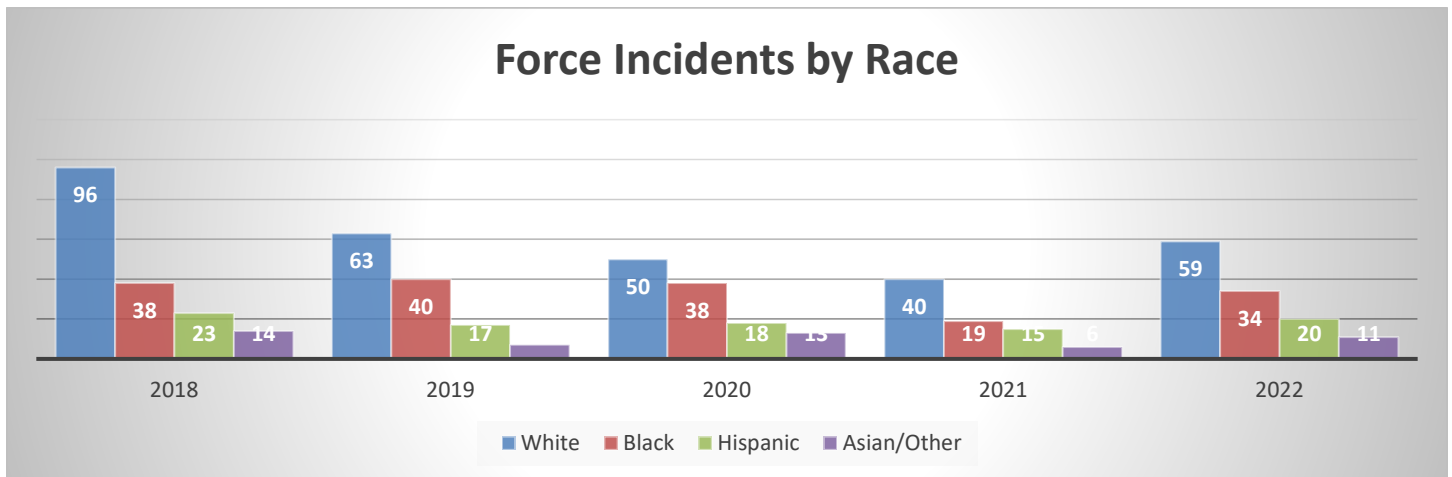
| Type of Force Response | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Empty Hand Control/Restraint | 137 | 102 | 96 | 63 | 109 |
| Pepper Spray (OC) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Taser | 12 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Personal Impact Tools | 15 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 3 |
| Impact Weapons | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Firearm Pointed at Person | 13 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 13 |
| Vascular Neck Restraints (VNR) | 4 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Firearm Discharged at Person | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Total # of Use of Force Incidents | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 |



2. Force Incidents by Subject Racial Category

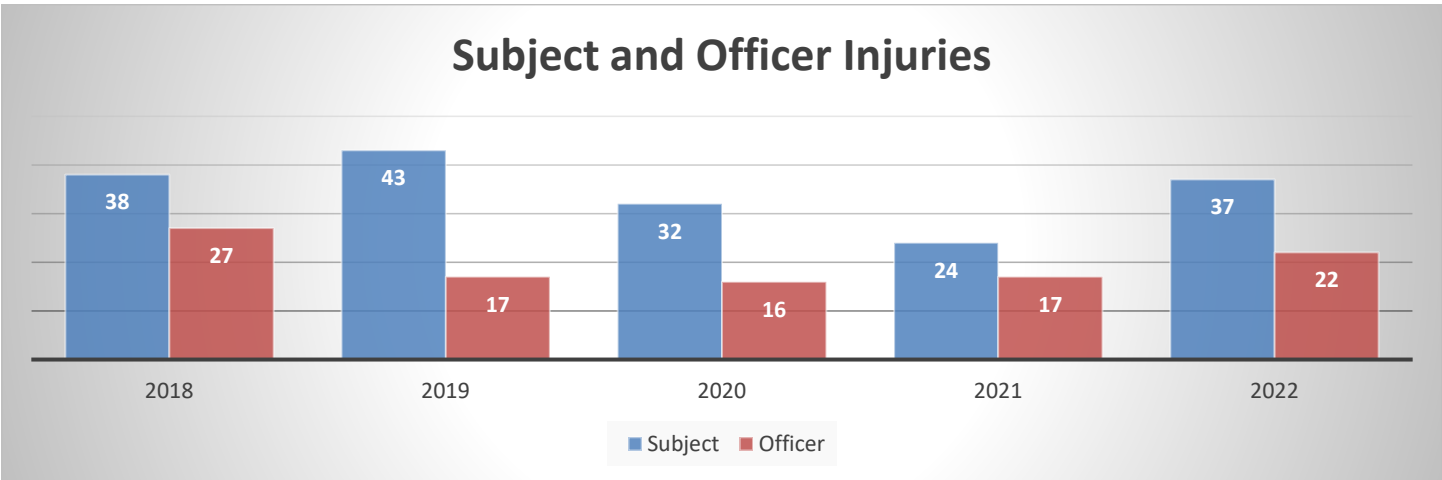
The below table displays the number of subjects that force was used against belonging to each of the different listed racial categories. The data shows the percentage of incidents where force was used on a subject who was white stayed almost the same- in 2021 51 percent of the force incidents involved subjects who were white and in 2022 the percentage was 49 percent. There was a small increase of about 4 percent in the black racial category. For the Hispanic category there was a small decrease in percentage of the total of about 2 percent. The last racial category includes Asian, Pacific Islander, Native American, Eskimo, and individuals of mixed race where there was a slight increase of 1 percent from the previous year. For a more detailed breakdown of racial demographics with regard to use of force and arrest data, please refer to Appendix A and B of this report.

| Race | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| White | 96 | 63 | 50 | 40 | 59 |
| Black | 38 | 40 | 38 | 19 | 34 |
| Hispanic | 23 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 20 |
| Asian/Other | 14 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 11 |



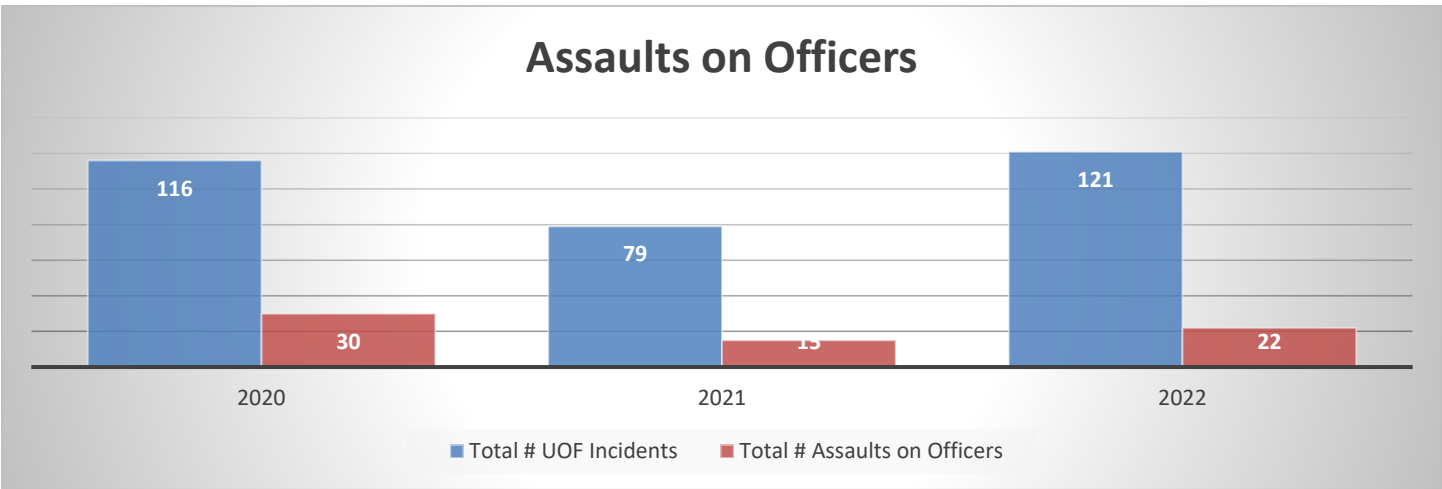
3. Force Incident Injuries

The below table displays the recorded number of injuries to officers and to subjects (resulting from the subject's resistance and police force response). The numbers show that the overall percentage of incidents involving injuries to subjects stayed almost the same, with an increase of 1 percent from the previous year. Whereas the percentage of injuries to officers decreased by 4 percent.



The below table shows the data regarding the number of assaults on officers for the last three years. Although the number of assaults increased by almost 50 percent overall (from 15 incidents to 22), the percentage of assaults on officers compared to the total number of incidents remained almost the same (19% in 2021 and 18% in 2022).

| Assaults on Officers | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|------------|------------|------------|
| Total # UOF Incidents | 116 | 79 | 121 |
| # Assaults on Officers | 30 | 15 | 22 |
| Percentage of Total | 26% | 19% | 18% |
| Officer Injuries related to Assaults | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| Drug/Alcohol Influence on Assaults | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| Mental Health Influence on Assaults | 3 | 2 | 4 |



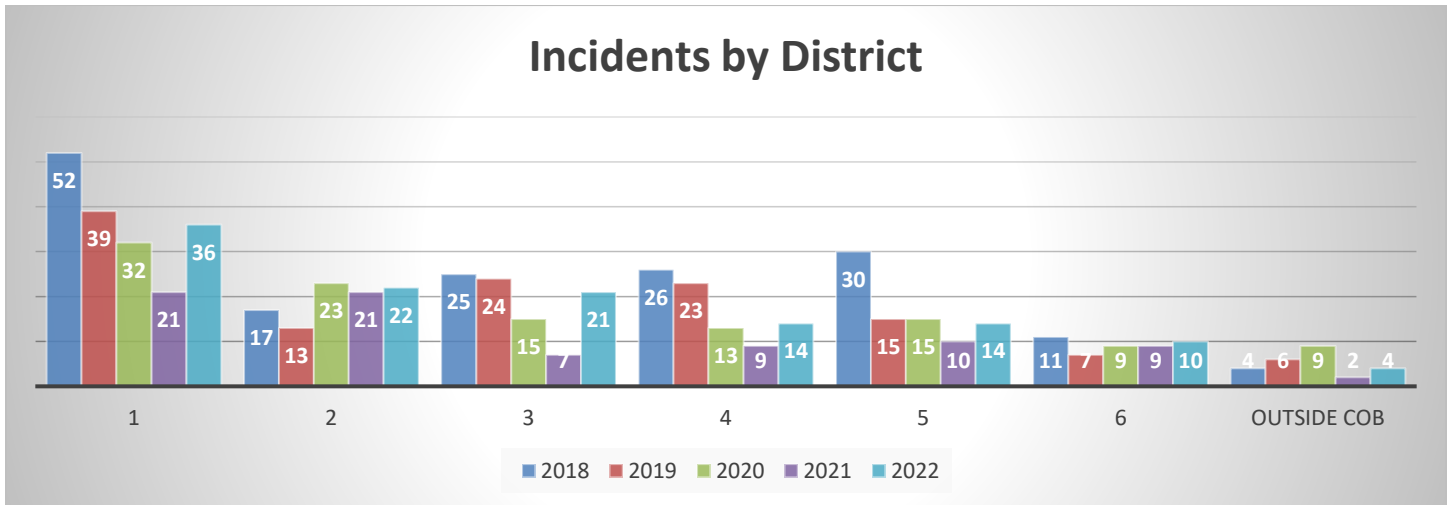
Although there are currently only three years of data for comparison, it can be seen from the table below that the percentage for white subjects who assaulted officers went from 47 percent in 2021 and up to 68 percent in 2022. In contrast, the number of assaults on officers by black subjects went from 27 percent in 2021 down to

18 percent in 2022. For the Hispanic and Asian/Other categories the numbers also went down somewhat. Without additional information, it is difficult to attribute these changes to any specific cause. Additional data in future years may reveal trends or patterns in this area.

| Subject Racial Category/Assaults on Officers | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|----------|---------|----------|
| White | 10 (33%) | 7 (47%) | 15 (68%) |
| Black | 12 (40%) | 4 (27%) | 4 (18%) |
| Hispanic | 3 (10%) | 2 (13%) | 1 (5%) |
| Asian/Other | 2 (7%) | 2 (13%) | 2 (9%) |
| Unknown | 1 (3%) | 0 (0%) | 0 (0%) |

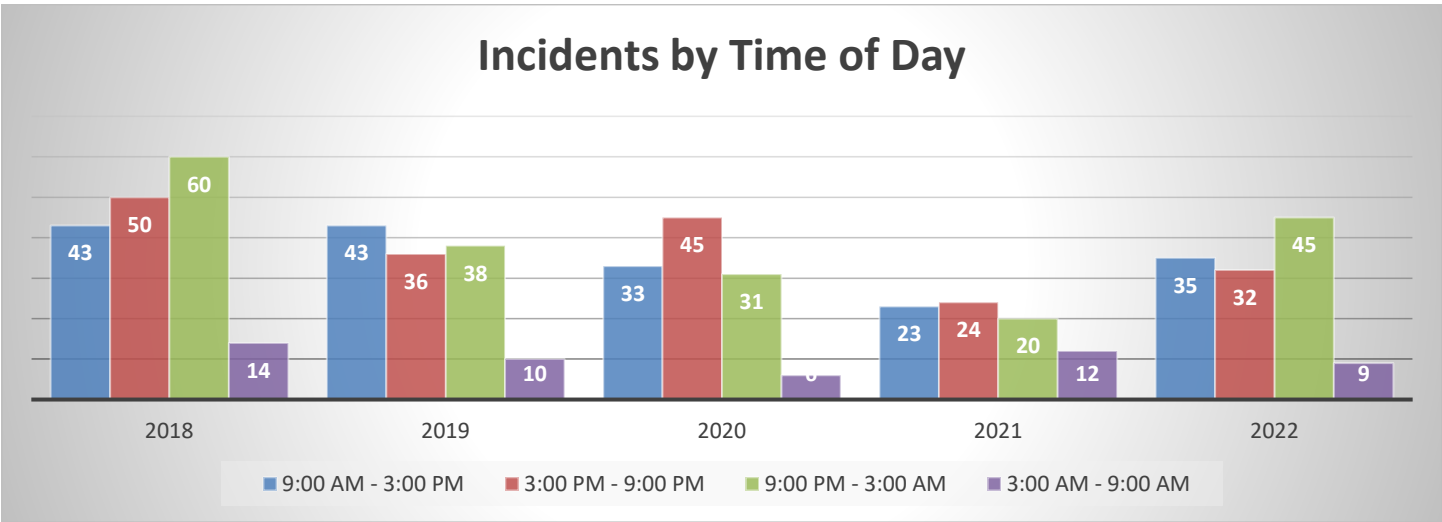
4. Force Incidents by District

The below table shows the number of force incidents that occurred in each of the six districts over the last five years, with the light blue bar displaying 2022 totals. Each of the six districts in the city saw an increase in the number of incidents with district 1 and 3 seeing the largest overall jumps. The last category listed is “Outside COB” and includes those incidents where various units or officers were involved in contacts outside of the City of Bellevue (SWAT, Crowd Control, SOG, etc.). There were four of these incidents in 2022 (up from two in 2021). The highest frequency of force incidents were in districts 1, 2, and 3, which is consistent with previous years. These three districts cover the downtown residential and business core areas where the population is most concentrated.



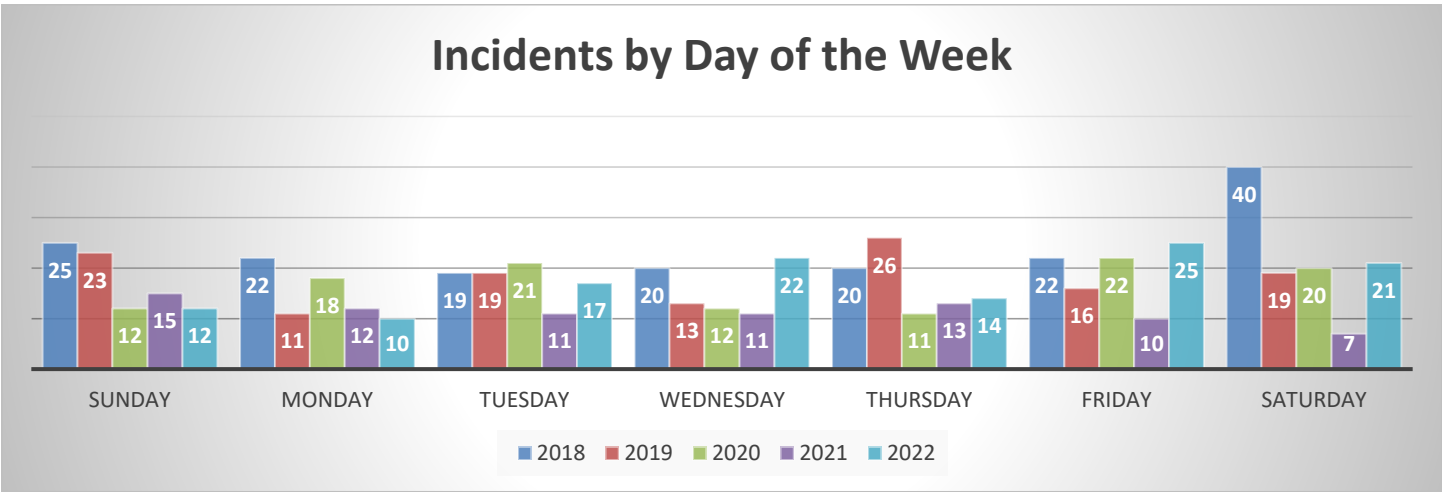
5. Force Incidents by Time of Day

This table displays force incidents that occurred during four different 6-hour time periods throughout the day for each year. The numbers below show the highest frequency of incidents occurred during the hours between 9:00 PM to 3:00 AM (45 incidents) followed by the period between 9:00 AM to 3:00 PM (35 incidents) and then 3:00 PM to 9:00 PM (32 incidents).



Force Incidents by Day of the Week

This table shows the days of the week and the corresponding number of force incidents that occurred on each day. Five of the seven days of the week increased in the number of total incidents. The only two days of the week that decreased in frequency were Sunday (from 15 to 12) and Monday (from 12 to 10). There is no known reason for this increase.

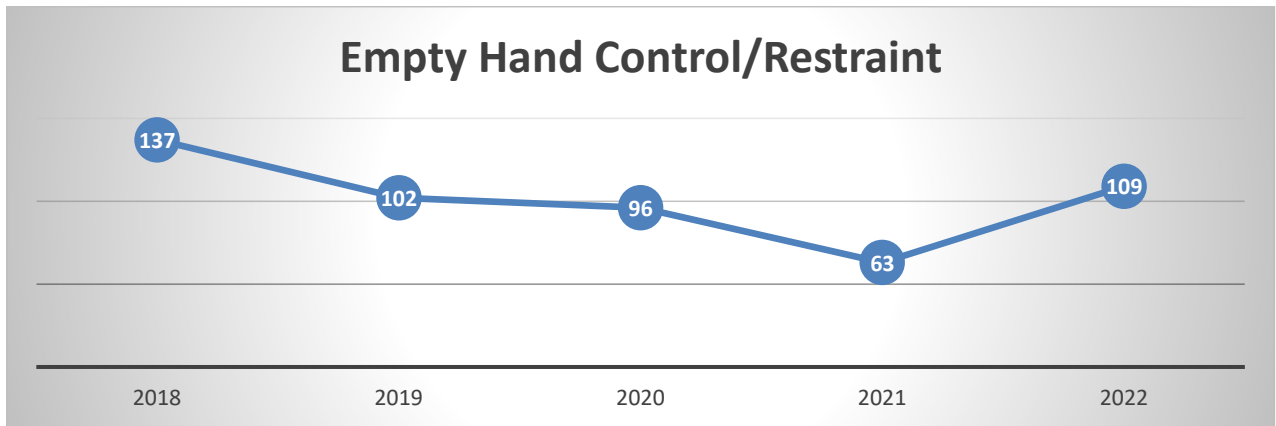


6. Individual Force Usage Breakdown

A. Low Level Force Tactics

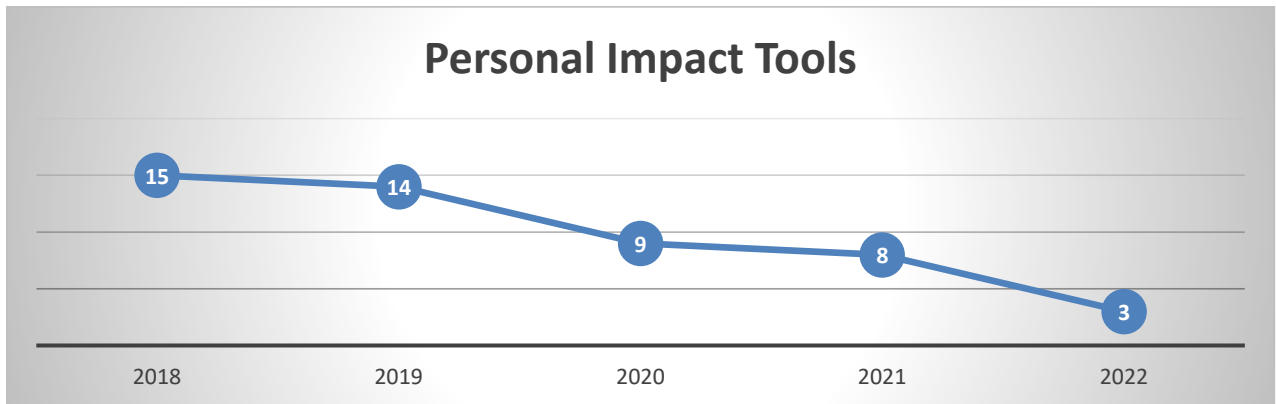
Empty Hand Control/Restraint- The number of incidents where Empty Hand Control and Restraint Tactics (control holds, takedowns and other low level physical restraint tactics) were utilized in 2022 was 109 out of a total of 121 incidents. This high percentage is consistent with previous years since when an officer uses some other weapon or tool to counter or overcome various levels of threat or resistance, there is usually also a need to follow up with some type of “empty hand” control tactic to finish taking the subject into custody. Instances where this may not happen is when a firearm (or

TASER) is displayed to direct or compel a subject during a high risk situation (e.g. Stolen Vehicle, Burglary, Robbery, etc.) and the subject complies and follows the commands of the officer throughout the arrest process.

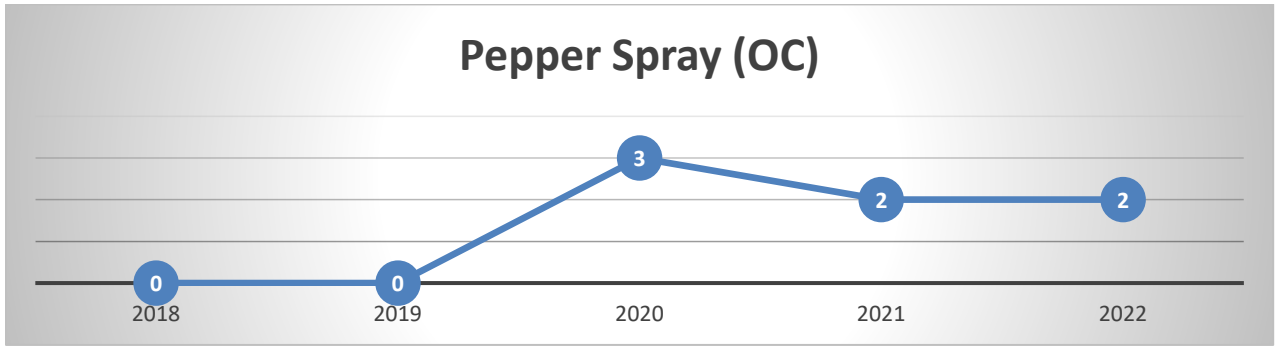


B. Intermediate/Less-Lethal Force:

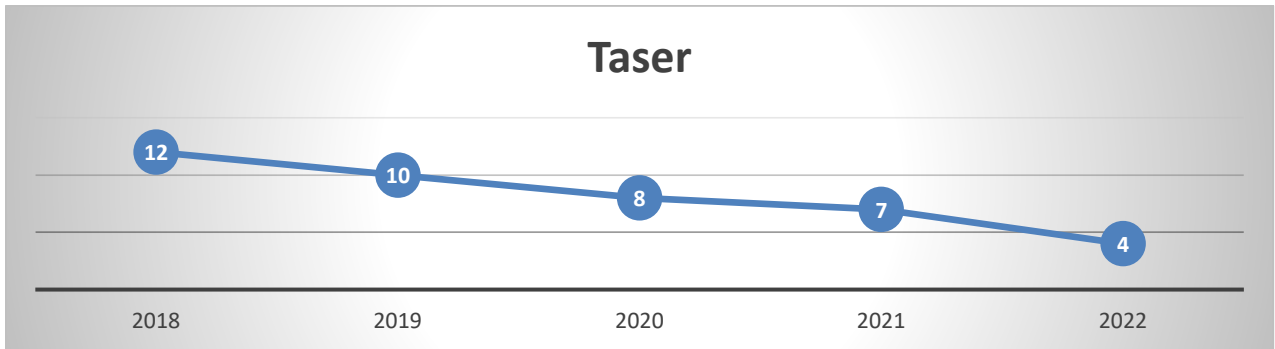
Personal Impact Tools- During 2022, officers used a part of their body as an impact tool (i.e. hands, elbows, knees or feet) in 3 separate incidents (down from 8 from 2021).



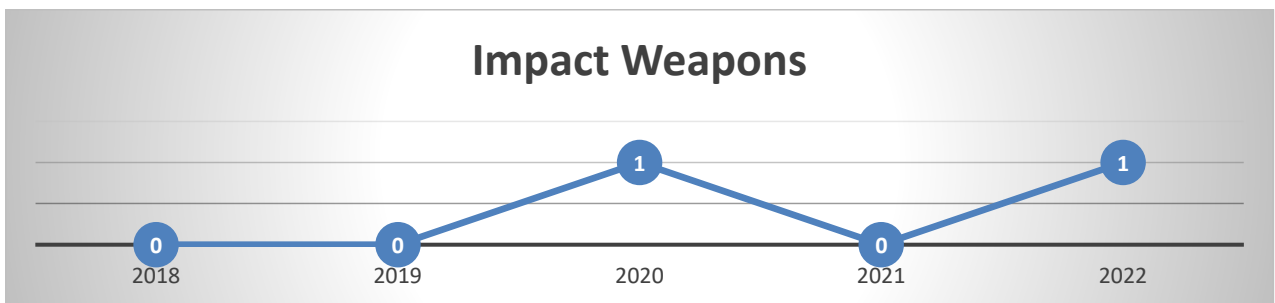
OC/Pepper Spray- There were two incidents in which OC/Pepper Spray was used in 2022. One incident involved a DV Assault suspect who appeared to be suffering from a mental health crisis and suddenly assaulted the officer who was alone when he attempted to detain her. The other incident involved a dangerous felony suspect who had fled into the woods and was being pursued by officers. Due to the suspect’s assaultive actions a pepper ball gun was deployed and used against him.



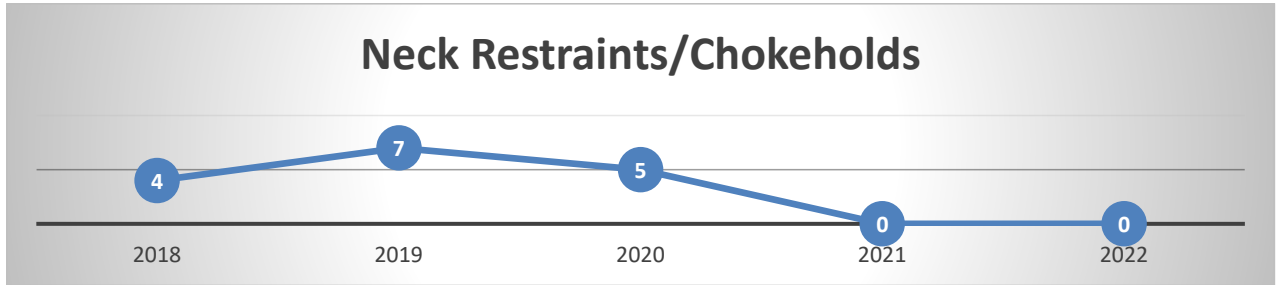
TASER- The TASER was used as a force option in four different force incidents in 2022. This continues a downward trend of uses of this device, down three from the previous year. In each of the four incidents the TASER was fired using the probe mode with no use of the drive stun. The highest number of applications (or cycles) of the TASER during one incident was two cycles on an assaultive and dangerous felony suspect who had fled into the woods on foot.



Impact Weapons- In 2022, there was only one incident where impact weapons (i.e. batons, impact projectiles, etc.) were used which has been the case in three of the last five years as shown below. In this incident an impact projectile was used on an assaultive felony suspect who was in a standoff with officers after a foot pursuit.

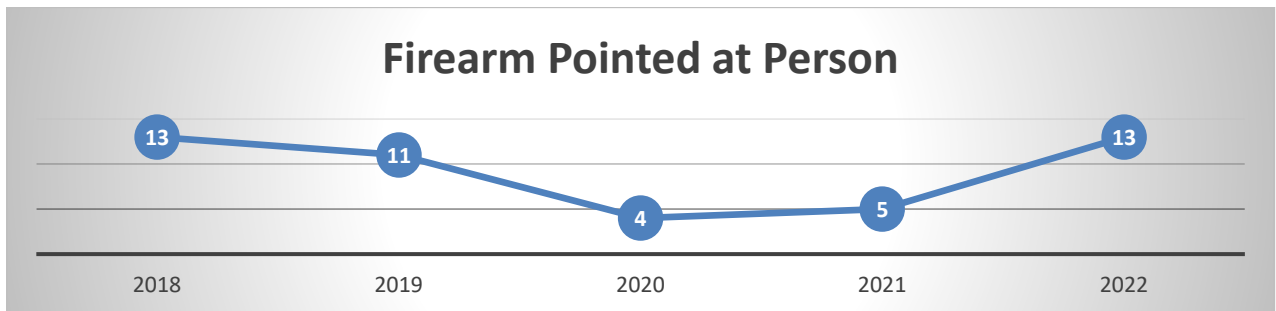


Neck Restraints/Chokeholds- There were no incidents in which a neck restraint or chokehold was used on a subject in 2022.

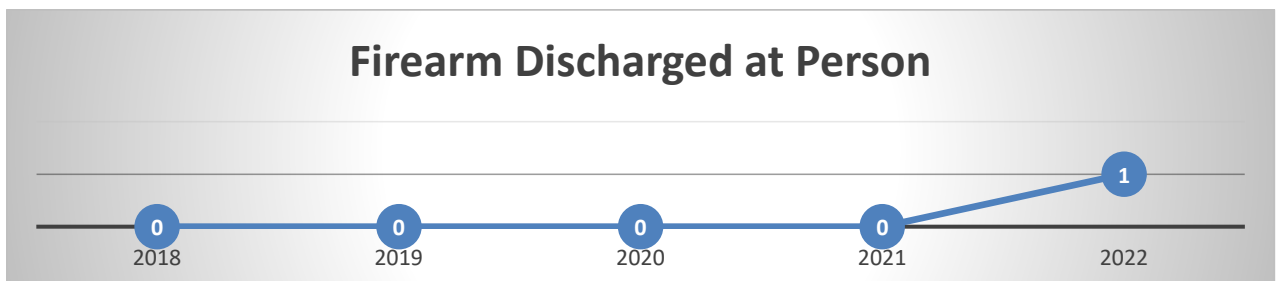


C. Deadly Force/Firearms

Firearms Pointed at a Person- In 2022, there were 13 documented incidents where one or more officers pointed a firearm at a person during a detention and/or arrest usually involving a high-risk vehicle or pedestrian stop. The number of incidents increased by 160% from the previous year when there was only 5. This is likely due to the new law changes that allowed for physical force to be used during a Terry Stop (investigative detention) where officers had reasonable suspicion that a suspect was involved in a crime. This was a change from the previous year when the law was changed and limited forcible detentions only when officers had probable cause. However, this is a number consistent with previous years prior to the legislative changes that occurred in 2021 and before Covid in 2020.



Firearms Discharged at a Person- 2022 was the first year since 2015 where officers intentionally discharged a firearm in the course of their duties at a person. This incident occurred in late 2022 and involved a felony theft suspect who attempted to flee from the officer in a vehicle and who at one point drove directly at the officer who fired his weapon in response. The suspect driver was later arrested for Assault 1st Degree and was found to have an injury to her arm consistent with a gunshot wound. This was the only incident where deadly force was used in 2022.



2022 General Use of Force Related-

Use of Force Training

TASER Recertification Training- Annual TASER Recertification training was conducted during January and February of 2022. There were a total of 12 sessions conducted with all uniformed personnel (Corporal and below) required to carry and recertify on the TASER. The recertification consists of an online refresher training and test along with a two-hour practical/hands on training involving demonstration of critical skills and role playing scenarios.

Defensive Tactics Training- In 2022 there were two sets of Defensive Tactics Training sessions during the year which was limited in part due to COVID-19 restrictions. The training covered several topics including handgun retention tactics, review of handcuffing techniques and control tactics as well as a review of the July 2022 state legislative update on use of force. In addition to annual In-Service Defensive Tactics training, each new officer received more than 20 hours of defensive tactics training prior to starting their Field Training in Patrol.

Force Scenario Training- The department conducted approximately 4 hours of force scenario training during the 2022 Spring In-Service training. The training at the department (DT Room and parking garage), incorporated a variety of micro scenarios using role players that focused on de-escalation tactics and transitioning up or down in force levels depending on the perceived threat to the officer. During this training, officers were able to practice appropriate de-escalation tactics including the use of time, distance and cover, when possible, as well as demonstrating proper decision making during deadly force as well as low-level force scenarios. In addition to the above training objectives, as a result of administrative and training reviews of recent incidents it was determined that there was a need to emphasize vehicle extraction team tactics.

Other Issues

State Legislative Updates in Police Use of Force- two primary police use of force reform bills (HB 1735 and HB 2037) were passed by the state legislature in March 2022 that were an attempt to fix the numerous issues and problems with the previous year's legislative changes related to police tactics and use of force. The following are some examples of the changes and updates that were made to the laws:

- Allows for the use of force during civil/community caretaking situations.
- Allows for the use of force to enforce a court order.
- Allows for the use of force to execute a search warrant.
- Allows for the use of force to prevent a suspect from fleeing during an investigative detention.
- Allows for the use of Less Lethal Weapons (Bean Bag Shotguns, Impact Projectiles, etc.)
- Provided a definition for "Physical Force."
- Modified when de-escalation tactics are required to be used.



Use of Force Summary and Analysis Report

Appendix A Use of Force Data By Race and Arrests 2013-2022

| White | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Avg. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 | 129 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 105 | 74 | 82 | 88 | 75 | 96 | 63 | 50 | 40 | 59 | 73 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 70% | 58% | 67% | 58% | 58% | 57% | 50% | 43% | 51% | 49% | 56% |

Arrest Data

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Total Number of Arrests</i> | 3531 | 3422 | 3492 | 3702 | 3961 | 4180 | 4476 | 3339 | 2905 | 3245 | 3625 |
| <i>Arrests by Race-White</i> | 2278 | 2180 | 2225 | 2311 | 2339 | 2332 | 2328 | 1822 | 1490 | 1589 | 2089 |
| <i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i> | 65% | 64% | 64% | 62% | 59% | 56% | 52% | 55% | 51% | 49% | 58% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests-Force Used</i> | 5% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 3% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests-No Force Used</i> | 95% | 97% | 96% | 96% | 97% | 96% | 97% | 97% | 97% | 96% | 96% |

| Black | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Avg. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 | 129 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 27 | 26 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 19 | 34 | 30 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 18% | 20% | 17% | 16% | 21% | 23% | 31% | 33% | 24% | 28% | 23% |

Arrest Data

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Total Number of Arrests</i> | 3531 | 3422 | 3492 | 3702 | 3961 | 4180 | 4476 | 3339 | 2905 | 3245 | 3625 |
| <i>Arrests by Race-Black</i> | 582 | 613 | 607 | 724 | 834 | 1006 | 1037 | 747 | 617 | 715 | 748 |
| <i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i> | 16% | 18% | 17% | 20% | 21% | 24% | 23% | 22% | 21% | 22% | 20% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests-Force Used</i> | 5% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 4% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests-No Force Used</i> | 95% | 96% | 97% | 97% | 97% | 96% | 96% | 95% | 97% | 95% | 96% |

Appendix A
Use of Force Data
By Race and Arrests 2013-2022

| Hispanic | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | Avg. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 | 129 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 10 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 20 | 17 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 7% | 12% | 6% | 13% | 16% | 14% | 13% | 16% | 19% | 17% | 13% |

Arrest Data

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Total Number of Arrests</i> | 3531 | 3422 | 3492 | 3702 | 3961 | 4180 | 4476 | 3339 | 2905 | 3245 | 3625 |
| <i>Arrests by Race- Hispanic</i> | 271 | 255 | 293 | 303 | 336 | 401 | 485 | 341 | 298 | 437 | 342 |
| <i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i> | 8% | 7% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 10% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 13% | 9% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests- Force Used</i> | 4% | 6% | 2% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests- No Force Used</i> | 96% | 94% | 98% | 94% | 94% | 94% | 96% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 95% |

| Asian/Other | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2021 | Avg. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 | 129 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 12 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 12 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 8% | 11% | 11% | 13% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 11% | 8% | 9% | 9% |

Arrest Data

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Total Number of Arrests</i> | 3531 | 3422 | 3492 | 3702 | 3961 | 4180 | 4476 | 3339 | 2905 | 3245 | 3625 |
| <i>Arrests by Race- Asian/Other</i> | 350 | 310 | 305 | 306 | 347 | 327 | 399 | 429 | 499 | 212 | 348 |
| <i>Percentage of Total Arrests</i> | 10% | 9% | 9% | 8% | 9% | 8% | 9% | 13% | 17% | 7% | 10% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests- Force Used</i> | 3% | 5% | 4% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 3% | 2% | 5% | 4% |
| <i>Percentage of Arrests- No Force Used</i> | 97% | 95% | 96% | 93% | 97% | 96% | 98% | 97% | 98% | 95% | 96% |



Use of Force Summary and Analysis Report

Appendix B

Use of Force Data

By Race and Type of Force 2013-2022

| <i>White</i> | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 105 | 74 | 82 | 88 | 75 | 96 | 63 | 50 | 40 | 59 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 70% | 58% | 67% | 58% | 58% | 57% | 50% | 43% | 51% | 49% |
| Types of Force Used | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Control/Physical Restraint</i> | 92 | 71 | 78 | 85 | 65 | 82 | 47 | 43 | 33 | 53 |
| <i>Body Impact Strikes</i> | 11 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| <i>TASER</i> | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| <i>Impact Weapon</i> | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Firearm Pointed</i> | 15 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| <i>Neck Restraints</i> | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Black</i> | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 27 | 26 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 38 | 40 | 38 | 19 | 34 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 18% | 20% | 17% | 16% | 21% | 23% | 31% | 33% | 24% | 28% |
| Types of Force Used | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Control/Physical Restraint</i> | 24 | 23 | 21 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 34 | 31 | 18 | 39 |
| <i>Body Impact Strikes</i> | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>TASER</i> | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Impact Weapon</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Firearm Pointed</i> | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Neck Restraints</i> | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix B
Use of Force Data
By Race and Type of Force 2013-2022

| <i>Hispanic</i> | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 10 | 15 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 17 | 18 | 15 | 20 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 7% | 12% | 6% | 13% | 16% | 14% | 13% | 16% | 19% | 17% |
| Types of Force Used | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Control/Physical Restraint</i> | 9 | 11 | 7 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 14 | 13 | 9 | 18 |
| <i>Body Impact Strikes</i> | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>TASER</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Impact Weapon</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Firearm Pointed</i> | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| <i>Neck Restraints</i> | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Types of Force Used | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Asian/Other</i> | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| <i>Total Use of Force Incidents</i> | 151 | 127 | 122 | 152 | 130 | 167 | 127 | 116 | 79 | 121 |
| <i>Total Use of Force by Race</i> | 12 | 14 | 13 | 20 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| <i>Percentage of Total</i> | 8% | 11% | 11% | 13% | 9% | 8% | 6% | 11% | 8% | 9% |
| Types of Force Used | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Control/Physical Restraint</i> | 12 | 13 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 12 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 11 |
| <i>Body Impact Strikes</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Pepper Spray (OC)</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| <i>TASER</i> | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| <i>Impact Weapon</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Firearm Pointed</i> | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| <i>Neck Restraints</i> | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>Firearm/Deadly Force</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |