

2021 Use of Force Report

Cleveland Division of Police City of Cleveland



CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Justin M. Bibb

A Message from Chief Dornat “Wayne” Drummond

The Cleveland Division of Police is conscious of its role as guardians of the Cleveland community. As stakeholders, we are committed to developing policies that will allow for a safe interaction of all involved parties. In 2018, the Division of Police implemented new training, and statistical tracking as it pertains to de-escalation and use of force. These changes were necessary to establish public trust and transparency.

Since then, statistical information indicates that between 2018 and 2021 use of force incidents has consistently declined by approximately 42%. In addition, arrest totals and Level 1 uses of force decreased 25% and 58%, respectively, during that same period. Further, uses of force occurred in just 0.4% of crisis intervention incidents. These statistics are encouraging, and CDP will strive to continue building on these successes.

The Division of Police remains steadfast in our commitment to service. First, we hope to identify problems that negatively impact our neighborhoods through Community and Problem Oriented Policing (CPOP). Then, utilizing our partnerships, we will continue to collaborate with the diverse members of our city, working towards a common goal of making Cleveland a great place to live, work, and visit.



Dornat “Wayne” Drummond
Chief of Police

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Background

This is the fifth annual Use of Force Report. The report provides a comprehensive look into Use of Force data collected by the Cleveland Division of Police (CDP) between 2018 and 2021.

On January 1st, 2018, CDP implemented new use of force levels and resistance levels (see Appendix I for definitions). Another major change included the expansion of the use of force definition to include “pointing a firearm at a subject”. CDP recognized that amending Level 1 uses of force to include firearm points might result in a considerable rise in the count of use of force incidents.

In an effort to better capture data relevant to the utilization of better policing practices in Cleveland, and with such a substantial change being made to the definition of Level 1 use of force, CDP will only compare data on use of force incidents occurring from 2018 forward. Consequently, 2018 data will serve as the baseline for longitudinal analyses.

It is noteworthy to mention that not all use of force reviews were complete at the time the report was prepared. Therefore, prior years Tables and Figures may have been updated while compiling data for the 2021 report.

Methodology

Findings in this report follow the approved data collection and analysis protocol for all use of force data. To prepare this report, the data team undertook a number of sequential data collection and analysis steps. Step 1 involved obtaining raw data from the Data Warehouse, which is a repository for multiple data sources collected by the Division and the Office of Information Technology Services. Step 2 involved conducting initial quality control measures, including cleaning, recoding, and validating data.

Step 3 involved identifying errors and collaborating with CDP staff to reconcile the issues. For example, address field responses may not be an exact match across records. For instance, the different values 123 Main Street and 123 Main ST might create duplicate entries.

Quality Assurance is a continuous process. The Data Collection and Analysis Coordinator and the Data Team work closely with CDP administrators to provide officers with clear guidance on utilization of and improvements to the data collection systems. Furthermore, CDP administrators continuously conduct quality assurance measures on all outgoing use of force reports.

In 2021, the Data Team began utilizing Microsoft Power BI to develop and share reports with CDP administrators. These reports cover topics including, but not limited to, data trends, data tracking, and quality assurance. Additional reports will be developed in 2022 after determining needs in consultation with CDP.

Table 1 lists use of force data collected by the Cleveland Division of Police.

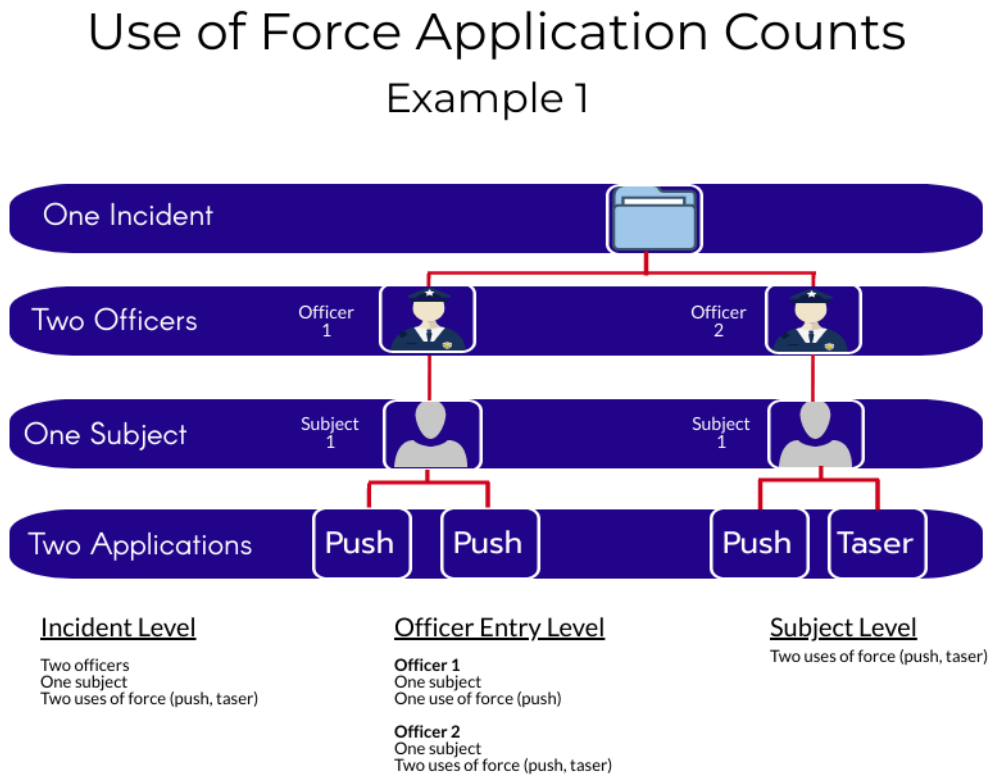
Table 1 - Use of Force Related Items

Use of Force-Related Items (¶259)
a. the type(s) of force used
b. whether an officer unholstered a firearm
c. the actual or perceived race, ethnicity, age, and gender of the subject
d. the name, shift, and assignment of the officer(s) who used force*
e. the District where the use of force occurred
f. whether the incident occurred during an officer-initiated contact or a call for service
g. the subject's perceived mental or medical condition, use of drugs or alcohol, or the presence of a disability, if indicated at the time force was used
h. the subject's actions that led to the use of force, including whether the subject was in possession of a weapon
i. whether the subject was handcuffed or otherwise restrained during the use of force
j. any injuries sustained by the officer or the subject or complaints of injury, and whether the officer or subject received medical services
k. whether the subject was charged with an offense, and, if so, which offense(s)
l. for deadly force incidents, the number of shots fired by each involved officer, the accuracy of the shots, and whether the subject was armed or unarmed
m. the length of use of force and the completion of each step of the force investigation and review

*The Use of Force Report does not include officer names.

Throughout the findings section, use of force is analyzed at both the incident and officer entry level. Every officer involved in a use of force incident is required to complete a use of force report, also referred to as an entry. A use of force incident is defined as a single occurrence regardless of the number of involved officers. Approximately half of all use of force incidents involve multiple officers. As a result, the number of officer entries is greater than the number of incidents. *The distinction between incident and entry is essential for recording accurate results and critical for understanding the data presented in the report.*

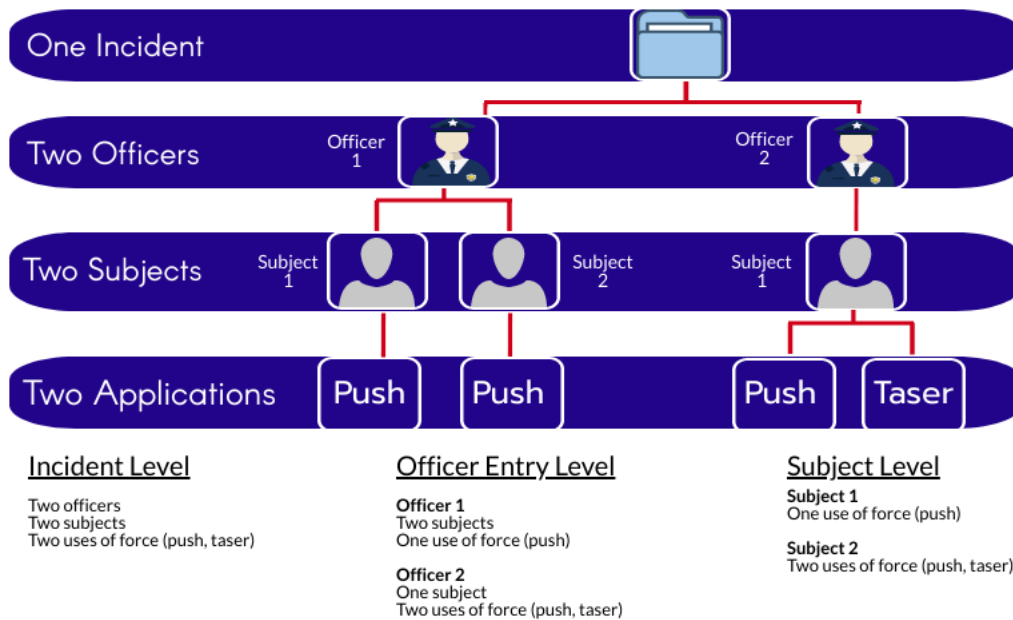
Figure 1 - Incident Level versus Officer Entry Level Example 1



For instance, as seen in Figure 1, a use of force incident with one subject and two officers would result in measuring subject demographics at the incident level and officer demographics at the officer entry level to ensure accuracy. A count at the incident level would include two officers, one subject, and two distinct use of force types.

Figure 2 - Incident Level versus Officer Entry Level Example 2

Use of Force Application Counts Example 2



By comparison, as illustrated in Figure 2, a use of force incident with two subjects and two officers would result in measuring subject demographics at the incident level and officer demographics at the officer entry level to ensure accuracy. A count at the incident level would include two officers, two subjects, and two distinct use of force types.

Findings

Use of Force Trends – Calls for Service and Arrest

Table 2 provides the 2018 to 2021 total number of calls for service, arrests and use of force incidents. Calls for service are defined as total dispatched and arrival calls from the communications center. CDP responded to 256,079 calls for service in 2018, 262,763 calls in 2019, 252,109 calls in 2020, and 243,940 in 2021. From 2018 to 2021, arrests declined by 40.7 percent (from 15,617 to 9,257). As seen in Table 2, use of force incidents comprise a small percentage of all calls for service and arrests. For example, in 2018 and 2019, use of force incidents were involved in approximately 0.13 percent of all calls for service, 0.10 percent in 2020, and 0.07 percent in 2021. In terms of arrests, use of force incidents were involved in approximately 2.15 percent of all arrests in 2018, 2.67 percent in 2019, 2.84 percent in 2020, and 2.09 percent in 2021. Most use of force incidents begin as a call for service (see Table 17).

Table 2 - 2018-2021 Calls for Service, Arrests and Use of Force Totals

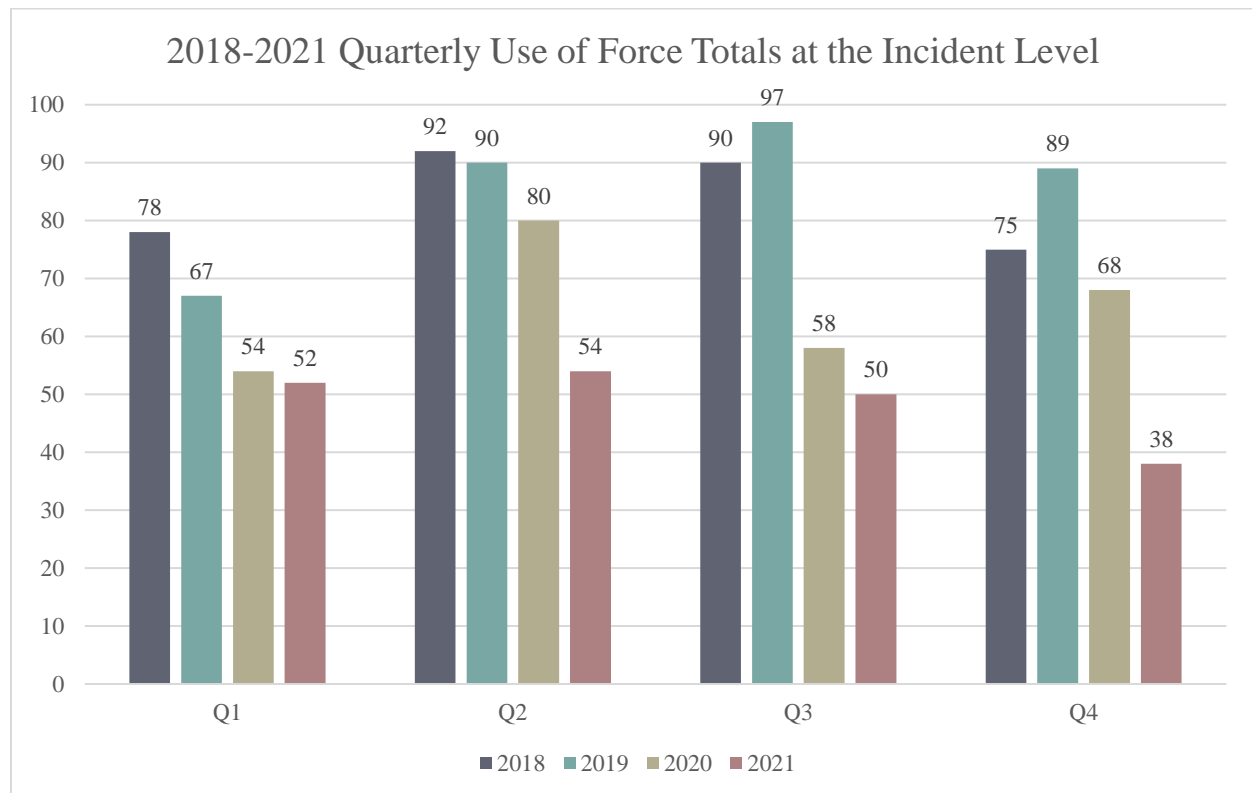
	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change	% Change
Calls for Service*	256,079	262,763	252,109	243,940	-12,139	-4.7%
Arrests	15,617	12,817	9,232	9,257	-6,360	-40.7%
Use of Force Incidents	335	343	260	194	-141	-42.1%

*The definition was refined in 2020 and excludes several call types (e.g., community engagement, vehicle maintenance). Therefore, the total of service types is lower than previously reported. A complete list of all excluded call types can be found in Appendix II.

Use of Force Trends – Incident Level

As mentioned in the background section, the use of force definition underwent major changes in 2018, with the pointing of a firearm as a reportable Level-1 Use of Force. **By changing the definition of what constitutes a use of force incident, the number of use of force incidents that occurred in 2018 will not be compared to previous years.** Figure 3 displays the total number of use of force incidents quarterly. As seen in Figure 3, 2018 counts of use of force incidents were highest during the 2nd and 3rd quarters, while counts were comparatively high in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2019. Counts were highest in 2020 in the 2nd and 4th quarters. In 2021, counts of use of force incidents were comparatively the highest in quarters 1, 2 and 3.

Figure 3 - 2018-2021 Quarterly Use of Force Incidents

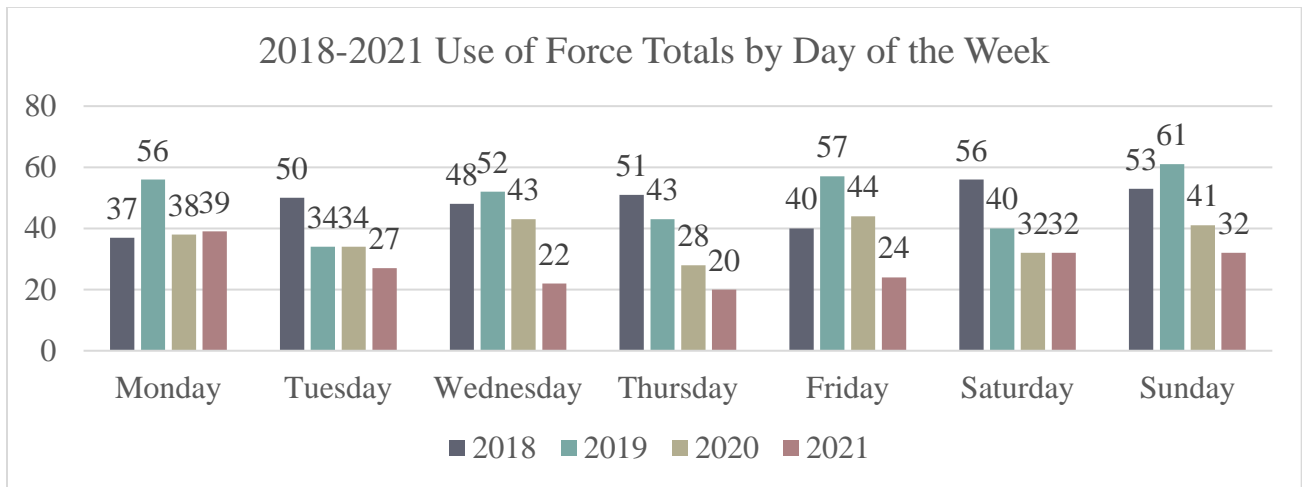


As seen in Table 3, some of the highest number of use of force incidents across all four years of the report occurred during the month of June. In addition to June, September and January had the highest number of use of force incidents in 2018, while it was the months of July, September, and December in 2019, the months of May and November in 2020, and March and July in 2021.

Table 3 - 2018-2021 Monthly Use of Force Incidents

Number of Use of Force Incidents				
Month	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	<u>33</u>	20	14	16
February	21	24	15	17
March	24	23	25	<u>19</u>
April	30	32	21	16
May	28	25	<u>27</u>	18
June	<u>34</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>20</u>
July	27	<u>35</u>	22	<u>20</u>
August	28	29	17	17
September	<u>35</u>	<u>33</u>	19	13
October	25	30	21	18
November	22	25	<u>27</u>	6
December	28	<u>34</u>	20	14
Total	335	343	260	194

Figure 4 - 2018-2021 Use of Force Incidents by Day of the Week



As seen in Figure 4, Sunday is the lone day in which use of force incidents consistently occur across all four years of the report. In 2018 use of force incidents most often occurred additionally on Saturdays and Thursdays, while the same was true on Fridays and Mondays in 2019. In 2020, use of force incidents most often occurred additionally on Fridays and Wednesdays, while in 2021 the same was true for Mondays and Saturdays.

As seen in Figure 5, use of force incidents occurred most often in P.M. A.M is defined as those hours between 0:00 and 11:59, while P.M is defined as the hours between 12:00 and 23:59. However, when examined by the hour of occurrence (Table 4), a prevalence of use of force incidents occurred between the hours of 12:00 a.m. and 3:00 a.m.

In 2018, most use of force incidents occurred at 12:00 a.m. and 8:00 p.m. In 2019, most use of force incidents occurred at 2:00 a.m., followed by 12:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m. In 2020, most use of force incidents occurred at 2:00 a.m. followed by 3:00 a.m., 8:00 p.m., and 11:00 p.m. There was greater variability in 2021, as most incidents occurred at midnight, noon, and 9:00 p.m. A closer inspection of the incidents that occurred at noon in 2021 did not reveal any discernable pattern in call type, district of occurrence, or level of force.

Figure 5 - 2018-2021 Use of Force Incidents by Time (in AM/PM)

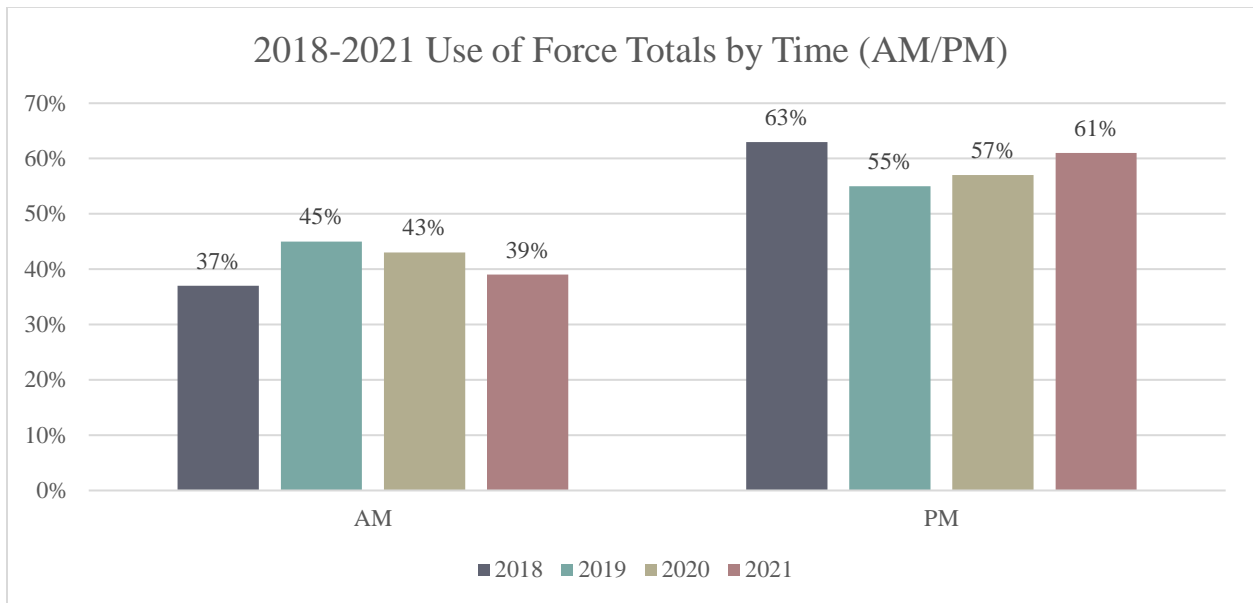


Table 4 - 2018-2021 Top Three Hours of Use of Force Incidents

Year	Hour	Rank	Total Incidents
2018	8:00 p.m.	1	24
2018	12:00 a.m.	2	21
2018	4:00 p.m.	2	21
2018	11:00 p.m.	2	21
2018	5:00 p.m.	3	20
2019	2:00 a.m.	1	26
2019	1:00 a.m.	2	23
2019	9:00 p.m.	2	23
2019	12:00 a.m.	3	21
2019	11:00 a.m.	3	21
2019	6:00 p.m.	3	21
2020	2:00 a.m.	1	19
2020	3:00 a.m.	2	18
2020	8:00 p.m.	2	18
2020	11:00 p.m.	2	18
2020	9:00 p.m.	3	16
2021	12:00 a.m.	1	18
2021	12:00 p.m.	2	14
2021	9:00 p.m.	3	12
2021	4:00 p.m.	3	12
2021	8:00 p.m.	3	20

Figure 6 and Table 5 display use of force incidents by district of occurrence. There was an increase of 12 incidents in District 3 from 2020 to 2021. Details relating to this are found later in the report. The Data Team examined various factors relating to the 12-incident increase in District 3 (e.g., call type, location). However, no single aspect or combination of factors could be derived that were consistent across the incidents. The team will continue researching these types of circumstances as they arise.

District 1 had the fewest use of force incidents across all four years of the report. While District 5 had the most use of force incidents in both 2018 and 2019, there was a dramatic decrease to 49 incidents in 2020 and a further drop to 39 incidents in 2021. All five Districts saw a decrease in the number of use of force incidents between 2018 and 2021.

Figure 6 - 2018-2021 Use of Force Incidents by District

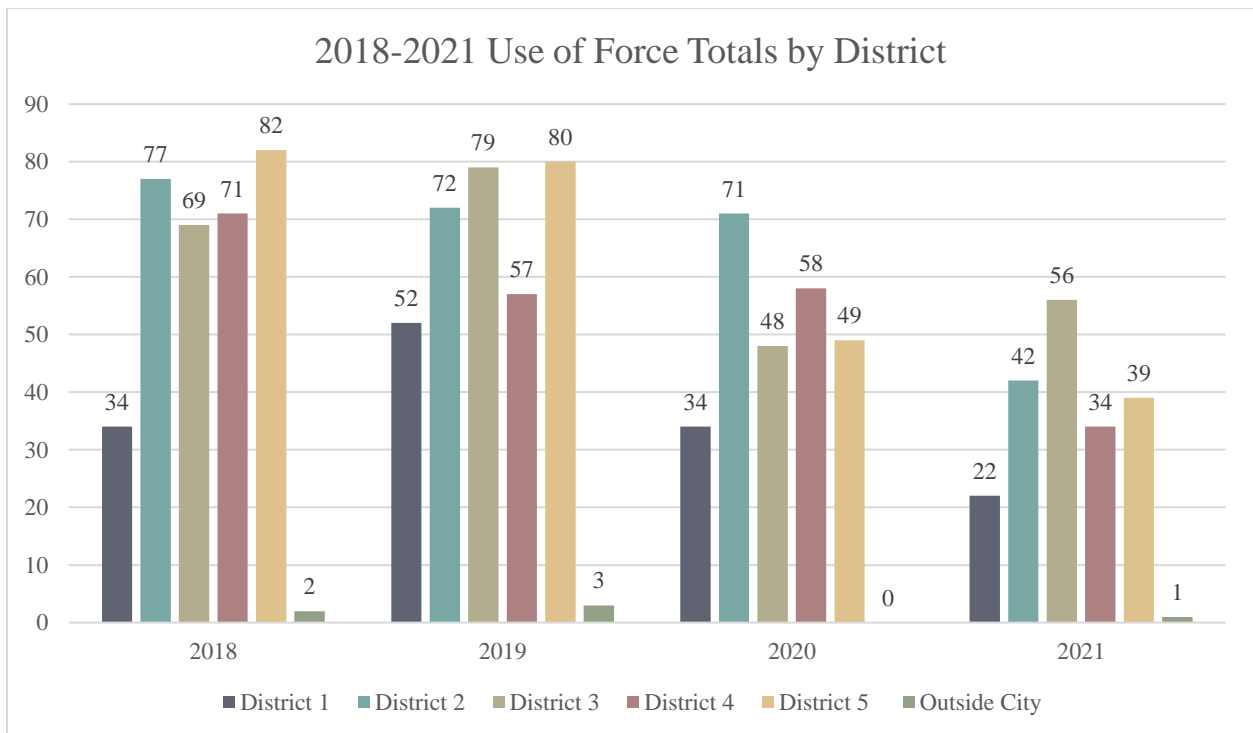


Table 5 - 2018-2021 Use of Force Incidents by District

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change 2018-2021	% Change 2018-2021
District 1	34	52	34	22	-12	-35.2%
District 2	77	72	71	42	-35	-45.4%
District 3	69	79	48	56	-13	-18.8%
District 4	71	57	58	34	-37	-52.1%
District 5	82	80	49	39	-43	-52.4%

Table 6 presents the total number of use of force incidents by district and the number of calls for service. It is noteworthy that use of force incidents comprise less than 0.2 percent of all calls for service across all 5 districts across all four years of the report.

Table 6 - 2018-2021 Number of Use of Force Incidents and Service Types by District

District	2018			2019			2020			2021		
	Use of Force Incidents	Calls for Service	%	Use of Force Incidents	Calls for Service	%	Use of Force Incidents	Calls for Service	%	Use of Force Incidents	Calls for Service	%
District 1	34	45,285	0.07%	52	47,444	0.10%	34	47,262	0.07%	22	44,951	0.05%
District 2	77	54,971	0.14%	72	55,611	0.13%	71	52,195	0.14%	42	49,352	0.09%
District 3	69	52,351	0.13%	79	54,513	0.14%	48	47,235	0.10%	56	46,235	0.12%
District 4	71	57,260	0.12%	57	58,236	0.09%	58	58,068	0.10%	34	56,219	0.06%
District 5	82	42,444	0.19%	80	42,763	0.18%	49	42,421	0.12%	39	39,123	0.10%
Outside City/ Other*	2	3,768	0.05%	3	4,196	0.07%	0	4,928	0.00%	1	8,060	0.01%
Total	335	256,079	0.13%	343	262,763	0.13%	260	252,109	0.10%	194	243,940	0.08%

*Other includes warrant checks, addresses that are not validated, etc.

Table 7 - 2018-2021 Monthly Use of Force Incidents by District

Month	District 1				District 2				District 3				District 4				District 5				Total			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
January*	1	<u>7</u>	2	<u>3</u>	9	3	3	3	6	5	2	4	8	1	4	0	8	4	3	<u>6</u>	32	20	14	16
February*	4	1	3	<u>3</u>	3	3	3	3	4	<u>10</u>	1	7	5	5	5	<u>5</u>	5	4	3	0	21	23	15	18
March	0	6	3	2	9	4	<u>10</u>	6	6	3	3	5	3	4	4	3	6	6	5	3	24	23	25	19
April	<u>5</u>	4	4	1	8	8	5	4	6	6	4	4	3	7	5	3	8	7	3	4	30	32	21	16
May	2	3	3	2	4	4	9	4	<u>9</u>	8	<u>9</u>	5	4	1	3	3	9	9	3	4	28	25	27	18
June*	4	5	1	1	8	3	6	5	2	8	8	6	<u>10</u>	4	7	3	<u>10</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	5	34	32	<u>32</u>	<u>20</u>
July	4	6	0	<u>3</u>	4	9	7	3	4	8	3	<u>9</u>	8	6	<u>9</u>	2	7	6	3	3	27	<u>35</u>	22	<u>20</u>
August*	2	4	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>	6	4	<u>7</u>	4	9	5	5	4	3	2	1	6	6	1	1	28	28	17	17
September*	<u>5</u>	5	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	4	8	2	1	7	9	3	2	<u>10</u>	6	4	4	9	5	5	2	<u>35</u>	33	19	12
October	3	2	4	2	4	8	8	4	7	5	0	4	7	7	5	3	4	8	4	5	25	30	21	18
November*	3	3	2	0	5	6	7	1	5	4	5	0	2	5	5	3	6	8	8	2	21	26	27	6
December	1	6	2	0	7	<u>10</u>	7	1	<u>9</u>	4	5	5	7	<u>8</u>	5	4	4	5	1	4	28	33	20	14
Total	34	52	34	23	77	72	71	42	69	79	48	56	71	57	58	34	82	80	49	39	333	340	260	193
Difference Year-to-year (Number)	+18	-18	-11	-5	-1	-29	10	-31	8	-14	1	-24	-2	-31	-10	7	-80	-67						
Difference year-to-year (Percentage)	+53%	-35%	-32%	-6%	-1%	-41%	14%	-39%	17%	-20%	2%	-41%	-2%	-39%	-20%	2%	-24%	-26%						

*Outside City-In 2018, there were 2 incidents that occurred outside of the city (January and November). In 2019, there were 3 incidents that occurred outside of the city (February, June and August). In 2020, there were no incidents that occurred outside of the city. In 2021, one incident occurred outside the city in September.

Table 7 displays the monthly use of force totals across districts. Between 2018 and 2019, there was a 2 percent increase in the number of use of force incidents citywide. From 2019 to 2020 and 2020 to 2021, however, there were dramatic declines of 24% and 26%, respectively. Every district ended 2021 with fewer use of force incidents than in 2018. However, District 3 saw increases from 2018 to 2019 and from 2020 to 2021. Downtown and the City’s main entertainment clusters are found in District 3.

These data points were discussed during monthly meetings and preliminary findings suggest that the figures are reflective of several large gatherings of people.

The highest monthly use of force totals for each reporting year and for each District are highlighted in bold and underlined in Table 7. Perhaps as expected, the months with the highest number of yearly totals for each District tended to be clustered around the summer months of June, July, August, and September.

Unholstering

Beginning with the 2021 Annual Use of Force Report, CDP will report on annual unholstering figures, using 2021 as a baseline year. Unholstering data are captured in the Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system.

While not a use of force as defined by the settlement agreement, unholstering incidents may overlap a use of force incident. As shown in Table 8, there were 1,367 incidents in 2021 in which at least one officer involved in an incident unholstered his or her weapon.

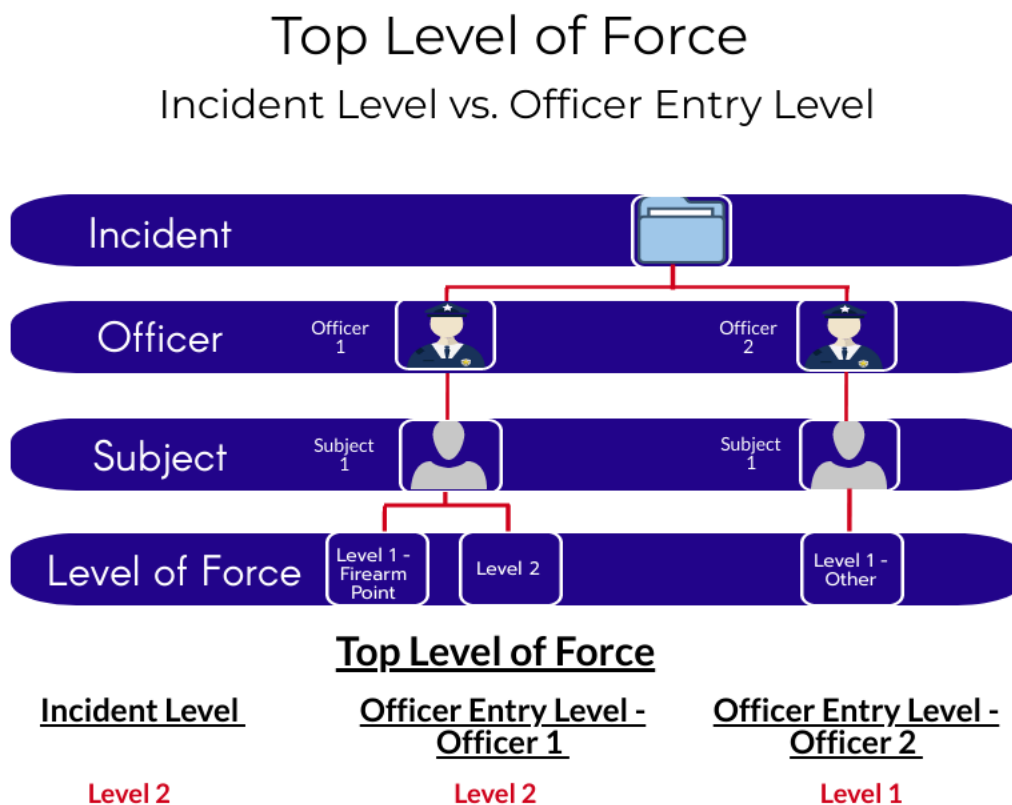
Table 8 – 2021 Unholstering Incidents by District

District	Unholstering Incidents	Percent of Total Unholstering Incidents
District 1	231	17%
District 2	<u>369</u>	<u>27%</u>
District 3	220	16%
District 4	337	25%
District 5	210	15%
Total	1,367	

Type of Use of Force¹ – Incident Level

Beginning in January 2018, officers began categorizing force levels using levels 1, 2 and 3 (see the appendix section for definitions). Force level is measured at both the incident and officer entry level (Figure 7). At the incident level, the highest force level used is counted. For example, in a single use of force incident involving 2 officers, in which Officer 1 uses Level-1 force and Level-2 force and Officer 2 uses Level-1 force, it is counted as a Level-2 use of force at the incident level. At the officer entry level it is counted as a Level-2 for Officer 1 and a Level-1 for Officer 2.

Figure 7 - Incident Level versus Officer Entry Level Top Level of Force Example



¹ Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.a

Generally, the trends for 2018 through 2021 were similar, whereby Level-1 (least serious) force was the most common and Level-3 (most serious) was the least common (Figure 8 and Table 9). Specifically, there was a consistent decrease in Level-1s and a sustained increase in Level-2s from 2018 to 2021. De-escalation efforts have steadily increased over the past four years. This is one of several places in the report where the data suggest it would be beneficial to conduct further analysis. The Division is exploring options for research to be shared in subsequent reports. It should be noted that the number of Level-3 incidents in any given year is substantially lower than the counts of Level-1s and Level-2s. This makes establishing a longitudinal trend for Level-3 counts difficult. These data have been discussed regularly at monthly meetings. While no conclusions have been reached, the Division is continuing to work to understand these patterns.

It is important to note that the Level-1 data presented throughout the report will be separated into “Level-1 Firearm Point” and “Level-1 Other”. “Level-1 Firearm Point” is a Level-1 use of force where the only force type was a firearm point. In contrast, a “Level 1 Other” includes all Level-1s that involve any force type that may or may not include a firearm point. For example, a Level-1 that involves bodyweight is considered a Level-1 Other. Likewise, a Level-1 that involves bodyweight and firearm point is also considered a Level-1 Other. As seen in Figure 9, pointing of the firearm consistently made up a majority of all Level-1s. In 2018, three out of every four, in 2019 four out of every five, and in 2020 two out of every three Level-1 use of force incidents involved firearm point as the sole force type. In 2021, however, firearm point incidents dropped to 46% of all Level-1 uses of force, a substantial decline of 23 percentage points from the prior year.

Figure 8 - 2018-2021 Citywide Force Levels at the Incident Level

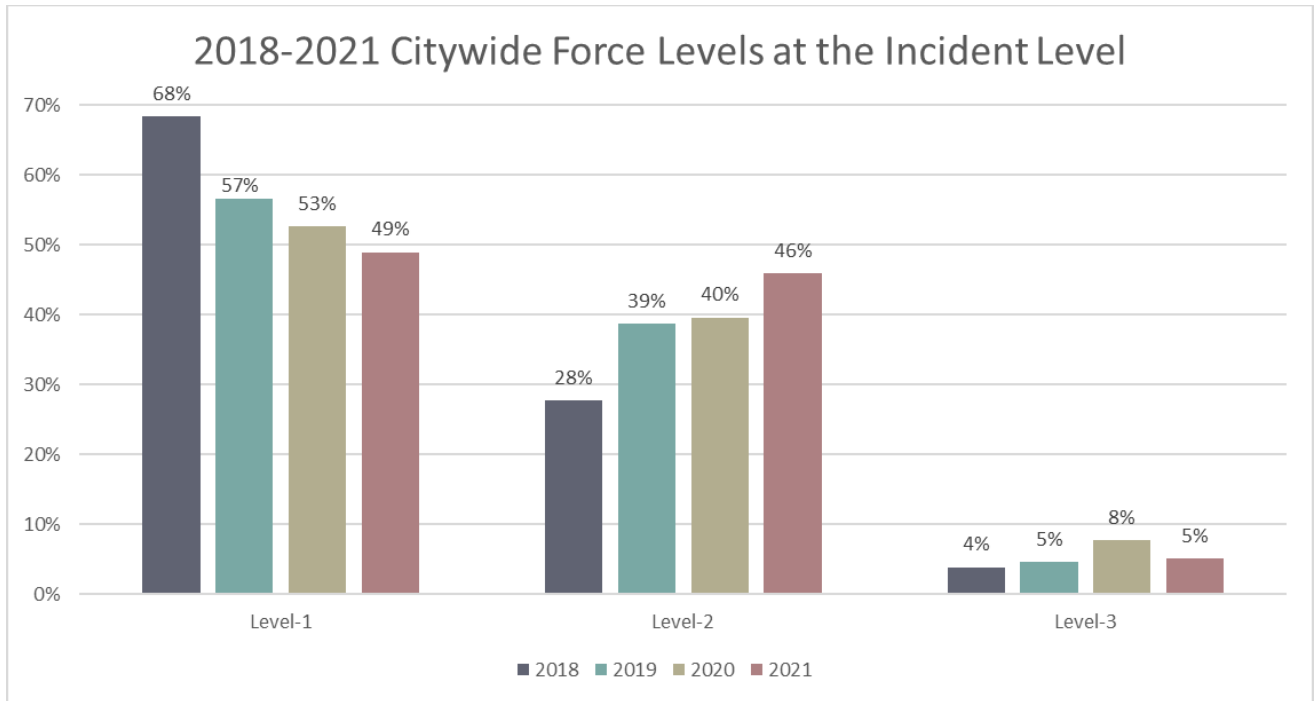


Table 9 - 2018-2021 Citywide Force Levels at the Incident Level

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Net Percentage Point Change 2018-2021
Level-1	68%	57%	53%	49%	-19
Level-2	28%	39%	40%	46%	18
Level-3	4%	5%	8%	5%	1

Figure 9 - 2018-2021 Citywide Level-1 Pointing Firearm Compared to Level-1 Use of Force at the Incident Level

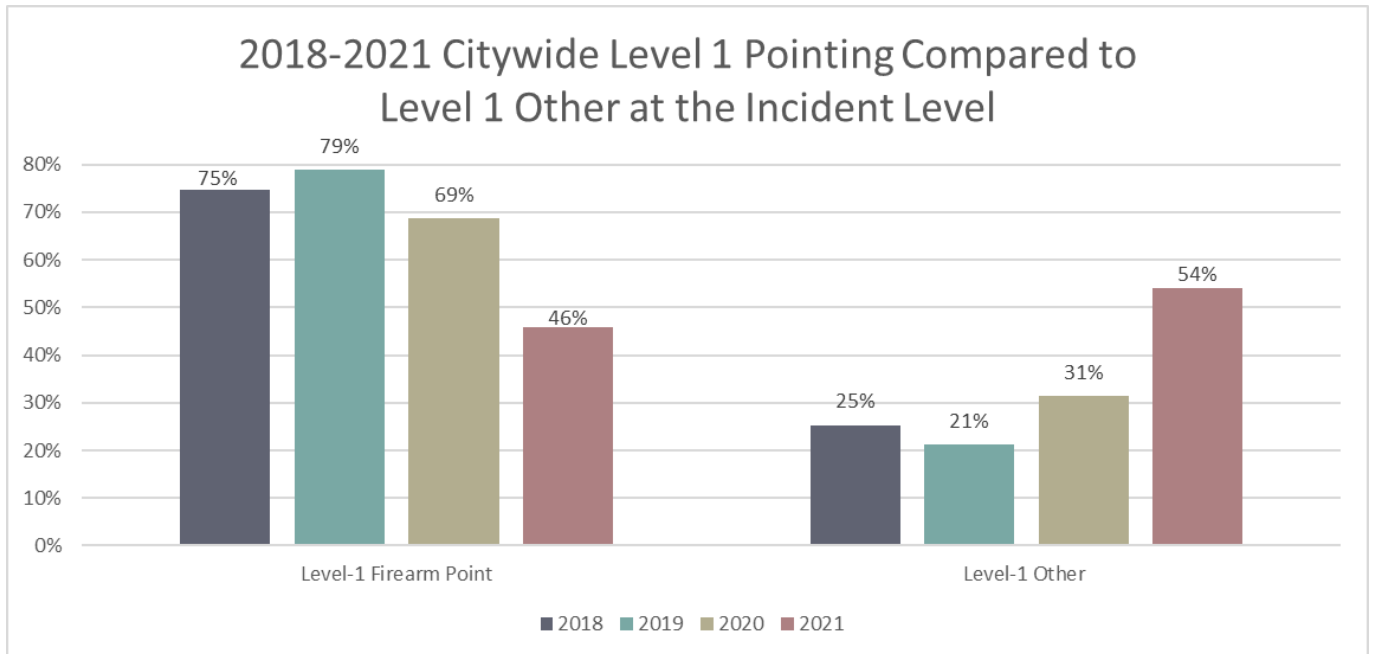


Table 10 - 2018-2021 Citywide Level-1 Pointing Firearm Compared to Level-1 Use of Force at the Incident Level

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Net Percentage Point Change 2018-2021
Level-1 Firearm Point	75%	79%	69%	46%	-29
Level-1 Other	25%	21%	31%	54%	29

As referenced earlier, “Level-1 Firearm Point” is a Level-1 use of force where the only force type was a firearm point. In contrast, a “Level 1 Other” includes all Level-1s that involve any force type that may or may not include a firearm point.

Table 11 - 2018-2021 Force Levels at the Incident Level by District

Force Level	Level-1 Other				Level-1 Firearm Point				Level-2				Level-3				Total				Difference (number)			Difference (percentage)		
	'18	'19	'20	'21	'18	'19	'20	'21	'18	'19	'20	'21	'18	'19	'20	'21	'18	'19	'20	'21	18-19	19-20	20-21	18-19	19-20	20-21
District 1	9	7	7	9	22	18	11	3	3	25	15	8	0	2	1	2	34	52	34	22	+18	-18	-12	+53%	-35%	-35%
District 2	9	4	3	7	43	40	29	11	19	25	31	23	6	3	8	1	77	72	71	42	-5	-1	-29	-8%	-1%	-40%
District 3	20	11	12	14	19	29	11	14	25	36	20	23	5	3	5	5	69	79	48	56	+10	-31	+8	+14%	-39%	+16%
District 4	6	10	5	5	44	32	28	9	20	12	21	19	1	3	4	1	71	57	58	34	-14	+1	-24	-20%	+2%	-41%
District 5	14	9	16	17	42	32	15	7	25	33	16	14	1	5	2	1	82	80	49	39	-2	-31	-10	-2%	-39%	-20%
Outside City	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	+1	-3	+1	+50%	-100%	+100%
Total	58	41	43	52	171	153	94	44	93	133	103	88	13	16	20	10	335	343	260	194	+8	-83	-66	+2%	-24%	-25%

Table 11 provides an in-depth look at the use of force levels across districts from 2018 to 2021. While Level-1 Other incidents decreased in 2019 from the 2018 high of 58, subsequent years have seen the number of incidents increase from the 2019 total. After a slight decline in 2019, the number of Level-1 Firearm Point use of force dropped dramatically in both 2020 and 2021. Not only has the number of Level-1 incidents decreased consistently between 2018 and 2021, in terms of all use of force incidents, Level-1s make up an ever-decreasing percentage of them.

After a considerable bump up in numbers in 2019, the number of Level-2 use of force incidents decreased consistently in subsequent years. However, in terms of all use of force incidents, Level-2s have comprised an increasing percentage across all four reporting years.

These data trends have been discussed at monthly CDP data meetings and continue to be investigated.

After steady increases between 2018 and 2020, the number of Level-3 incidents dropped to its lowest total ever in 2021 (10 incidents). However, as noted earlier, the number of Level-3 incidents in any given year is substantially lower than the counts of Level-1s and Level-2s. Establishing a consistent trend will require more data.

The greatest yearly increases and decreases in use of force incidents are highlighted in Table 11 in bold and underlined. text While all five Districts ended 2021 with fewer use of force incidents than in the 2018 baseline year, District 3 was the only one to see an increase in incidents from 2020 to 2021. A review of case data revealed that a group of incidents in District 3 were concentrated in areas where there were large gatherings of people. While it may be posited that the Covid-19 pandemic had an impact on 2020 and 2021 figures, it cannot be determined at this point.

The highest yearly use of force totals for each reporting year are highlighted in bold and underlined in Table 11. District 3 had the highest yearly Level-1 Other totals for two of the four reporting years, and the highest yearly Level 2 totals for three of the four reporting years. District 2 had the two of the four highest yearly totals for Level-1 Firearm Point, Level-2, and Level-3 use of force incidents. While District 5 posted the highest use of force totals, regardless of level, for both 2018 and 2019, District 5 totals declined substantially to 49 in 2020 and 39 in 2021.

Table 12 - 2018-2021 Force Types across Force Levels at Incident Level

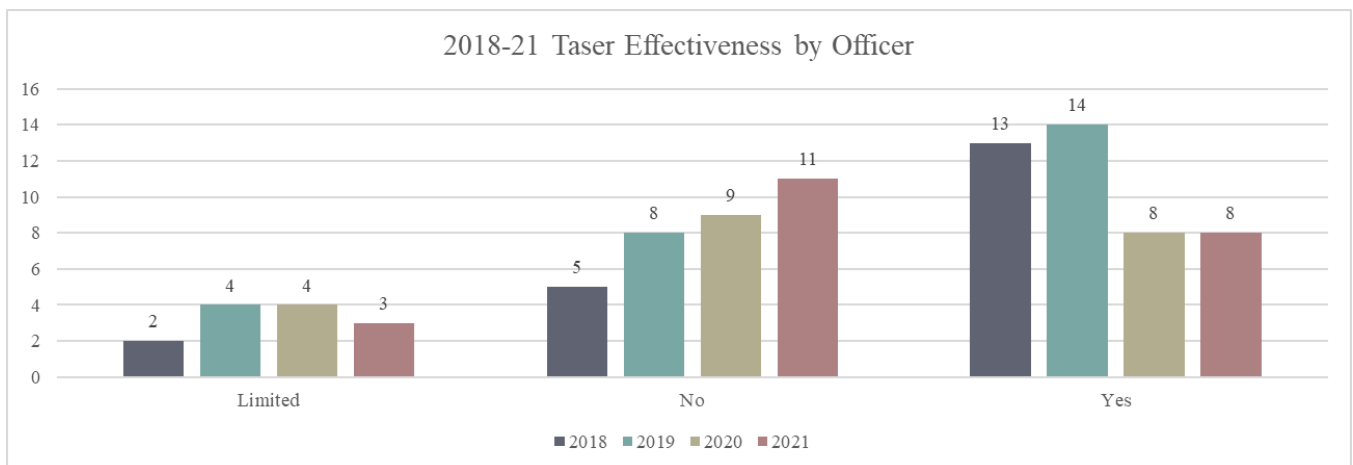
Force Type	Level-1 Firearm Point				Level-1 Other				Level-2				Level-3				Total			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
ASP Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Balance Displacement	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	8
Baton-ASP-Impact	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Baton-Straight-Pressure Point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Beanbag Shotgun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Bicycle-Push	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Body Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	12	12	0	1	1	0	0	1	15	13
Body Weight	0	0	0	0	17	<u>22</u>	16	12	<u>42</u>	<u>61</u>	42	<u>26</u>	5	2	5	0	64	85	63	38
Chemical Agent-OC Spray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	3	1
Chemical Agent-Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Control Hold-Restraint	0	0	0	0	<u>29</u>	20	15	<u>16</u>	34	54	32	25	5	2	3	0	68	76	50	41
Control Hold-Takedown	1	0	0	0	10	3	0	1	25	53	27	19	4	0	3	<u>2</u>	40	56	30	22
FIT-Canine Bite	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
FIT-Firearm-Pistol-Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	<u>5</u>	5	<u>2</u>	2	5	5	2
FIT-Firearm-Rifle-Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
FIT-Level 2-Handcuffed Subject	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	<u>2</u>	0	0	3	3
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	4	2	0
Feet/Leg Sweep	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	15	14	3	1	2	1	1	10	17	15	5
Firearm-Pistol-Point	<u>166</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>40</u>	1	3	11	<u>16</u>	14	8	6	13	1	<u>5</u>	1	1	<u>182</u>	<u>163</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>70</u>
Firearm-Rifle-Point	6	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	5	4	1
Firearm-Shotgun-Point	3	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	3	0
Firearm-Shotgun-Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Head Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Joint Manipulation	0	0	0	0	16	16	13	14	18	38	25	23	2	2	1	0	36	56	39	37
Leg Restraint	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	1	7	8	7	1	1	0	0	0	12	12	10	2
Open Hand Strike	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2
Pepperball-Saturation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pressure Point	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	5
Pull	0	0	0	0	27	17	<u>19</u>	14	35	51	34	<u>26</u>	<u>6</u>	4	3	1	68	72	56	41
Punch/Elbow	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	7	5	2	1
Punching	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1
Push	0	0	0	0	18	15	15	8	13	19	20	12	<u>6</u>	2	5	1	37	36	40	21
Shield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Striking	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Striking Muscle Groups	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tackling/Takedown	0	0	0	0	6	3	1	0	32	53	<u>43</u>	25	<u>6</u>	2	<u>7</u>	0	44	58	51	25
Taser	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	14	21	18	13	3	2	1	<u>2</u>	17	23	20	16
Verbal/Physical Gestures	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8
Total	175	160	99	41	131	105	102	96	256	393	300	219	47	33	44	17	610	691	546	373

Table 11 displays force level across districts at the incident level. By comparison, the data presented in Table 12 includes all force types used at the incident level by each involved officer. Therefore, the totals in Table 12 are higher than those in Table 9, because Table 9 accounts for the single highest level of force used at the incident level. For example, a single use of force incident involving 2 officers, “1” who pointed their firearm and “1” who used a “punch/elbow” would result in a total of “1” Level-2 in Table 9 and “1” firearm point at a level-1 firearm and “1” punch/elbow at a level-2 in Table 12.

Table 12 displays force types across force levels. A single incident may include multiple types of force, therefore the total will not equal the number of officer entries. Across all four years of the report, the most common force types included firearm pistol point (firearm point), bodyweight, control hold-restraint, pull, and tackling/takedown.

Figure 10 represents Taser effectiveness at the officer entry level. In 2018, 20 officers used a Taser (in 17 incidents) and 65 percent indicated that the method was effective. In 2019, 25 officers used a Taser (in 23 incidents) and 52 percent indicated it was effective. In 2020, 21 officers used a Taser (in 20 incidents) and 52 percent indicated it was effective. In 2021, 22 officers used a Taser (in 20 incidents) and 43 percent indicated it was effective. The number and percentage of officers indicating that the method was not effective has increased steadily over the past four years. The “Limited” response represents incidents in which a Taser does not make full contact on the subject or does not impact the subject. CDP training section members stated the most common reasons that a Taser may be ineffective include no contact, bulky clothing, and/or a Taser striking a personal item such as a cell phone or a belt.

Figure 10 - 2018-2021 Taser Effectiveness at the Officer Entry Level



*A single officer in 2019 selected both “yes” and “limited.”

Table 13 - 2018-2021 Incidents Involving Use of Deadly Force Information²

Case	Number of Involved Officer(s)	Number of Involved Subject(s)	Shots Fired	Hits	Was the subject armed?	Did the subject fire a weapon?
2018-01	1	1	2	2	No	N/A
2018-02	1	2	9	0	Yes	Yes
2019-01	4	1	Outside Agency*	Outside Agency*	Yes	Yes
2019-02	1	1	3	0	No-vehicle used as a weapon	N/A
2019-03	1	1	4	1	Yes	Yes
2019-04	1	1	4	0	Yes	No
2019-05	1	1	Outside Agency*	Outside Agency*	Yes	No
2019-06	1	1	2	0	Yes	No
2020-01	1	2	5	1	Yes-1 subject was armed	No
2020-02	1	2-1 suspect and 1 victim	1	0	Yes	Yes-suspect struck victim and fired weapon at officer
2020-03	2	1	2	0	Yes	Yes
2020-04	4	1	28	0	Yes	No
2020-05	1	1	14 -CDP officer fired 2 shots	1-Subject hit by officer from another agency	Yes	No
2021-01	1	1	4	4	Yes	No
2021-02	1	1	1	1	Yes	No
2021-03	1	1	3	3	Yes	No
2021-04	2	1	15+	6	Yes	Yes
2021-05	1	1	2	0	Yes	Yes

Table 13 provides background information regarding use of deadly force incidents. In 2018, there were 2 use of deadly force incidents, in 2019 there were 6 of these incidents, and in 2020 and in 2021 there were 5 of these incidents. The subject was armed in 1 of 2

² Settlement Agreement paragraph 259. I

incidents in 2018, 5 of the 6 incidents in 2019, and all 5 incidents in both 2020 and 2021. In 2018, the single armed subject fired a weapon, in 2019, 2020, and 2021, 2 out of the 5 armed subjects fired a weapon.

Beginning in 2018, officers began utilizing subject resistance levels and types (see Appendix I for definitions). Table 14 displays subject resistance levels. CDP also added a “No Resistance” category. As seen in Table 14, across all four years of the report, the most common resistance level was active resistance. It is worth noting that while the percent of no resistance steadily declined by 13 percentage points in the past four years, subjects engaging in aggressive physical resistance increased by 13 percentage points. Subjects engaging in any level of resistance has become a more common occurrence since 2018.

Table 14 - 2018-2021 Subject Resistance Levels

Resistance Level	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No Resistance	157	25%	101	15%	81	16%	42	12%
Passive Resistance	37	6%	45	7%	32	6%	20	6%
Active Resistance	<u>314</u>	<u>50%</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>56%</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>53%</u>	<u>169</u>	<u>47%</u>
Aggressive Physical Resistance	123	19%	145	22%	123	25%	113	32%
Missing data	1	0%	0	0%	1	0%	14	4%
Total	632	100%	665	100%	500	100%	358	100%

Table 15 displays subject resistance types. Across all four years, the most common resistance types include fleeing, resist handcuffing, pull, resist restraint/hold, tensing muscles, attempt escape, and break free from a control hold.

Table 15 - 2018-2021 Subject Resistance Types

Resistance Type	2018	2019	2020	2021
Attempt to Disarm Member	3	2	3	3
Attempt to Harm Another	11	13	12	16
Attempt to Harm Officer	39	52	38	41
Attempt Escape	57	69	62	69
Attempt Suicide	6	3	3	2
Biting	8	16	12	11
Blunt Object Brandish	5	2	1	1
Blunt Object Use	2	0	0	1
Bodily Fluid-Threat	1	4	7	2
Bodily Fluid-Use	2	10	13	5
Bodyweight	31	43	41	42
Break Free Control Hold	50	55	47	41
Chemical Agent	1	0	0	0
Control Hold-Restraint	7	2	3	6
Control Hold-Takedown	3	2	0	7
Cues of Imminent Attack	33	27	24	19
Dangerous Ordinance	5	4	3	3
Dead Weight	38	36	37	38
Destroying Evidence	3	5	4	1
Disarming Member	0	3	0	0
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	19	30	24	21
Feet/Leg Sweep	1	1	3	0
Fire	1	0	0	0
Fleeing	<u>121</u>	<u>136</u>	92	<u>85</u>
Harming Self	4	8	2	5
Hiding from detection	32	44	26	27
No Physical Resistance	24	18	38	51
Open Hand Strike	2	4	2	4
Passive Noncompliance	35	38	27	0
Pull	60	94	65	68
Punch/Elbow	16	23	7	20
Push	31	52	35	40
Resist Handcuffing	85	124	<u>99</u>	<u>85</u>
Resist Restraint/Hold	44	57	62	63
Strangle/Asphyxiation	0	0	1	0
Tensing Muscles	78	96	76	74
Weapon-Canine	0	0	1	0
Weapon-Edge Brandish	6	2	3	5
Weapon-Edge Use	2	0	2	1
Weapon-Edge Fire	0	0	0	0
Weapon-Firearm Fire	6	5	5	4
Weapon-Firearm Impact	1	0	1	0
Weapon-Firearm Point	13	8	7	3
Weapon-Taser/Stun Gun	0	1	0	0
Wrestling	20	28	9	11
Total	906	1,117	900	875

Table 16 - 2018-2021 Subject Resistance Levels Compared with Officer Force Levels

Resistance Level	Force Level																			
	Level-1 Firearm Point				Level-1 Other				Level-2				Level-3				Total			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
0-No Resistance	<u>157</u>	97	<u>79</u>	<u>33</u>	0	1	2	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	101	81	42
Level-1 Passive Resistance	29	41	28	14	5	2	2	4	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	0	37	45	32	20
Level-2 Active Resistance	98	<u>129</u>	67	31	<u>113</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>70</u>	9	8	11	0	<u>314</u>	<u>374</u>	<u>263</u>	<u>166</u>
Level-3 Aggressive Physical Resistance	36	21	7	4	27	31	27	30	47	77	66	67	<u>13</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>12</u>	123	145	123	113
Missing Data	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	14
Total	320	288	182	88	145	130	112	113	143	222	172	139	24	25	34	12	632	665	500	355

Table 16 compares officer force level to subject resistance level. Among Level-1 Firearm Point incidents, “No Resistance” accounts for the highest single category in three of the four reporting years. However, when viewed altogether, passive, active, and aggressive physical resistance account for a higher total. Among Level-1 Other incidents, at minimum 84 percent (sum of Level-2 and Level-3 resistance for each year, divided by the grand total resistance number for that year) subject’s exhibited greater resistance levels than officer force level. Among Level-2, at minimum 98 percent (sum of Level-2 and Level-3 resistance for each year, divided by grand total resistance number for that year) of subject’s exhibited resistance levels that were equal to or greater than officer force level. Among level-3, subject resistance levels were at aggressive physical resistance (equal to force level) followed by active resistance. In other words, the overall force level used by officers was either lower than the resistance level used by subjects (Level-1 other) or equal to the resistance level (Level-2 and Level-3). These patterns have remained constant since 2018.

Use of Force - Service Rendered

Service type represents the initial type of service for an incident. As seen in Table 17 below, most use of force incidents stemmed from a call for service. In 2018, 60 percent, in 2019, 68 percent, in 2020, 67 percent, and in 2021 57 percent, of all use of force incidents began with a call for service. In other words, most use of force incidents are reactive, wherein Cleveland police officers responded to a call for service. Other prevalent service type categories are officer observations of traffic and non-traffic stops.

Table 17 - 2018-2021 Service Type at the Incident Level

Service Type	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Booking	3	1%	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Call for Service	<u>221</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>251</u>	<u>68%</u>	<u>181</u>	<u>67%</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>58%</u>
District/Unit Assignment	27	7%	14	4%	14	5%	15	7%
Investigation-Detective	12	3%	7	2%	10	4%	12	6%
Observe/Non-Traffic Stop	31	8%	29	8%	18	7%	20	9%
Observe/Traffic Stop	51	14%	39	11%	28	10%	22	10%
Off Duty	3	1%	3	1%	3	1%	6	3%
Secondary Employment	13	4%	16	4%	5	2%	10	5%
Warrant Service	7	2%	7	2%	9	3%	4	2%
Total	368		367		269		211	

* Service type is measured at the incident level. There may be multiple service types in a single use of force incident. Therefore, the total may be greater than the number of use of force incidents.

Table 18 - 2018-2021 Top 3 Call Types among Use of Force Incidents by Force Level

Year	Call Type	Rank	Level-1 Firearm Point	Level-1 Other	Level-2	Level-3	Total
2018	Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	1	9	10	7	1	27
2018	Person Threatening with a Weapon	1	22	1	4	0	27
2018	Assist Police/Fire/EMS/Aux Non-Emergency	2	10	5	8	0	23
2018	Traffic Stop	2	11	4	8	0	23
2018	Shots Fired	3	17	0	2	0	19
2019	Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	1	8	10	19	2	39
2019	Traffic Stop	2	11	4	10	0	25
2019	Person Threatening with a Weapon	3	10	0	11	2	23
2019	Shots Fired	3	19	0	2	2	23
2020	Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	1	8	5	21	3	37
2020	Person Threatening with a Weapon	2	12	5	8	2	27
2020	Shots Fired	3	17	2	3	1	23
2021	Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	1	6	8	9	0	23
2021	Traffic Stop	2	4	4	9	0	17
2021	Person Threatening with a Weapon	3	7	1	6	0	14

Table 18 displays the top 3 call types among use of force incidents. Generally across all four years, the top call types among use of force incidents consistently included domestic violence, person threatening with a weapon, traffic stop, and shots fired. Upon further examination use of force incidents that stemmed from a “domestic violence” call resulted in the following top three charges; ORC-offense against family, resisting arrest, and assault on a police officer. Additionally, among use of force incidents that started off as “traffic stop”, the top 3 charges were resisting arrest, ORC-weapons offense, and ORC-drug offense. The data in this report is

shared with the Training Section staff for use in developing training scenarios based on the most common use of force incidents encountered by CDP officers.

Table 19 through Table 23, show the most common call types among use of force incidents across districts. It is noteworthy to mention that the call type totals are comparatively low and it is difficult to draw conclusions based on the numbers.

Not surprisingly, the most common call types among citywide use of force incidents overlap across districts. Once disaggregated by district, several differences exist, however. For instance, “Robbery in progress” made the list in Districts 1, 3 and 4. Also, “Place entered-Suspect on Scene” is on the list across Districts 1, 2, 4, and 5.

Table 19 - 2018-2021 Top Call Types for District 1

Call Type	Total	Rank
<u>2018</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	5	1
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	2	2
Felony Assault-Suspect on Scene/In Area	2	2
Person Carrying Weapon	2	2
Suicide Threats	2	2
Person Threatening with Weapon	2	2
Arrest (Officer Initiated)	2	2
<u>2019</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6	1
Shots Fired	4	2
Person Threatening with Weapon	3	3
Robbery in progress	3	3
Place entered-suspect on scene	3	3
<u>2020</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	7	1
Person Threatening with Weapon	3	2
Place entered-suspect on scene	2	3
Robbery in progress	2	3
Arrest (Officer Initiated)	2	3
Trouble-unknown cause	2	3
Traffic Stop	2	3
<u>2021</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	4	1
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	3	2
Traffic Stop	3	2
Suspicious Activity	2	3

Table 20 - 2018-2021 Top Call Types for District 2

Call Type	Total	Rank
<u>2018</u>		
Person Threatening with Weapon	9	1
Traffic Stop	7	2
Shots fired	5	3
<u>2019</u>		
Property Crime-Suspect on Scene	7	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6	2
Traffic Stop	6	2
Person Threatening with a Weapon	5	3
Place entered-suspect on scene	5	3
<u>2020</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	9	1
Person Threatening with Weapon	7	2
Trouble-unknown cause	6	3
<u>2021</u>		
Person Threatening with a Weapon	6	1
Traffic Stop	5	2
Police/EMS/Fire/Auxiliary in Trouble	3	3
Property Crime-Suspect on Scene	3	3
Arrest (Officer Initiated)	3	3

Table 21 - 2018-2021 Top Call Types for *District 3*

Call Type	Total	Rank
<u>2018</u>		
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	8	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	5	2
Property Crime-Suspect on Scene	4	3
Felony Assault-Suspect on Scene/In Area	4	3
Robbery in progress	4	3
<u>2019</u>		
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	8	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	8	1
Robbery in progress	7	2
Traffic Stop	5	3
Shots Fired	5	3
<u>2020</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	7	1
Shots Fired	5	2
Person Threatening with Weapon	4	3
<u>2021</u>		
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	6	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	5	2
Traffic Stop	4	3

Table 22 - 2018-2021 Top Call Types for *District 4*

Call Type	Total	Rank
<u>2018</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6	1
Traffic Stop	6	1
Shots Fired	6	1
Person Threatening with a Weapon	5	2
Chase/Pursuit	4	3
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	4	3
Place entered-suspect on scene	4	3
Felony Assault-Suspect on Scene/In Area	4	3
<u>2019</u>		
Traffic Stop	8	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	7	2
Felony Arrest	7	2
Robbery in progress	5	3
<u>2020</u>		
Traffic Stop	8	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	8	1
Person Threatening with a Weapon	7	2
Assault-Suspect on Scene/In Area	5	3
<u>2021</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6	1
Person Threatening with a Weapon	4	2
Assault-Suspect on Scene/In Area	3	3
Traffic Stop	3	3

Table 23 - 2018-2021 Top Call Types for District 5

Call Type	Total	Rank
<u>2018</u>		
Person Threatening with a Weapon	8	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	8	1
Traffic Stop	7	2
Shots fired	7	2
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	5	3
Trouble-Unknown Cause	5	3
<u>2019</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	12	1
Person Threatening with a Weapon	9	2
Shots Fired	8	3
<u>2020</u>		
Shots Fired	9	1
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6	2
Person Threatening with a Weapon	6	2
Trouble-Unknown Cause	3	3
Grand Theft Motor Vehicle In Progress-Just Occurred	3	3
<u>2021</u>		
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	7	1
Felony Assault-Suspect on Scene/In Area	3	2
Shots Fired	3	2
Non-Fatal Accident- Hazardous	2	3
Place Entered – Suspect On-scene/In Area	2	3
Detail Assignment (Officer Initiated)	2	3
Checking Subject	2	3
Traffic Stop	2	3

Subject Characteristics³

The American Community Survey through the U.S. Census estimates Cleveland's population at approximately 381,009 residents (July 2019 estimates). This was a one-year estimate as opposed to a five-year estimate, which may result in reduced validity. Females comprise 51.9 percent of the Cleveland population. Black or African American individuals make up 48.8 percent of the population, Whites make up 40.0 percent, and 4.4 percent of individuals identify as two or more races. The Hispanic population is estimated at 11.9 percent. Seventy-eight percent of the population is older than 18 years of age (American Community Survey).

The following section provides demographic information for subjects involved in use of force incidents including sex, race/ethnicity, and age.

Most use of force incidents involved one subject, however there were several incidents that involved multiple subjects. Across all four years of the report, 90% of incidents or greater involved a single subject. Altogether, in 2018, 380 subjects were involved in 335 use of force incidents, while in 2019, 374 subjects were involved in 343 use of force incidents. In 2020, 291 subjects were involved in 260 use of force incidents, while in 2021, 217 subjects were involved in 194 incidents. As a result, the total number of subjects is higher than the number of use of force incidents.

As seen in Table 24, use of force incidents mostly involved males. From 2018 to 2021, nearly nine out of every ten use of force incidents involve male subjects.

³ Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.c

Table 24 - 2018-2021 Subject Sex

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Female	42	11%	45	11%	30	10%	26	12%
Male	<u>338</u>	<u>89%</u>	<u>331</u>	<u>89%</u>	<u>261</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>88%</u>
Total	380		374		291		213	

Due to past restrictions in the data collection system, Hispanic appeared as an option under the race variable⁴. The Cleveland Division of Police recognizes the term Hispanic as a description of ethnicity rather than race and until the issue was addressed, it was decided not to exclude any group due to this error and rather analyze and report the data as collected. Officer race/ethnicity was measured in the same way, therefore the same limitations applied in past reports. Beginning in 2021, ethnicity was collected in its own field for both officers and subjects. If either a subject or officer had “Hispanic” listed in his or her ethnicity field they were counted as Hispanic. Otherwise, the officer or subject were counted based on the value in his or her race field.

When it comes to race/ethnicity, the data for the first three years of the report were similar. Use of force incidents most likely involved Blacks, followed by Whites, and then Hispanics. Except for Black subjects and White subjects, percentages were consistent all four years. The percentage of Black subjects saw a nine-percentage point decrease between 2018 and 2021, while the percentage of White subjects increased by seven percentage points over the same time.

⁴ Hispanic was included in the race drop down menu for both subjects and officers. However, the ethnicity drop down menu was only available among subjects. Therefore, if Hispanic was removed from the race drop down selection for subjects, it would also have to be removed for officers, which would remove Hispanic as an option for officers entirely. In order to include Hispanic officers, CDP decided to keep Hispanic under the race selection for reporting years 2018-2020.

Table 25 - 2018-2021 Subject Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Asian	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0%	1	0%
Black	<u>302</u>	<u>79%</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>76%</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>70%</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>70%</u>
Hispanic	18	5%	22	6%	20	7%	4	2%
Other	4	1%	2	1%	1	0%	14	7%
White	50	13%	63	17%	62	21%	42	20%
Missing Data	5	1%	2	1%	4	1%	2	1%
Total	380		374		291		213	

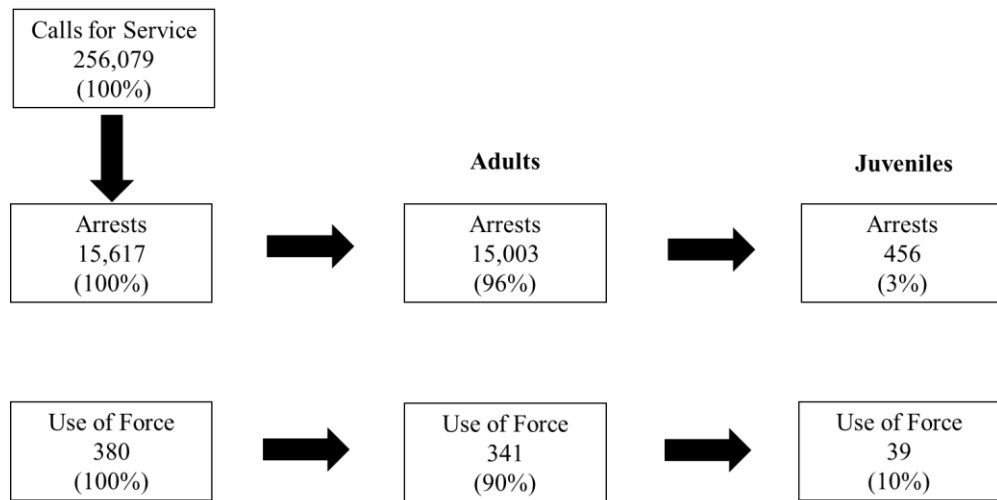
As seen in Table 26, across all four years, subjects were most likely between the ages of 18 and 29 years old. However, subjects in this age group decreased by six percentage points between 2018 and 2021. Subjects in the 30-39 age group increased by five percentage points over the same period of time. Those over 50 years old made up the smallest age group among subjects of use of force across all four years. Juveniles made up between 7 and 10 percent of subjects involved in use of force incidents across all four years.

Table 26 - 2018-2021 Subject Age Group

Age Group	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Under 18	39	10%	28	7%	22	8%	22	10%
18-29	<u>162</u>	<u>43%</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>44%</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>41%</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>37%</u>
30-39	91	24%	99	26%	70	24%	62	29%
40-49	43	11%	48	13%	43	15%	25	12%
50+	26	7%	14	4%	18	6%	17	8%
Missing data	19	5%	21	6%	18	6%	8	4%
Total	380		374		291		213	

Note: 2018 and 2019 data were updated after it was discovered that the formula utilized to calculate subject age rounded the number up across a small number of the total. This resulted in underreporting the number of juvenile subjects.

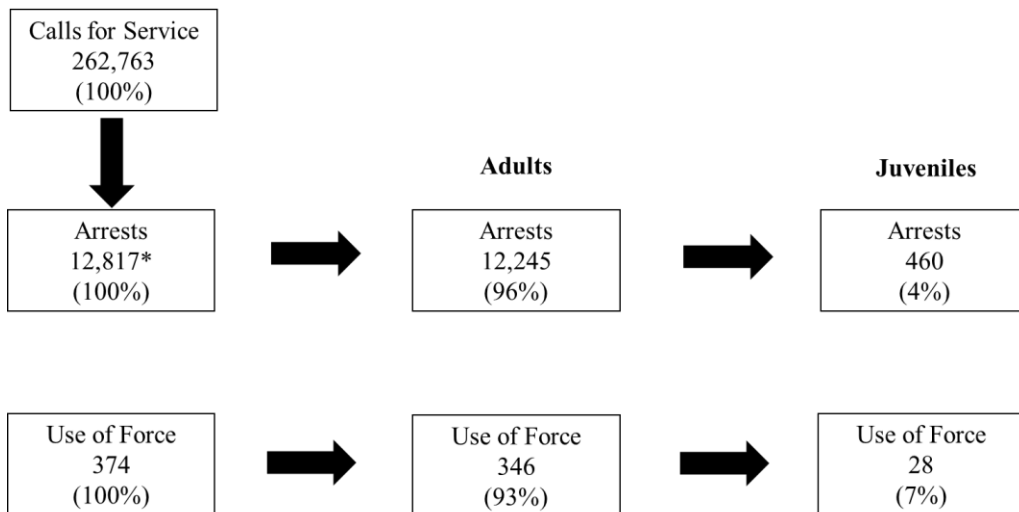
Figure 11 - 2018 Citywide Arrest and Use of Force Totals among Adults and Juveniles



Juvenile is defined as any individual under 18 years of age.

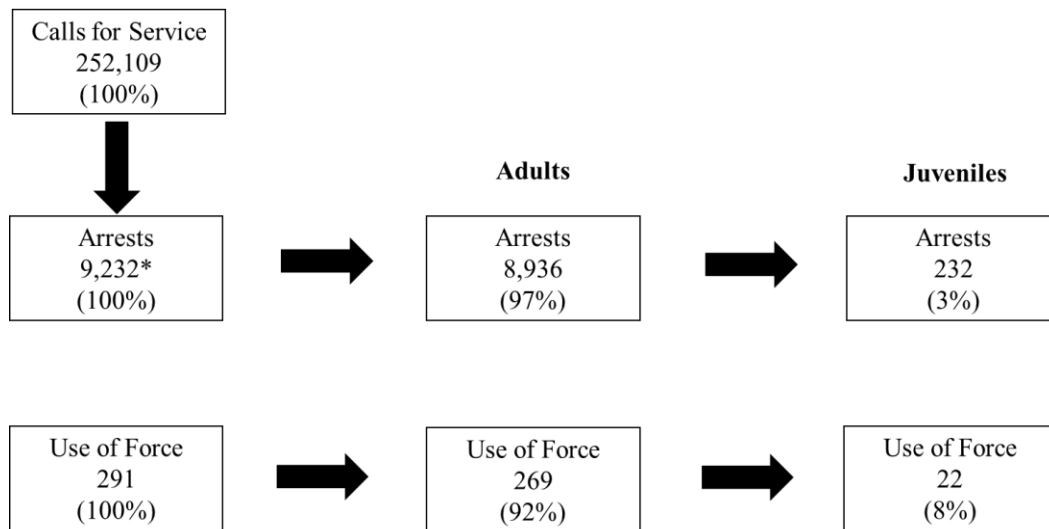
*158 of 15,617 individuals arrested were missing the date of birth.

Figure 12 - 2019 Citywide Arrest and Use of Force Totals among Adults and Juveniles



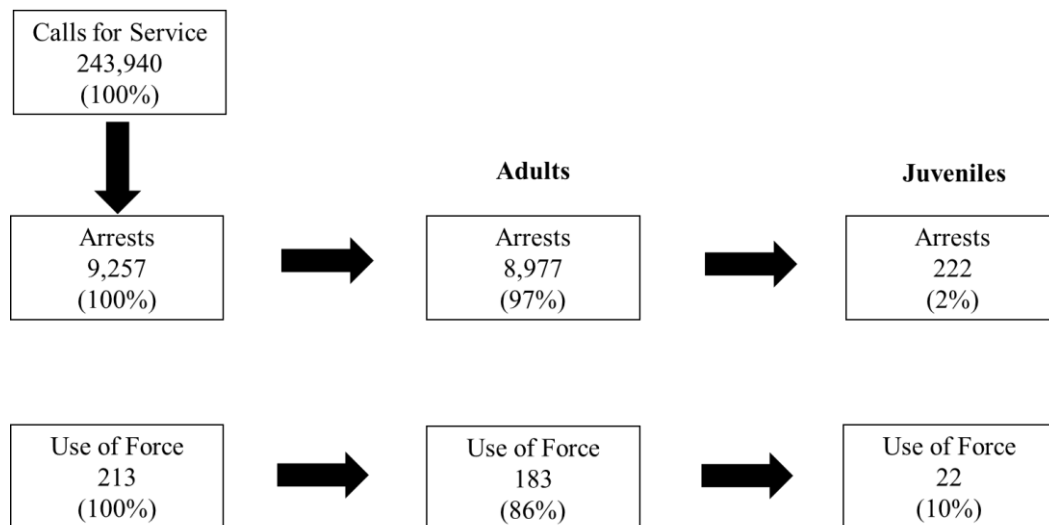
*112 of 12,817 individuals arrested were missing the date of birth.

Figure 13 - 2020 Citywide Arrest and Use of Force Totals among Adults and Juveniles



*64 of 9,232 individuals arrested were missing the date of birth.

Figure 14 - 2021 Citywide Arrest and Use of Force Totals among Adults and Juveniles



*58 of 9,257 individuals arrested were missing the date of birth.

Figures 11 through 14 provide citywide numbers for calls for service, total arrests, and use of force incident counts by adults and juveniles. Across the three years, 96 to 97 percent of the total arrests made involved adults and 3 to 4 percent involved juveniles. From 2018 to 2020, adults consistently made up 90 to 93 percent of all subjects involved in use of force incidents and juveniles made up 7 to 10 percent.

Table 27 - 2018-2021 Whether Subject was Armed

Subject Armed	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	<u>199</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>227</u>	<u>61%</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>63%</u>
Yes	67	18%	50	13%	59	20%	59	28%
Unknown	48	13%	42	11%	23	8%	13	6%
Multiple Responses	66	17%	55	15%	34	12%	7	3%
Total	380	100%	374	100%	291	100%	213	100%

Table 27 displays whether the subject was armed during all use of force incidents. It is important to mention that for the first three years of the report, 20 to 30 percent of the data regarding whether the subject was armed was either classified as “unknown” or contained “multiple responses”, which refers to a single incident involving multiple officers who selected different responses. For example, a single incident with 2 officers, in which officer A selects “No” and officer B selects “Unknown” for whether subject was armed is considered “multiple responses”. CDP staff worked to improve data collection methods on this measure. Quality assurance efforts are ongoing for all CDP data systems and will be expanded in 2022. As seen in Table 27, the percentages of “unknown” and “multiple responses” have consistently declined and now make up less than 10% of all responses.

In 2018, 52 percent of subjects were not armed and 18 percent were armed. In 2019, 61 percent of subjects were not armed and 13 percent were armed. In 2020, 60 percent of subjects were not armed while 20 percent were armed. Continuing the trend of an increasing percentage of armed subjects, 28% of subjects were armed in 2021.

Table 28 - 2018-2021 Whether Subject was Arrested

Subject Arrested	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	84	22%	77	21%	72	25%	59	28%
Yes	<u>295</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>79%</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>72%</u>
Multiple Responses	1	0%	0	0%	2	1%	0	0%
Total	380	100%	374	100%	291	100%	213	100%

As seen in Table 28, most subjects involved in use of force incidents were arrested, though the number and percentage has declined consistently over the past four years. From 2018 to 2021, approximately 3 out of every 4 subjects were arrested. Upon closer examination of incidents where the subject was not arrested, not one pattern was observed. Several incidents involved subjects who either fled and/or were experiencing behavioral crisis events and subsequently taken to the hospital instead of being placed under arrest.

In 2021, the Data Team collaborated with CDP stakeholders to develop and implement discrepancy reports aimed at reducing the number of multiple responses for the same subject. Moving forward, additional discrepancy reports will be developed and implemented.

Subject Charges

Table 29 provides information regarding all charges against subjects in use of force incidents. In 2018, subjects involved in use of force incidents were charged with “Resisting Arrest”, “City Misdemeanors”, and “Weapons Offenses”. In 2019, the most common charges against subjects involved in use of force incidents were “Resisting Arrest”, “Miscellaneous Offense”, and “Assault”. In 2020, the top charges were “Resisting Arrest”, “Weapons Offenses”, “Miscellaneous Offense”, and “Assault on Police Officer”. In the most recent year, the top charges included “Resisting Arrest”, “Weapons Offenses”, “Assault on Police Officer”, and “ORC-Assault”. In 2018, there were no charges filed against 8 percent of subjects (31 out of 380). In 2019, there were no charges filed against 11 percent of subjects (41 out of 374). In 2020, there were no charges filed against 18 percent of subjects (54 out of 291). For the most recent year, there were no charges filed against 15 percent of subjects (34 out of 213). A closer examination regarding use of force incidents resulting in “no charges” involved a variety of unique circumstances, the most notable involved fleeing subjects. Overall, there were no discernible patterns among the incidents.

Table 29 - 2018-2021 Subject Charges

Subject Charge	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assault on Police Officer	35	49	51	50
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 4 (Traffic)	22	21	12	15
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 6 (City Misdemeanor)	64	56	38	25
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-CDP	29	28	25	18
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-MH	2	3	2	1
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-Probate Warrant	1	4	1	4
ORC-Assault	55	57	46	34
ORC-Arson Related Offense	2	0	6	0
ORC-Burglary	19	25	21	8
ORC-Corrupt Activity	1	1	0	0
ORC-Drug Offense	42	39	21	29
ORC-Fraud	1	0	0	0
ORC-Gambling	1	0	0	0
ORC-Homicide	2	3	1	2
ORC-Kidnapping	13	7	3	7
ORC-Miscellaneous Offense	48	64	51	31
ORC-Offense Against Justice	18	18	19	3
ORC-Offense Against Public Peace	17	20	14	6
ORC-Offense Against the Family	44	42	45	24
ORC-Robbery	41	41	10	15
ORC-Sex Offense	3	3	0	1
ORC-Theft	22	27	20	11
ORC-Title 45 (State Traffic)	4	3	0	1
ORC-Trespass	10	9	8	7
ORC-Weapons Offense	63	52	59	50
Obstructing Official Business	22	32	28	24
Resisting Arrest	99	114	95	74
Warrant-Felony	22	18	21	27
Warrant-Misdemeanor	12	10	5	4
No Charges	31	41	54	34
Total	745	787	656	505

Table 30 displays the officer’s perceived subject assessment at the entry level. The total is greater than the number of officer entries due to more than 1 subject per incident (as previously discussed in Figure 1). Since subject assessment is defined by officer perception it is plausible that a single incident involving multiple officers may contain different subject assessments. As seen in Table 30, most subjects were perceived as “Unimpaired”, followed by “Under Influence-Alcohol”, “Behavioral Crisis Event”, and “Under Influence-Drugs”.

Table 30 - 2018-2021 Officer Perceived Subject Assessment at the Officer Entry Level⁵

Officer Perceived Subject Assessment	2018	2019	2020	2021
Behavioral Crisis Event	82	105	69	57
Known Medical Condition	3	0	4	3
Under Influence-Alcohol	106	172	106	69
Under Influence-Drugs	79	61	66	52
Unimpaired	<u>360</u>	<u>337</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>175</u>
Visible Physical Disability	5	0	0	0
Missing Data	22	12	1	0
Total	657	687	538	356

⁵ Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.g

Table 31 and Table 32 display information regarding subject injury and whether a subject sought medical treatment, respectively. In 2018, 21 percent of subjects were injured while 23 percent were injured in 2019. In 2020, 30 percent of subjects were injured. In keeping with the pattern across the three previous years, 2021 saw an increase in the percentage of subjects injured, though there was a considerable jump to 54 percent.

Beginning in March 2021, the option to report if a subject injury was directly or indirectly related to force was added to the reporting system. However, this option is not a stand-alone field, but rather part of the multi-select subject injury field. Consequently, data regarding injuries being directly and/or indirectly related to force was not consistently recorded. The Data Team is working through how better to report these data. Presently, it cannot be quantified what percent of injuries may or may not be related to force.

In 2018, 30 percent of subjects in use of force incidents sought medical treatment. 2019 saw a considerable increase to 50 percent of subjects. However, that percentage decreased to 41 percent in 2020 and 40 percent in 2021. It should be noted that not all subjects who are injured sought medical treatment. Conversely, not all subjects who sought medical treatment after a use of force incident were injured. These latter situations include instances where the subject is experiencing a behavioral crisis event and/or have a pre-existing condition, among other circumstances.

As an example, a subject sought medical treatment, and it is not recorded if this was directly or indirectly related to a use of force. Only by reading the report narrative is it determined that the subject had a pre-existing condition that required medical treatment. This is not an uncommon scenario and is reflected in the fact that pre-existing injury was the top injury type reported in 2021.

Table 31 - 2018-2021 Subject Injury Status⁶

Subject Injury	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	<u>298</u>	<u>78%</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>77%</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>64%</u>	99	46%
Yes	79	21%	85	23%	88	30%	<u>114</u>	<u>54%</u>
Multiple Responses	3	1%	2	1%	18	6%	0	0%
Total	380	100%	374	100%	291	100%	213	100%

Table 32 - 2018-2021 Whether Subject Sought Medical Treatment

Subject Sought Medical Treatment	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	<u>266</u>	<u>70%</u>	185	49%	<u>166</u>	<u>57%</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>59%</u>
Yes	114	30%	<u>187</u>	<u>50%</u>	118	41%	86	40%
Multiple Responses	0	0%	2	1%	7	2%	1	0%
Total	380	100%	374	100%	291	100%	213	100%

⁶ Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.j

Table 33 provides a description of subject injury. In both 2018 and 2020, the most common condition and injury type (and the second most common in 2019) was “Abrasion”, while “Pre-Existing Injury” was the most common condition and injury type in 2019 and 2021. Across the first three years of the report, “Behavioral Crisis-Confined”, “Pre-Existing Injury”, and “Laceration” were the subject injuries most often selected. For the most recent year, “Pre-Existing Injury”, “Complaint of Pain”, and “Behavioral Crisis-Confined” were most often selected. It is important to mention that several of these categories are not a direct result of the force used in the incident. For example, “Self-Induced”, “Pre-Existing Injury”, “Behavioral Crisis-Confined” and, “Behavioral Crisis-Treated & Released” are all subject injury descriptions that are not directly related to the force used during the incident.

Table 33 - 2018-2021 Subject Condition & Injury Description

Condition and Injury Type	2018	2019	2020	2021
Abrasion	<u>36</u>	32	<u>42</u>	22
Alcohol	N/A	11	8	5
Behavioral Crisis-Confined	23	23	18	14
Behavioral Crisis-Treated & Released	5	20	17	12
Bruise	1	4	5	7
Complaint of Injury	11	20	14	9
Complaint of Pain	10	18	17	28
Dislocation	1	1	0	0
Dog Bite-Puncture	0	1	0	0
Fatal	1	1	1	2
Fracture	1	3	3	0
Gunshot	1	7	6	5
Human Bite	0	0	1	0
Ingested Drugs	3	7	6	2
Laceration	14	15	18	10
Overdose	2	3	1	2
Pre-Existing Injury	11	<u>35</u>	21	<u>30</u>
Puncture	2	3	1	2
Puncture-Taser	11	18	13	9
Respiratory Distress	3	10	3	4
Self-Induced	6	6	4	5
Self-Inflicted	9	9	8	10
Soft Tissue Damage	1	3	2	2
Sprain/Strain/Twist	4	1	2	0
Unconscious	0	1	0	2
Total*	156	252	211	182

N/A were not an option in 2018. Therefore, this category should not be compared to data in 2019 and 2020.

*This is a multi-selection field, therefore multiple condition and injury type(s) may be selected per individual.

Officer Characteristics – Cleveland Division of Police

Table 34 and Table 35 provide CDP Division Wide Officer Demographics by sex and race/ethnicity for the years 2018 through 2021. The Division wide totals are taken from the last week of each year.

Table 34 - 2018-2021 CDP Department Wide Officer Demographics by Sex

Sex	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Female	251	16%	268	16%	261	17%	246	17%
Male	<u>1,351</u>	<u>84%</u>	<u>1,361</u>	<u>84%</u>	<u>1,303</u>	<u>83%</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>83%</u>
Total	1,602	100%	1,629	100%	1,564	100%	1,446	100%

Table 35 - 2018-2021 CDP Department Wide Officer Demographics by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
American Ind	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	0%
Asian	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	9	1%
Black	366	23%	364	22%	351	22%	337	23%
Hispanic	140	9%	147	9%	144	9%	130	9%
Other	22	1%	25	2%	22	1%	9	1%
White	<u>1,074</u>	<u>67%</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>67%</u>	<u>1,047</u>	<u>67%</u>	<u>960</u>	<u>66%</u>
Total	1,602	100%	1,629	100%	1,564	100%	1446	100%

Officer Information⁷

CDP requires every officer involved in a use of force incident to fill out a use of force report. This section provides data at the officer level and therefore the numbers are different than the incident level. Table 36 displays the number of use of force incidents that involve a single officer versus multiple officers. From 2018 to 2021, about half of use of force incidents involve a single officer and half of incidents involved two or more officers.

Figure 15 displays the total number as well as the individual number of officers involved in use of force incidents. For example, in 2018, 368 individual officers make up the total 612 officers involved in use of force incidents. Likewise, in 2019, 392 individual officers make up the total 649 officers involved in use of force incidents. For 2020, 287 individual officers account for 459 officers involved in use of force incidents. For the most recent year, 257 individual officers account for 337 officers.

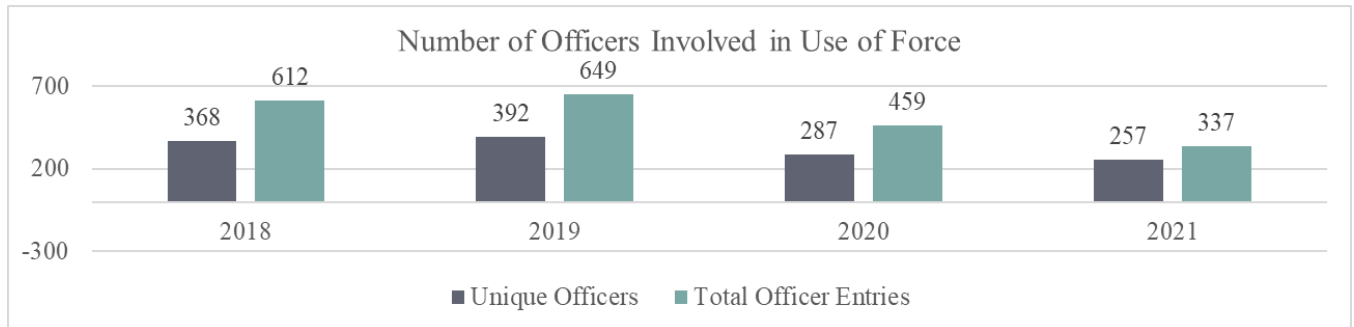
Table 36 - 2018-2021 Number of Use of Force Incidents involving Single vs. Multiple Officers

	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Single Officer	<u>170</u>	<u>51%</u>	165	48%	<u>136</u>	<u>52%</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>53%</u>
Multiple Officers	165	49%	<u>178</u>	<u>52%</u>	124	48%	91	47%
Number of Incidents	335	100%	343	100%	260	100%	194	100%

**As seen in Table 36,
about half of the use of
force incidents
involved a single
officer**

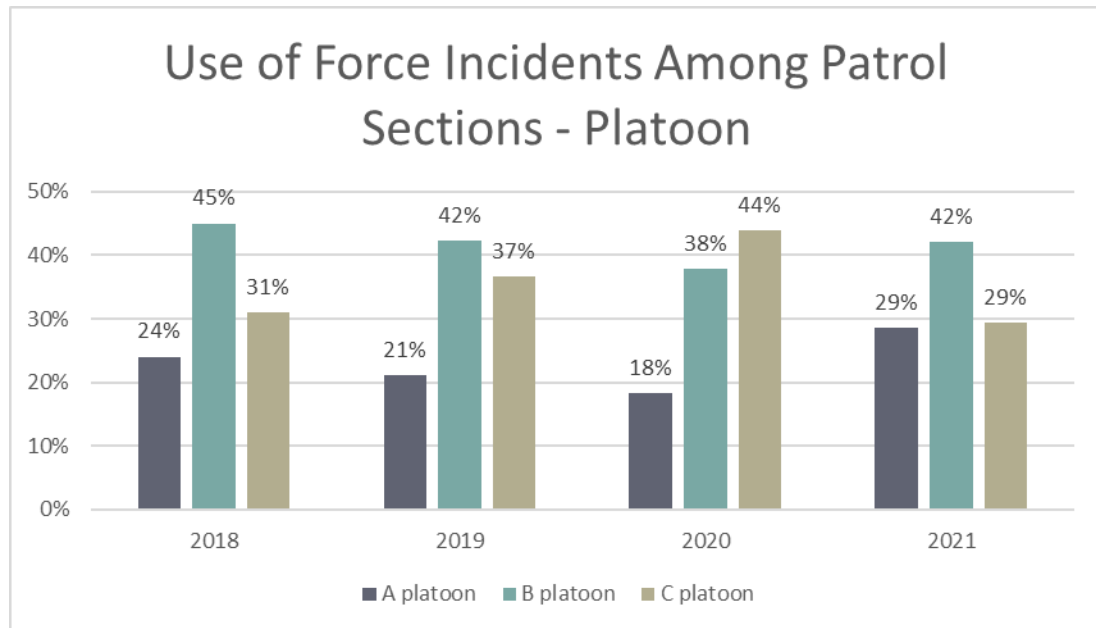
⁷ Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.d

Figure 15 - 2018-2021 Number of Unique Officers among Total Officers involved in Use of Force Entries



Most officers involved in use of force incidents were assigned to the Patrol Section at 85 percent in 2018, 2020, and 2021, and 89% in 2019. There are three assigned shifts in patrol including first shift (0700 to 1500hrs and 0800 to 1600hrs), second shift (1400 to 2400hrs and 1500 to 0100hrs), and third shift (2100 to 0700hrs and 2200 to 0800hrs). As seen in Figure 16, in 2018 use of force incidents among Patrol Officers most often occurred during second shift at 42 percent, followed by third shift at 29 percent, and finally 23 percent occurred during first shift. Similarly, in 2019, most occurred during second shift at 40 percent, followed by third shift at 35 percent, and the least occurred on first shift at 20 percent. Unlike the previous two years, in 2020 the most occurred during the third shift at 43 percent, followed by second shift at 38 percent, and the least occurred during the first shift at 18 percent. In terms of when incidents occurred most often, 2021 saw a return to 2018 and 2019 distributions with second shift having the highest number of incidents. It is noteworthy to mention that the total does not sum up to 100 percent because a small percentage of officers are assigned to specialized units e.g. Vice Unit and Downtown Service Unit fall outside of A, B, and C platoons.

Figure 16 - Use of Force Incidents among Officers Assigned Patrol Sections Platoons



As seen in Table 37, approximately 90 percent of use of force incidents involved male officers across all four years of the report. As far as race/ethnicity, most use of force incidents involved White, followed by Black, and Hispanic officers (Table 38). This is in line with the department wide racial/ethnic makeup (as seen in Table 34).

Table 37 - 2018-2021 Officer Sex

Sex	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Female	48	8%	45	7%	51	11%	34	10%
Male	564	92%	604	93%	408	89%	303	90%
Total	612	100%	649	100%	459	100%	337	100%

Table 38 - 2018-2021 Officer Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Asian	1	0.2%	0	0%	0	0%	4	1%
Black	92	15%	89	14%	83	18%	52	15%
Hispanic	48	8%	42	6%	41	9%	31	9%
Other	13	2%	14	2%	11	2%	4	1%
White	458	75%	504	78%	324	71%	246	73%
Total	612	100%	649	100%	459	100%	337	100%

Table 39 displays officer age beginning with 21, the minimum age of hire for a Cleveland police officer. In 2018, 2020, and 2021, most officers involved in use of force were between 30 and 39 years old followed by the 21 to 29 year old age group. In 2019, most officers involved in use of force were between 21 to 29 and 30 to 39 age groups. The percentage of officers in the 30-39 age group remained consistent across the first three years of the report, increasing in 2021. Among use of force, the percentage of officers in the 21-29 age group continually increased between 2018 and 2020, while the percentage of officers in the 40-49 age group has declined across all four years.

Table 39 - 2018-2021 Officer Age Group

Officer Age Group	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
21-29	177	29%	<u>240</u>	<u>37%</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>41%</u>	130	39%
30-39	<u>226</u>	<u>37%</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>37%</u>	169	37%	<u>136</u>	<u>40%</u>
40-49	145	24%	102	16%	56	12%	28	8%
50+	64	11%	66	10%	48	10%	43	13%
Total	612	100%	649	100%	459	100%	337	100%

Table 40 and Table 41 display officer injury status and whether the officer sought medical treatment. In 2018, 10 percent of officers were injured during a use of force incident and 9 percent sought medical treatment. In 2019, 11 percent of officers were injured and 10 percent sought medical treatment, while in 2020, 7 percent of officers sustained injuries while 10% sought medical treatment for them. The most recent year saw an increase in not only the percentage of officers sustaining injuries in use of force incidents (11 percent), but more of those officers sought medical treatment (14 percent) than in any prior year. A higher percentage of officers sought medical treatment than those injured mostly due to being bitten or exposure to bodily fluids or contagious disease. For example, an officer may have been exposed to bodily fluid (including saliva and blood) and went to the hospital yet indicated no injury.

Table 40 - 2018-2021 Officer Injury Status⁸

Injury	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	<u>550</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>576</u>	<u>89%</u>	<u>427</u>	<u>93%</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>89%</u>
Yes	62	10%	73	11%	32	7%	38	11%
Total	612	100%	649	100%	459	100%	337	100%

Table 41 - 2018-2021 Whether Officer Sought Medical Treatment

Sought Medical Treatment	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No	<u>555</u>	<u>91%</u>	<u>583</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>414</u>	<u>90%</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>86%</u>
Yes	57	9%	66	10%	45	10%	48	14%
Total	612	100%	649	100%	459	100%	337	100%

⁸ Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.j

Table 42 displays officer condition and injury types. An officer can make multiple selections among condition and/or injury type. Across the first three years of the report, officers most commonly reported “Abrasion”, “Bodily Fluid/Exposure”, “Bruise” and “Sprain/Strain/Twist” as injuries resulting from a use of force incident. In 2021, officers most often reported “Bodily Fluid/Exposure” as resulting from a use of force incident, followed by “Abrasion”, “Sprain/Strain/Twist”, and “Bruise”.

Table 42 - 2018-2021 Officer Condition & Injury Description

Condition & Injury Type	2018	2019	2020	2021
Abrasion	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>15</u>	11
Bodily Fluid/Exposure	9	11	9	<u>15</u>
Bruise	7	11	8	6
Concussion	2	2	0	0
Dislocation	1	0	0	1
Fracture	1	0	0	2
Human Bite	2	7	4	4
Laceration	6	5	2	4
Puncture	0	1	0	0
Respiratory Distress	1	0	0	0
Soft Tissue Damage	9	4	4	2
Sprain/Strain/Twist	7	11	4	9
Unconscious	0	1	0	0
Total*	63	72	46	54

*This is a multi-selection field, therefore multiple condition and injury type(s) may be selected per officer.

Timeline for Use of Force Reviews⁹

CDP conducts a full review of all use of force incidents. All use of force incidents are initially investigated by the immediate supervisor, continue through the Chain of Command, and finish with the Chief of Police. Table 43 provides summary statistics for 2018 to 2021 completed entries by force level. Across all force levels, the average and median days to completion consistently declined from 2018 to 2021. On average, in 2018 use of force entries took 114 days to complete, compared to 85 days in 2019, 70 days to complete in 2020, and 65 days to complete in 2021. It is noteworthy to mention that there are open entries at the time of this report. Also, the median days to completion for all entries decreased from 74 days in 2018 to 62 days in 2019 to 55 days in 2020 and, finally, to 48.5 days in 2021. The time to review use of force entries varies by the level of force, whereby the higher the force level the longer the review process. For example, Level-3 entries took the longest to review followed by Level-2 and then Level-1 entries.

Table 43 - 2018-2021 Summary Statistics among Completed Use of Force Officer Entries

Force Level	Minimum				Maximum				Average				Median				Total (# of Entries)			
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021	2018	2019	2020	2021
Level-1 Pointing Firearm	8	<u>11</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	773	378	351	<u>352</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>28</u>	275	259	139	56
Level-1 Other	18	18	13	7	691	392	<u>392</u>	223	96	68	72	55	76	62	61	43	158	137	103	100
Level-1 (Total)	8	11	4	3	773	392	392	352	91	71	65	49	69	57	55	38.5	433	396	242	156
Level-2	22	17	14	10	547	<u>441</u>	<u>392</u>	297	106	95	<u>76</u>	80	89	70	52	69	153	226	159	165
Level-3	<u>5</u>	24	30	51	<u>940</u>	397	159	232	<u>527</u>	<u>211</u>	74	<u>118</u>	<u>523</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>71</u>	26	25	21	16
Total	5	11	4	3	940	441	392	352	114	85	70	65	74	62	55	48.5	612	647	422*	337**

*2 of 422 entries remain open as of March 9, 2022

**50 337 entries remain open as of March 9, 2022

Note: At the time the report is prepared not all use of force entries have been reviewed, therefore, in future reports, this Table will be updated.

⁹ Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.m

Use of Force Policy Violations

Table 44 to Table 47 document policy violations among all use of force incidents that contain several categories under the “Nature of Allegation”. The nature of the allegation describes the policy violation, and the classifications include “Wearable Camera System”, “Other”, “Use of Force”, and “De-Escalation”. Only the “Use of Force” refers to a violation that is directly associated with the use of force. Table 44 displays the 27 policy violations for the 2018 use of force incidents. Of the total, 5 were classified as “Wearable Camera System”, 15 were classified as “Other” and 7 were classified as “Use of Force”. In terms of Action Taken, 18 resulted in “Verbal Counseling”, 6 resulted in “Re-training or Re-instruction”, and 4 resulted in “Suspension”.

Table 45 displays the 17 policy violations for the 2019 use of force incidents. Of the total, 6 were classified as “Wearable Camera System”, 5 as “Other”, 5 as “Use of Force”, and 1 as “Improper Tactics”. For the Action Taken, 6 resulted in “Verbal Counseling”, 6 resulted in “Suspension”, 5 in “Re-Training or Re-instruction”, 1 resulted in “Written Reprimand”, and 1 resulted in “Termination”.

Table 46 displays the 15 policy violations for the 2020 use of force incidents. Of the total, 7 were classified as “Wearable Camera System”, 4 as “Other”, 4 as “Use of Force”, and 1 as “Secondary Employment”. For the Action Taken, 7 resulted in “Verbal Counseling”, 4 resulted in “Suspension”, 2 resulted in “Dismissed”, 1 resulted in “Resigned”, 1 resulted in “Letter of Re-instruction”, 1 resulted in “Written Reprimand”.

Table 47 displays the 11 policy violations for the 2021 use of force incidents. Of the total, 8 were classified as “Other”, 2 as “Wearable Camera System”, and 1 as “De-Escalation”. For the Action Taken, 5 resulted in “Verbal Counseling”, 2 resulted in “Suspension”, 1 resulted in

“Dismissed”, 1 resulted in “Retraining”, 1 resulted in “Letter of Re-instruction”, and 1 is “Pending Hearing”.

Table 44 - 2018 Use of Force Policy Violations

2018 Use of Force Policy Violations		
Incident Number	Nature of Allegation	Action Taken
2018-01	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-02	Policy Violation - Other	Letter of Re-instruction
2018-03	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	1 day suspension
2018-04	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-05	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-06	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-07	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-08	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Verbal Counseling
2018-09	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Verbal Counseling
2018-10	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-11	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-12	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-13	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Verbal Counseling
2018-14	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	9 day suspension
2018-15	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-16	Policy Violation - Other	Letter of Re-instruction
2018-17	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	1 day suspension
2018-18	Policy Violation-Use of Force	3 day suspension, Re-training
2018-19	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Re-training
2018-20	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-21	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-22	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Re-training
2018-23*	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Verbal Counseling
2018-24*	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Re-training
2018-25	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling
2018-26	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Verbal Counseling (4 officers)
2018-27	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling

Note: A single incident may involve multiple officers and multiple actions taken.

*2018-23 and 2018-24 were inaccurately labeled as 2 separate incidents but are actually the same incident. There are a total of 26 rather than 27 incidents.

Table 45 - 2019 Use of Force Policy Violations

2019 Use of Force Policy Violations		
Incident Number	Nature of Allegation	Action Taken
2019-01	Policy Violation - Other	Retraining (2 officers)
2019-02	Policy Violation-Other	1 day suspension
2019-03	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	1 day suspension
2019-04	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	1 day suspension
2019-05	Policy Violation-Other	Verbal Counseling
2019-06	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Verbal Counseling
2019-07	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	1 day suspension
2019-08	Policy Violation-Other	Letter of Re-instruction
2019-09	Policy Violation-Other	Verbal Counseling
2019-10	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Letter of Re-instruction
2019-11	Improper Tactics	Verbal Counseling
2019-12	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Letter of Re-instruction
2019-13	Policy Violation-Use of Force	2 day suspension
2019-14	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Termination
2019-15	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Written Reprimand, Retraining
2019-16	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Verbal Counseling
2019-17	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Verbal Counseling, 1 day suspension (2 officers)

Note: A single incident may involve multiple officers and multiple actions taken.

Table 46 - 2020 Use of Force Policy Violations

2020 Use of Force Policy Violations		
Incident Number	Nature of Allegation	Action Taken
2020-01	Policy Violation –Secondary Employment	Dismissed
2020-02	Policy Violation-Wearable Camera System	Letter of Re-instruction
2020-03	Policy Violation-Use of Force and Policy Violation-Other	1 day suspension and Verbal Counseling (2 officers)
2020-04	Policy Violation- Other	Verbal Counseling
2020-05	Policy Violation-Wearable Camera System	Verbal Counseling
2020-06	Policy Violation-Other	Suspension
2020-07	Policy Violation- Use of Force	Written Reprimand
2020-08	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	1 day suspension (2 officers)
2020-09	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	1 day suspension
2020-10	Policy Violation- Use of Force	Verbal Counseling (2 officers)
2020-11	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Verbal Counseling
2020-12	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Verbal Counseling
2020-13	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Resigned
2020-14*	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Dismissed
2020-15	Policy Violation-Other	Verbal Counseling

Note: A single incident may involve multiple officers and multiple actions taken. Also, at the time the report is prepared not all use of force entries have been reviewed, therefore, in future reports, this Table will be updated.

Table 47 - 2021 Use of Force Policy Violations

2021 Use of Force Policy Violations		
Incident Number	Nature of Allegation	Action Taken
2021-01	Policy Violation – Other	Pending Hearing
2021-02	Policy Violation – Other	Verbal Counseling
2021-03	Policy Violation – Other	Suspension
2021-04	Policy Violation – Other	Dismissed
2021-05	Policy Violation – Other	Verbal Counseling
2021-06	Policy Violation – De-Escalation	Verbal Counseling
2021-07	Policy Violation – Other	Verbal Counseling
2021-08	Policy Violation - Wearable Camera System	Suspension
2021-09	Policy Violation – Other	Retraining
2021-10	Policy Violation – Other	Verbal Counseling
2021-11	Policy Violation- Wearable Camera System	Letter of Re-Instruction

Note: A single incident may involve multiple officers and multiple actions taken. Also, at the time the report is prepared not all use of force entries have been reviewed, therefore, in future reports, this Table will be updated.

Force Review Board

The Force Review Board (FRB) was implemented in 2021 to ensure that investigations of use of force incidents are thorough, comprehensive, and of the highest quality. The goal of the FRB is to serve as a quality control mechanism for uses of force and force investigations, and to appraise use of force incidents from tactics, training, policy, and agency improvement perspectives.

The FRB met quarterly in 2021 and reviewed a sample of 33 use of force cases. Of these, 26 involved Level 2 uses of force and 7 involved Level 3 uses of force. The Board subsequently made recommendations on eight of the cases – three instances of required officer training, three instances of required department training, and two instances of both officer and department training. The Board also made recommendations specific to these eight cases, including taser retraining for cartridge exchange, reviewing the incident for informal commendations, and training for supervisor investigations.

The Force Review Board section of the report will be expanded in future iterations as additional data become available.

Goals - 2022

This is the 5th annual Use of Force Report that covers parameters set forth in the Settlement Agreement. CDP personnel and the Data Team are consistently looking for ways to improve data collection efforts and utilize the data collected by its officers. Below are a set of 2022 goals the Cleveland Division of Police have set forth pertaining to Use of Force reporting as well as the status of these goals. See below for status definitions.

Goal 1. Continue Improving Data Collection Efforts - ONGOING

Continue collaborating with CDP staff to improve data measures and collection efforts, as the City continues to meet the requirements of the settlement agreement.

Goal 2. Continue Development of CDPStat - IN PROGRESS

Continue holding monthly use of force CDPStat (previously, CompStat) meetings for CDP staff. The meeting format was revised, with a focus now on monthly topics (e.g., CIT, use of force, community engagement).

Goal 3. Collaboration with CDP District Personnel on CDPStat - ONGOING

Continue working with District Captains on improving CDPStat.

Goal 4. Implementation of District Data Briefs - ENDED

CDP worked closely with researchers from Case Western Reserve University's Begun Center on implementing quarterly district data briefs and community briefs (made available on the City website). Due to the CDP acquisition of a reporting tool, these reports have been discontinued. The intention is to replace District Data Briefs with these reports.

Goal 5. Technical Assistance to Officer Intervention Program - IN PROGRESS

Continue efforts to develop systems to collect Officer Intervention Program (OIP) data for all data points listed in Settlement Agreement paragraph 328, including helping set OIP thresholds and reporting mechanisms.

Goal 6. Technical Assistance to Force Review Board - ONGOING

Provide technical assistance to the Force Review Board (FRB).

Goal 7. Sharing Findings with the Public - IN DEVELOPMENT

CDP plans on posting more content to its website for public consumption. As mentioned above, CDP acquired a reporting tool that will permit increased publication of public reports.

Goal 8. Sharing Findings with the Officers - IN PROGRESS

CDP continues to look for ways to share updated use of force data to its officers. The Division aims to increase content on its web-based collaborative document sharing and storage platform.

Goal 9. Developing specialized reports for units across the Division. - ONGOING

The Data Team is working on generating reports for members of the Division on a quarterly basis. These reports will be shared with the reporting tool recently acquired by the Division.

Goal 10. Continuing to improve the quality of collected and stored data. - ONGOING

The Data Team continues to work closely with CDP's Software Administrators on ways of improving and streamlining data entry among officers.

Status Definitions

IN DEVELOPMENT – The goal is in its planning stage; meetings held to determine outcomes.

IN PROGRESS – The goal is beyond the development stage and is partially completed.

ONGOING – Planning and development are complete; deliverables produced.

ENDED – Determined to be no longer relevant; replaced with newly developed goal.

Appendix I

The material below outlines CDP's Use of Force Policies and Procedures. In previous reports, it was covered in the introduction section, and since no changes have been made to the Division's Use of Force Policies and Procedures the information is contained in Appendix 1 of this report.

Revision of Use of Force Policies and Procedures

On November 16, 2016, the Monitor filed a motion recommending approval of five revisions to CDP's "Use of Force" policies. The five revised policies addressed include the following:

- (1) Use of Force: Definitions 2.01.01
- (2) De-Escalation 2.01.02
- (3) Use of Force: General 2.01.03
- (4) Use of Force: Intermediate Weapons 2.01.04
- (5) Use of Force: Reporting 2.01.05

Since that motion was filed, CDP and the City of Cleveland have accomplished significant gains in the five policy areas, which are summarized below.

1. Clarification of Use of Force Definitions

A separate policy was drafted and defines various terms used in CDP's Use of Force Policies. The definitions ensure understanding of certain terms and concepts that are used throughout the Use of Force policies. (Dkt. 88-1, Use of Force Definitions Policy). Considering the above described "General" policy (Dkt. 83-1), the Definitions policy (Dkt. 88-1) provides useful definitional context:

Force: Means the following actions by an officer: any physical strike, (e.g., punches, kicks), any intentional contact with an instrument, or any physical contact that restricts movement of a subject. The term includes, but is not limited to, the use of firearms, Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW e.g. Taser), ASP baton, chemical spray (Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray), hard empty hands, or the taking of a subject to the ground. Reportable force does not include escorting or handcuffing a subject, with no more than minimal resistance.

- **Necessary:** Officers will use physical force only when no reasonably effective alternative appears to exist, and only then to the degree which is reasonable to effect a lawful purpose.
- **Proportional:** To be proportional, the level of force applied must reflect the totality of circumstances surrounding the immediate situation, including the presence of an imminent danger to officers or others. Officers must rely on training, experience, and

assessment of the situation to decide an appropriate level of force to be applied. Proportional force does not require officers to use the same type or amount of force as the subject. The more immediate the threat and the more likely that the threat will result in death or serious physical injury, the greater level of force that may be proportional, objectively reasonable, and necessary to counter it.

2. De-Escalation

The Settlement Agreement recognized that CDP officers would “use de-escalation techniques whenever possible and appropriate.” (Dkt. 7-1, ¶46). De-escalation is defined in the “Use of Force: Definitions” policy as:

“The process of taking action to stabilize the situation and reduce the immediacy and level of a threat so that more time, options, and resources are available to resolve the situation and gain voluntary compliance. De-escalation techniques may include, but are not limited to, gathering information about the incident, assessing the risks, verbal persuasion, advisements and warnings, and tactical de-escalation techniques, such as slowing down the pace of the incident, waiting out subjects, creating distance (reactionary gap) between the officer and the threat, repositioning, and requesting additional resources (e.g., specialized CIT officers or negotiators)” (Dkt. 88-1).

CDP’s separate and now approved De-Escalation policy establishes “guidelines for officers of the Cleveland Division of Police relative to deescalating situations in order to gain voluntary compliance and to reduce the need to use force.” (Dkt. 88-2, De-Escalation Policy). It is recognized as a matter of policy concerning the employment of de-escalation principles that:

“Officers have the ability to impact the direction and outcome of the situation with their decision making and employed tactics. Policing, at times, requires that an officer may need to exercise control of a violent or resisting subject, or a subject experiencing a mental or behavioral crisis. At other times, policing may require an officer to serve as a mediator between parties, or defuse a tense situation. Officers shall use de-escalation tactics and strategies when safe under the totality of the circumstances and time and circumstances permit” (Dkt. 88-2).

3. Use of Force - General

The purpose of CDP’s General use of force policy is to establish guidelines for officers of the Cleveland Division of Police relative to the use of force, and to provide direction and clarity, in those instances when a subject’s actions require an appropriate use of force response. A concise overview of the policy guidelines adopted with the General policy provides:

“Consistent with the Division’s mission, including the commitment to carry out its duties with a reverence for the sanctity of human life, it is the policy of the Division to use only that force which is necessary, proportional to the level of resistance, and objectively reasonable based on the totality of circumstances confronting an officer. Officers shall also take all reasonable

measures to de-escalate an incident and reduce the likelihood or level of force. Any use of force that is not necessary, proportional, and objectively reasonable and does not reflect reasonable de-escalation efforts, when safe and feasible to do so, is prohibited and inconsistent with Divisional policy” (Dkt. 83 at p. 2).

4. Use of Force: Intermediate Weapons

Intermediate Weapons are defined by way of policy as “[w]eapons that interrupt a subject’s threatening behavior so that officers may take control of the subject with less risk of injury to the subject or officer than posed by greater force applications, including but not limited to the ASP batons, and Conducted Electrical Weapon (CEW), Oleoresin Capsicum (OC) Spray and the beanbag shotgun.” (Dkt. 88-1, Definitions).

The separate policy addressing “Intermediate Weapons” was “to establish guidelines for officers of the Cleveland Division of Police relative to the use of force when deploying intermediate weapons, while providing direction and clarity, in those instances when a subject’s actions require a use of force response.” (Dkt. 83-4, Use of Force: Intermediate).

5. Use of Force: Reporting

Paragraphs 257-268 of the Settlement Agreement address items that improve the data collection, analysis, and reporting capacity of CDP for a number of use of force-related data points.

New Use of Force Collection Variables

On January 1, 2018 a General Police Order (GPO) was issued with a purpose of defining terminology used in the Use of Force policies and procedures. In addition to previously stated clarifications concerning Use of Force definitions, specific sections of the GPO established a standard for “Levels of Force” and “Levels of Resistance”. At the start of 2018, CDP began to collect data to measure and analyze specific variables related to these definitions.

The GPO breaks down Levels of Force into 3 categories; Level 1 Use of Force, Level 2 Use of Force, and Level 3 Use of Force.

Level 1 Use of Force: Force that is reasonably likely to cause only transient pain and/or disorientation during its application as a means of gaining compliance, including pressure point compliance and joint manipulation techniques, but that is not reasonably expected to cause injury, does not result in an actual injury and does not result in a complaint of injury. It does not include escorting, touching, or handcuffing a subject with no or minimal resistance. Unholstering a firearm and pointing it at a subject is reportable as a Level 1 use of force.

Level 2 Use of Force: Force that causes an injury, could reasonably be expected to cause an injury, or results in a complaint of an injury, but does not rise to the level of a Level 3 use of force. Level 2 includes the use of a CEW, including where a CEW is fired at a subject but

misses; OC Spray application; weaponless defense techniques (e.g., elbow or closed-fist strikes, kicks, leg sweeps, and takedowns); use of an impact weapon, except for a strike to the head, neck or face with an impact weapon; and any canine apprehension that involves contact.

Level 3 Use of Force: Force that includes uses of deadly force; uses of force resulting in death or serious physical harm; uses of force resulting in hospital admission due to a use of force injury; all neck holds; uses of force resulting in a loss of consciousness; canine bite; more than three applications of a CEW on an individual during a single interaction, regardless of the mode or duration of the application, and regardless of whether the applications are by the same or different officers; a CEW application for longer than 15 seconds, whether continuous or consecutive; and any Level 2 use of force against a handcuffed subject.

The GPO also defines Levels of Subject Resistance into 3 categories; Passive Resistance, Active Resistance and Aggressive Physical Resistance.

Passive Resistance: Refers to instances in which a subject does not comply with an officer's commands and is uncooperative but is nonviolent and prevents an officer from placing the subject in custody and/or taking control. Passive resistance may include but is not limited to standing stationary and not moving upon lawful direction, falling limply and refusing to move (dead weight), holding onto a fixed object, linking arms to another during a protest or demonstration, or verbally signaling an intention to avoid or prevent being taken into custody.

Active Resistance: Refers to instances in which a subject takes physical actions to defeat an officer's attempts to place the subject in custody and/or take control, but is not directed toward harming the officer. Active resistance may include but is not limited to pushing away, hiding from detection, fleeing, tensing arm muscles to avoid handcuffing or pulling away from an officer who is using force in the lawful performance of their duties. Verbal statements alone do not constitute active resistance.

Aggressive Physical Resistance: Refers to instances in which a subject poses a threat of harm to the officer or others, such as when a subject attempts to attack or does attack an officer; exhibits combative behavior.

Electronic Database Containing Use of Force Data

In addition, the Settlement Agreement provides that:

“The Data Analysis and Collection Coordinator will ensure the creation and maintenance of a reliable and accurate electronic system to track all data derived from force-related documents” (¶259).

Appendix II

The definition of Calls for Service was refined in 2020 and excludes the following CAD call types.

- NULL
- Put Out on Reports
- Camera Download for Officer
- Community Engagement
- Court
- Fuel/Vehicle Maintenance (Officer Initiated)
- Lunch Break
- Park, Walk & Talk
- Rec File Section Event
- Special Attention
- Test Event
- Training
- Vehicle Maintenance

Quality Assessment

The implementation of the electronic databases allows for electronic tracking of Use of Force data - an improvement to the efficiency, quality, and reliability of the data collection systems. By developing mapping specifications and achieving data integration, CDP has increased reporting capacity and the effectiveness of data analysis within the division. Since the implementation of new data collection systems, CDP has improved on mapping all data elements, identifying sources of data, data formats, and potential overlap between multiple data points collected. While the assessment of data systems is an ongoing process, CDP has already made significant strides toward improving systems of data collection and analysis.

“The Data Analysis and Collection Coordinator will be responsible for the annual assessment of forms and data collection systems to improve the accuracy and reliability of data collection. This assessment will be provided to the Monitor” (§262).

CDP staff continually assesses internal forms and data collection systems to improve the accuracy and consistency of all data collection efforts. For example, in 2015, officers entering a Use of Force Report were given 18 different selections for “Service Type”, which provides how the use of force incident began. By 2017, 9 selections were available. Table 1 displays all Service Type selections available in 2015 and the options in bold are those that were still available in 2017. These changes were made to improve the characterization of the type of service being rendered at the time of the incident. With all 18 available selections, there was too much ambiguity between the options provided. For instance, “Assignment” and “District/Unit Assignment” are too similar to differentiate. Furthermore, “Arrest Warrant”, “Search Warrant”, and “Warrant Service” are in many cases indistinguishable which leads to a misrepresentation of collected data and frequencies. The 9 remaining selections allow the officer to accurately enter the type of service being rendered during the use of force incident.

This reduction in variable options allows the officer entering the Use of Force Report to decide between easily identifiable options with no ambiguity. All changes were made in the best interest of all parties involved to accurately and consistently record the use of force data in a useful manner to officers, the public, and the administration of the CDP. As stated before, this is an ongoing process of quality assurance and the Use of Force Report will continue to be a tool for analyzing the processes and procedures of data collection systems to ensure the best practices for all key stakeholders.

Reference

American Community Survey

<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/clevelandcityohio/PST045219>