



**DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT  
RESPONSE TO RESISTANCE  
2021 ANNUAL REPORT**

## Dallas Police Department Response to Resistance Philosophy

The Dallas Police Department uses a Linear Response-to-Resistance Continuum as its training model. The Response Continuum is a concept used in incident handling that simultaneously recognizes the level of subject resistance encountered and the level of control required for the situation. It is an overview that does not direct a particular officer on how much control to use in a particular situation. It gives direction in the escalation and de-escalation of resistance and the escalation and de-escalation of control necessary in police incidents. It explains that many variables are involved in situations where an officer must control a subject.

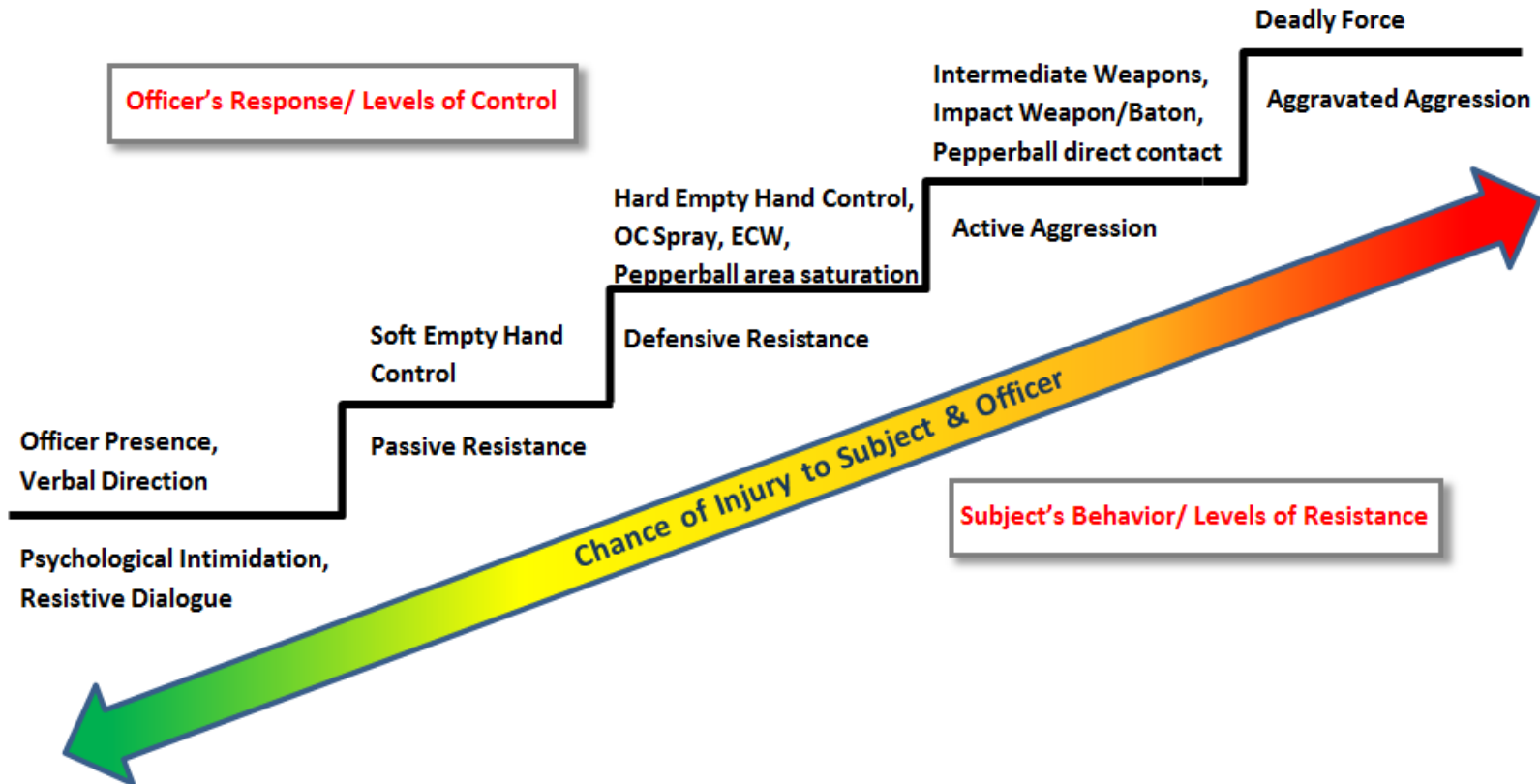
Skillful use of the options identified in the Response Continuum decreases the necessity to respond with physical control techniques and increases the probability of bringing the incident to a successful conclusion. The physical control techniques used may range from the use of handcuffs in an arrest, strikes with an impact weapon, or the use of a firearm. In all cases, the Dallas Police Department dictates that only reasonably necessary control techniques are justified. Any use of control techniques above that would be unjustified and the goal of control violated.

Where there is no apparent need to take a suspect into immediate physical custody, officers should utilize tactics designed to de-escalate the situation and facilitate a safer resolution whenever reasonably possible. The use of delaying tactics in order to obtain more favorable physical cover and additional officer presence is encouraged, as long as the safety of the officer, citizens, and subject is not compromised in doing so.

# Response Continuum Model

## Dallas Police Department

### Linear Response Continuum



# Dallas Police Department

## Response to Resistance Reporting Requirements

On January 1, 2013, the Dallas Police Department began to require officers to enter a separate report on their response to resistance encountered. The Department's current policy states the completion of a Response to Resistance Report will be required in the following instances:

Any Response to Resistance that is Soft Empty Hand Control or above on the Response Continuum, with the exception of "Compliant Handcuffing" only. This will include, but not be limited to the following:

1. All take-downs, pressure points, joint locks.
2. Any use of Oleoresin Capsicum Chemical Spray.
3. Any deployment of the Pepperball System or 40mm "Stinger" Less Lethal Launcher System.
4. Personal weapons such as hands and feet.
5. Any use of the baton or any other type of instrument that is used as an impact weapon.
6. Any use of an Electronic Control Weapon (Taser).
7. The deployment of a firearm which is pointed directly at any individual. This will NOT include when any firearm is deployed as part of a warrant process or felony stop.

Each officer will document their response to resistance data separately in a BlueTeam report. (The only exception to this will be Firearm Display where one officer may do the report for multiple officers if the only use of force is a Firearm Display.)

Note: A firearm discharge will not be reported in this system and requires a full investigation by Internal Affairs. All officer involved shooting (OIS) data is available at [www.dallaspolice.net](http://www.dallaspolice.net).

# Inappropriate Force Complaints Received 2019 – 2021

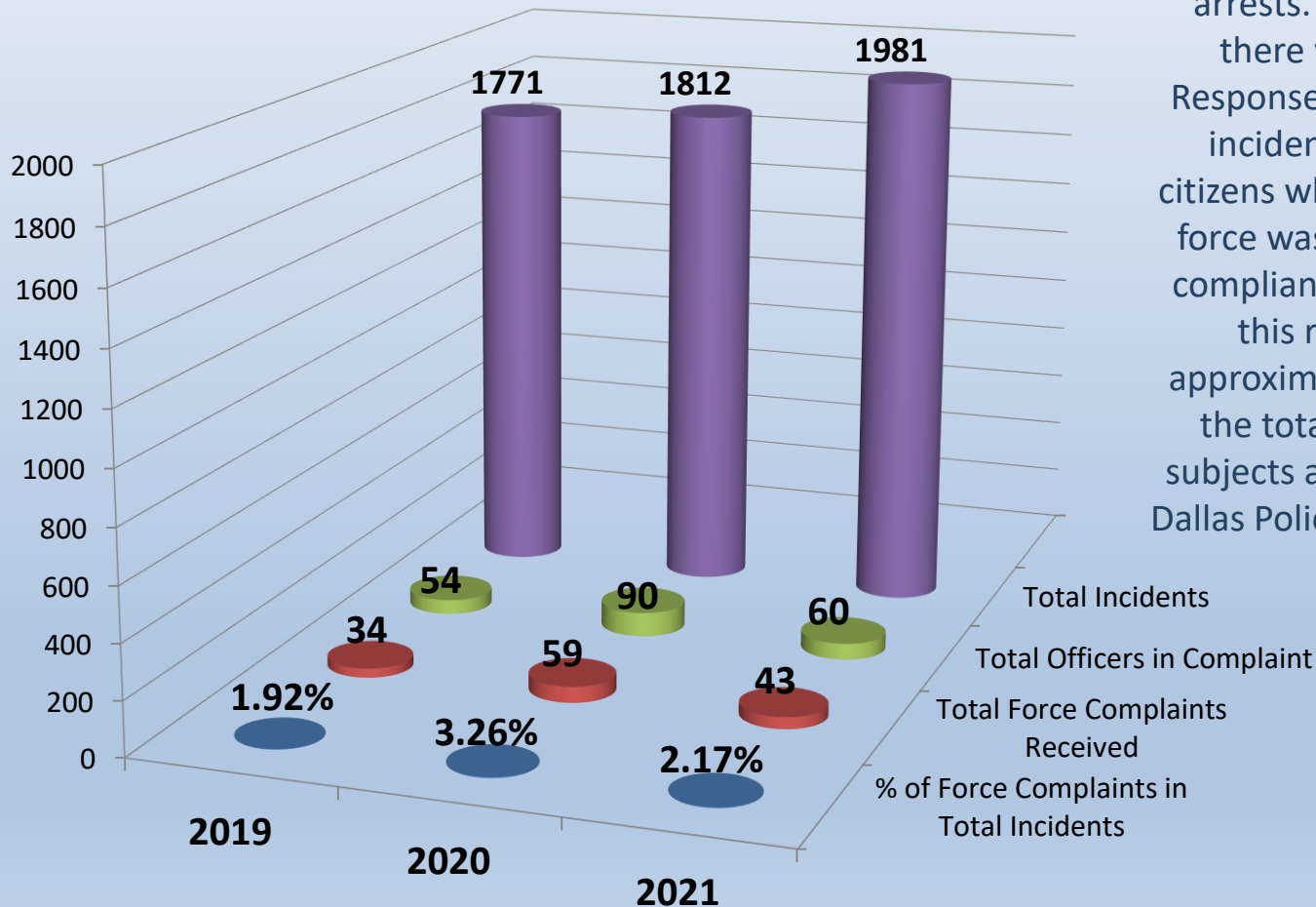
YEAR	Total Force Complaints	% Change in Number of Complaints from Previous Year	Total Officers Complained On
2019	34	13.3%	54
2020	59*	73.5%	90
2021	43	-27.1%	60

During 2021, Dallas police officers made approximately **37,478 custodial arrests**, which indicates a force related complaint in **0.11%** of all custodial arrests.

\*Note, protest events significantly increased in the City of Dallas from 77 events in 2019 to **318** events in 2020. This represents a **313%** increase in 2020. Also, 19 of the 59 total force complaints received in 2020 were related to large protest gatherings which occurred within the City of Dallas.

# Response to Resistance Incidents vs. Received Complaints of Officers involved in Inappropriate Force Allegations 3 Year Comparison\*

During 2021, officers made 37,478 custodial arrests. Considering there were 1,981 Response to Resistance incidents involving citizens where the use of force was greater than compliant handcuffing, this represents approximately 5.29% of the total number of subjects arrested by the Dallas Police Department.



\*Annual numbers may change based on the status of Response to Resistance Reports and current investigations. This data was received as of 2/14/2022. Incidents involving animals, foot or vehicle pursuits only, verbal commands only, and Taser display only were removed. However, firearm weapon display incidents were included. Allegations include those made against unknown officer(s). Annual arrest count data was received from the Intelligence Division on 3/15/2022.

# Firearm Discharge Incidents 2019 – 2021

<b>YEAR</b>	<b>Total Firearm Discharge Incidents</b>	<b>Animal</b>	<b>Accidental Discharge</b>
2019	26	10	5
2020	14	5	2
2021	15	7	2

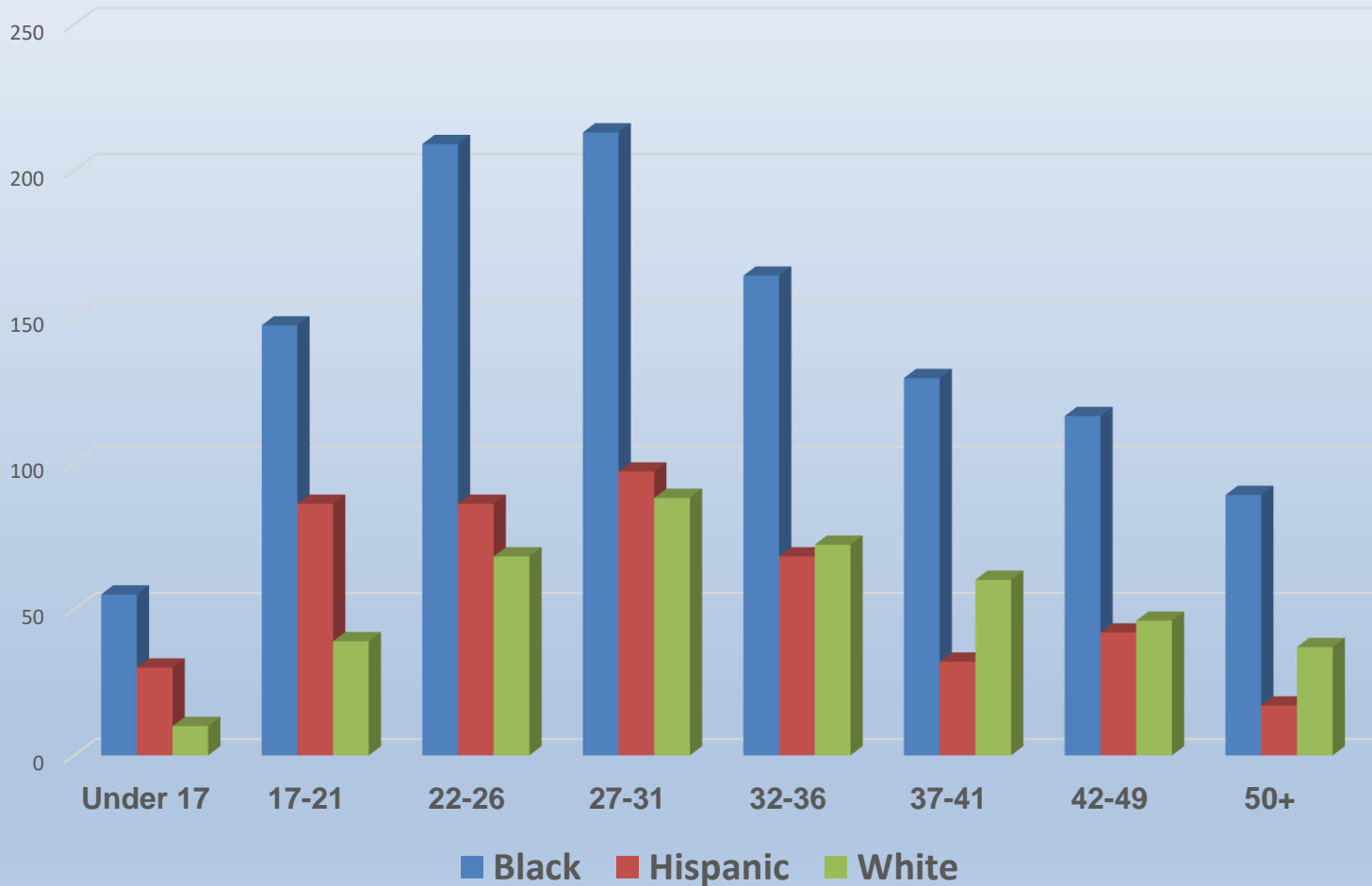
## Response to Resistance Incidents by Citizen Demographic Type 2019 - 2021

Race/Sex by	2019		2020		2021	
Reported Type	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total	Count	% of Total
American Ind	6	0.31%	4	0.20%	4	0.19%
Female	1	0.05%	0	0.00%	1	0.05%
Male	5	0.26%	4	0.20%	3	0.14%
Asian	13	0.66%	7	0.36%	16	0.74%
Female	1	0.05%	1	0.05%	2	0.09%
Male	12	0.61%	6	0.31%	14	0.65%
Black	1020	51.91%	1095	55.73%	1172	54.33%
Female	158	8.04%	224	11.40%	249	11.54%
Male	861	43.82%	871	44.33%	921	42.70%
Hispanic	430	21.88%	406	20.66%	489	22.67%
Female	53	2.70%	53	2.70%	55	2.55%
Male	377	19.19%	352	17.91%	434	20.12%
White	473	24.07%	427	21.73%	448	20.77%
Female	99	5.04%	88	4.48%	76	3.52%
Male	374	19.03%	339	17.25%	372	17.25%

\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. This data was received as of 3/15/2022 and only includes incidents involving citizens where the use of force by an officer was greater than compliant handcuffing (includes firearm display incidents).



# Response to Resistance Incidents for 2021: Involved Citizen Race & Age Range



\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. Incidents where a citizen's age was not known is not represented in this data. This data was received as of 3/15/2022 and only includes incidents involving citizens where the use of force by an officer was greater than compliant handcuffing (includes firearm display incidents).

## Officer Responses to Resistance Incidents Involved Officer Race vs Citizen Race 2020 & 2021\*

Officer Race	Citizen Race	2020	2021
American Indian	Asian	0	0
	Black	16	12
	Hispanic	3	4
	Other	1	0
	White	3	6
Asian	Asian	1	1
	Black	58	68
	Hispanic	30	40
	Other	0	1
	White	28	36
Black	Asian	0	2
	Black	311	338
	Hispanic	83	91
	Other	2	2
	White	80	85

Officer Race	Citizen Race	2020	2021
Hispanic	Asian	1	9
	Black	410	494
	Hispanic	158	211
	Other	5	3
	White	173	203
Other	Asian	0	1
	Black	25	27
	Hispanic	4	4
	Other	0	0
	White	2	4
White	Asian	6	13
	Black	925	1063
	Hispanic	349	389
	Other	13	6
	White	347	410

\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. This data was received as of 3/15/2022 and only includes incidents involving citizens where the use of force by an officer was greater than compliant handcuffing (includes firearm display incidents).

# Citizens and Officers Injured in Response to Resistance Incidents

## 2019 - 2021

Citizen Injured	2019	2020	2021
Yes	25%	27%	30%
No	75%	73%	70%

Officer Injured	2019	2020	2021
Yes	9%	9%	9%
No	91%	91%	91%

# Response to Resistance Incidents

## Officer Responses to Resistance

### Intermediate Weapon Use and Reported Effectiveness

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
Type	Use Reported	% Effective	Use Reported	% Effective	Use Reported	% Effective	Use Reported	% Effective
Baton Strike	7	43%	7	43%	6	67%	3	67%
OC Spray	60	80%	60	80%	54	78%	60	87%
Taser Display	142	42%	142	42%	197	55%	154	53%
Taser	345	59%	345	59%	286	59%	328	63%
40mm “Stinger” Less Lethal Launcher System	24	58%	24	58%	15	47%	60	58%

\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. This data was pulled directly from the IAPRO database on 3/15/2022.

## Response to Resistance Incidents

### Officer Responses to Resistance Defensive Techniques Comparison Top Types: 2019 – 2021

2019		2020		2021	
Verbal Command	1,413	Verbal Command	1,420	Verbal Command	1,634
Held Suspect Down	954	Balance Displacement	1,013	Balance Displacement	1,154
Balance Displacement	872	Held Suspect Down	975	Held Suspect Down	1,090
Take Down- All Types	767	Take Down- All Types	783	Take Down- All Types	844
Weapon Display	667	Weapon Display	603	Weapon Display	740
Joint Locks	324	Joint Locks	339	Hand Controlled Escort	424

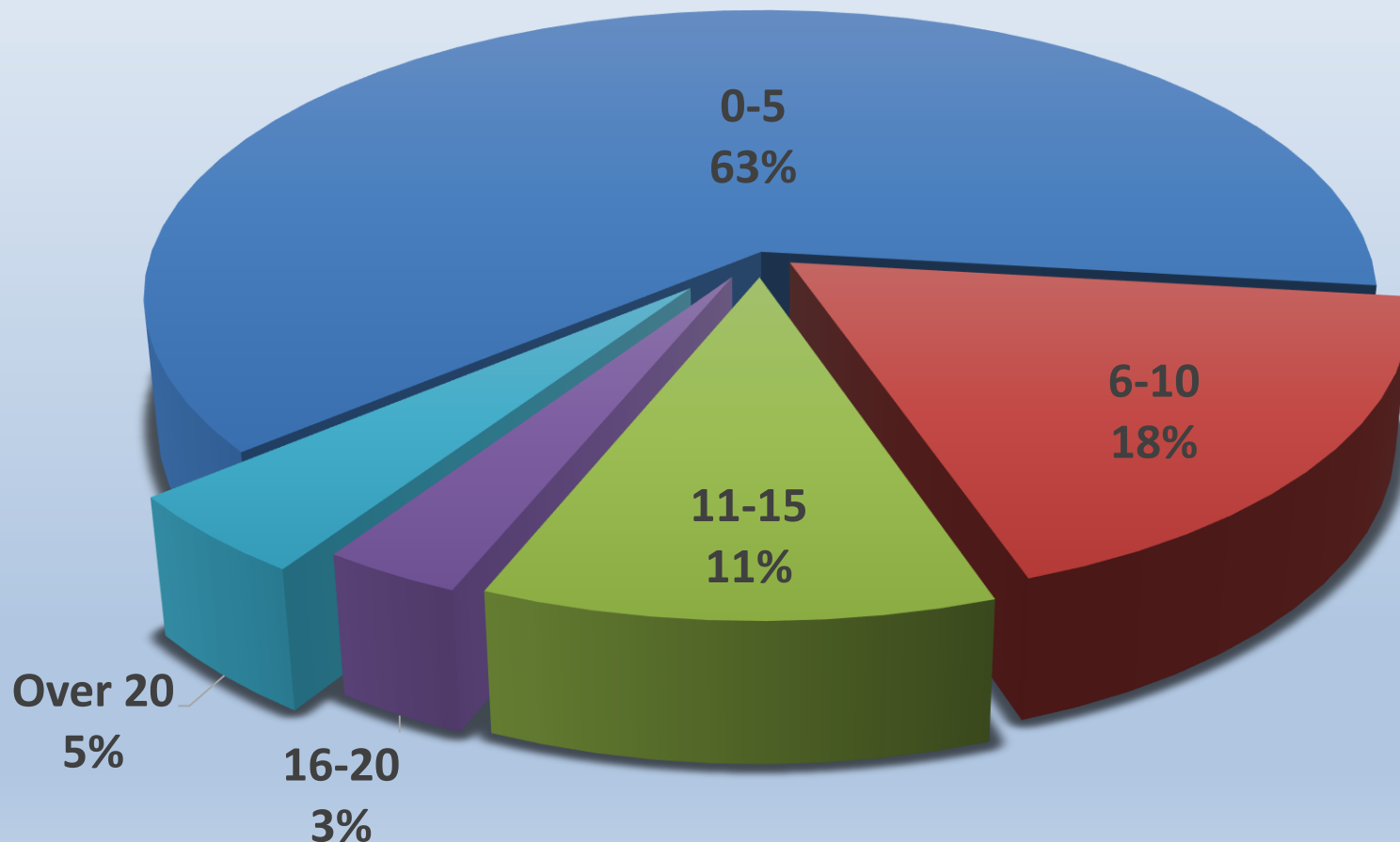
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# Initial Service Being Rendered Requiring Response to Resistance

	2019	2020	2021
Arrest	1049	1048	175
Call for Cover	106	126	283
Crime in Progress	87	83	251
Crowd Control	15	59	13
Off-Duty Employment	57	38	82
Off-Duty Incident	10	9	13
Other	64	55	76
Pedestrian Stop	35	40	118
Service Call	474	499	1001
Suspicious Activity	34	41	53
Traffic Stop	58	82	221
Warrant Execution	11	12	53

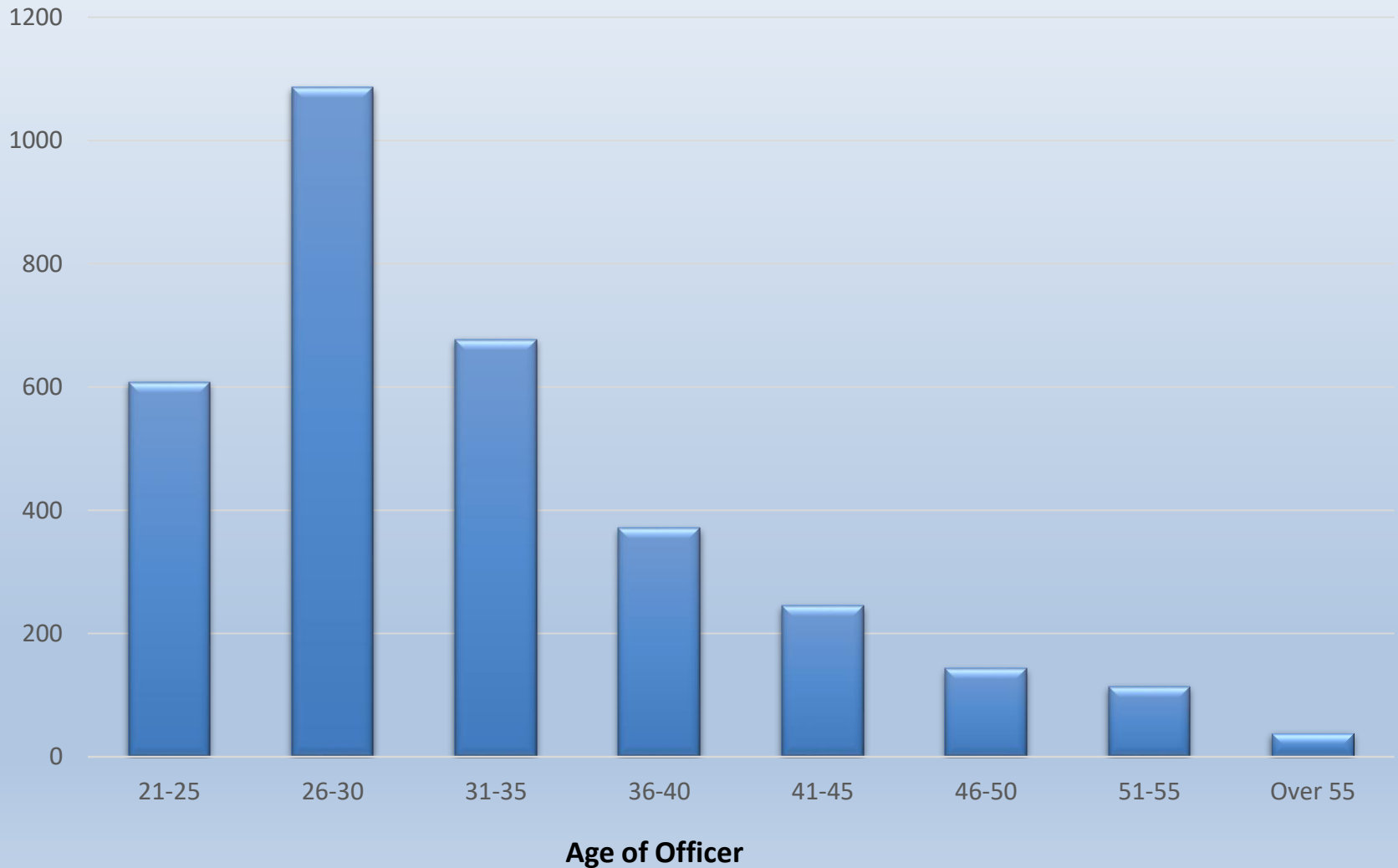
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# Years of Service of Officers in Response to Resistance Incidents - 2021



\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. This data was received as of 3/16/2022 and only includes incidents involving citizens where the use of force by an officer was greater than compliant handcuffing (includes firearm display incidents).

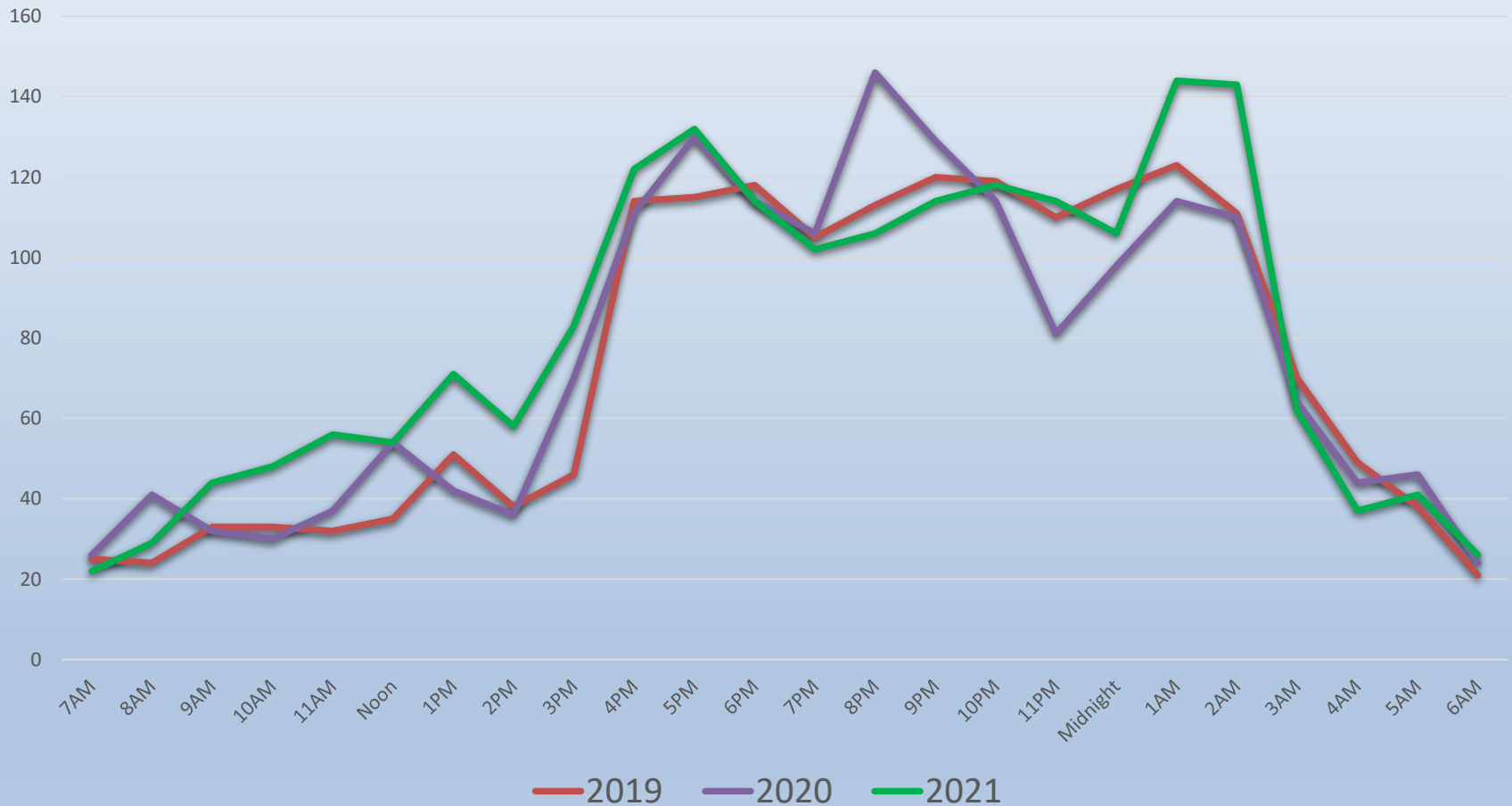
# Response to Resistance Incidents by Involved Officer Age - 2021



\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. This data was received as of 3/16/2022 and only includes incidents involving citizens where the use of force by an officer was greater than compliant handcuffing (includes firearm display incidents).

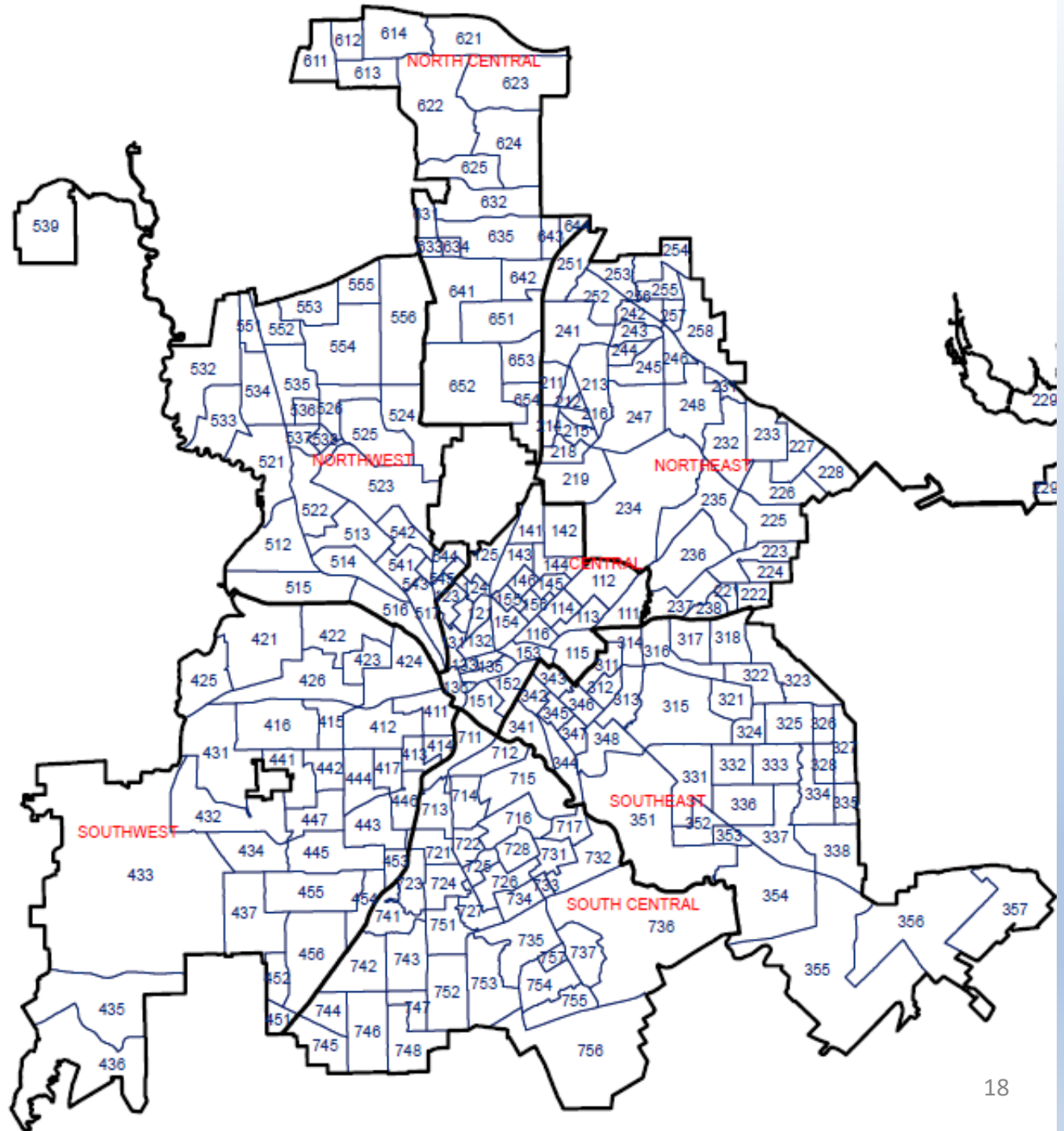


# Response to Resistance Incidents Hour of Day - 3 Year Comparison





















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# City of Dallas Geographic Divisions and Beats



# United States Census Bureau 2020 Demographics for City of Dallas

 Population, Census, April 1, 2020	1,304,379
 PEOPLE	
<b>Race and Hispanic Origin</b>	
 White alone, percent	 62.7%
 Black or African American alone, percent (a)	 24.3%
 American Indian and Alaska Native alone, percent (a)	 0.3%
 Asian alone, percent (a)	 3.4%
 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone, percent (a)	 0.0%
 Two or More Races, percent	 2.4%
 Hispanic or Latino, percent (b)	 41.8%
 White alone, not Hispanic or Latino, percent	 29.0%
<b>Fact Notes</b>	
(a) Includes persons reporting only one race	
(c) Economic Census - Puerto Rico data are not comparable to U.S. Economic Census data	
(b) Hispanics may be of any race, so also are included in applicable race categories	

## Responses to Resistance Incidents Involved Citizen Race by Geographic Division 2019 - 2021

Division	Race	2019	2020	2021
Central	Asian	5	3	6
	Black	251	198	228
	Hispanic	90	64	71
	Other	5	6	5
	White	157	115	103
Northeast	Asian	5	2	5
	Black	209	182	153
	Hispanic	59	83	68
	Other	1	0	0
	White	75	70	67
Southeast	Asian	2	0	0
	Black	209	228	184
	Hispanic	78	66	71
	Other	2	1	1
	White	50	35	60
Southwest	Asian	0	1	0
	Black	109	105	113
	Hispanic	105	70	100
	Other	0	3	1
	White	68	50	57
Northwest	Asian	3	0	3
	Black	78	102	113
	Hispanic	62	56	98
	Other	1	2	1
	White	72	71	82
North Central	Asian	1	0	2
	Black	94	82	97
	Hispanic	44	45	46
	Other	3	0	1
	White	58	54	56
South Central	Asian	0	0	0
	Black	173	218	247
	Hispanic	22	31	29
	Other	1	0	1
	White	6	14	17

\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports and current investigations. The data for 2019 and 2020 were received as of 4/7/2021. The data for 2022 was received on 3/8/2022.

# Citizen Used Active Aggression or Possessed a Weapon During a Use of Force Incident by Division 2021

Division	2021
CENTRAL	172
NORTH CENTRAL	70
NORTHEAST	126
NORTHWEST	143
SOUTH CENTRAL	105
SOUTHEAST	113
SOUTHWEST	95
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>824</b>

\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. This data was received on 3/8/2022.

# Response to Resistance Incidents

## Top Twelve Beats in 2021

Beat #	# Incidents Reported
153	68
521	42
424	28
134	28
541	28
252	24
534	23
131	20
132	20
452	19
523	18
122	18

\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports. This data was received as of 3/8/2022 and only includes incidents involving citizens where the use of force by an officer was greater than compliant handcuffing (includes firearm display incidents).

# Response to Resistance Incidents

## Top Beats Citizen Used Active Aggression Against Officer 2019 – 2021

2019	
Beat	Incidents
153	19
521	14
122	10
424	10
133	9
541	7

2020	
Beat	Incidents
135	15
424	12
134	10
153	8
133	8
132	7

2021	
Beat	Incidents
153	37
521	29
541	15
424	13
252	13
122	12

\*Annual numbers may change based on status of Response to Resistance Reports and current investigations. The data for 2019 and 2020 were received as of 4/7/2021. The data for 2022 was received on 3/8/2022.

# Dallas Police Department

## Response to Resistance Report

### 2021 Executive Summary

During 2021, Dallas police officers made approximately 37,478 custodial arrests\* and documented 1,981 response to resistance incidents where force was greater than compliant handcuffing. This represents approximately 5.29% of the total number of subjects arrested by the Dallas Police Department. Of the 1,981 response to resistance incidents, 82% of the involved citizens were male. Officers reported 70% of the incidents did not result in injury to the citizen. The largest group of officers (63%) involved in an incident requiring a Response to Resistance report had less than six years of service on the Department. Also, analysis revealed 70.8% of the reported incidents occurred between 4:00 p.m. and 3:00 a.m.

The Dallas Police Department received approximately 43 excessive force complaints on 60 officers in 2021. This indicates a force related complaint in 2.17% of all response to resistance incidents and 0.11% of the total arrests for 2021. Also, a comparison of the previous year's statistics revealed excessive force complaints decreased by 27.1%. Out of the 43 excessive force complaints, two were determined to be a duplicate complaint regarding an incident and five were cleared during a preliminary investigation by Body Worn Camera evidence.

The Dallas Police Department utilizes Reality Based Training (RBT) in the Dallas Police Academy and during ongoing training for all officers. The goal is to provide officers with enough training on commonly experienced incidents to help them understand how mistakes can be caused by common stressors. Mistakes may ultimately lead to higher levels of force being needed to resolve a situation. The Department believes training, using both live and virtual environments, has improved officers' chances of having successful outcomes for both citizens and officers in situations where force may be required.

On October 1, 2019, the Office of Community Police Oversight Board was given responsibility of providing an accessible process that ensures fair acceptance and processing of external administrative complaints. The Police Department works with the Oversight Monitor to make this process available to all persons who believe they have been aggrieved during an interaction with an employee of the Dallas Police Department. The monitor can review all external complaints and critical incidents and report back to the Oversight Board. The board can order the monitor to conduct an independent investigation and report their findings to the Chief of Police.

*\*Annual arrest statistics were received from the Intelligence Division on 3/15/2022.*