POLICE STRATEGIES

Police Force Analysis System℠
First Summary Report

Lynnwood Police Department

Use of Force Data from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2022

October 2023

Bob Scales, J.D.
Police Strategies LLC
bob@policestrategies.com
www.policestrategies.com

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Background – The Lack of Data on Police Uses of Force

In response to a recent series of highly publicized police shootings, the public and policy makers are demanding that law enforcement be more accountable and transparent about its use of force, particularly with regards to the impact on communities of color. But, as made clear in a 2013 survey by the U.S. Department of Justice,[1] there is wide variance in agency approaches to tracking force, a lack of in-depth review of force within many individual police departments, and simply no data allowing for a meaningful evaluation and comparison of use of force practices across the United States. Understanding police use of force in all its complexity requires a systematic examination of when, where, how, and why force is used in the approximately 400,000 force incidents occurring each year throughout the country.

While the FBI has attempted to collect information on justifiable homicides by police officers, this amounts to an extremely small percentage of all police uses of force that occur each year and the data is limited and incomplete.[2] The FBI recently launched a new attempt to collect national use of force data with limited success.[3] There are no reliable and comprehensive data sources available that could be used to develop evidence-based best practices for use of force. As a result, there currently exists a plethora of policies, training programs and procedures designed to guide officers on how to appropriately use force. Since none of these policies or programs have been evaluated for their effectiveness, agencies have no way of knowing whether their existing practices should be maintained, modified, or overhauled. Some organizations such as the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF) have attempted to develop guidelines on how officers should appropriately use force.[4] Unfortunately, with no data or evidence to back up the effectiveness of these new proposals, they are often met with skepticism and resistance by the law enforcement community.[5] By issuing recommendations for sweeping reforms without providing any data to support those recommendations, the

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[1] "Data on Use of Force by Police Across U.S. Proves Almost Useless," New York Times, August 11, 2015.
[2] "FBI director calls lack of data on police shootings 'ridiculous,' 'embarrassing,'" Washington Post, October 7, 2015.
[3] Police Use Of Force Data Remains A Mess And The FBI's Involvement Isn't Making Anything Any Better, TechDirt, September 24, 2022.
[4] Guiding Principles on Use of Force, Critical Issues in Policing Series, Police Executive Research Forum, March 2014.
[5] Statement of the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Fraternal Order of Police on PERF's Proposed Use of Force Standards, February 2014.

chasm between the public and police may actually widen as we debate how the police should reform themselves.[6]

The Department of Justice (DOJ) has attempted to reform dozens of law enforcement agencies over the last 27 years through a series of consent decrees and collaborative reform projects. Consent decrees can cost local governments millions of dollars and it can take up to a decade to reach compliance with court ordered mandates. Unfortunately, one thing that all consent decrees have lacked is a systematic and comprehensive data collection program that would be capable of assessing the effectiveness of the reforms and the long-term impacts of the decrees. A few studies by academic researchers have determined that the benefits of consent decrees are mixed at best.[7]

In May 2015, the Obama Administration launched the Police Data Initiative.[8] This initiative was the result of recommendations from the Task Force on 21st Century Policing and it has two primary goals: (1) Use open data to build transparency and increase community trust, and (2) Provide internal accountability and effective data analysis. One of the data elements collected by the initiative is police use of force. This data is currently available on an open data portal managed by the Police Foundation.[9] Only 24 law enforcement agencies have provided their data on use of force incidents and each of those agencies has a different method for reporting their stats. Some agencies only include three fields of information while others have more than thirty fields. Some agencies only report on officer involved shootings while others report on all uses of force including the pointing of a firearm. Unfortunately, the use of force data provided to the Police Data Initiative provides little insight into how officers are using force and where efforts on reform need to be focused.

The State of California recently adopted one of the most comprehensive use of force data collection programs in the country.[10] The URSUS system uses an online reporting tool[11] to

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[6] Protocol for reducing police shootings draws backlash from unions, chiefs group, Washington Post, March 31, 2014.
[7] "Do federal consent decrees improve local police departments? This study says they might," Washington Post, May 24, 2014.
[8] "Launching the Police Data Initiative," The White House President Barack Obama, May 18, 2015.
[9] Police Data Initiative Open Data Portal
[10] "California Launches Digital Platform to Collect Police Use-of-Force Data," Techwire.net, September 22, 2014.
[11] California Department of Justice URSUS Use of Force Incident Reporting

collect data from all law enforcement agencies in the state. The California DOJ provides access to some of the data on its Open Justice Portal[12] and releases annual reports.[13] The main limitation of URSUS is that it only collects data on use of force incidents that result in serious bodily injury or death of a civilian or officer or the discharge of a firearm. Each year about seven hundred use of force incidents that meet the URSUS reporting criteria which is less than 2% of the estimated 45,000[14] uses of force that occur in the state each year. Only twenty-five of the state's 509 law enforcement agencies had more than five incidents to report to URSUS in 2016 and more than half the agencies in the state did not have any incidents to report. While the URSUS system is a good first step, the limited amount of data it contains will provide little guidance to any department that wants to implement data-driven reforms.

While URSUS captures data on all firearms discharges, most officers will go their entire careers without ever discharging their firearms in the line of duty. By contrast, half of the nation's 800,000 law enforcement officers will use some type of force at least once each year. We need to begin collecting and analyzing data on all use of force incidents so that agencies can craft evidence-based best practices and closely monitor officer behavior in the field.

Early Intervention (Early Warning) Systems

Many law enforcement agencies have developed Early Intervention Systems (EIS) to identify potentially problematic behavior among their officers at an early stage so that corrective measures can be taken before a serious incident, complaint or lawsuit occurs. A number of these systems include use of force data as one of the risk components. Typically, some type of trigger will be set based upon the frequency of force (e.g. Three or more uses of force in a 6-month period) and when an officer meets that trigger, they will be flagged for additional review. The efficacy of EIS systems has been challenged and there is little evidence to

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[12] California DOJ Open Justice Portal
[13] California DOJ URSUS 2016 Report
[14] This estimate of the total number of use of force incidents in the state was derived from the total number of arrests in 2016 (1,120,759) multiplied by 4% which is the average use of force rate per arrest of the thirty-two law enforcement agencies in the Police Force Analysis System℠. A use of force incident includes the use of any physical force to overcome resistance and/or the use of any weapon.

demonstrate that they are effective at identifying high risk officers.[15] The Los Angeles Police Department spent millions of dollars developing its TEAMS II system as part of a federal consent decree. Each month the system flags about 190 officers for additional review based in part on the frequency of use of force incidents. In 70% of the flagged cases supervisors did not find any issues with the officer's use of force and only 3% of the flagged officers were ordered to undergo retraining, were reprimanded, or had some other action taken.[16] As will be discussed later in this report, measuring the frequency of an officer's use of force is a poor measure of the appropriateness of that force.

Building the Data Infrastructure to Support Democratic Policing

The core function of the police in a democratic society is to protect life, liberty, and property, and coercion is the fundamental means by which they achieve those democratic goals. While the police perform many complex and important roles within the communities they serve, the single defining characteristic of the police is their capacity to both verbally and physically coerce individuals to do things that they are not otherwise inclined to do, particularly those individuals who are not obeying the rules. To be able to do this efficiently and effectively, the police must be viewed as a legitimate authority by the citizens they serve. This perceived legitimacy is driven by transparency in police decision-making, the presence of sufficient accountability structures, and perhaps most important, fundamental fairness in the distribution of coercive authority.

Democratic policing is thus a process rather than an achievable end in itself, and it can only be demonstrated through constant evaluation in order to ensure that these democratic ideals are being satisfied. This process of evaluation requires adequate information about coercion. Recent tragic high-profile events have renewed our focus on an old problem: the fact that we simply do not have enough data about police coercion. The most important task to improve the quality of policing in the United States is to systematically collect and report data on police coercion, and to understand the distribution of coercion across people, places, and time.

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[15] "Early Warning Systems: What's New? What's Working?" CNA, December 2015.
[16] "Report questions LAPD program to flag misconduct," Los Angeles Times, August 25, 2014.

Police Strategies LLC has partnered with the Center for the Study of Crime and Justice at Seattle University to develop comprehensive information about the intersection of individual and contextual factors that explain situational, temporal, and spatial variation in the distribution of police coercive authority with attention to the ways in which demographic factors such as race/ethnicity, gender, and age, situational/historical/individual characteristics such as mental illness, homelessness, and location impact police-citizen interactions and police coercive control. Data from this system will produce research and support community engagement about the relationship between the intersection of race, age, gender, status, and behavior on police coercion.

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.

Bob Scales is a former King County deputy prosecutor and Special Assistant United States Attorney for the Western District of Washington. He worked for 15 years for the City of Seattle as a public safety policy advisor for three Mayors. Kathryn Olson served as an EEOC attorney and the Director of the Office of Professional Accountability for the Seattle Police Department. She is a past president of the National Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (NACOLE). Chief Mike Sanford has over 30 years of law enforcement experience serving as

Assistant Chief for the Seattle Police Department and Chief of Police for the cities of Wapato and Algona Washington. Mike was a patrol tactics trainer for the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission.

Police Force Analysis System℠

In the summer of 2015, Police Strategies LLC launched the Police Force Analysis System℠ (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.[17] 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 2004 book "Understanding Police Use of Force – Officers, Subjects and Reciprocity"[18] and has been the subject of several scholarly articles.[19]

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.

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[17] Capitola Police creates online database to track use of force stats, Santa Cruz Sentinel, August 2014.
[18] Understanding Police Use of Force – Officers, Subjects, and Reciprocity, Cambridge Studies in Criminology, 2004.
[19] See, e.g., Reliability of the Force Factor Method in Police Use-of-Force Research, Police Quarterly, December 2015.

Graham v. Connor 1989

Objective Reasonableness Standard

Constitutional Analysis

Was the force necessary? — Force Justification Analysis

Was the force excessive? — Force Factor Analysis
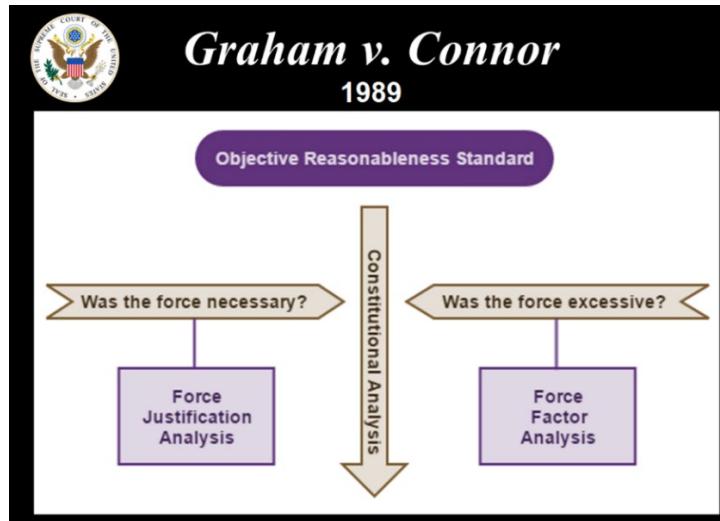
PFAS examines relevant temporal data from immediately before, during and after an application of force.

Before Force → Force & Resistance → After Force

Incident
- Date
- Time
- Address
- Location Type
- Call Type

Suspect
- Demographics
- Threat
- Resistance
- Injury
- Disposition

Officer
- Demographics
- Justification
- Force Used
- Injury
- Rank & Unit
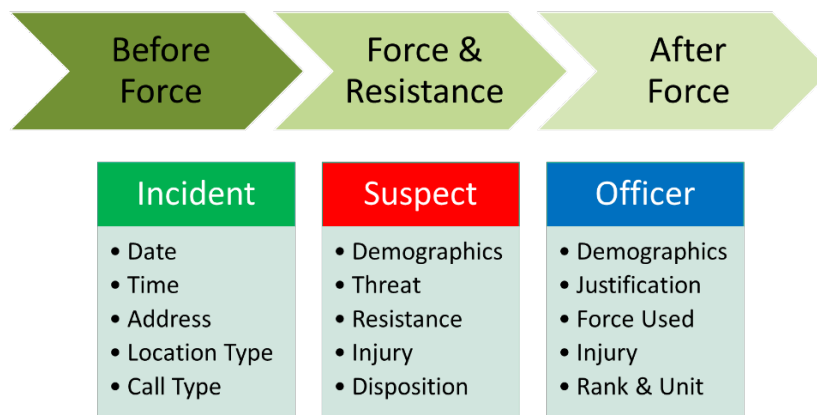
PFAS uses powerful data visualization software to display the information on dynamic dashboards. These dashboards can be used by police management to identify trends and patterns in use of force practices and detect high risk behavior of individual officers. The system can also be used to spot officers 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 more than 90 law enforcement agencies in eight states involving about 16,000 incidents and 8,000 officers who used force 30,000 times. This is the largest and most comprehensive use of force database 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 Network℠ allows agencies to compare their use of force practices with other agencies in the system.

The Police Force Analysis System℠ 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.

Key Findings from the Police Force Analysis System℠

Under our partnership with the Center for the Study of Crime and Justice at Seattle University, we are continuously analyzing the use of force data from all the agencies in the Network to identify trends, patterns, correlations, and outcomes. Here are some of our initial key findings that were derived from the ninety-one agencies currently providing data for the system:

❖ **Uses of Force are Linked to Arrests**

Most use of force incidents are associated with an attempt by an officer to bring an individual into custody. If a subject resists a lawful arrest or detention, then it is usually necessary for the officer to use some type of force to gain control of the subject. A decline in use of force incidents follows falling arrest numbers, while an increase in force incidents is usually the result of rising arrest rates.

While many people view any use of force by police as a negative outcome regardless of how or why the force was used, our data shows that officers cannot do their jobs effectively without using some amount of force in appropriate circumstances. No matter how much de-escalation training an officer receives, there will always be a certain percentage of arrestees who will resist or flee regardless of what the officer says or does. PFAS data shows that on average 4% of all arrests involve in a use of force.

Some departments have seen dramatic declines in uses of force when consent decrees are imposed, when departments come under intense public scrutiny or when body cameras are first implemented. However, these declines in uses of force are almost always associated with a corresponding decline in arrests as officers become less proactive and they are more reluctant to engage in situations involving minor crimes, infractions, or suspicious circumstances.

There is a strong correlation between the total number of uses of force a department has and the total number of arrests their officers make. Similarly, the more proactive and productive an officer is, the more arrests they will make and the more uses of force they will have. Rather than simply measuring the frequency of force, a better metric to assess

risk is the number of uses of force compared to number of arrests made. For example, an officer who makes ten arrests and uses force against four of those subjects (40% use of force rate) is a higher risk than an officer who makes three hundred arrests and uses force against twelve subjects (4% use of force rate).

When an agency begins to analyze its use of force incidents, the focus should be on the use of force rate per arrest, the necessity of the force used (i.e. whether the force was justified) and the proportionality of force to resistance (i.e. whether the force was excessive). Unfortunately, most departments and most Early Intervention Systems simply look at the frequency of force and work from the assumption that more force is bad, and less force is good. This type of simplistic analysis tends to penalize more productive and proactive officers and could lead to public safety problems if officers are encouraged to disengage and make fewer arrests.

❖ **The type of crime involved determines the likelihood of resistance**

Whether an officer decides to use force during an arrest is determined primarily by the subject's behavior. If the subject fails to comply with a lawful order or resists being taken into custody, the officer will need to use force to make the arrest. Based on the data from the Police Force Analysis System℠, subjects who are engaged in disorderly conduct or trespassing or are in violation of parole or probation are the most likely to resist arrest (about 15% of the time). Subjects who are involved with drug or property crimes and traffic offenses are the least likely to resist officers (less than 3% of the time). This means that the types of crimes officers are responding to will influence a department's use of force rates.

Use of Force Rate per Arrest by Type of Crime Charged 2015 and 2016

	Probation	Disorderly	Trespass	Weapon	Violent	Other	Liquor	Property	Drugs	Sex	Warrant	Traffic
UOF Rate	16.5%	16.0%	13.9%	8.7%	8.4%	6.2%	3.6%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.2%
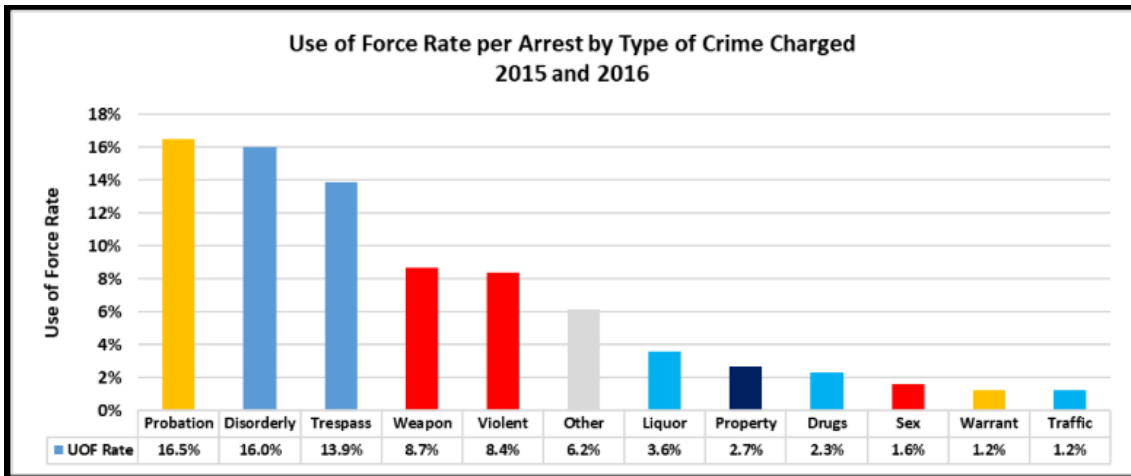
❖ **Most officer decisions to use force are low discretion**

There are four primary factors that will motivate an officer to use force:

1) Suspect fled from the officer (38% of all force incidents)

2) Subject threatened the officer verbally or physically (25% of all force incidents)

3) Subject assaulted the officer before force was used (12% of all force incidents)

4) Subject threatened or assaulted a third party in the officer's presence (10% of all force incidents.
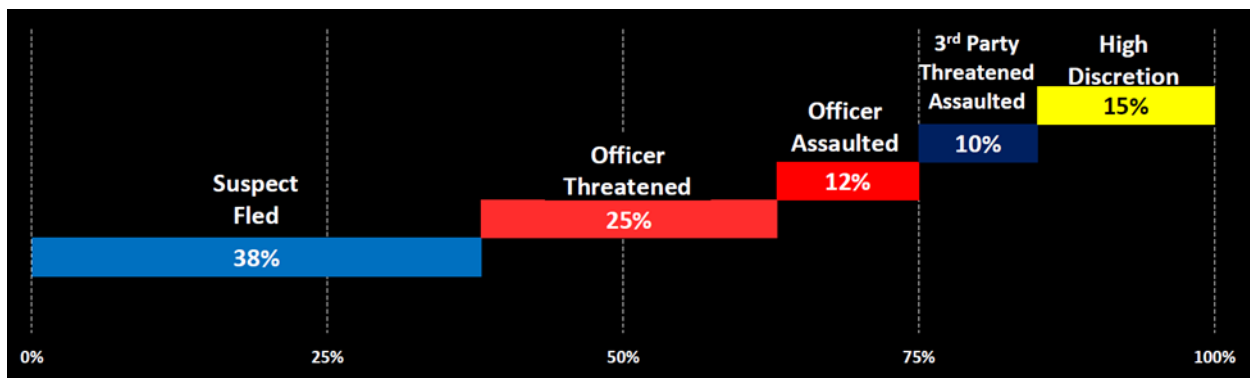
The presence of one or more of the above factors creates a sense of immediacy for the need to use force and often the officer will have no reasonable alternative than to use force. In only 15% of all force incidents, none of the four factors were present. In these

circumstances the officer may have additional options and more time available to attempt to bring the subject into custody without having to use force. These are the types of situations where de-escalation techniques can be used effectively.

❖ **The Force Factor used will determine the outcomes**

The Force Factor examines the level of force used compared to the level of resistance presented. While high Force Factor scores may be an indicator of potential excessive uses of force, if the officer does not respond with a sufficient level of force, it can take much longer to bring the subject under control with a much higher risk of injury to the officers involved. High Force Factor incidents are resolved quickly with a minimal risk of injury to officers, but a high subject injury rate. In any given situation, officers must make quick decisions about both the timing of force and the level of force to use in order to effectively take control of the subject and minimize the risk of injury to both officers and subjects.

Outcome % of Force Incidents	Low Force Factor	Medium Force Factor	High Force Factor
Short Force Duration	24%	26%	64%
Subject Injury Rate	36%	48%	68%
Officer Injury Rate	21%	16%	4%

❖ **Members of the public tend to be more concerned about the fact that force was used at all rather than the level of force that was used**

Some of the agencies in the Police Force Analysis Network℠ have provided data on complaints about uses of force and this data has been incorporated into PFAS. An analysis of that data has shown that when individuals complain about an officer using excessive force against them, it is more common for these incidents to have a low Justification Score rather than a high Force Factor Score. It appears that primary the motivation for the use of force complaint is not the level of force that was used, but the fact that force was used at all. Complaints about use of force are most common when low levels of force are used against individuals who are engaged in minor crimes or infractions or when they are suspected incorrectly of being involved in criminal behavior. When these individuals fail to cooperate, the officer can usually gain control with a minimal amount of force and no

injury. However, the subjects in these types of situations tend to view any level force used against them as unwarranted since they believe the officer does not have the authority to detain them.   By contrast when a subject was engaged in serious criminal behavior, threatened the officer, actively resisted, and/or tried to flee, subjects are less likely to complain even if the officer used an extremely high level of force and the subject sustained an injury. This finding is consistent with a recent study from the John F. Finn Institute for Public Safety:

> "In our recently published study of policing, Mirage of Police Reform, we found that citizens' assessments of procedural justice are shaped much less by how officers use their enforcement powers—such as using physical force or conducting searches—than whether they use them…[I]ndividual officers' decisions about whether to use their coercive authority matter far more to public perceptions of police legitimacy than how they use it."[20]

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[20] "Building Trust in Police: What Really Works?" The Crime Report, Center of Media Crime and Justice at John Jay College, July 18, 2014.

Data Collection from the Lynnwood Police Department

Police Strategies LLC began working with the Lynnwood Police Department in 2022. Our first task was to code the Department's use of force reports and enter the data into the Police Force Analysis System℠. Lynnwood PD personnel provided copies of the reports through a secure online file sharing system. These reports and electronic data came from the Department's IAPro/BlueTeam™ records management system. Use of force incident reports from 2018 to 2021 were analyzed.[21] In October 2023 the dashboards were updated with use of force data from 2022.

Lynnwood PD provided incident reports and officer narrative statements for each incident where force was used. 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 Lynnwood PD. The Police Force Analysis System℠ contains data on all use of force incidents where an officer used a weapon or any physical force.

The Police Force Analysis System℠ contains data on all use of force incidents where an officer used a weapon or any physical force. Lynnwood PD also provided data and reports on incidents where officers pointed a weapon (firearm, ECW[22] or projectile weapons) and/or held the weapon and low ready but did not use the weapon. Show of force incidents are qualitatively different from actual use of force incidents, and they cannot be analyzed using the same methodology. Therefore, this report will focus on use of force incidents only. There were 14 incidents in the last five years where the only force used was a show of force.

The use of force database includes thirteen incidents that occurred at the Lynnwood Jail and involved Lynnwood PD corrections officers.

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[21] Some incidents from this time period were not completed in time for inclusion into the database. This report includes those missing cases.

[22] ECW means an electronic control weapon commonly known as a Taser™.

Summary of Lynnwood PD's Police Force Analysis System℠

The Lynnwood Police Department's Police Force Analysis System℠ (PFAS) contains 5-years of use of force data from 2018 to 2022. The database includes detailed information on 185 subjects who had force used against them and the 72 officers who used force during the 5-year period. In 2022 there were 48 use of force incidents involving 43 officers who used force a total of 105 times. This report will examine the 5-year trends in uses of force and will summarize the use of force data from the entire period.

Date, Time, and Location of Use of Force Incidents

In 2018 there were 44 use of force incidents. The annual number of force incidents fell to 28 in 2019 before climbing to 46 in 2020. In 2021 force incidents fell to a five-year low of 19 before climbing to a high of 48 incidents in 2022.

Over the last five years the months with the most force incidents were February, March and December (5 incidents each annually) and the months with the fewest incidents were June and July (2 incidents each annually). During the week Saturdays had the most incidents (7 per year) and Mondays had the fewest (3 per year). The peak hour for force incidents is between 4pm and 6pm (8 per year).

Thirty-seven percent of all force incidents occurred on the street, 33% occurred at a business and 23% occurred at a residence. Fifty-one percent of all incidents were located in zip code 98036 and 35% were in 98037.

Lynnwood PD – Use of Force Incidents – 2018 to 2022

Weekday & Time

	12am-4am	4am-8am	8am-Noon	Noon-4pm	4pm-8pm	8pm-12am
Mon	2	1	2	4	6	2
Tue	6	1	5	7	8	5
Wed		1	2	7	8	5
Thu	6	2	2	3	8	9
Fri	4		3	8	8	4
Sat	2		6	8	7	12
Sun	1	2	4	3	7	4
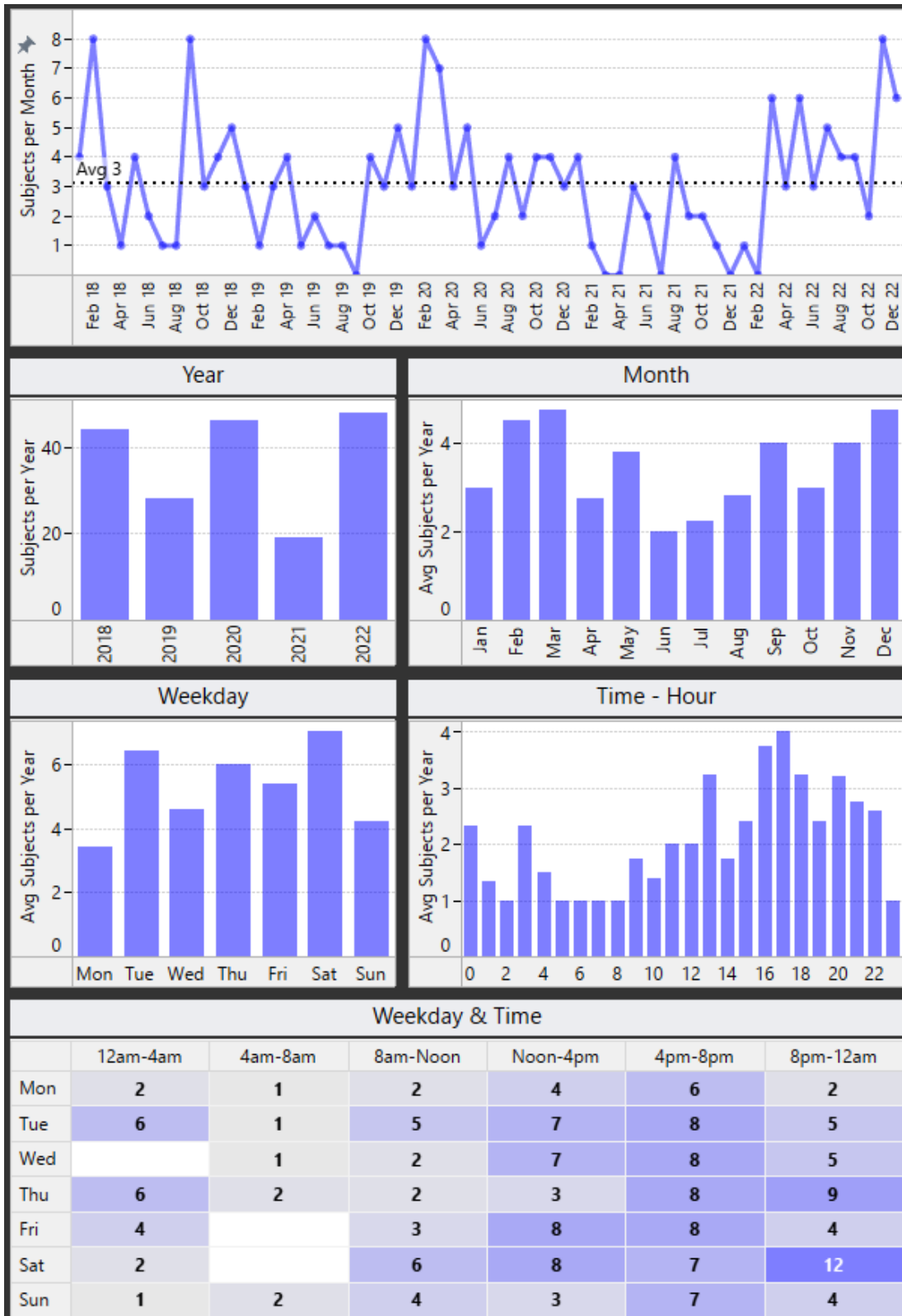
Use of Force Incident Locations – 2018 to 2022
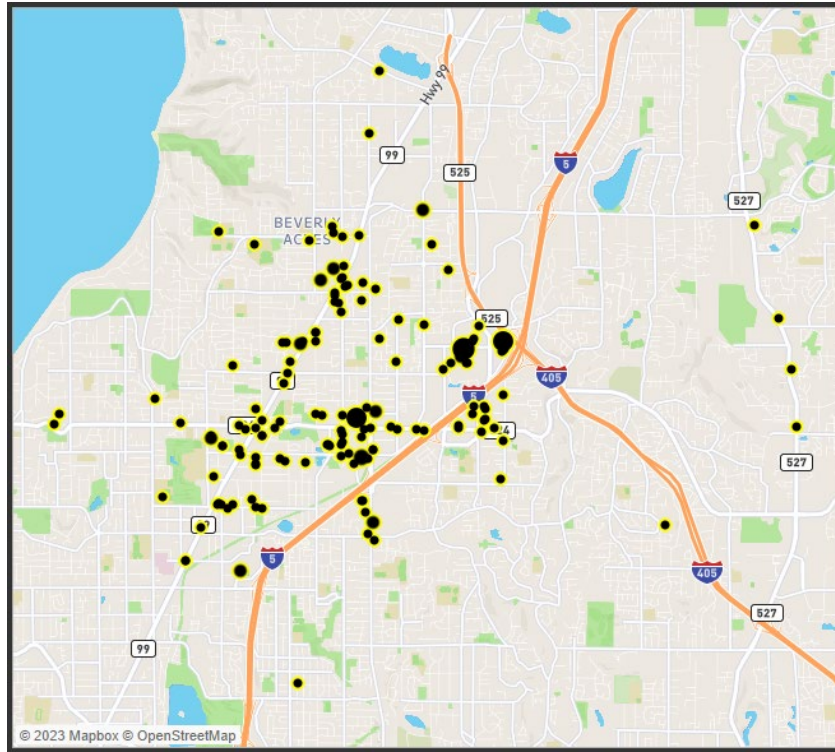
Use of Force Heat Map – 2018 to 2022
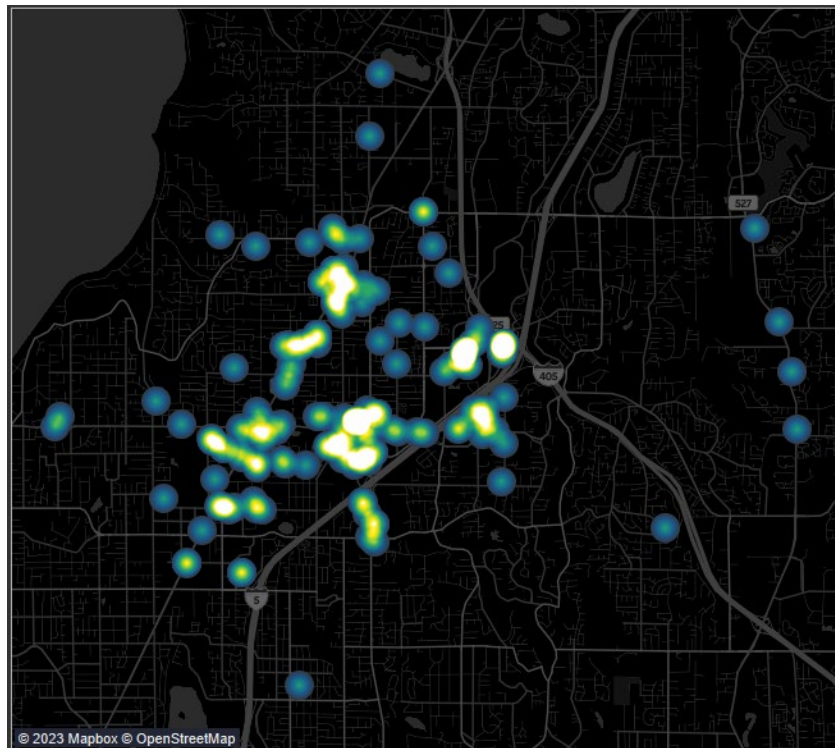
Reason for Contact

Over the last 5 years 72% of officers who used force were responding to a dispatched call for service. Fourteen percent of officers were making an officer-initiated contact and 14% of officers were responding to assist other officers.

The most common initial call types for force incidents were violent crimes (33%) and property crimes (29%). Seven percent of force incidents were related to a welfare check. Over the last five years 35 use of force incidents involved a call reporting a theft and 29 incidents were about an assault.

Force Frequency

Between 2018 and 2022 there was an average of 37 use of force incidents per year involving 34 officers who used force 75 times. There were four officers who used force between 17 and 19 times each over the 5-year period. Seven officers used force between 10 and 13 times, seventeen officers used force between 6 and 9 times, and seventeen officers used force between 3 and 5 times. Twenty-seven officers used force once or twice over the last five years.

Between 2018 and 2022 the top 10% of officers (7 officers) made up 30% of the 375 officer uses of force. These officers may have been assigned to patrol and were likely making the most arrests in the Department.

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 2018 to 2022, 8% of the Department's use of force incidents had low Force Justification scores (<6). The average Force Justification score was 10.5 on a scale of 0 to 20.

Over the last five years there were 25 incidents that received the highest justification score of 20. These incidents involved an assault on the officer before the officer made the decision to use force.

Since 2018 there were 25 officers who were involved in at least one incident with a low Force Justification score. One officer was involved in 5 low Force Justification incidents and five officer were involved in two low Force Justification incidents each.

Low Force Justification incidents were more likely to have the following characteristics than cases with higher Force Justification scores:

	Force Justification Score	
Incident Characteristic	**Low**	**Medium & High**
Subject was suicidal	20%	5%
Subject was Asian	13%	4%
Subject taken to hospital for mental health evaluation	27%	8%
Subject had mental health issues	33%	10%
Subject was 30-39	47%	28%
Subject was White	73%	57%

Subjects involved in a low Force Justification incident are four times more likely to be suicidal and are three times more likely to be taken to the hospital for a mental health evaluation than

subjects involved in higher force justification incidents. Officers generally spend more time talking to subjects in low Force Justification incidents as they attempt the deescalate the situation.

The average Force Justification Score was similar for Male subjects (10.4) and for Female subjects (10.7). By race Black subjects had the highest average Force Justification Score (11.8) and Asian and Native American subjects had the lowest average score (7.0). By age subjects between 30 and 49 had the lowest average Force Justification score (10.1) and juvenile subjects had the highest average score (13.1).

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 five years six incidents had a high Force Factor score (+3 or above). All of the high Force Factor incidents involved the use of a weapon and no physical force. Four high Force Factor cases involved a canine bite, one involved a projectile weapon, and one involved an electronic control weapon (ECW). Canine use typically results in a high Force Factor score due to the scenarios where canines are commonly used (i.e. a subject hiding from the police and the canine apprehending the suspect with a bite). This scenario results in a +4 Force Factor (6 Less Lethal Weapon – 2 Passive Resistance = +4 Force Factor).

Over the last five years five officers were involved in high Force Factor incidents with two of those officers involved in two incidents each.

Average Force Factor scores were similar for Female subjects (0.2) and Male subjects (0.3). By race average Force Factor scores were highest for Asian and Hispanic subjects (0.7) and lowest for Black subjects (0.2). Subjects between 30 and 39 had the highest average Force Factor score (0.7) and Juveniles had the lowest Force Factor Score which was -0.4.

The most common Force Factor Score was +1 (50%) followed by 0 (26%) and +2 (8%). There were six incidents with a +3 or +4 Force Factor score and no incidents with a higher score. Since 84% of all force incidents are between 0 and +2, this indicates 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 higher 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		
	Low (-1 to -3)	Medium (0 to +2)	High (+3 to +4)
Incidents Resolved within 4 Force Sequences	65%	67%	100%
Subject Injury Rate	39%	56%	100%
Officer Injury Rate	22%	24%	0%

Force Tactics

Of the 185 use of force incidents that occurred from 2018 to 2022, 84% involved physical force only, 11% involved only the use of weapons by officers and 5% involved both physical force and the use of a weapon.

Grabbing/pulling (86%), takedowns (68%), and using weight to hold a subject down (56%), were the most common physical tactics used while ECWs (6%) and canines (5%) were the most frequently used weapons.

Force Tactics Used - 2018 to 2022

	Force Tactics - Percentage of All Force Incidents
Physical	
Grab	86%
Takedown	68%
Weight	56%
Wrestle	26%
Push	20%
Pain	11%
Strike	10%
Hair Hold	4%
LNR	4%
Weapon	
ECW	6%
Canine	5%
Other	3%
Projectile	2%
OC	2%
Firearm	1%
Impact	1%
Po..	
Point	4%
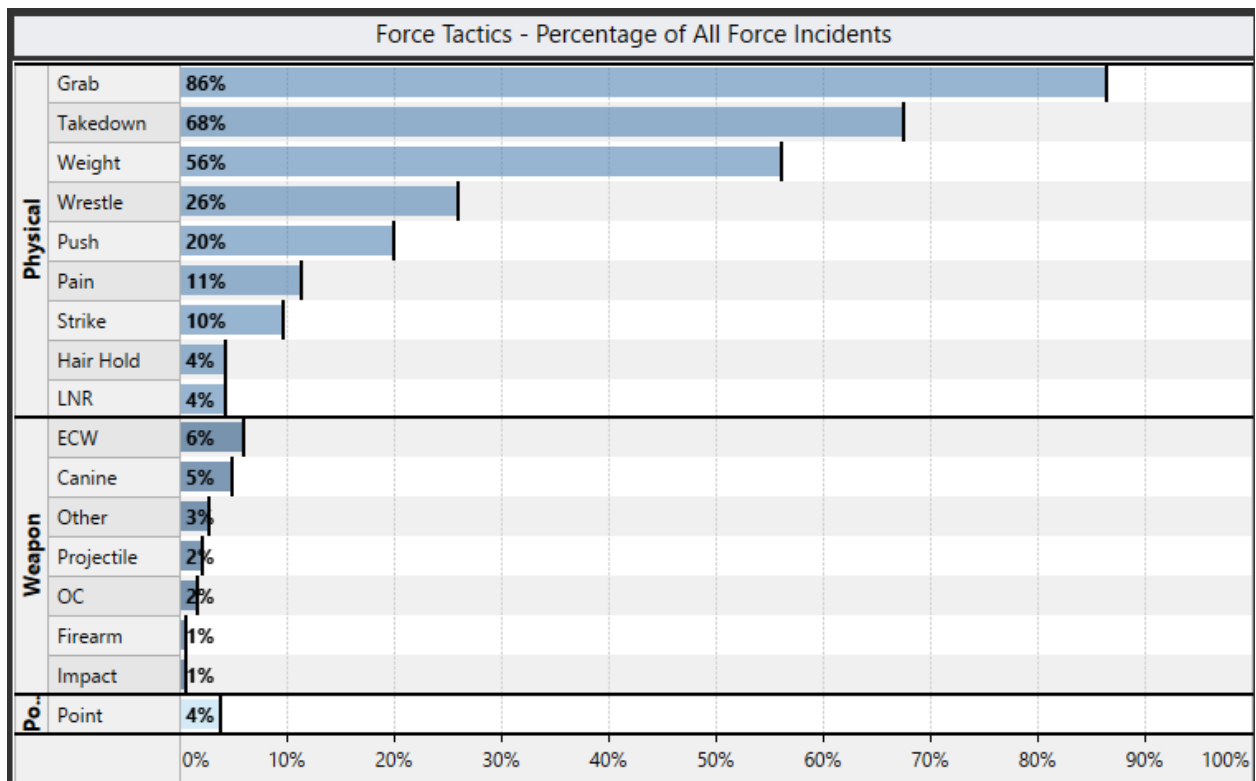
Over the last five years officers have used 888 individual physical force tactics and weapons during 185 incidents.

By 2022 the use of pushing and pain compliance was minimal while no incidents involved wrestling, strikes, hair holds or neck restraints.

More weapons were used in 2022 than in any prior year including 5 ECWs, 3 canine bites, 3, chemical munitions, 2 projectile weapons, and one firearm. when eight incidents involved the use of a weapon. No impact weapons were used in 2022.

Annual Number of Force Tactics Used

<image_title>Annual Number of Force Tactics Used charts</image_title>Four-column chart grid showing force tactics by year 2018-2022. Left two columns: Incidents Where Tactic Was Used (line graphs) and % of Total Annual Incidents (bar graphs) for Grab, Takedown, Weight, Wrestle, Push, Pain, Strike, Hair Hold, LNR. Right two columns: same for ECW, Canine, Projectile, OC, Firearm, Impact.
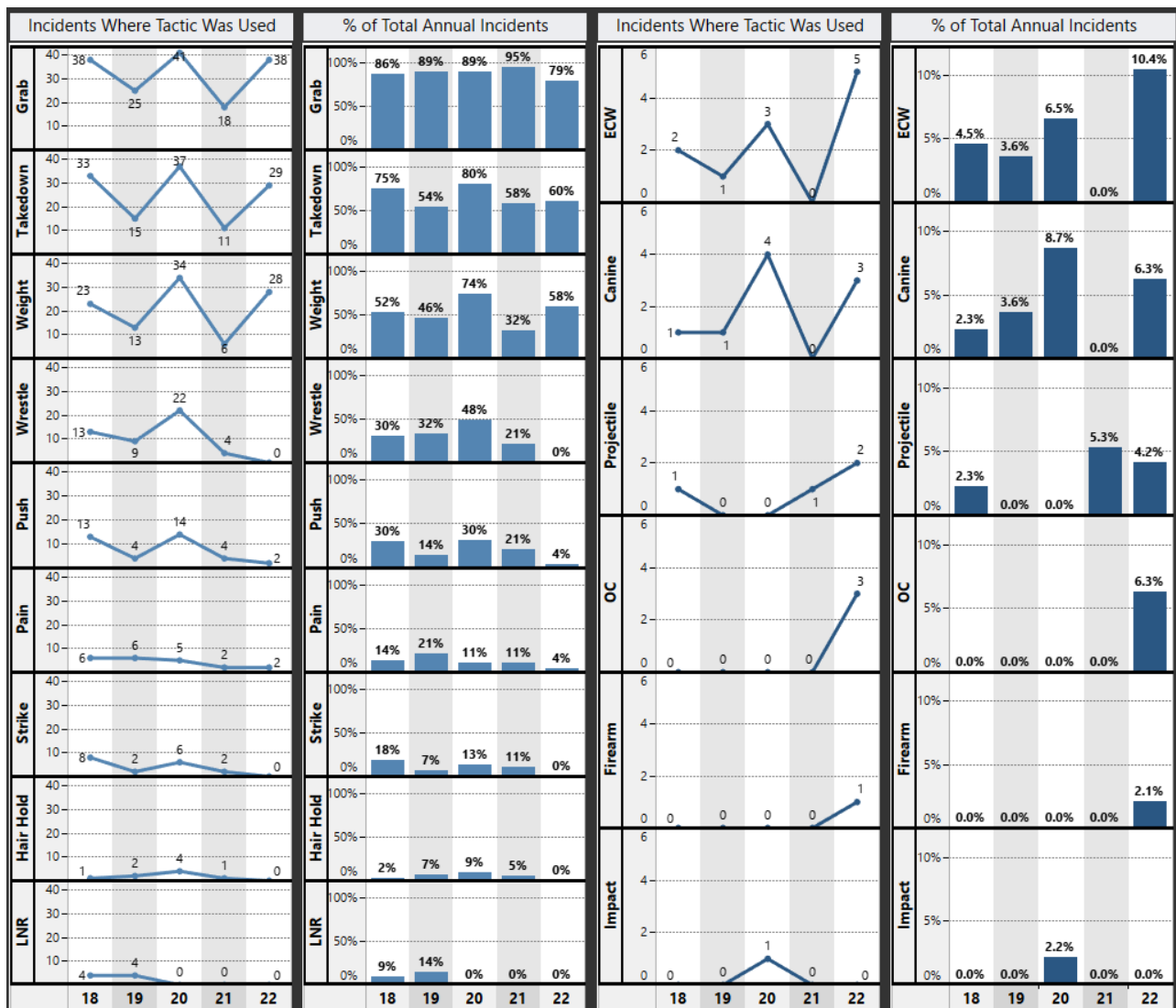
Subjects

From 2018 to 2022 there were three demographic groups (gender, race, and age) that made up nearly two-thirds of all use of force subjects (White, Black and Hispanic males between 18 and 49 and Black and Hispanic males between 18 and 39).

Most Common Characteristics of Use of Force Subjects 2018 – 2022				
Gender	Race	Age	Number of Subjects	Percentage of Force Incidents
Male	White	18-49	74	40%
Male	Black	18-49	27	14%
Male	Hispanic	18-49	16	9%
All Other Demographic Groups & Unknown			68	37%

Use of Force Subject Characteristics - 2018 to 2022
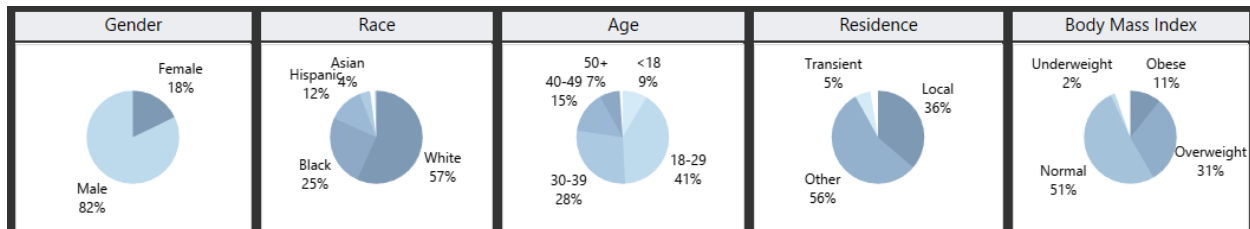
Subject Condition – 2018 to 2022
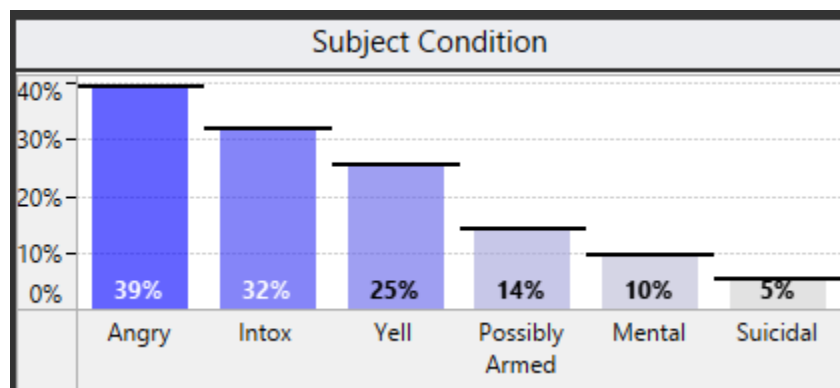
Injuries

Over the last five years there were fifty-two officers who were injured during a force incident. Five officers were injured 4 or 5 times each and three officers were injured 2 or 3 times each. Fourteen percent of force applications by officers resulted in an injury to the officer who used force. Five officers only complained of pain only, twenty-eight officers had a bruise or a scrape, and eighteen officers received a cut. One officer was contaminated with bodily fluid. About three quarters of the injuries were to the hands or arms and 8% of injuries were to the head. Nineteen percent of injured officers received medical treatment by EMTs or at a hospital.

Over the last five years 103 subjects who had force used against them were injured (56% of all incidents). Of the subjects who were injured, a majority of the injuries were minor: complaint of pain (28%), ECW probe (3%), bruise/scrape (28%) or minor cut (29%). Two subjects had chemical irritation. Eight subjects received canine bites. One subject lost consciousness and one subject received a fracture or broken tooth.

Seventy-six percent of subjects who were injured or complained of injury received medical treatment. EMTs treated 38% of injured subjects and 38% were treated at a hospital. A third of the injuries were to the subjects' head and 29% to the arms.

Use of Force Trends

Over the last five years the following force trends were observed:

- Incidents where officers used both weapons and physical force rose from 0% in 2018 to 8% in 2022.

- Between 2020 and 2022 the percentage of force incidents occurring at a business rose from 13% to 52%.

- Use of force incidents that occurred in zip code 98036 fell from 64% in 2018 to 40% by 2022 while they rose in zip code 98037 from 30% to 46%.

- Only one Native American subject was involved in a force incident in the last five years. In 2021 no Asian subjects were involved in a force incident and only one Asian subject was involved in 2022.

- In 2020 43% of force incidents involved subjects who were Lynnwood resident before falling to 33% in 2021 and 2022.

- Subjects under the influence of alcohol or drugs fell from 43% in 2019 to 23% by 2022.

- Subjects were more likely to be suspected of being armed in 2021 and 2022 (22%) than in 2019 and 2020 (7%).

- In 2019 and 2020 no use of force subjects possessed a firearm and only three knives were recovered. In 2022 firearms were recovered from six subjects and seven knives were found as well.

- Between 2018 and 2022 officer injury rates fell from 19% to 9% while subject injury rates increased from 45% to 60%.

- In the last five years, the longest period of time without any use of force incident was between February 12, 2021 and May 26, 2021. The most use of force incidents on a single day occurred on September 23, 2018 (3 incidents).

- The percentage of female subjects rose from 18% in 2018 to 26% in 2021 before falling to 13% in 2022.

Use of Force Frequency Trends

a) Arrests and Uses of Force

From 2018 to 2021 the number of annual arrests made by Lynnwood PD fell by 40% from 2,982 arrests to 1,777 arrests before climbing to 2,602 arrests in 2022. Over the last five years the annual number of use of force incidents has fluctuated between 19 incidents in 2021 and 48 incidents in 2022. Between 2018 to 2022 the use of force rate per one hundred arrests varied between 1.0% and 2.0%.

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Uses of Force	44	28	46	19	48
Arrests	2,982	2,786	2,274	1,777	2,602

Use of Force Rate per 100 Arrests: 2018: 1.48%, 2019: 1.01%, 2020: 2.02%, 2021: 1.07%, 2022: 1.84%
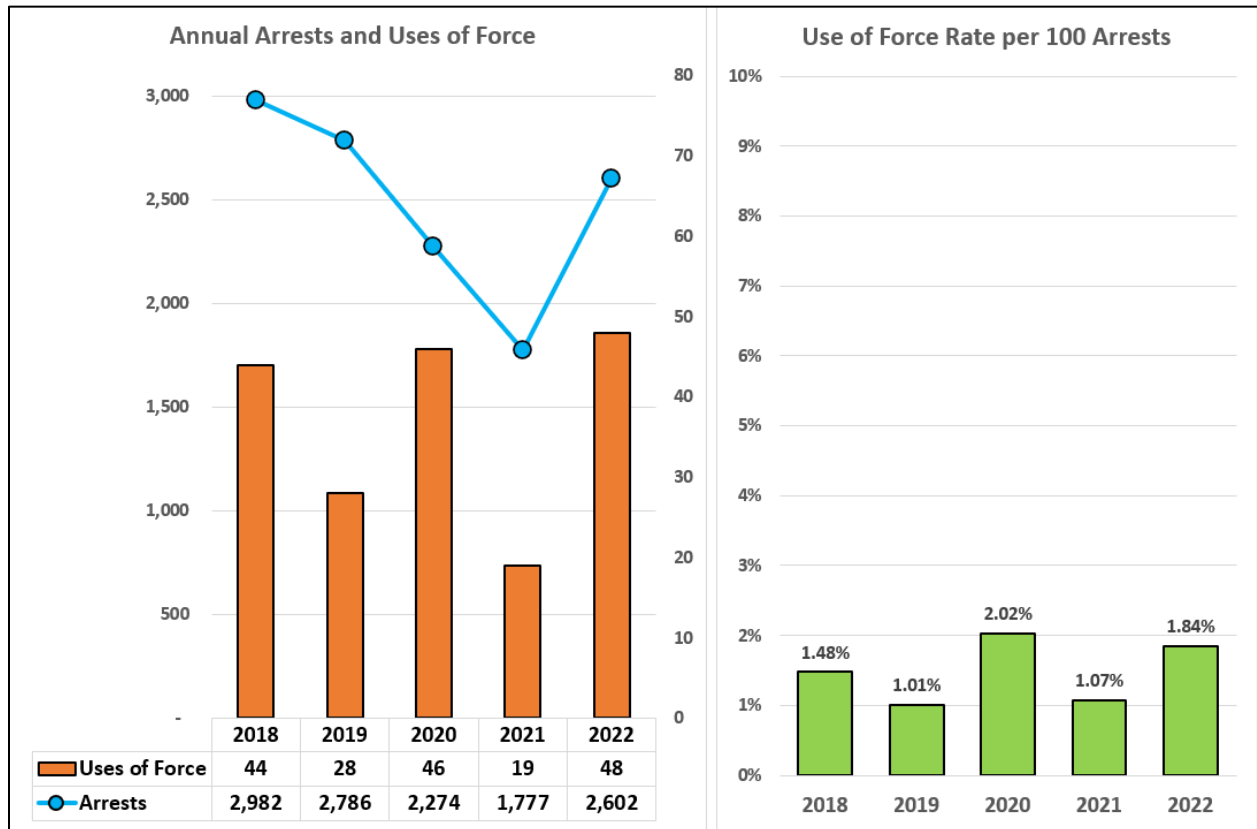
b) Calls for Service and Uses of Force

From 2018 to 2020 the number of annual calls for service to Lynnwood PD fell by 20% from 47,986 calls to 38,514 calls. Over the last two years calls for service have risen by 9% to 41,871 calls in 2022. Between 2018 to 2022 the use of force rate per one hundred calls for service varied between 0.05% and 0.12%.

Annual Calls for Service and Uses of Force

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Uses of Force	44	28	46	19	48
Calls for Service	47,986	46,828	38,514	39,955	41,871

Use of Force Rate per 100 Calls

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0.092%	0.060%	0.119%	0.048%	0.115%
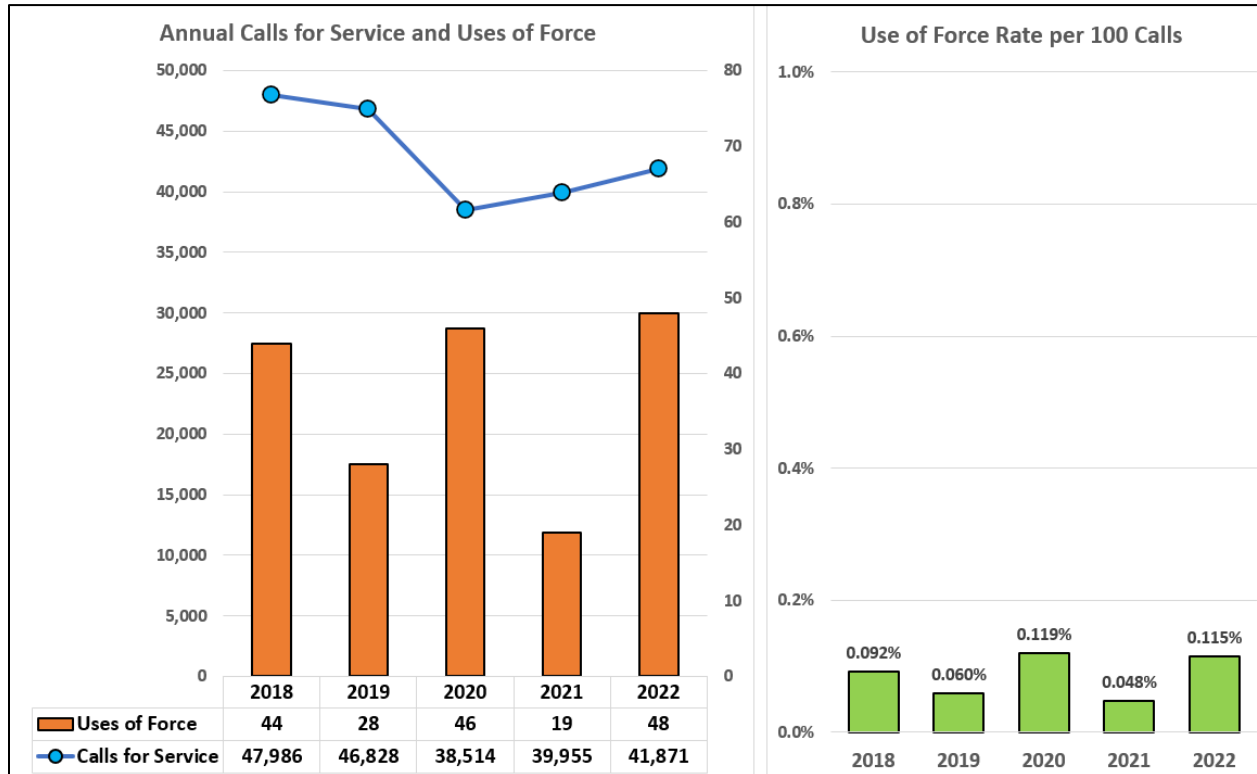
Interagency Comparative Analysis Using the Police Force Analysis Network℠

As a contributor of data to the Police Force Analysis System℠, Lynnwood PD also has access to information from other agencies in the system through the Police Force Analysis Network℠ (PFAN). PFAN currently has use of force data from more than 90 law enforcement agencies in eight states involving about 16,000 incidents and 8,000 officers who used force 30,000 times. This is the largest and most comprehensive use of force database in the nation. Although the incident reports from these agencies have different formats, all the data has been extracted and entered into the system using a standardized coding method which allows us to make meaningful interagency comparisons. The Police Force Analysis Network℠ allows agencies to compare their use of force practices with other agencies in the system.

This report is designed to alert the Department to potentially high-risk areas that may need improvement as well as areas where the Department is performing with low levels of risk. A high-risk score does not necessarily mean that there is a problem that needs to be addressed and for that reason this report does not recommend any specific corrective actions. Instead, the annual use of force reports and comparative dashboards will allow the Department to focus more attention on higher risk areas and determine whether any adjustments to policies, procedures or training are warranted. Similarly, a low-risk score does not mean that there are no issues that need to be addressed. Departments are encouraged to continue to conduct individual force reviews and use the dashboard systems to supplement and enhance those reviews to identify issues that might not otherwise be uncovered. The system will also help to highlight those areas where the Department is performing well and will help to maintain those performance levels.

Since use of force characteristics can vary from year to year, the comparative data includes all available data for each agency.[23]

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[23] Police Strategies LLC had previously received data from Lynnwood PD for the year 2014 and that data was included for the PFAN comparisons.

1) Risk Factor Comparisons

PFAN provides a comprehensive comparative risk analysis of relevant factors involved in use of force incidents. The primary risk areas are:

1. Frequency of Force – The more uses of force an agency has the greater the risk of injuries, complaints and lawsuits resulting from these incidents.

2. Graham v. Connor - Force Justification and Force Factor Scores – Force incidents with low Force Justification Scores are at higher risk of being found to be unnecessary while incidents with high Force Factor Scores are at higher risk of being found to be excessive.

3. Force Speed and Duration – The speed of the officer's decision to use force as well as the duration of the force incident are both measured. The faster the force incident occurs the less opportunity there is for de-escalation. The longer a force incident lasts the greater the risk of injury to both officers and subjects.

4. Injury Rates – Higher injury rates pose risks to the health and safety of officers and subjects and are more likely to generate complaints and lawsuits.

The following risk rankings are based upon a comparison with the ninety-one agencies currently in the Police Force Analysis Network℠. "Lower Risk" scores are more than one standard deviation below the mean. "Higher Risk" scores are more than one standard deviation above the mean. "Medium Risk" scores are within one standard deviation of the mean. Lynnwood PD was within one standard deviation of the mean for all fifteen risk metrics.

🔴 Higher Risk		🟡 Medium Risk		🟢 Lower Risk	

Risk Level	Risk Type	Metric	Value	Interagency Comparison
🟡	Force Frequency	Uses of force per 1,000 population	1.0	Average
🟡	Force Frequency	Use of force rate per 100 calls for service	0.09%	Average
🟡	Force Frequency	Use of force rate per 100 arrests	1.5%	Below Average
🟡	Force Frequency	Percentage of officers in the department using force annually	52%	Average
🟡	Force Frequency	Average annual uses of force per officer using force	2.2	Average
🟡	Graham v Connor	Percentage of incidents with low Force Justification Scores	8%	Below Average
🟡	Graham v Connor	Percentage of incidents with high Force Factor Scores	3.2%	Average
🟡	Graham v Connor	Percentage of incidents with both low Justification and high Force Factor scores	1.1%	Average
🟡	Force Speed / Duration	Percentage of incidents with 5 or 6 Force Sequences	32%	Average
🟡	Force Speed / Duration	Percentage of incidents where the Speed of Force was immediate	52%	Average
🟡	Injury	Subject injury rate	56%	Above Average
🟡	Injury	Subject severity of injuries	2.1	Average
🟡	Injury	Subject medical treatment rate	77%	Above Average
🟡	Injury	Officer injury rate per incident	14%	Above Average
🟡	Injury	Officer severity of injuries	2.3	Average

2) Force Tactics Comparisons

PFAN contains data on all the physical force tactics and weapons that officers use. The system allows department wide usage rates to be compared across agencies. The following tables list the usage rates for weapons and physical tactics by Lynnwood PD officers and then compares those rates with the averages from other agencies in the Network.

Compared to other agencies in the Network, Lynnwood PD officers are less likely to use electronic control weapons, impact weapons and pain compliance and are more likely to use takedowns and using weight to hold a subject down.

Use of force incidents from Lynnwood PD are more likely to involve physical force only and Lynnwood PD officers rarely use both physical force and weapons during use of force incidents.

Weapon	Lynnwood PD Percentage of Incidents Used	Interagency Average	Interagency Comparison
Electronic Control Weapon	6%	25%	Below Average
Canine Bite	5%	3%	Average
OC	1.6%	2.4%	Average
Impact Weapon	0.5%	2.4%	Below Average
Projectile Weapon	2.2%	0.9%	Average

Physical Tactic	Lynnwood PD Percentage of Incidents Used	Interagency Average	Interagency Comparison
Grab/Hold/Pull	87%	81%	Average
Takedown	68%	53%	Above Average
Used Weight	57%	32%	High
Pain Compliance	11%	24%	Below Average
Wrestle	26%	20%	Average
Push	20%	17%	Average
Strike	10%	12%	Average
Hair Hold	4.4%	3.1%	Average
Lateral Neck Restraint	4.4%	2.2%	Average

All Force Tactics Used	Lynnwood PD Percentage of Incidents Used	Interagency Average	Interagency Comparison
Only Physical Tactics Used	84%	68%	Above Average
Both Physical Tactics and Weapons Used	5%	23%	Low
Only Weapons Used	11%	9%	Average

3) Subject Injury Rate Comparisons

Compared to other agencies, Lynnwood PD's ECW probe injuries were low. This is because Lynnwood PD officers use ECWs at a lower rate than other agencies. Lynnwood PD subjects complained of pain more frequently than subjects from other agencies and they were also more likely to experience a cut or bleeding.

Minor Injury	Subjects Injured	Interagency Average	Interagency Comparison
Complaint Only	16%	3%	High
ECW Probe	2%	9%	Low
Bruise or Scrape	16%	12%	Average
Cut or Bleeding	16%	10%	Above Average
Chemical	1.1%	1.2%	Average

Serious Injury	Subjects Injured	Interagency Average	Interagency Comparison
Canine Bite	4.3%	2.5%	Average
Unconscious	0.5%	0.6%	Average
Fracture (including teeth)	0.5%	0.6%	Average

4) Force Justification Components

Compared to other agencies, Lynnwood PD officers faced subject conditions that were in the average range for subject threat and flight. Subject resistance scores were above average, and the level of crime investigated was high. This indicates that Lynnwood PD officers are investigating more serious crimes before the use of force occurred and are facing higher levels of resistance than other agencies.

Force Justification Component	Lynnwood PD Average Score	Interagency Average Score	Interagency Comparison
Subject Resistance	3.7	3.5	Above Average
Crime Investigated	3.7	2.7	High
Subject Threat	1.4	1.5	Average
Subject Flight	0.9	1.1	Average

5) Other Force Characteristics

The following table lists those force characteristics which are significantly different in Lynnwood PD compared with the other agencies in the Police Force Analysis Network℠. These are simply descriptive measures and are not necessarily associated with increased risk.

Characteristics of Force Incidents that are **More Common** in Lynnwood PD than Other Jurisdictions	Characteristics of Force Incidents that are **Less Common** in Lynnwood PD than Other Jurisdictions
Three or more officers used force	Only one officer used force
The subject was not under the influence of alcohol or drugs and did not have mental health problems	The subject was under the influence of alcohol or drugs or had mental health problems
Subject was a not a resident of the jurisdiction	Subject was a resident of the jurisdiction
Subject assaulted officer before force was used	Subject threatened officer with deadly weapon
Subject fled on foot	Subject did not flee
Original call type was a property crime or violent crime	Original call type was a welfare check, traffic stop or a warrant
Subject possessed a firearm or knife	Subject did not possess a weapon
Subject was charged with a property crime or a violent crime	Subject was not charged with a crime or was charged with a traffic offense
The use of force occurred at a business	The use of force occurred at a residence or a school or a nightclub

6) Demographic Disparity Analysis[24]

An examination of demographic disparities in policing activities is a vital component of an overall risk assessment for a law enforcement agency. The identification of demographic disparities can highlight areas in need of additional focus and study. Disparity data can also provide useful information for a police department to use as it engages with the community and can promote transparency and more informed discussions about policing issues. However, there are significant limitations to the conclusions that can be reached based solely on a quantitative analysis of demographic disparities.

Disparities can be used to identify correlations with other variables, but these correlations cannot be used to make findings or conclusions as to causation. For example, the presence of a racial disparity in a policing activity does not necessarily mean that officers are engaged in biased policing or racial profiling. Similarly, the absence of racial disparities does not necessarily mean that officers are not engaged in individual acts of racial discrimination. The examination of racial disparities is just a starting point for a broader discussion and a more comprehensive examination of how officers behave and why they make the decisions they do.

Disparities in Reported Crimes

Males are nearly twice as likely than Females to be involved in crimes that were reported to the Lynnwood Police Department (LPD). This type of disparity is not unique to LPD, and this same pattern of behavior can be found across the country and around the world. Males are much more likely than Females to engage in criminal behavior.[25]

Juveniles and individuals older than 50 are much less likely to be identified as a suspect in a reported crime than those between the ages of 18 and 49. These disparities also mirror patterns found in other jurisdictions throughout the country.[26]

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[24] Data on reported crime suspects and arrests by Lynnwood PD were obtained from the FBI's National Incident Based Reporting System (see Appendix A).
[25] "Gender and Crime - Differences Between Male And Female Offending Patterns," Law Library - American Law and Legal Information.
[26] "Why do young men commit more crimes?" Future Learn.

Unlike sex and age, the issue of race and criminal behavior[27] is more controversial.[28] In Lynnwood, Black individuals are more than twice as likely to be reported by the community as a crime suspect than would be expected based on their share of the population and Native American individuals are more than three times as likely to be reported as a crime suspect.

While it is safe to assume that there is no police department in the country that is "bias free" and we should assume that every law enforcement agency will have some incidents involving individual acts of bias or discrimination, it is also true that Black and Native American subjects are typically identified as suspects in crime reports at rates that are higher than their share of the population.[29] Some of the racial disparities seen in crime reporting could be due to victim bias. Recently there have been high profile incidents caught on video where white "victims" call the police to report a Black suspect committing a crime when no criminal behavior is occurring.[30] Whether or not racial bias is involved in the reporting of crimes, the police are still receiving a higher percentage of crime reports involving Black and Native American suspects from victims of the same race as the suspect. In response, the police will investigate these incidents and will make stops and arrests based upon information provided by victims and witnesses.

Disparities in Arrests

There is a close correlation between reported crimes and arrests. The more reported crimes involving a specific demographic group, the more likely it is that members of that group will be stopped and investigated by the police. Disparities in arrests may be a function of the types of crimes being committed, the level of those crimes (e.g. felony, gross misdemeanor, misdemeanor), the ability of victims and witnesses to identify the suspects and whether the suspects remain at the scene of the crime. If officers are engaged in racial profiling and they target one race for enforcement actions while ignoring criminal behavior of other races, that would also drive the racial disparities observed.

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[27] "Do black Americans commit more crime?" Channel 4 News, November 27, 2014.
[28] "Another 'excuse' for police bias bites the dust," The Washington Post, June 4, 2019.
[29] "Invest in underserved communities before cutting police budgets," The Seattle Times, June 24, 2022.
[30] "Amy Cooper Faces Charges After Calling Police on Black Bird-Watcher," July 6, 2020.

Lynnwood PD does not have any significant disparities by age, race or gender when arrestees are compared with reported crime suspects.

Disparities in Uses of Force

During the arrest process, Males were twice as likely as Females to be involved in a use of force incident. Hispanic and Black arrestees were 50% more likely to be involved in a force incident than expected based on their share of arrestees. While Native Americans made up 1.3% of arrestees, none of them were involved in a force incident over the four-year period. There were no significant disparities by age when use of force subjects were compared with arrestees.

Disparities in uses of force are likely the result of disparities in subject resistance. An officer may not lawfully use force against a compliant subject. Lynnwood PD already has a data system and investigatory process in place to investigate every use of force incident to ensure that it was justified and within policy and not excessive. If there were systemic problems with use of force practices that generated the disparities observed, these problems would have been identified and corrected during the investigatory process.

These data sources received from Lynnwood PD yielded the following results:[31]

Lynnwood PD - Demographic Percentages by Data Source

Data Source		Census	NIBRS	NIBRS	UOF
		Population	Reported Offenders	Arrests	Uses of Force
Gender	Female	48.9%	32.1%	33.1%	20.2%
	Male	51.1%	67.9%	66.9%	79.8%
Race	White	54.4%	64.5%	69.2%	58.9%
	Asian	22.4%	4.7%	4.9%	4.7%
	Hispanic	13.4%	10.2%	8.9%	13.2%
	Black	9.4%	19.4%	15.7%	23.2%
	Nat Am	0.3%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%
Age	0-17	20.0%	6.6%	6.6%	7.0%
	18-29	16.8%	40.7%	39.0%	43.4%
	30-49	26.0%	45.0%	47.0%	41.1%
	50+	37.0%	7.7%	7.5%	8.5%

Lynnwood PD – Risk Ratios by Data Source

Data Source		Census	NIBRS	NIBRS	UOF
Benchmark			Population	Offenders	Arrests
		Population	Reported Offenders	Arrests	Uses of Force
Gender	Female	48.9%	0.7	1.0	0.6
	Male	51.1%	1.3	1.0	1.2
Race	White	54.4%	1.2	1.1	0.9
	Asian	22.4%	0.2	1.0	1.0
	Hispanic	13.4%	0.8	0.9	1.5
	Black	9.4%	2.1	0.8	1.5
	Nat Am	0.3%	3.4	1.1	0.0
Age	0-17	20.0%	0.3	1.0	1.1
	18-29	16.8%	2.4	1.0	1.1
	30-49	26.0%	1.7	1.0	0.9
	50+	37.0%	0.2	1.0	1.1

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[31] In some cases, police records that did not include demographic information (age, race, or sex) were excluded from the disparity analysis.

The following Disparity Matrix summarizes the risk ratios of reported offenders, arrests and uses of force.

Lynnwood PD - Disparity Matrix

Data Source	Census	NIBRS	NIBRS	UOF
Benchmark		Population	Offenders	Arrests
	Population	Reported Offenders	Arrests	Uses of Force

Gender		Census	NIBRS	NIBRS	UOF
	Female	48.9%	-	0	-
	Male	51.1%	+	0	0

Race		Census	NIBRS	NIBRS	UOF
	White	54.4%	0	0	0
	Asian	22.4%	-	0	0
	Hispanic	13.4%	0	0	+
	Black	9.4%	++	0	+
	Nat Am	0.3%	++	0	-

Age		Census	NIBRS	NIBRS	UOF
	0-17	20.0%	-	0	0
	18-29	16.8%	++	0	0
	30-49	26.0%	++	0	0
	50+	37.0%	-	0	0

| Symbol	Disparity	Risk Ratio
++	Positive	> +50%
+	Positive	+25% to +50%
0	None	-25% to +25%
-	Negative	-25% to -100%

APPENDIX A - National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) [32]

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) has been implemented over the last few years to improve the overall quality of crime data collected by law enforcement. NIBRS captures details on each single crime incident including information on victims, known offenders, relationships between victims and offenders, arrestees, and property involved in the crimes.

Local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies collect a variety of details about each incident, including the time and location of the crime; the circumstance of the incident; the characteristics of the victim and offender (age, sex, race, and ethnicity); the victim's relationship to the offender; the involvement of weapons or drugs; property loss; and whether the crime was motivated by bias.

NIBRS records where the age, race or sex were unknown were excluded from the calculations. NIBRS collects ethnicity data separately from race but about half of the NIBRS records for ethnicity were listed as unknown. Therefore, ethnicity was not used in the calculation and Hispanic/Latino records were included with records for their recorded race (e.g. White Hispanic was coded as White, Black Hispanic as Black, etc.). Census data records for individuals who reported having two or more races, but no race was identified were excluded from the population percentages.

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[32] https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/nibrs

Lynnwood PD – NIBRS Demographic Data – 2017-2020

Population Sex	**Victim Sex**	**Offender Sex**	**Arrestee Sex**
Male 48.9% / Female 51.1%	Male 51.7% / Female 48.3%	Female 32.1% / Male 67.9%	Female 33.1% / Male 66.9%

Population Race	**Victim Race**	**Offender Race**	**Arrestee Race**
Black 9.4% / Nat Am 0.3% / Asian 22.4% / White 67.8%	Black 7.9% / Nat Amer 1.2% / Asian 11.7% / White 79.3%	Black 19.4% / Nat Amer 1.2% / Asian 4.7% / White 74.7%	Black 15.7% / Nat Amer 1.3% / Asian 4.9% / White 78.1%

Population Ethnicity	**Victim Ethnicity**	**Offender Ethnicity**	**Arrestee Ethnicity**
Hispanic 13.4% / Non-Hispanic 86.6%	Hispanic 13.1% / Not Hispanic 86.9%	Hispanic 10.2% / Not Hispanic 89.8%	Hispanic 8.9% / Not Hispanic 91.1%

Population Age	**Victim Age**	**Offender Age**	**Arrestee Age**
<18 20.0% / 18-29 16.8% / 30-39 13.0% / 40-49 13.0% / 50+ 37.0%	<18 4.0% / 18-29 25.7% / 30-39 23.8% / 40-49 16.9% / 50+ 29.5%	<18 6.6% / 18-29 40.7% / 30-39 32.0% / 40-49 13.0% / 50+ 7.7%	<18 6.6% / 18-29 39.0% / 30-39 32.9% / 40-49 14.1% / 50+ 7.5%