

2022 Stop, Search & Arrest

Data Report



Cleveland Division of Police

clevelandohio.gov





CITY OF CLEVELAND

Mayor Justin M. Bibb

PUBLIC SAFETY

Division of Police

DOROTHY A. TODD

CHIEF

September 26, 2024

The Cleveland Division of Police's (CDP) first comprehensive annual Search and Seizure Report marks an important milestone in the city's ongoing commitment to transparency and Constitutional Policing. This baseline data provides a foundational understanding of how stops and searches are conducted across the city, allowing the Division to assess its practices and identify areas where improvements can be made.

It is clear that CDP is committed to fairness and justice in an equitable way, particularly as we take a closer look at stops and searches. Importantly, this report serves as a starting point for a more in-depth review, ensuring that all stops, especially in black and brown communities, are conducted in a manner that is fair, just, and consistent with the principles of Constitutional Policing.

One key takeaway from the report is the recognition of the complexity involved in studying disparities in policing practices. Factors such as poverty, crime rates, and driving behavior all contribute to the differences observed in stop data. CDP is committed to reviewing complaints related to search and seizure that are made to the Office of Professional Standards, ensuring that any concerns raised by the public are taken seriously. While the data shows differences across race, ethnicity, and gender, the Division is using this report to analyze these numbers more closely to ensure that stops are happening in a fair and equitable way.

It is important to acknowledge that this report reflects baseline numbers. CDP is actively analyzing stop data, which includes a commitment to reviewing stop forms, outcomes, and approvals to verify that all stops are justified and follow proper protocol. The Division is also evaluating the need for more traffic stops, as we work to improve public safety, all while upholding the highest standards of justice.

This report also reflects CDP's commitment to transparency. By presenting these statistics to the public, the Division demonstrates its dedication to accountability and its readiness to "look at the numbers." Moving forward, CDP will continue to scrutinize its practices, ensuring that all stops are conducted legally and equitably, always with the goal of improving community relations and ensuring that every resident feels safe and respected.

Sincerely,

Dorothy A. Todd
Chief of Police

DAT/cj



2022 Stop Report

Section I. Introduction and Overview

Within 90 days of development of the protocol, and annually thereafter, CDP will conduct an assessment and issue a report summarizing its investigatory stop, search, and arrest data. The report will identify significant trends in compliance with the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution, identify which practices are most effective and efficient in increasing public safety and community confidence in CDP, and the steps taken to correct problems and build on successes. The report will be publicly available. [Settlement Agreement ¶264]

The purpose of this report is to summarize investigatory stop, search, and arrest data and examine compliance with the Fourth Amendment, identify effective and efficient practices in increasing public safety and community confidence, and consider steps to correct problems and build on successes. This report consists of twelve months (January 1st 2022 to December 31st 2022) of Search and Seizure forms¹ (also referred to as “Stop Forms”). This report provides an overview of the stop data from paragraph 264 of the Settlement Agreement and is one of several reports that CDP publishes on the City of Cleveland website to share information with the community.

While this report contains demographic data, this report does not analyze any difference or disparity in stop data among gender, race, and/or age. Studying disparity is extremely complex, due to the myriad factors involved including poverty, police deployment, crime, racial segregation, etc.^{2 3}

¹ Data presented throughout this report is not final and may be subject to data cleaning, which may impact totals and calculations. The data snapshot was taken on March 7, 2024.

² Ridgeway Greg and John Peterson. 2010. “Methods for Assessing Racially Biased Policing.” *Chapter 7 in S. Rice and M. White (eds.), 2010, Race, Ethnicity, and Policing: New and Essential Readings (NYU Press) pp. 180-204.*

³ Fridell, Lorie A. 2004. *By the Numbers: A Guide for Analyzing Race Data from Vehicle Stops.* Police Executive Research Forum. Funded by U.S. Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services.

Section II. Policy and Key Definitions

The list of CDP Search and Seizure policies is available in Appendix 1. CDP policies are available at [Policy & Procedures | City of Cleveland Ohio](#)⁴

Key Definitions

The definitions below are taken directly from the Stop Form policy 2.02.02 Search and Seizure⁵, 2.02.05 Stop Forms⁶, unless noted otherwise.

Area of Immediate Control - the physical area within reaching distance which the person might gain possession of a weapon, destructible evidence, or contraband.

Arrest - the taking of a person into custody by an officer based upon a warrant or probable cause. To constitute an arrest, there must be an actual restraint of the person. The restraint may be imposed by force or may result from the submission of the person arrested to the custody of the officer arresting him/her. An arrest is a restraint of greater scope or duration than an investigatory stop or detention.

Consensual Encounter - a voluntary encounter between the police and an individual with the intent of engaging in a casual, and/or non-investigative conversation. A reasonable person in the individual's position would feel free to leave and/or decline any of the officer's requests at any point.

Curtilage - any land or building immediately adjacent to a dwelling that is directly connected to it or in close proximity.

Investigatory Stop (Terry Stop) - a brief, minimally intrusive detention of an individual, including the occupants of a vehicle, during which a reasonable person in the individual's position would not feel free to leave, as defined in *Terry v. Ohio, 392 U.S. 1*. To justify a stop, the officer must have reasonable suspicion that the stopped individual has, is, or is about to engage in criminal conduct. The stop must be based on specific, objective, articulable facts that the officer knew before the stop. Information learned during a stop can lead to additional reasonable suspicion or probable cause that a crime has occurred, but it cannot provide the justification for the original stop.

Non-Custodial Interview - a voluntary and consensual investigatory interview that an officer conducts with an individual during which the individual is free to leave and/or decline any of the officer's requests at any point.

Pat Down/Frisk - a limited search during an investigatory stop in which an officer conducts a pat down of the outer clothing of a person for weapons when the officer reasonably suspects that

⁴ Search and Seizure Policies are located in 'Chapter 2 Legal' under 'New Revisions-General Police Order' on the City of Cleveland website.

⁵ [2.02.02 Search and Seizure.pdf \(clevelandohio.gov\)](#)

⁶ [2.02.05 Stop Forms.pdf \(clevelandohio.gov\)](#)

the particular person is armed and dangerous. It is limited to what is necessary to detect weapons and must be based on reasonable articulable suspicion that the person is armed. An officer may not manipulate objects that are discovered under the clothing to determine whether they are contraband.

Plain Feel Doctrine - an officer may seize an object while conducting a limited search during a permitted pat down/frisk if its nature as contraband is immediately apparent by feel, and without manipulation of any objects.

Probable Cause - the facts and circumstances known to the officer that would lead a reasonable person to believe an individual has more likely than not committed or is committing a crime.

Reasonable Suspicion - an objectively, justifiable suspicion that is based on specific and articulable facts or circumstances that justifies an officer stopping an individual that has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offense. Reasonable suspicion is more than a hunch but less than probable cause. A police officer stopping an individual must be able to point to specific facts or articulable circumstances even though the level of suspicion need not arise to probable cause.

Traffic Stop - a stop that results from an observed traffic violation.

Stop Form— **It is the policy of the Cleveland Division of Police** that a stop form shall be completed for all investigatory stops and traffic stops conducted in a public place; supervisors shall approve, reject (return for correction), or disapprove all submitted stop forms for officers under their supervision.

Search - a search is either a physical intrusion into a constitutionally protected area (a person, house, paper, or effect) for the purpose of gathering information or any conduct that violates a reasonable expectation of privacy by officers or civilians acting as an agent of law enforcement.

Search Incident to Arrest - a search of an arrested person, their personal effects, or their area of immediate control at time of search.

Seizure - when an officer's words or actions would cause a reasonable person to believe that he or she is not free to leave or terminate the encounter.

Contraband - "as defined in ORC 2901.01 (A)(13), as property which by its nature is illegal to possess (e.g., drugs, drug paraphernalia, dangerous ordnances, etc.), or is used or intended to be used in the furtherance of criminal activity or obtained with the proceeds from criminal activity (e.g., criminal tools, money, vehicles, cell phones, sales, dice, betting slips, etc.)."⁷

Race/ethnicity –Race/ethnicity is entered by the officer and based on the officer's perception.

Sex - Sex of the subject is entered by the officer and is based on the officer's perception.

⁷ Cornell Law Institute Definition

Age - Age of the subject is based on the subject's date of birth at the time of the stop.

Section III. Effective and Efficient Practices, Correct Problems and Build on Successes

In its efforts to increase public safety and community confidence, CDP developed Stop forms for the collection of data related to traffic and investigatory stops. The forms collect a variety of data outlined in the Settlement Agreement which provides CDP with a picture of its operations relating to the way officers are interacting with the public when stopped, such as:

- Did officers have a reason to stop the person?
- Was the officer allowed to search the person's car?
- Are officers targeting younger people?

While these questions were answered in the past by asking supervisors or potentially through the complaint process, the collection of the data from the Stop forms has been a more efficient system to review the way officers are interacting with the public. Collection of this data also added another level of review for supervisors and CDP leadership to review compliance with the 4th Amendment of the Constitution. Important data points collected on the Stop forms are the articulation of an officer's probable cause or reasonable suspicion which is required before an officer conducts a traffic stop or investigatory stop, searches a person or vehicle, and ultimately whether the officer makes an arrest. The Stop forms allow for easier supervisor review of this important information.

The summary of data from the Stop forms also allows the ability to identify patterns and trends in traffic or investigatory stops, searches and arrests. As noted, supervisors are reviewing the articulated probable cause or reasonable suspicion and returning Stop forms to officers when more information/corrections are needed, or they can take action if the stop was improper. The collected data also provides a snapshot of demographic data that would not have been easily accessible in the past, which will feed the analysis that will be the basis of a subsequent annual report. The summary of data collected also permits CDP to compare and contrast with patterns of stops seen in other like situated cities in order to ensure that CDP is providing "best practices" to the community in order to build the community's confidence in CDP while helping to ensure the safety of officers and the community during traffic and investigatory stops.

As with any system, CDP has had problems that needed to be corrected. Due to the configuration of CDP's multiple software systems and officers being human beings, CDP has experienced problems with missing or conflicting data. CDP continues to address these problems through the Division's system administrator on an individual officer and supervisor level, helping to inform the importance of careful entry into the software systems. The Division is also exploring a more consolidated software configuration that will reduce the number of times officers are entering data into systems, as well as populating as much information as possible for the officer. Both of which are intended to reduce human error and reduce missing or conflicting

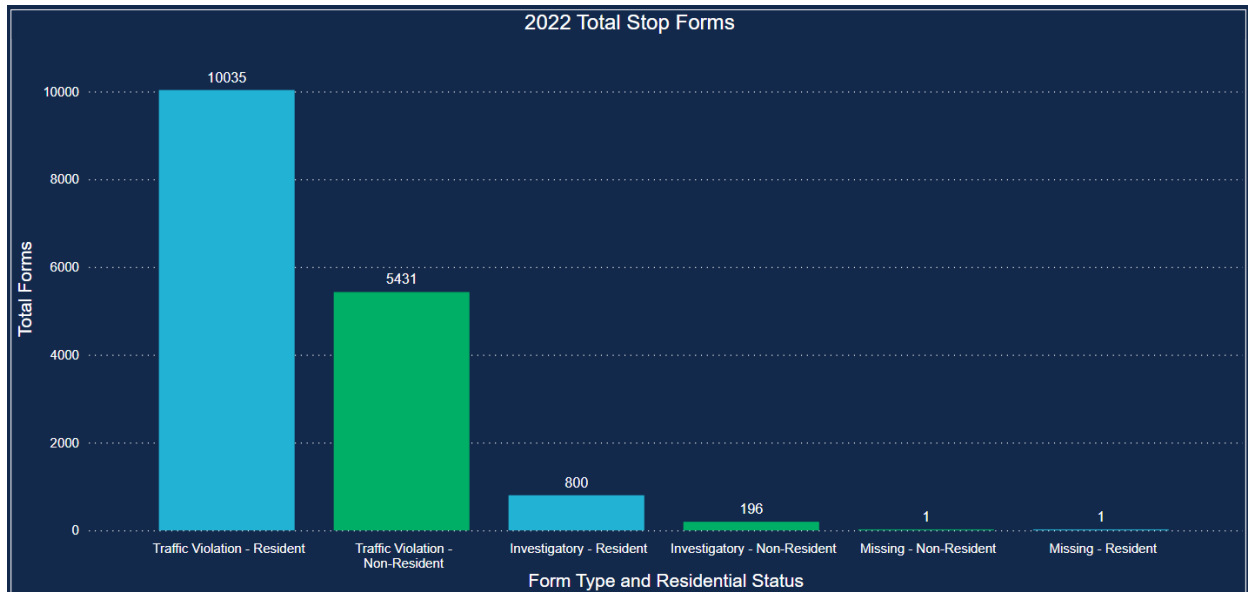
data. CDP has also experienced problems with the operation of the software program that collects the Stop form data.

CDP and the City of Cleveland are committed to continuing the progress of building confidence with the community while complying the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution. As noted the CDP is exploring a system configuration that will improve the accuracy and efficiency of data collection. CDP will produce a report that delves deeper into the data collected that can be used to inform Division training and policy, as well as helping the CDP understand the trends in stops, searches and arrests. CDP is continuing work that will allow for data collected to be securely shared with the public.

Section IV. Stop Data

There were a total of 16,463⁸ stop forms from January 1st to December 31st 2022⁹. Of the total stops, 15,467 (94%) were traffic stops and 996 (6%) were investigatory stops (Figure 1). Approximately, 66% of all individuals stopped were Cleveland residents and 34% were not residents of Cleveland. This report distinguishes between resident and non-resident¹⁰. Figures 2 and 3 display the number of traffic and investigatory stop forms by district, respectively.

Figure 1-Total Forms by Type of Stop



⁸ One stop form is excluded from the analyses in this report since it is missing data in subject city of residence.

⁹ All of the data in this report are obtained from the Stop forms unless stated otherwise.

¹⁰ 'Resident' is defined as an individual with a value of 'Cleveland' as the city in the address section as listed on the data collection form. 'Non-resident' is defined as an individual with a city other than Cleveland as the city in the address section as listed on the data collection form.

Figure 2-Total Traffic Stops by District and Residential Status

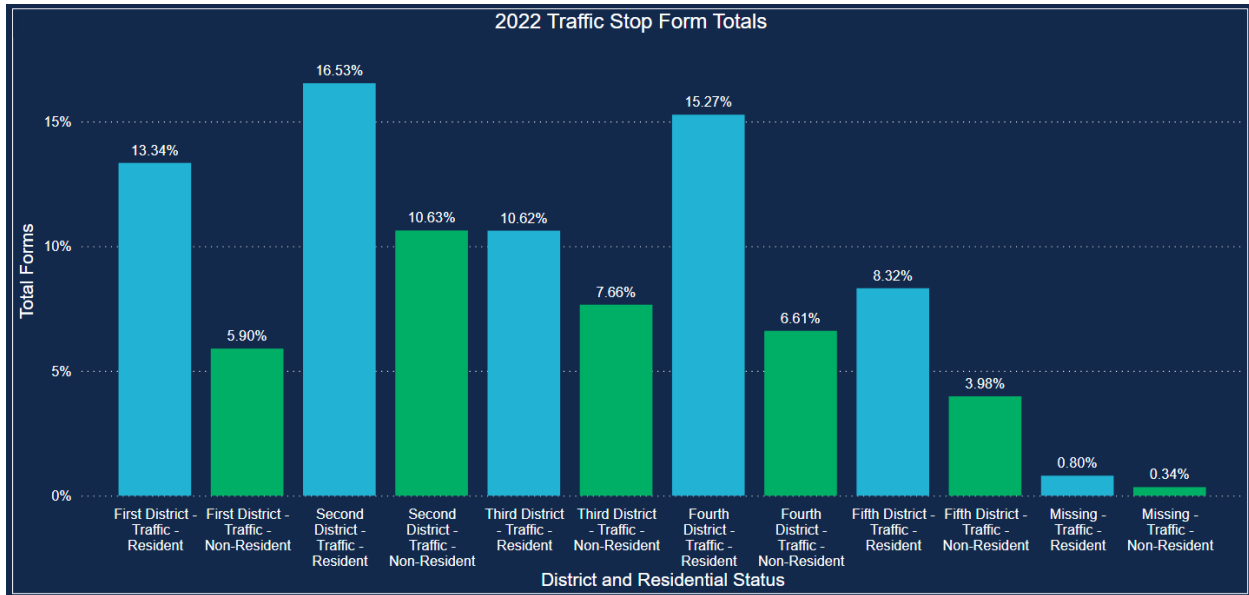
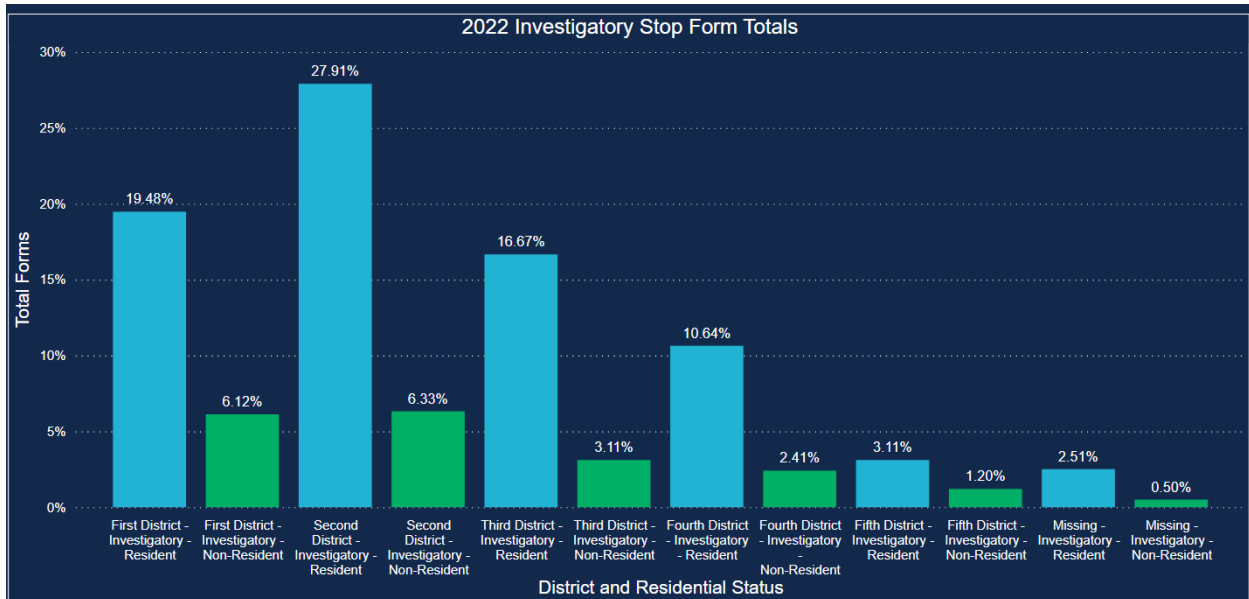


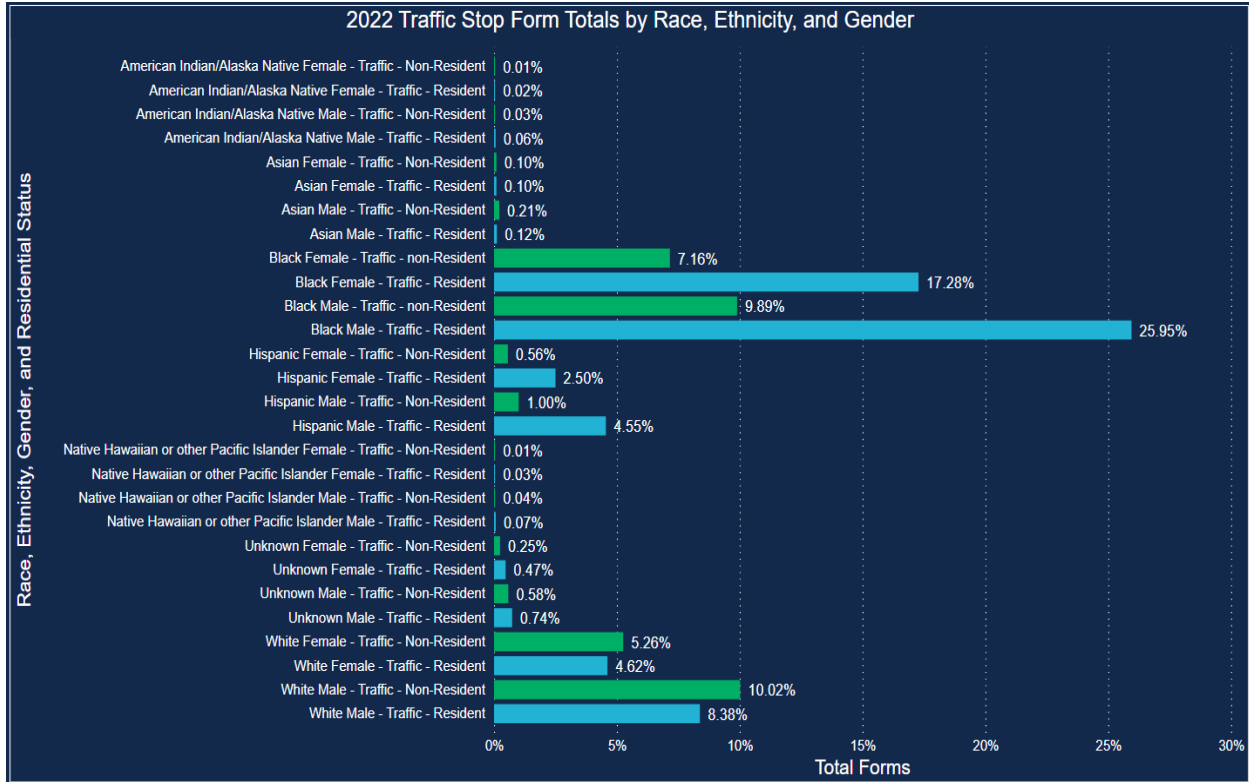
Figure 3-Total Investigatory Stops by District and Residential Status



Individual Demographics

Figure 4 displays individual race, ethnicity, and gender data based on officer perception among traffic stop forms.

Figure 4-Total Traffic Stops by Race, Ethnicity, Gender and Residential Status

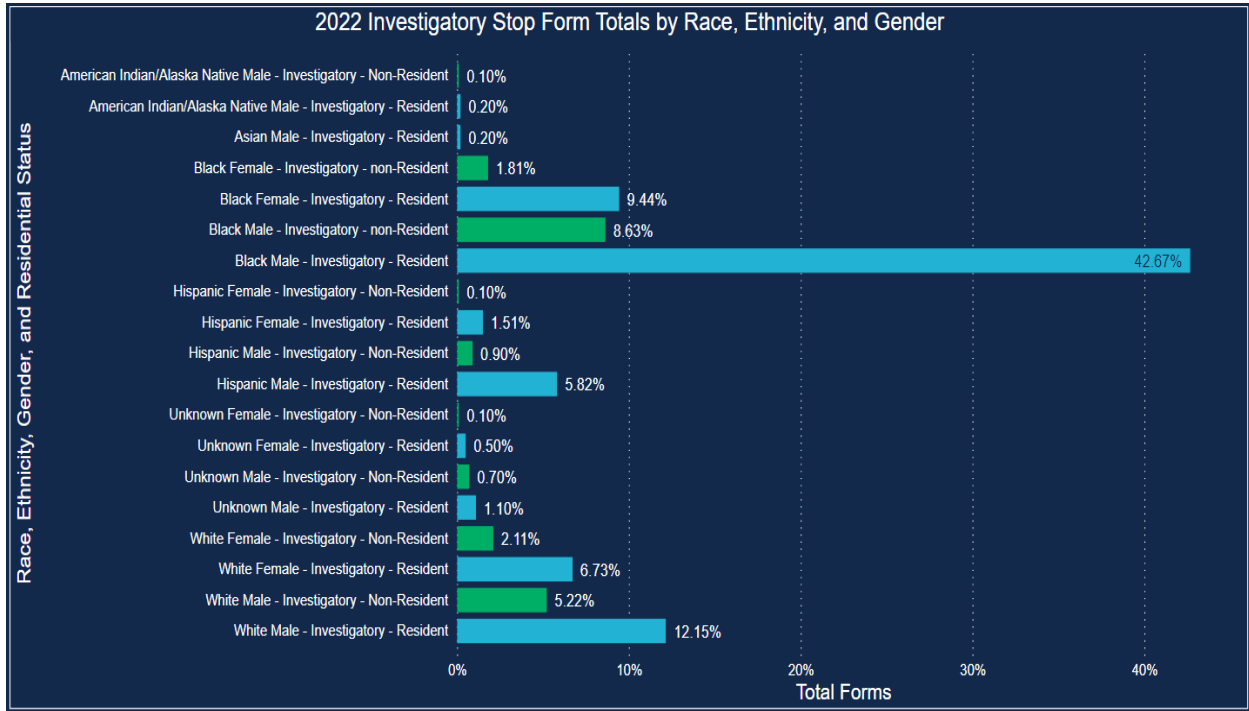


Total stops by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops are provided below.

- 36% of all traffic stops involved Black or African American males.
- 24% of all traffic stops involved Black or African American females.
- 18% of all traffic stops involved White males.
- 10% of all traffic stops involved White females.
- 6% of all traffic stops involved Hispanic males.
- 3% of all traffic stops involved Hispanic females.

Figure 5 displays individual race, ethnicity, and gender based on officer perception among investigatory stop forms.

Figure 5-Total Investigatory Stops by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status



Total stops by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops are provided below.

- 51% of all investigatory stops involved Black or African American males.
- 17% of all investigatory stops involved White males.
- 11% of all investigatory stops involved Black or African American females.
- 9% of all investigatory stops involved White females.
- 7% of all investigatory stops involved Hispanic males.
- 2% of all investigation stops involved Hispanic females.

Figure 6 displays the count of traffic stop forms by the individual’s age group¹¹. Approximately 38% of traffic stop forms involved individuals between 18-29, followed by 27% involving individuals between 30-39 years old, and rounding out the top three age groups are individuals 50 years old and above making up 19% of all traffic stops.

Figure 6-Total Traffic Stops by Age Group

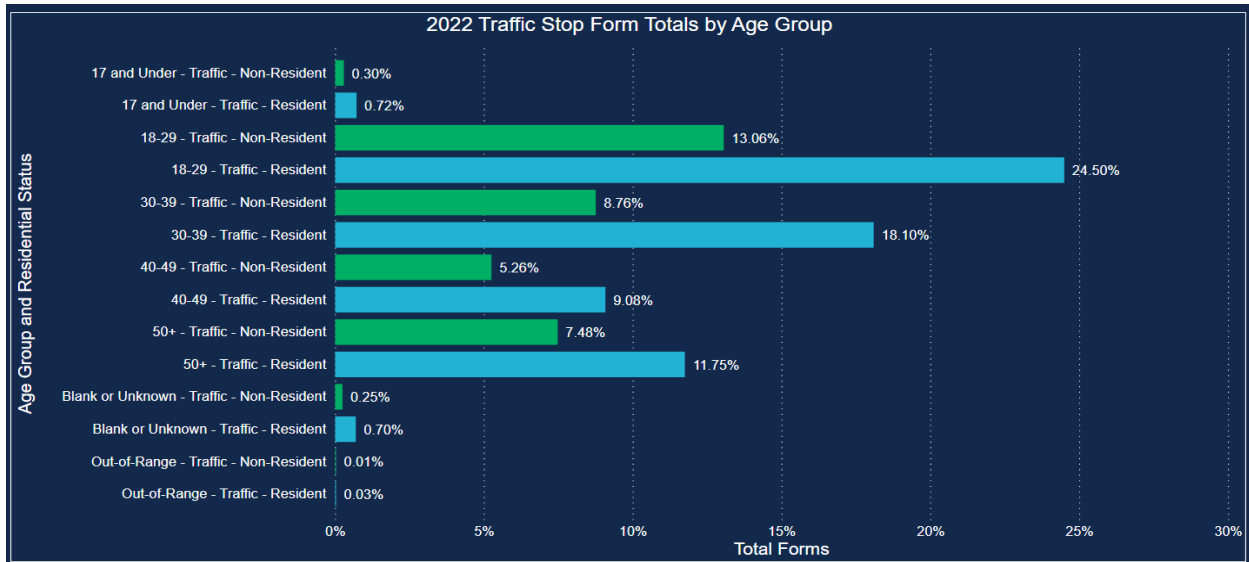
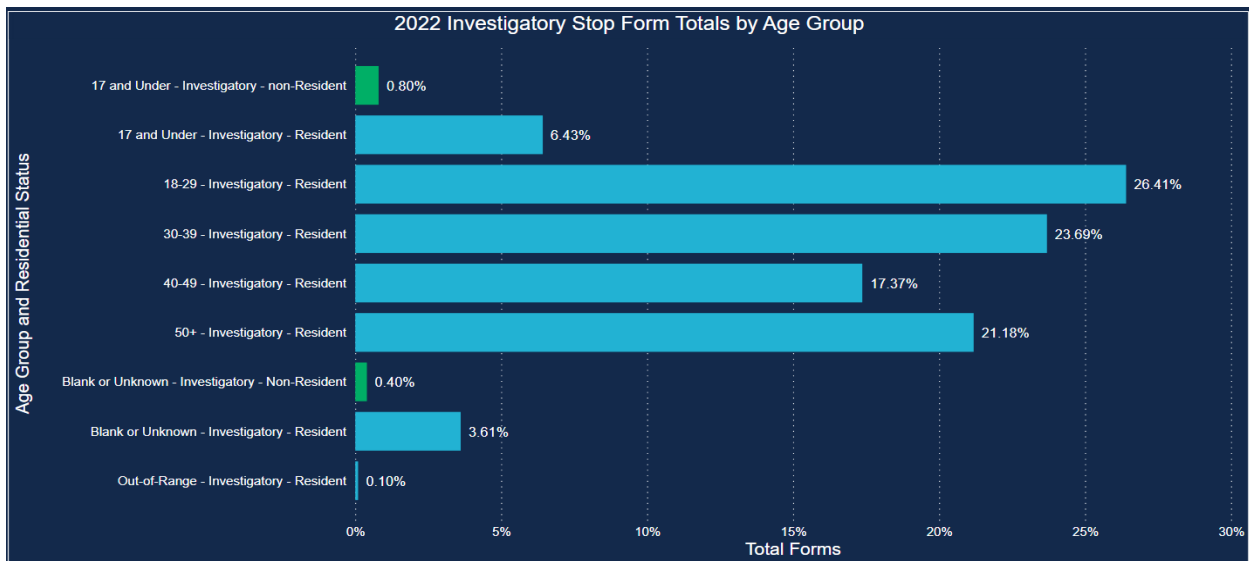


Figure 7 displays the count of investigatory stop forms by the individual’s age group¹². Approximately one out of every four investigatory stops involved an individual between 18-29 years old at 26%, followed by individuals between 30-39 years old at 24%, and individuals 50 years old and above made up 21% of individuals stopped.

Figure 7-Total Investigatory Stops by Age Group



¹¹ The ‘Out-of-Range’ category refers to date of birth values greater than the date of the stop.

¹² The ‘Out-of-Range’ category refers to date of birth values greater than the date of the stop.

Decision to stop¹³

As seen in Table 1, the most common basis for probable cause¹⁴ among traffic stops included: ‘Speeding’, ‘Ran Stop Light’, and ‘Ran Stop Sign’. There can be more than one discrete basis for probable cause per traffic form, therefore the total probable cause types will be greater than the number of traffic stop forms and the percent will not equal 100. Further analyses by age group reveals that the top three most frequent basis for probable cause by age group overlaps with all traffic stops. The table is contained in appendix 6.

Table 1-Basis for Probable Cause Types among Traffic Stops

Probable Cause Type	Total	Total Traffic Stop Forms	Percent of Traffic Stop Forms
Speeding	5833	15467	37.7%
Ran Stop Light	4097	15467	26.5%
Ran Stop Sign	2500	15467	16.2%
Driving Wrong Direction	2408	15467	15.6%
Expired License Plates/Not Visible	2118	15467	13.7%
Seatbelt Violation	1918	15467	12.4%
Failure to Come to a Complete Stop	1803	15467	11.7%
Observed Traffic Violation	1010	15467	6.5%
Window Tint	815	15467	5.3%
Change of Course	742	15467	4.8%
Failure to Use Turn Signal/Improper Turn Signal Use	668	15467	4.3%
Expired/Suspended Drivers License	637	15467	4.1%
Improper Turn	615	15467	4.0%
Sign Violation	413	15467	2.7%
Prohibited Route	375	15467	2.4%
Driving with No Lights	367	15467	2.4%
No Turn on Red	335	15467	2.2%
Insufficient Working Headlights	297	15467	1.9%
Unsafe Vehicle	272	15467	1.8%
Obstructed View	264	15467	1.7%
License Plate Illumination	253	15467	1.6%
Observed Traffic Stop	247	15467	1.6%

¹³ Tables 1 and 2 do not distinguish between primary and secondary offenses, the lists include secondary offenses.

¹⁴ For every Stop Form that results in a traffic violation, officers provide a basis for probable cause. This field is open-ended, requiring officers to articulate the reason for the stop via narrative. Based on an analysis of the data in these fields, a set of categories were developed to categorize the probable cause as written by the officer. These categories may be single words (e.g., “Accident,” “Warrant”) or multiple words (e.g., “Ran Stop Light,” “Window Tint”).

Fictitious Plates	200	15467	1.3%
Temporary Tag Violation	198	15467	1.3%
Turn Only Lane	166	15467	1.1%
Unoccupied Vehicle	137	15467	0.9%
Insufficient Working Taillights	135	15467	0.9%
Failure to Yield Right of Way	132	15467	0.9%
Parking Violation	121	15467	0.8%
Equipment Violation	117	15467	0.8%
Expired/Suspended Vehicle Registration	113	15467	0.7%
U-Turn	112	15467	0.7%
Other	110	15467	0.7%
Loud Music	102	15467	0.7%
Stolen Plates	97	15467	0.6%
Bicycle Lane Violation	94	15467	0.6%
Reckless Operation	94	15467	0.6%
Oversize Vehicle	85	15467	0.5%
Shortcutting	82	15467	0.5%
Impeding Traffic Flow	65	15467	0.4%
Warrant	62	15467	0.4%
Accident	57	15467	0.4%
Drugs	52	15467	0.3%
No Passing Zone	51	15467	0.3%
Excessive Muffler Noise	39	15467	0.3%
Fleeing	39	15467	0.3%
Insufficient Working Brakelights	33	15467	0.2%
Loitering/Soliciting	29	15467	0.2%
Off-Road Vehicle on City Street	29	15467	0.2%
Prohibited Stop	28	15467	0.2%
Failure to Dim High Beams	25	15467	0.2%
Peeling/Squealing Tires	25	15467	0.2%
Failure to Control Motor Vehicle	22	15467	0.1%
Alcohol	21	15467	0.1%
Littering	18	15467	0.1%
Stolen Vehicle	17	15467	0.1%
Plain View	15	15467	0.1%
Following Too Closely	14	15467	0.1%
Oversize Load	13	15467	0.1%
Full Time and Attention	12	15467	0.1%
Road Closure	12	15467	0.1%
Soliciting	12	15467	0.1%

reasonable suspicion by age group overlaps with all investigatory stops. The table is contained in appendix 7.

Table 2-Basis for Reasonable Suspicion among Investigatory Stops

Reasonable Suspicion Type	Total	Total Investigatory Stop Forms	Percent of Investigatory Stop Forms
Individual Matched Description	204	996	20.5%
Drugs	166	996	16.7%
Alcohol	132	996	13.3%
Warrant	96	996	9.6%
Theft	85	996	8.5%
Vehicle Matched Description	85	996	8.5%
Weapon	67	996	6.7%
Ran Stop Light	65	996	6.5%
Parking Violation	58	996	5.8%
Prior Interaction	55	996	5.5%
Shooting	54	996	5.4%
License Plates/Tags Not Visible	50	996	5.0%
Other	49	996	4.9%
Stolen Vehicle	49	996	4.9%
Observed Traffic Violation	48	996	4.8%
Soliciting	48	996	4.8%
Assault	44	996	4.4%
Third Party Caller	41	996	4.1%
Assisting Other Officers	40	996	4.0%
Fleeing	40	996	4.0%
Accident	38	996	3.8%
Trespassing	38	996	3.8%
Threatening	34	996	3.4%
Prohibited Route	33	996	3.3%
Robbery	33	996	3.3%
Fictitious Plates	32	996	3.2%
Asleep at the Wheel	29	996	2.9%
Impeding Traffic Flow	25	996	2.5%
Change of Course	21	996	2.1%
LEADS	18	996	1.8%
Plain View	17	996	1.7%
Harassment	15	996	1.5%
Fighting	14	996	1.4%
Ran Stop Sign	14	996	1.4%
Burglary	13	996	1.3%

Prostitution	12	996	1.2%
Unsafe Vehicle	12	996	1.2%
Vehicle as Weapon	12	996	1.2%
Speeding	11	996	1.1%
Window Tint	10	996	1.0%
Disabled Vehicle	9	996	0.9%
Breaking & Entering	8	996	0.8%
Expired License Plates/Tags	8	996	0.8%
Loitering	8	996	0.8%
Homicide	7	996	0.7%
Consensual Encounter	6	996	0.6%
Curfew Violation	6	996	0.6%
Domestic Issue	6	996	0.6%
Permit Violation	6	996	0.6%
Abandoned Vehicle	5	996	0.5%
Stabbing	5	996	0.5%
Temporary Tag Violation	5	996	0.5%
Disobeyed Lawful Order	4	996	0.4%
Indecent Exposure	4	996	0.4%
Insufficient Working Headlights	4	996	0.4%
Jaywalking	4	996	0.4%
Missing Person	4	996	0.4%
Verbal Altercation	4	996	0.4%
Crisis Intervention	3	996	0.3%
Off-Road Vehicle on City Streets	3	996	0.3%
Property Damage	3	996	0.3%
Loud Music	2	996	0.2%
Disorderly Conduct	1	996	0.1%
Fresh Crime in Progress	1	996	0.1%
Hiding Evidence	1	996	0.1%
Insufficient Working Brake lights	1	996	0.1%
Kidnapping	1	996	0.1%
Reckless Operation	1	996	0.1%
Sexual Assault	1	996	0.1%
Suspicious Activity	1	996	0.1%

Figure 11a-Disposition Information among Investigatory Stops for Residents



Figure 11b-Disposition Information among Investigatory Stops for Non-Residents



Citation Issued Overview

In approximately three out of every four traffic stops, a citation was issued (Figures 10a and 10b). As seen in Figure 12, traffic offenses (Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4) made up a majority of the reason for the citation followed by misdemeanor offenses (Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6). Figure 13 displays citation by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops.

Figure 12-Citation Reason among Traffic Stop

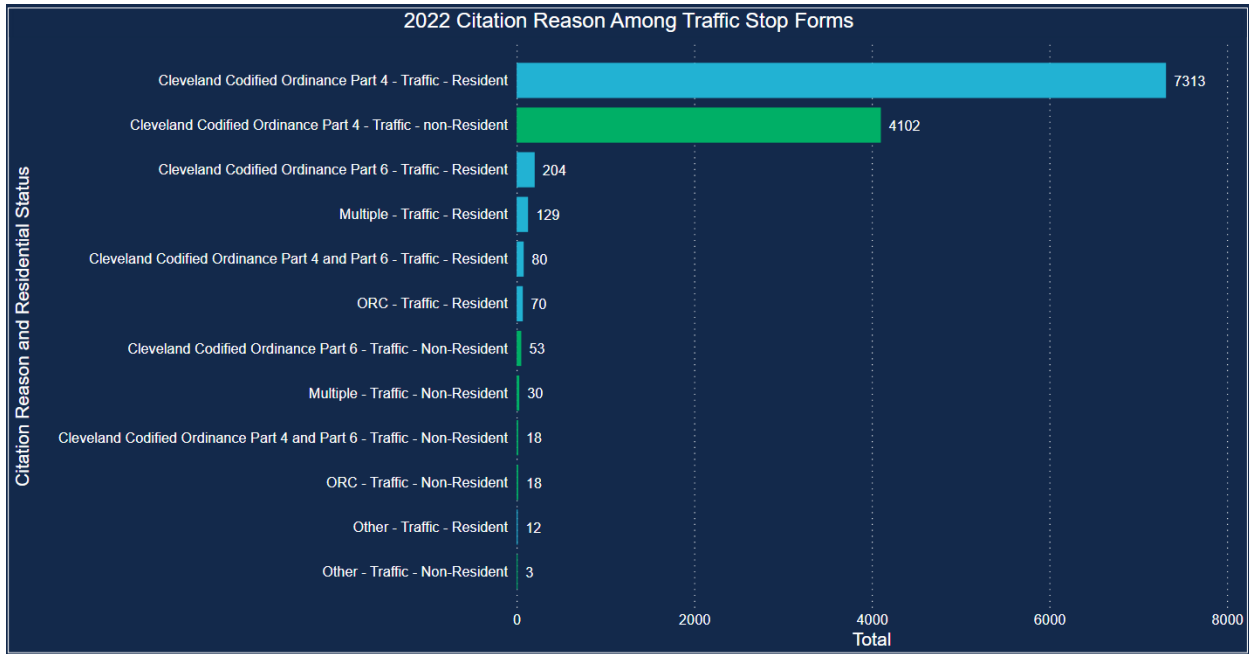
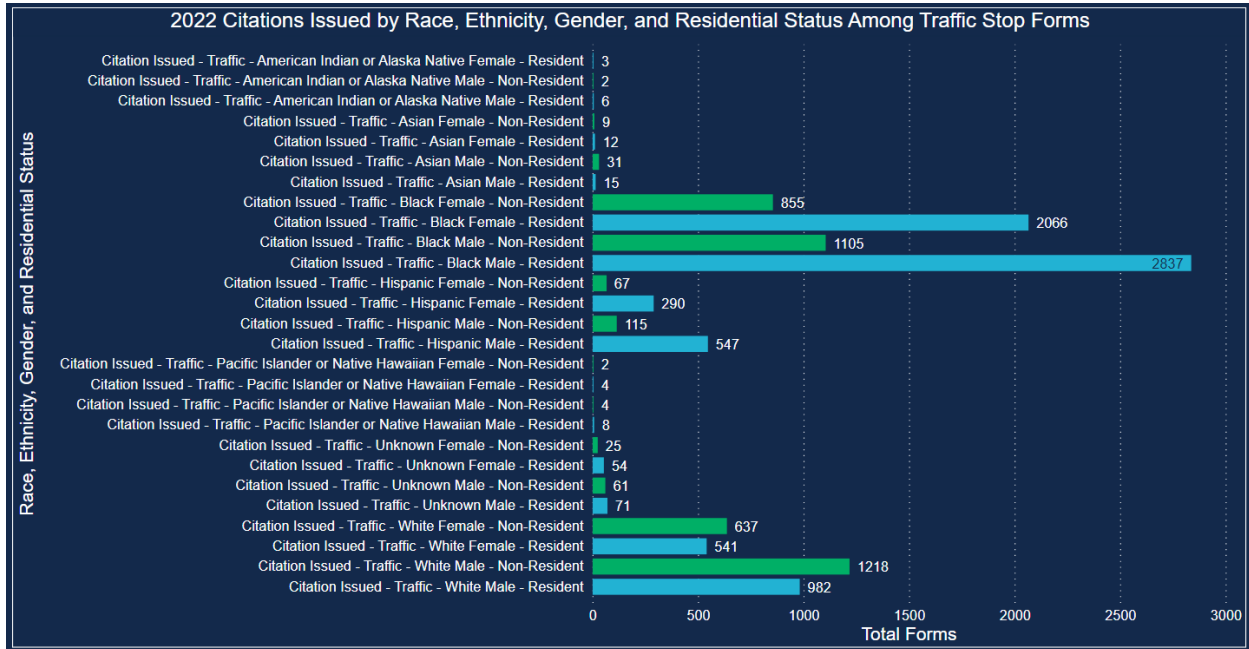


Figure 13-Citation by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Traffic Stops



Citation rates are provided below by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops.

- 77% of Black or African American females stopped for a traffic violation were issued a citation.
- 77% of Hispanic males stopped for a traffic violation were issued a citation.
- 77% of White females stopped for a traffic violation were issued a citation.
- 77% of White males stopped for a traffic violation were issued a citation.
- 75% of Hispanic females stopped for a traffic violation were issued a citation.
- 71% of Black or African Americans males stopped for a traffic violation were issued a citation.

A citation was issued in 30% of investigatory stops involving residents and 28% involving non-residents. As seen in Figure 14, misdemeanor offenses (Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6) made up a majority of the reason for the citation followed by traffic offenses (Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4). Figure 15 provides citation by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops.

Figure 14-Citation Reason among Investigatory Stops

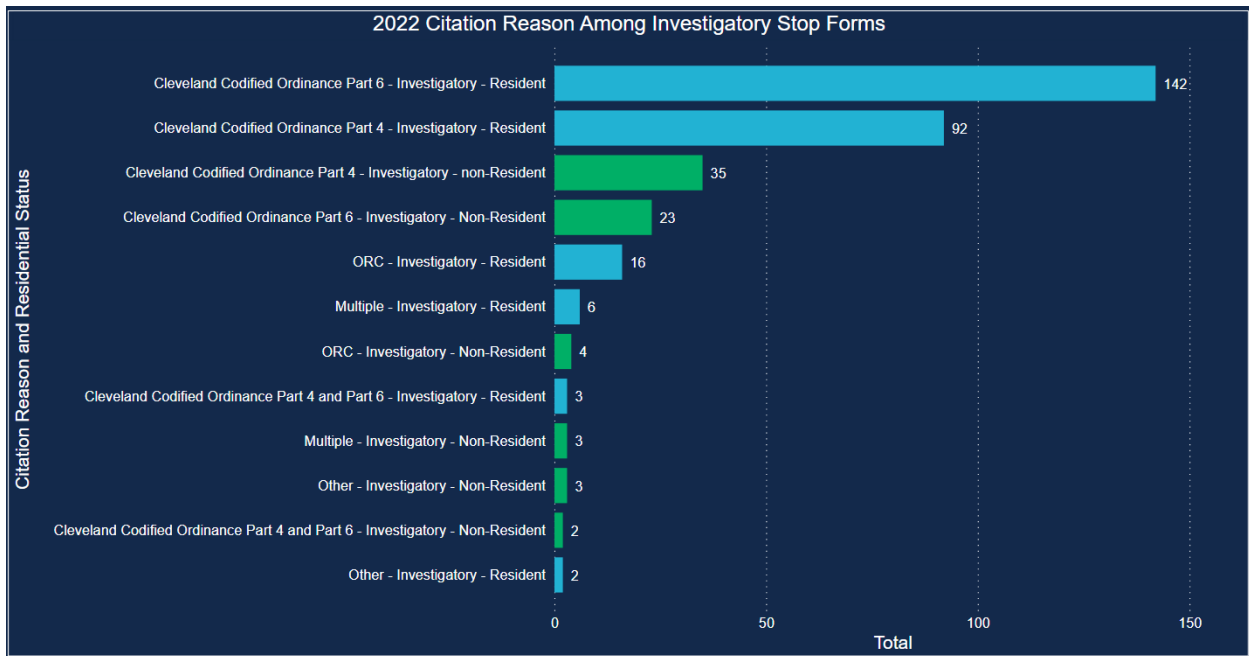
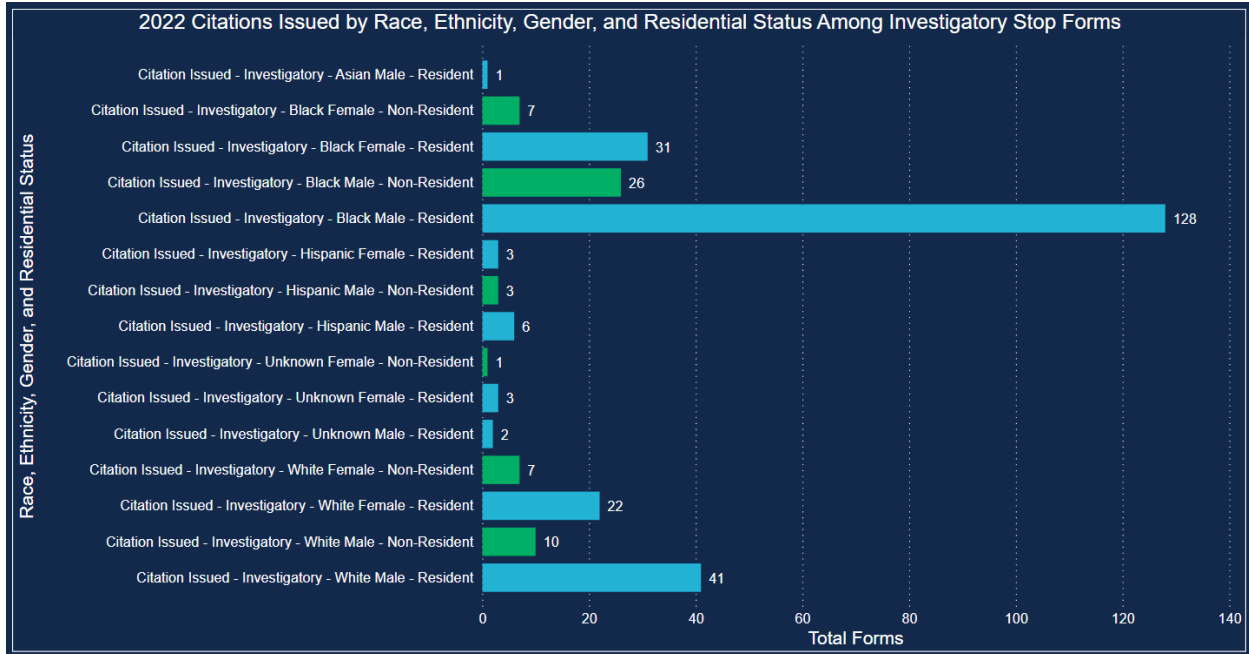


Figure 15-Citation by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Investigatory Stops



Citation rates are provided below by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops.

- 34% of Black or African American females stopped for an investigatory violation were issued a citation.
- 33% of White females stopped for an investigatory violation were issued a citation.
- 30% of Black or African American males stopped for an investigatory violation were issued a citation.
- 29% of White males stopped for an investigatory violation were issued a citation.
- 19% of Hispanic females stopped for an investigatory violation were issued a citation.
- 13% of Hispanic males stopped for an investigatory violation were issued a citation.

Arrest Overview

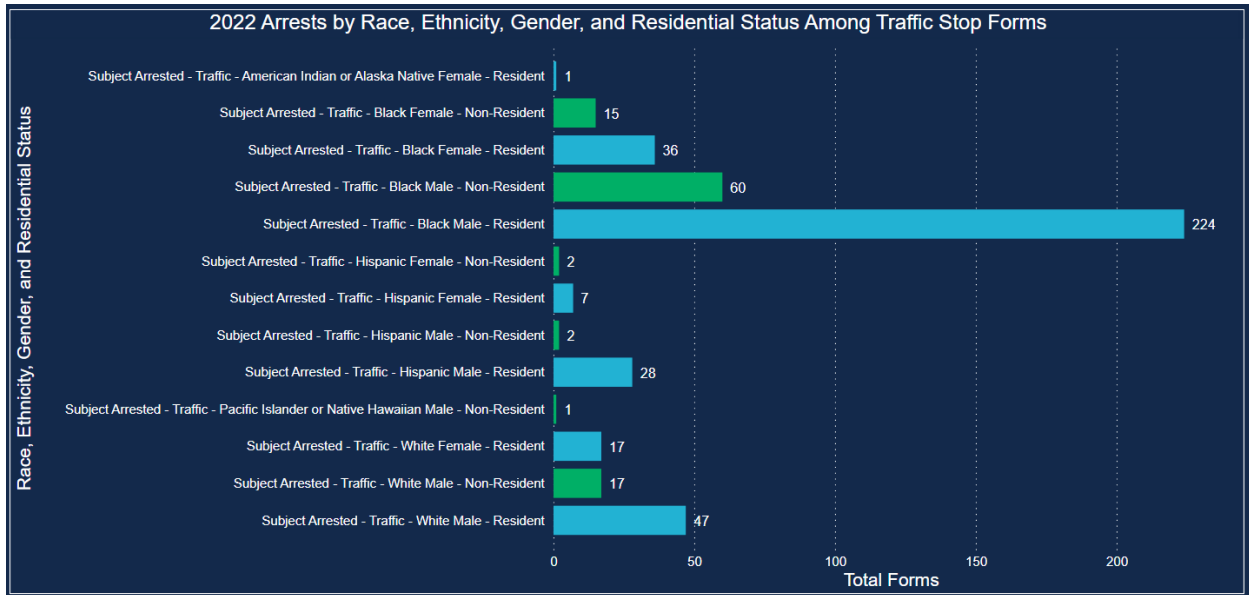
In approximately 3% of all traffic stops the individual was arrested. As seen in Table 3, the most common reasons for arrest among traffic stops included: ‘Warrant-Felony’, ‘Warrant-Misdemeanor’, and ‘ORC-Weapons Offense’.

Table 3-Arrest Reason among Traffic Stops

Arrest Reason	Total
Warrant- Felony - Traffic - Resident	109
Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Resident	87
ORC- Weapons Offense - Traffic - Resident	80
ORC-Drug Offense - Traffic - Resident	54
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 - Traffic - Resident	51
Multiple - Traffic - Resident	47
Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Non-Resident	34
Warrant- Felony - Traffic - Non-Resident	29
ORC- Weapons Offense - Traffic - Non-Resident	23
Other - Traffic - Resident	23
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6 - Traffic - Resident	16
ORC-Drug Offense - Traffic - Non-Resident	15
Multiple - Traffic - Non-Resident	13
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 - Traffic - non-Resident	12
ORC- Theft - Traffic - Resident	5
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6 - Traffic - Non-Resident	4
Obstructing Official Business - Traffic - Resident	4
ORC-Assaults - Traffic - Resident	4
Other - Traffic - Non-Resident	4
ORC- Miscellaneous Offense - Traffic - Resident	3
ORC- Offense Against the Family - Traffic - Resident	3
ORC- Offense Against Justice - Traffic - Non-Resident	2
ORC- Title 45 - Traffic - Resident	2
ORC-Assaults - Traffic - Non-Resident	2
Obstructing Official Business - Traffic - Non-Resident	1
ORC - Offense Against Public Peace - Traffic - Resident	1
ORC- Burglary - Traffic - Resident	1
ORC- Homicide - Traffic - Resident	1
ORC- Offense Against the Family - Traffic - Non-Resident	1
ORC- Sex Offense - Traffic - Non-Resident	1
ORC- Theft - Traffic - Non-Resident	1
ORC- Title 45 - Traffic - Non-Resident	1
ORC-Arson Related Offense - Traffic - Resident	1
ORC-Assault on a Police Officer - Traffic - Non-Resident	1
ORC-Assault on a Police Officer - Traffic - Resident	1

Figure 16 provides arrest totals by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops.

Figure 16-Arrest by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Traffic Stops



Arrest rates are listed below by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops.

- 5% of Black or African Americans males were arrested during a during a traffic stop.
- 3% of Hispanic males were arrested during a traffic stop.
- 2% of Hispanic females were arrested during a traffic stop.
- 2% of White males were arrested during a traffic stop.
- 1% of Black or African American females were arrested during a traffic stop.
- 1% of White females were arrested during a traffic stop.

Tables 4 to 6 list the top three¹⁶ arrest reasons among Black or African American, Hispanic, and White individuals arrested during traffic stops.

Table 4-Top Three Arrest Reasons among Black or African American Individuals during Traffic Stops

Top Arrest Reasons Among Black or African American Individuals during Traffic Stops		
Resident	Warrant- Felony - Traffic - Resident	80
	ORC- Weapons Offense - Traffic - Resident	67
	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Resident	59
Non-Resident	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Non-Resident	23
	ORC- Weapons Offense - Traffic - Non-Resident	21
	Warrant- Felony - Traffic - Non-Resident	19

Table 5- Top Three Arrest Reasons among Hispanic Individuals during Traffic Stops

Top Arrest Reasons Among Hispanic Individuals during Traffic Stops		
Resident	Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 - Traffic - Resident	9
	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Resident	8
	ORC- Weapons Offense - Traffic - Resident	7
Non-Resident	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Non-Resident	2

Table 6- Top Three Arrest Reasons among White Individuals during Traffic Stops

Top Arrest Reasons Among White Individuals during Traffic Stops		
Resident	Warrant- Felony - Traffic - Resident	22
	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Resident	20
	ORC-Drug Offense - Traffic - Resident	14
	Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 - Traffic - Resident	14
Non-Resident	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Traffic - Non-Resident	9
	Warrant- Felony - Traffic - Non-Resident	8
	Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 - Traffic - Non-Resident	4

¹⁶ The top three arrest reasons are presented and any values under two are excluded from Table 4, Table 5, and Table 6.

In approximately 25% of all investigatory stops the individual was arrested. As seen in Table 7, the most common reasons for arrest among investigatory stops included: ‘Warrant-Felony’, ‘Multiple’¹⁷ and ‘ORC-Weapon Offense’, followed by ‘ORC-Drug Offense’. Figure 17 provides arrest totals by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops.

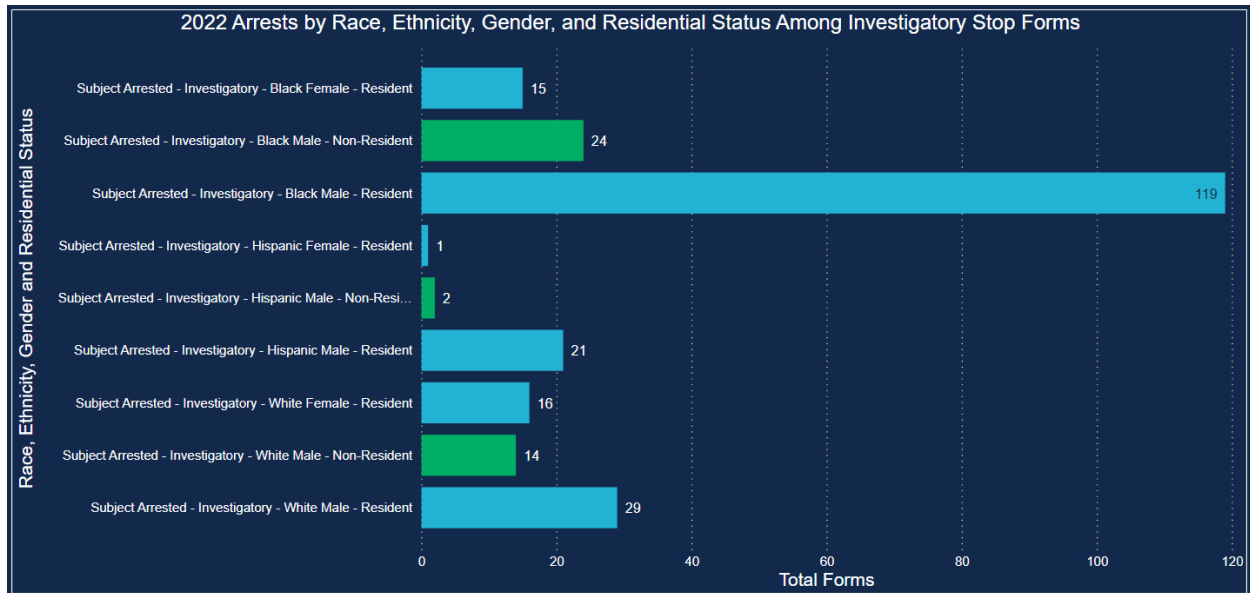
Table 7-Arrest Reason among Investigatory Stops

Arrest Reason	Total
Warrant- Felony - Investigatory - Resident	45
Multiple - Investigatory - Resident	36
ORC- Weapons Offense - Investigatory - Resident	36
ORC-Drug Offense - Investigatory - Resident	34
Warrant- Misdemeanor - Investigatory - Resident	28
Other - Investigatory - Resident	21
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6 - Investigatory - Resident	15
ORC- Theft - Investigatory - Resident	14
ORC-Drug Offense - Investigatory - Non-Resident	13
ORC- Robbery - Investigatory - Resident	11
ORC- Burglary - Investigatory - Resident	10
Warrant- Felony - Investigatory - Non-Resident	10
ORC- Offense Against the Family - Investigatory - Resident	8
ORC-Assaults - Investigatory - Resident	7
ORC- Weapons Offense - Investigatory - Non-Resident	6
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 - Investigatory - Resident	5
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6 - Investigatory - Non-Resident	4
Multiple - Investigatory - Non-Resident	4
Other - Investigatory - Non-Resident	4
Warrant- Misdemeanor - Investigatory - Non-Resident	4
ORC- Offense Against Justice - Investigatory - Resident	3
Obstructing Official Business - Investigatory - Resident	2
ORC - Offense Against Public Peace - Investigatory - Resident	2
ORC- Homicide - Investigatory - Resident	2
ORC- Miscellaneous Offense - Investigatory - Non-Resident	2
ORC- Miscellaneous Offense - Investigatory - Resident	2
ORC-Assault on a Police Officer - Investigatory - Resident	2
ORC-Assaults - Investigatory - Non-Resident	2
Resisting Arrest - Investigatory - Resident	2
Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 - Investigatory - non-Resident	1
ORC - Offense Against Public Peace - Investigatory - Non-Resident	1
ORC- Corrupt Activity - Investigatory - Resident	1
ORC- Robbery - Investigatory - Non-Resident	1

¹⁷ ‘Multiple’ refers to more than one offense from the response option list.

ORC- Sex Offense - Investigatory - Non-Resident	1
ORC- Theft - Investigatory - Non-Resident	1
ORC-Assault on a Police Officer - Investigatory - Non-Resident	1
ORC-Fraud - Investigatory - Resident	1
Resisting Arrest - Investigatory - Non-Resident	1

Figure 17-Arrest by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Investigatory Stops



Arrest rates are listed below by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops.

- 34% of Hispanic males involved in an investigatory stop were arrested.
- 28% of Black or African Americans males involved in an investigatory stop were arrested.
- 25% of White males involved in an investigatory stop were arrested.
- 18% of White females¹⁸ involved in an investigatory stop were arrested.
- 13% of Black or African American females¹⁹ involved in an investigatory stop were arrested.
- 6% of Hispanic females²⁰ involved in an investigatory stop were arrested.

¹⁸ Among the 16 White females arrested, the most common charge was 'Warrant-Felony,' among 9 individuals.

¹⁹ Among the 15 Black or African American females arrested, the most common charge was 'Warrant-Felony,' among 3 individuals.

²⁰ The Hispanic female arrested during an investigatory stop was arrested for 'ORC-Drug Offense'.

Tables 8 to 10 list the top three²¹ arrest reasons among Black or African American, Hispanic, and White individuals arrested during investigatory stops.

Table 8- Top Three Arrest Reasons among Black or African American Individuals during Investigatory Stops

Top Arrest Reasons Among Black or African American Individuals during Investigatory Stops		
Resident	ORC- Weapons Offense - Investigatory - Resident	32
	Warrant- Felony - Investigatory - Resident	28
	Multiple - Investigatory – Resident	26
Non-Resident	ORC- Weapons Offense - Investigatory - Non-Resident	6
	ORC-Drug Offense - Investigatory - Non-Resident	6
	Multiple - Investigatory - Non-Resident	4
	Warrant- Felony - Investigatory - Non-Resident	3

Table 9- Top Three Arrest Reasons among Hispanic Individuals during Investigatory Stops

Top Arrest Reasons Among Hispanic Individuals during Investigatory Stops		
Resident	ORC-Drug Offense - Investigatory - Resident	6
	Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6 - Investigatory - Resident	4
	Warrant- Felony - Investigatory - Resident	3
	Multiple - Investigatory - Resident	3

Table 10- Top Three Arrest Reasons among White Individuals during Investigatory Stops

Top Arrest Reasons Among White Individuals during Investigatory Stops		
Resident	Warrant- Felony - Investigatory - Resident	14
	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Investigatory - Resident	11
	Multiple - Investigatory - Resident	6
Non-Resident	Warrant- Felony - Investigatory - Non-Resident	6
	ORC-Drug Offense - Investigatory - Non-Resident	4
	Other - Investigatory - Non-Resident	3
	Warrant- Misdemeanor - Investigatory - Non-Resident	3

Verbal Warning

Officers gave a verbal warning in approximately 22% of traffic stops involving residents and 21% of traffic stops involving non-residents. Among investigatory stops, officers gave a verbal warning in approximately 14% of investigatory stops involving residents and 11% of investigatory stops involving non-residents.

²¹ The top three arrest reasons are presented and any values under two are excluded from tables 8 to 10.

Force used²²

At the time of publication, there were a total of 32 Stop forms with force used listed on the Stop Report. Based on the incident number, 22 of the 32 Stop forms that list force was used had a matching Use of Force report.

A match criteria was conducted to determine if there was a Use of Force incident among the ten stop forms that list force used. The criteria in the comparison included: officer name, individual name, and location. One of the ten Stop forms matched on the criteria and had a different Use of Force incident number. While conducting the match criteria, Data Team noticed the question pertaining to use of force on the Stop form is a single question and contains force levels (1, 2, and 3) and ‘none’²³. Moving forward, when the Division is in a position to make changes to data collection forms, the recommendation is to split this question into two separate questions. The first question would be ‘was force used’ (yes and no as the response options) and if so then the second question would be ‘What force level was used’ (Level 1, Level-2, and Level-3 as the response options).

A majority (20 out of the 22) of the verified Stop forms with a matching Use of Force report matched on the level of force. The Data Team is working with the Office of Information and Technology on establishing a record of source since the same information is tracked in multiple data collection systems. This mapping exercise is still in progress. The levels of force are provided below and are taken from GPO 2.01.01 Use of Force Definitions.

General Police Order 2.01.01 Use of Force-Definitions

Levels 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 or beanbag shotgun, except for a strike to the head, neck or face with an impact weapon or beanbag shotgun; and any canine apprehension that involves contact.

²² General Police Order 2.01.01 Use of Force-Definitions contains the terminology used in the Cleveland Division of Police Use of Force Policies and is available at [https://www.clevelandohio.gov/sites/clevelandohio/files/policies-procedures/2.01.01%20Definitions%20\(r\).pdf](https://www.clevelandohio.gov/sites/clevelandohio/files/policies-procedures/2.01.01%20Definitions%20(r).pdf)

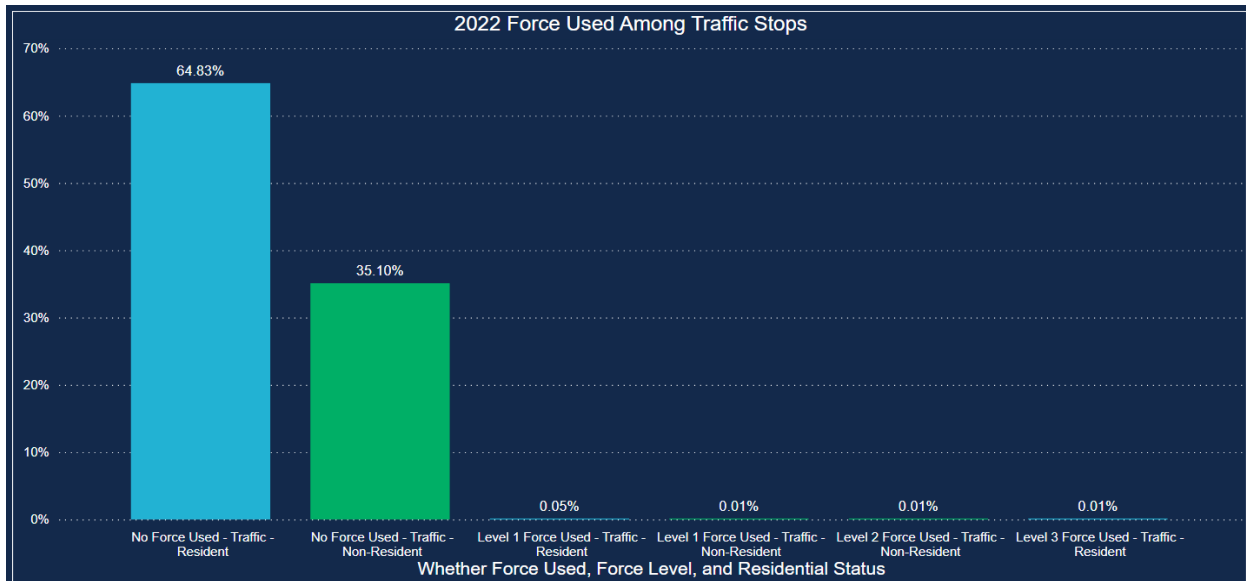
²³ See Appendix 5 for a screenshot of the ‘force used’ on the stop form via the website.

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 confinement 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.

As seen in Figure 18, 0.6% of all traffic stops involved a use of force. The distribution across force levels is listed below as provided in the Stop report²⁴.

- Level-1
 - 8 incidents
- Level-2
 - 1 incident
- Level-3
 - 1 incident

Figure 18- Whether Force Used among Traffic Stops and if so Level of Force by Resident Status

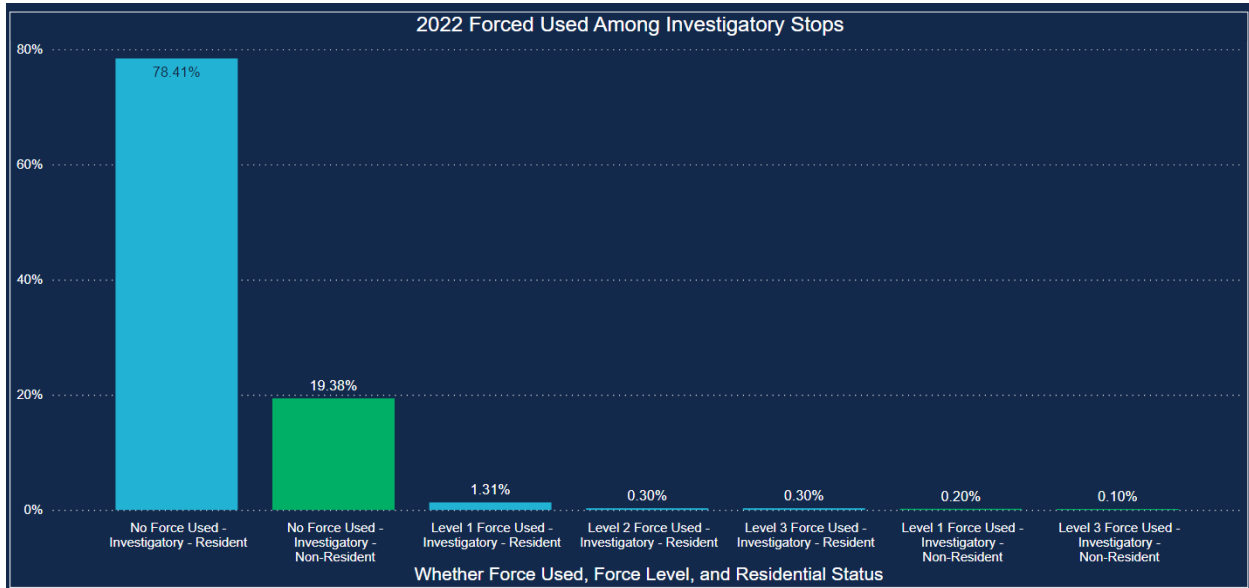


²⁴ The Stop report does not specify the total number of 'Level-1 Firearm Point' among the 'Level-1'.

As seen in Figure 19, 2.2% of all investigatory stops involved a use of force. The distribution across force levels is listed below as provided in the Stop report²⁵.

- Level-1
 - 15 incidents
- Level-2
 - 3 incidents
- Level-3
 - 4 incidents

Figure 19-Whether Force Used Among Investigatory Stops and if so Level of Force by Resident Status



²⁵ The Stop report does not specify the total number of 'Level-1 Firearm Point' among the 'Level-1'.

Subject Search Overview

As seen in Figure 20, 7% of all traffic stops involved a subject search.

Figure 20-Subject Searched among Traffic Stops

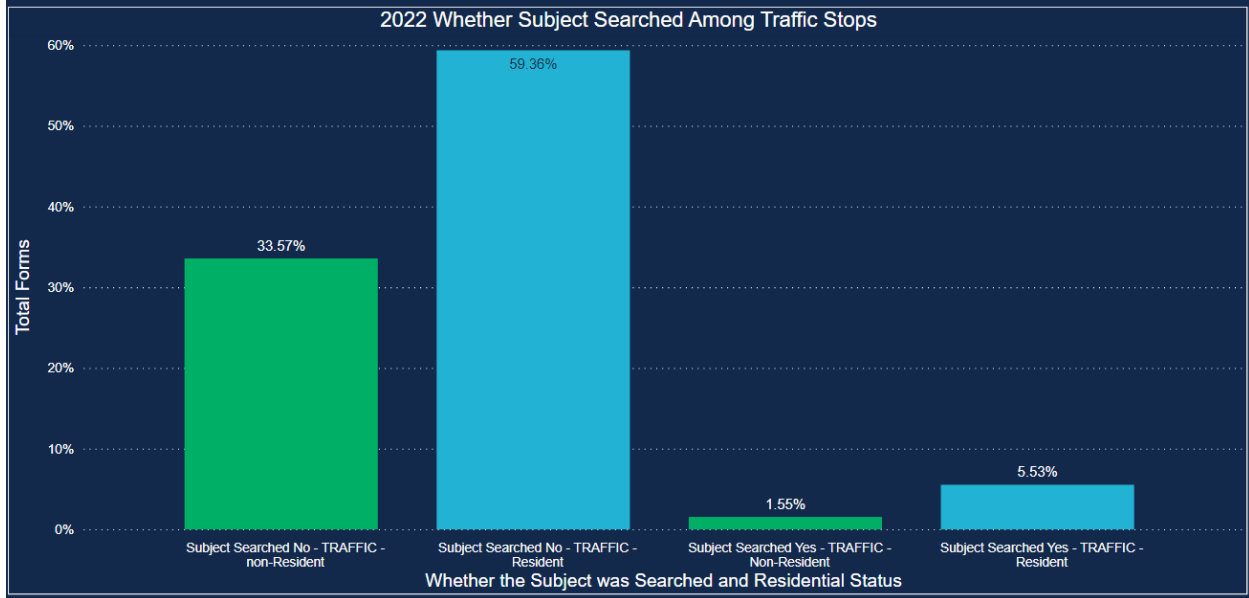
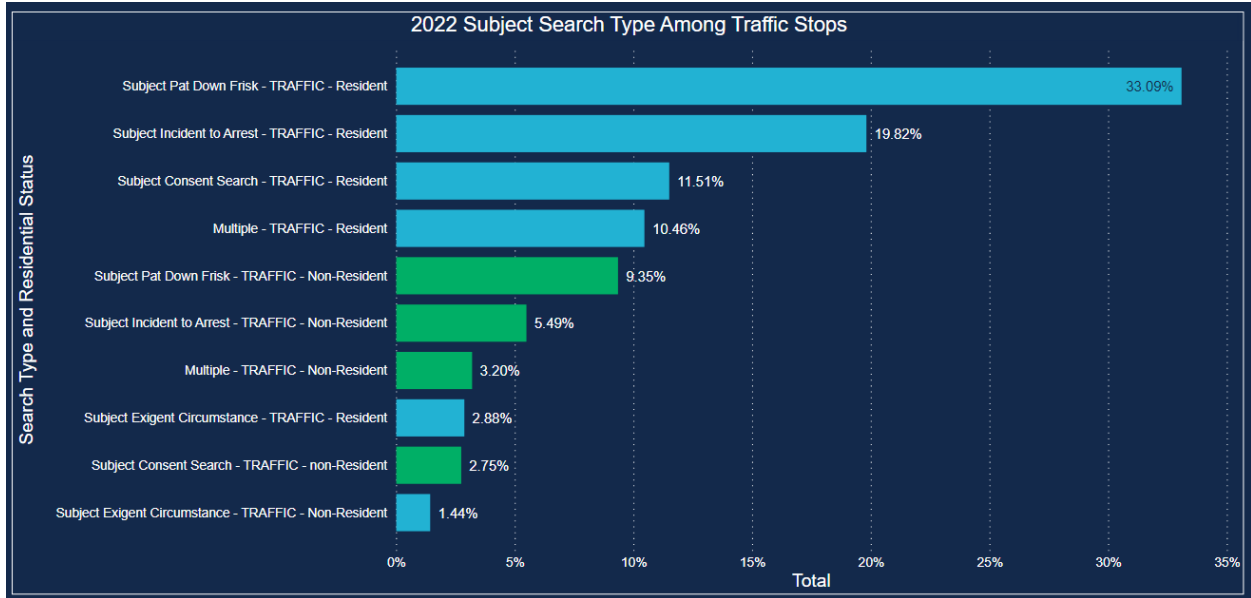


Figure 21 displays the search types²⁶ during all traffic stops. As seen in Figure 21, the most common subject search types among traffic stops include: Pat Down Frisk, Incident to Arrest²⁷, and Consent Search.

Figure 21-Subject Search Type among Traffic Stops



²⁶ There may be multiple search types per individual. Therefore, the number of search types will be greater than the number of individuals searched.

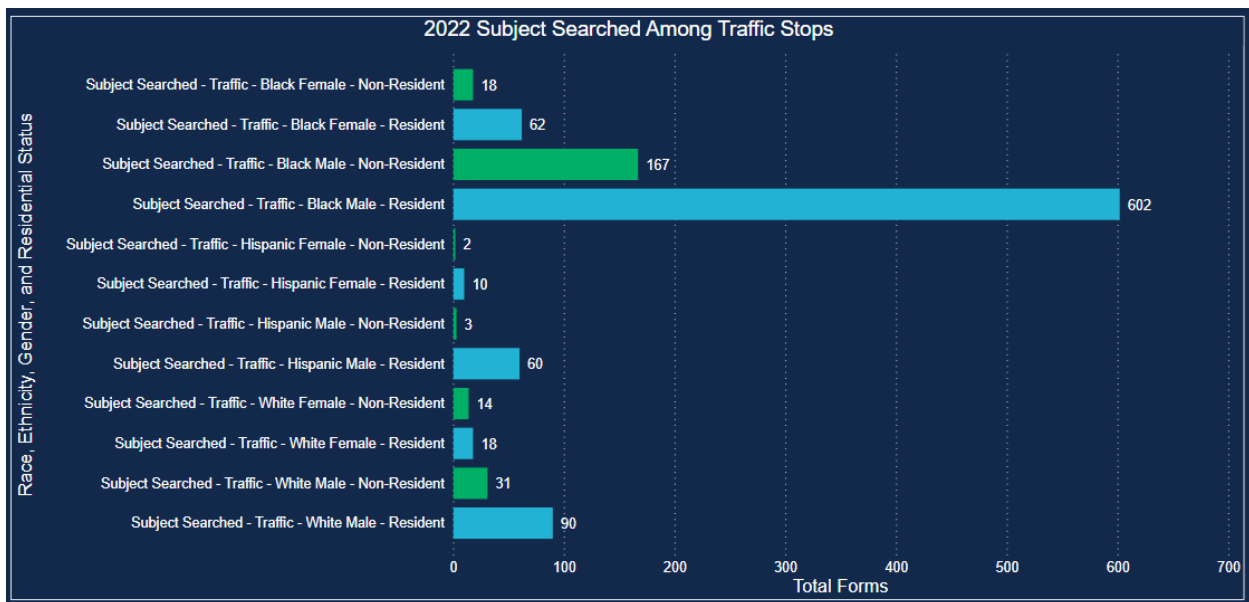
²⁷ “Officers may, incident to arrest, search both an arrestee’s person and the area within the arrestee’s immediate control in order to recover weapons, evidence, or a means of escape. Searches of various areas, environments, or items must comply with the following parameters: Vehicles, Residence, Personal Items, Electronic devices” (GPO 2.02.02).

Figure 22 displays information regarding subject searched and contraband seized by residential status among traffic stops. Figure 23 lists subject searched by race, ethnicity, gender, and residential status among traffic stops.

Figure 22-Subject Contraband Seized during Traffic Stops



Figure 23- Subject Searched by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Traffic Stops

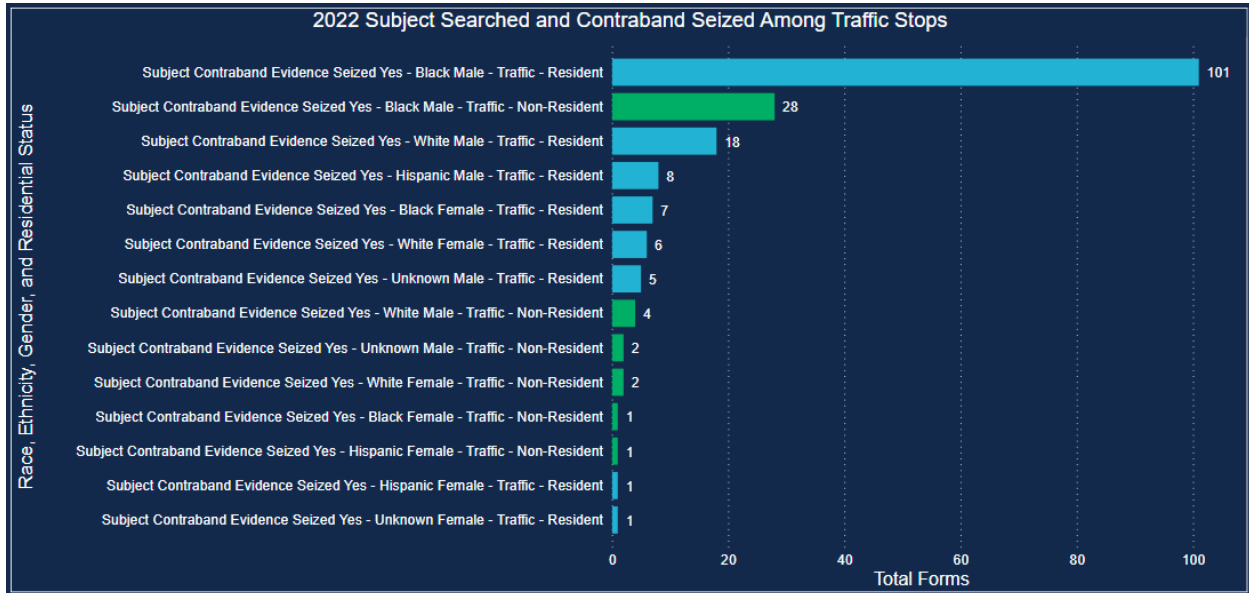


Below are the subject search rates by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops.

- 14% of Black or African Americans males involved in a traffic stop were searched.
- 7% of Hispanic males involved in a traffic stop were searched.
- 4% of White males involved in a traffic stop were searched.
- 3% of Hispanic females involved in a traffic stop were searched.
- 2% of Black or African American females involved in a traffic stop were searched.
- 2% of White females involved in a traffic stop were searched.

Figure 24 contains information regarding subject searched and contraband seized across race and gender²⁸ among traffic stops.

Figure 24-Subject Searched and Contraband Seized by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Traffic Stops



Overall, contraband was seized in 17% of traffic stops involving a subject search. Below are the contraband seized rates by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops.

- Contraband was seized in 25% of subject searches involving White females.
- Contraband was seized in 18% of subject searches involving White males.
- Contraband was seized in 17% of subject searches involving Black or African American males.
- Contraband was seized in 17% of subject searches involving Hispanic females.
- Contraband was seized in 13% of subject searches involving Hispanic males.
- Contraband was seized in 10% of subject searches involving Black or African American females.

²⁸ This table does not include individuals with 'unknown' value selected under race (315 individuals).

Table 11 and Table 12 list the top three contraband types seized during subject search among traffic stops among residents and non-residents, respectively.

Table 11-Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Subject Search among Traffic Stops for Residents

Subject Contraband Seized - Traffic - Resident²⁹	
Black Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 39
	Firearm - 27
	Drug Paraphernalia - 18
Black Female	Firearm - 3
	Drugs - Marijuana - 2
	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
Unknown Male	Firearm - 3
	Drugs - Marijuana - 39
White Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 4
	Drugs - Heroin - 4
	Drug Paraphernalia - 4
	Drugs - Cocaine - 2
	Drugs - Naloxone - 2
	Drugs - Crack - 2
	Currency - 2
White Female	Drug Paraphernalia - 3
Hispanic Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 4
	Firearm - 3
	Alcohol - 2

Table 12- Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Subject Search among Traffic Stops for Non-Residents

Subject Contraband Seized - Traffic - Non-Resident³⁰	
Black Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 14
	Firearm - 5
	Currency - 4
White Male	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
	Drugs - Pills - 2
White Female	Drug Paraphernalia - 2

²⁹ The top three types of contraband are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

³⁰ The top three types of contraband are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

As seen in Figure 25, 46% of all investigatory stops involved a subject search.

Figure 25-Subject Searched among Investigatory Stops

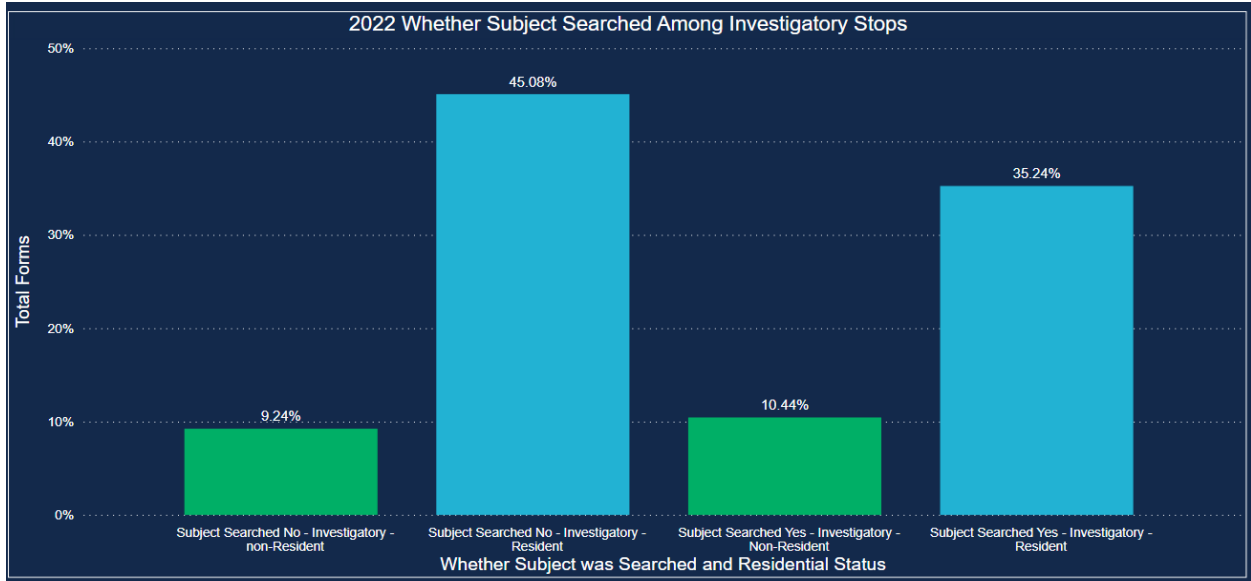
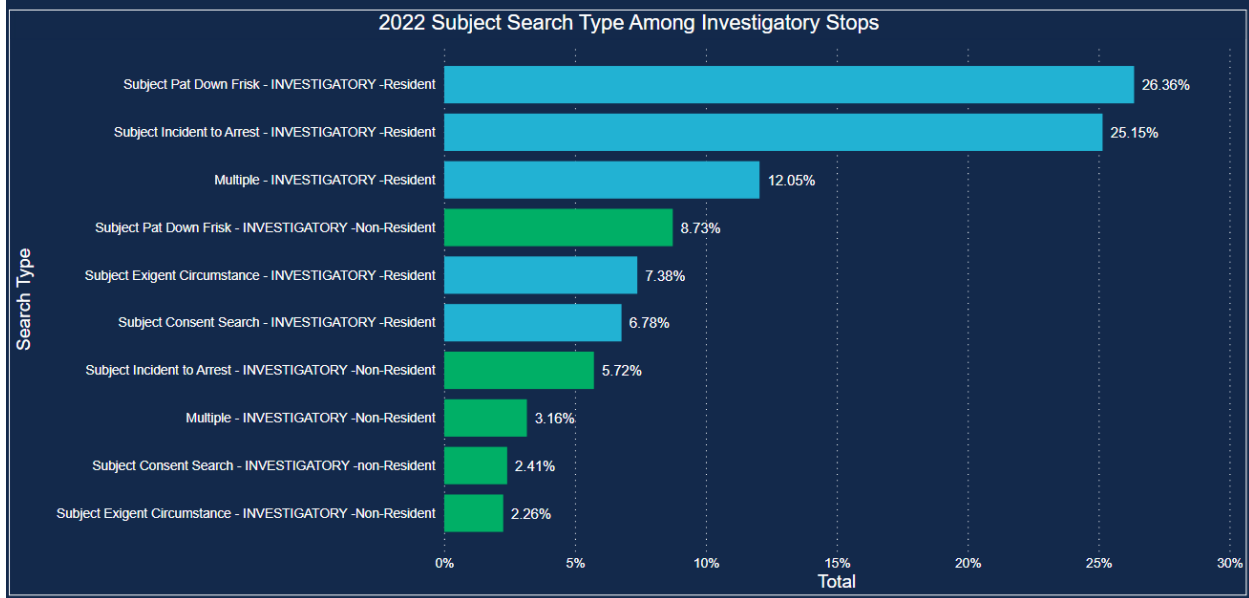


Figure 26 displays the search types³¹ during all investigatory stops. As seen in Figure 26, the most common subject search types among investigatory stops include: Pat Down Frisk, Incident to Arrest³², and Multiple Search Types³³.

Figure 26-Subject Search Type among Investigatory Stops



³¹ There may be multiple search types per individual. Therefore, the number of search types will be greater than the number of individuals searched.

³² “Officers may, incident to arrest, search both an arrestee’s person and the area within the arrestee’s immediate control in order to recover weapons, evidence, or a means of escape. Searches of various areas, environments, or items must comply with the following parameters: Vehicles, Residence, Personal Items, Electronic devices” (GPO 2.02.02).

³³ Multiple refers to any combination of the search type categories. The search type categories include: Pat Down Frisk, Incident to Arrest, Consent Search, and Exigent Circumstance.

Figure 27 displays information regarding subject searched and contraband seized by residential status among investigatory stops.

Figure 27- Subject Contraband Seized during Investigatory Stops



Figure 28 displays information regarding subject searched and contraband seized by residential status among investigatory stops.

Figure 28- Subject Searched by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status during Investigatory Stops

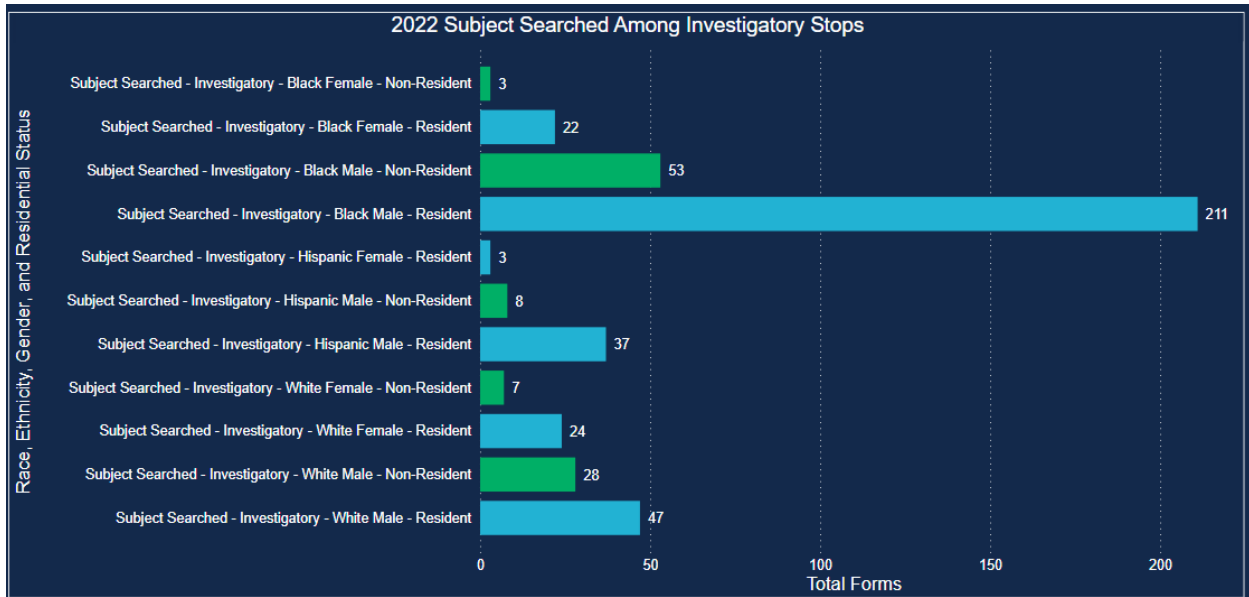
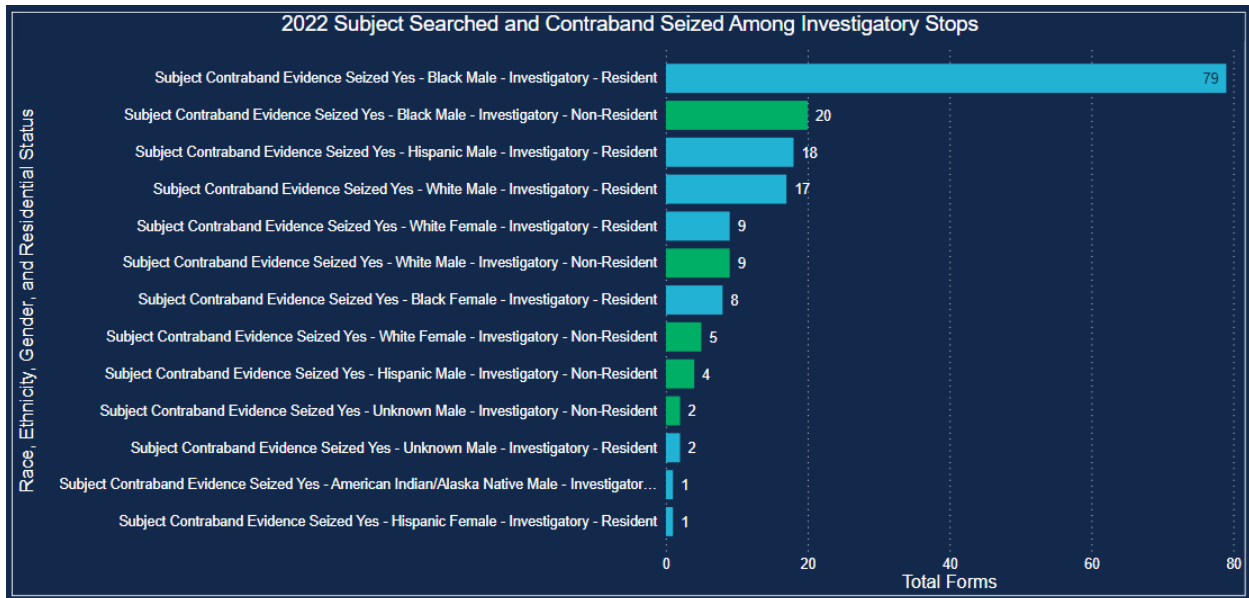


Figure 29 contains information regarding subject searched and contraband seized across race and gender³⁴ among investigatory stops.

Below are the subject search rates by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops.

- 67% of Hispanic males involved in an investigatory stop were searched.
- 52% of Black or African Americans males involved in an investigatory stop were searched.
- 43% of White males involved in an investigatory stop were searched.
- 35% of White females involved in an investigatory stop were searched.
- 22% of Black or African American females involved in an investigatory were searched.
- 19% of Hispanic females involved in an investigatory stop were searched.

Figure 29- Subject Searched and Contraband Seized by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Investigatory Stops



Overall, contraband was seized in 38% of investigatory stops involving a subject search. Below are the contraband seized rates by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops.

- Contraband was seized in 49% of subject searches involving Hispanic males.
- Contraband was seized in 45% of subject searches involving White females.
- Contraband was seized in 38% of subject searches involving Black or African American males.
- Contraband was seized in 35% of subject searches involving White males.
- Contraband was seized in 33% of subject searches involving Hispanic females.
- Contraband was seized in 32% of subject searches involving Black or African American females.

³⁴ This table does not include individuals with 'unknown' value selected under race (24 individuals).

Table 13 and Table 14 list the top three contraband types seized during subject search among investigatory stops.

Table 13- Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Subject Search among Investigatory Stops for Residents

Subject Contraband Seized - Investigatory - Resident³⁵	
Black Male	Firearm - 22
	Drugs - Marijuana - 21
	Drugs - Crack - 16
Black Female	Firearm - 3
	Drug Paraphernalia - 3
White Male	Drug Paraphernalia - 5
	Firearm - 4
	Drugs - Other - 3
	Knife - 3
White Female	Drug Paraphernalia - 5
	Drugs - Marijuana - 4
Hispanic Male	Firearm - 5
	Drugs - Marijuana - 5
	Drugs - Crack - 4
	Ammunition - 3
	Drugs - Pills - 3
	Drug Paraphernalia - 3

Table 14- Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Subject Search among Investigatory Stops for Non-Residents

Subject Contraband Seized - Investigatory - Non-Resident³⁶	
Black Male	Drugs - Crack - 5
	Drugs - Marijuana - 4
	Drug Paraphernalia - 4
	Firearm - 3
	Cell Phone - 3
	Other - 3
Unknown Male	Cell Phone - 2
White Male	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
	Drugs - Crack - 2
	Drugs - Heroin - 2
	Drugs - Other - 2
White Female	Drugs - Heroin - 2
Hispanic Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 2

³⁵ The top three contraband types are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

³⁶ The top three contraband types are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

Vehicle Search Overview

As seen in Figure 30, 9% of vehicles were searched during traffic stops.

Figure 30- Vehicle Searched among Traffic Stops

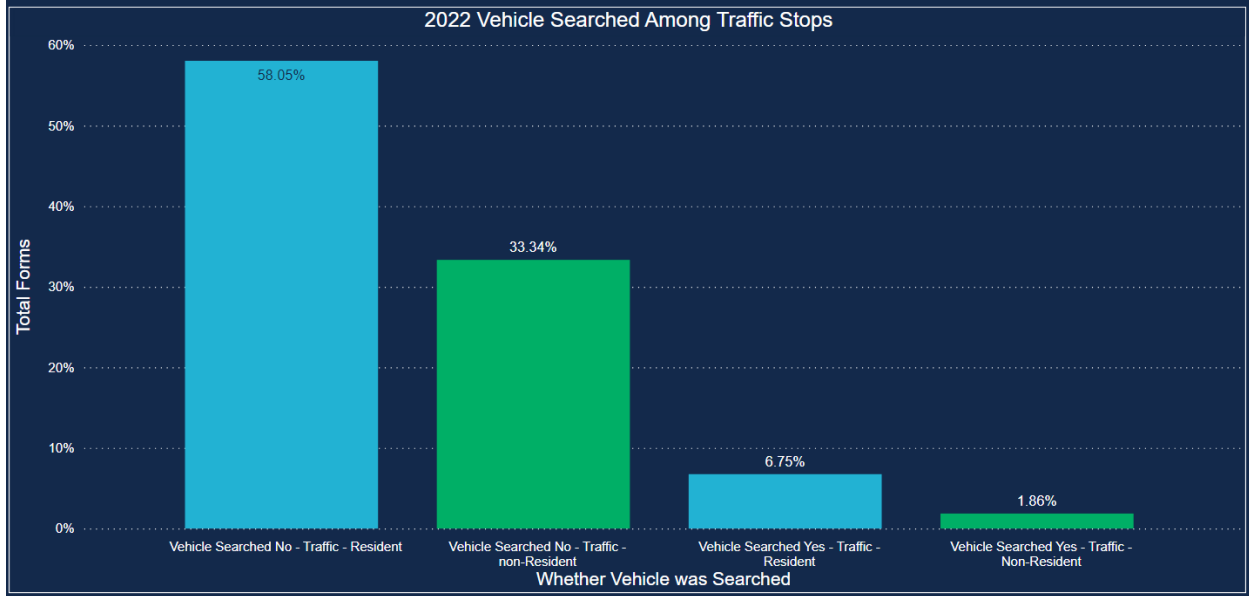
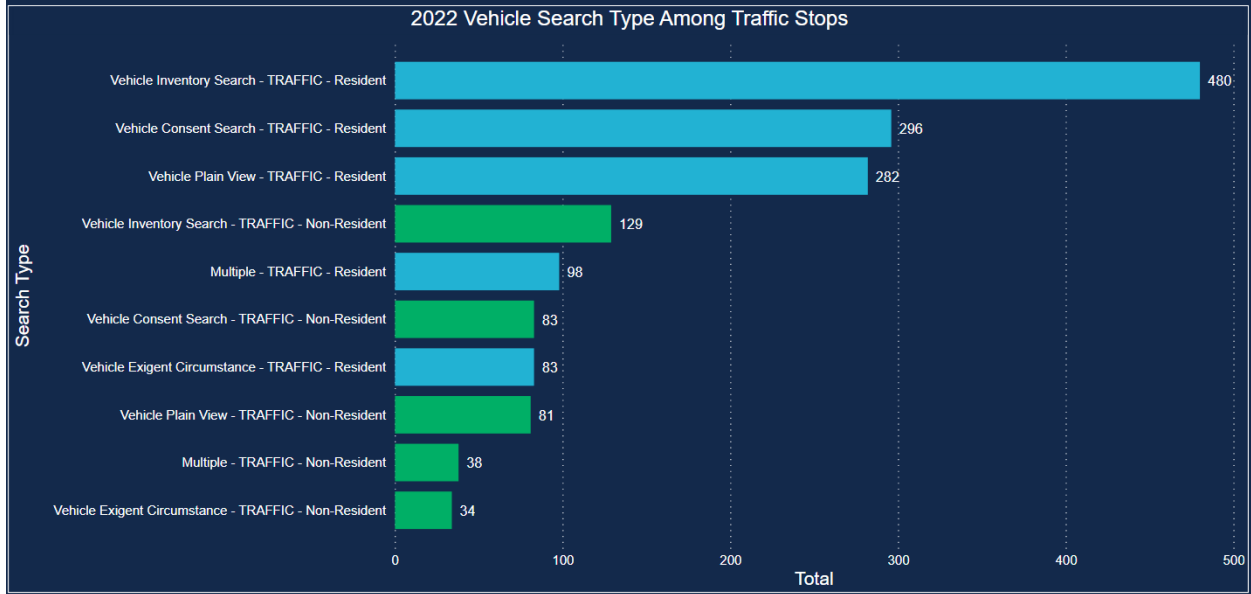


Figure 31 displays the type of vehicle searches conducted during traffic stops. As seen in Figure 31 the most common vehicle search types among traffic stops include: ‘vehicle inventory search³⁷’, ‘vehicle consent search’, and ‘vehicle plain view’.

Figure 31-Vehicle Search Type among Traffic Stops



³⁷ “When a vehicle is towed, under state law or city ordinance, an inventory search of the vehicle shall be conducted to protect the individual’s property, the officers, and others as well as the Division from claims of lost or damaged property resulting from the seizure of the vehicle or items”(GPO 2.02.02 Search and Seizure).

Figure 32 displays information regarding vehicle searched and contraband seized by residential status among traffic stops.

Figure 32-Vehicle Contraband Seized during Traffic Stops

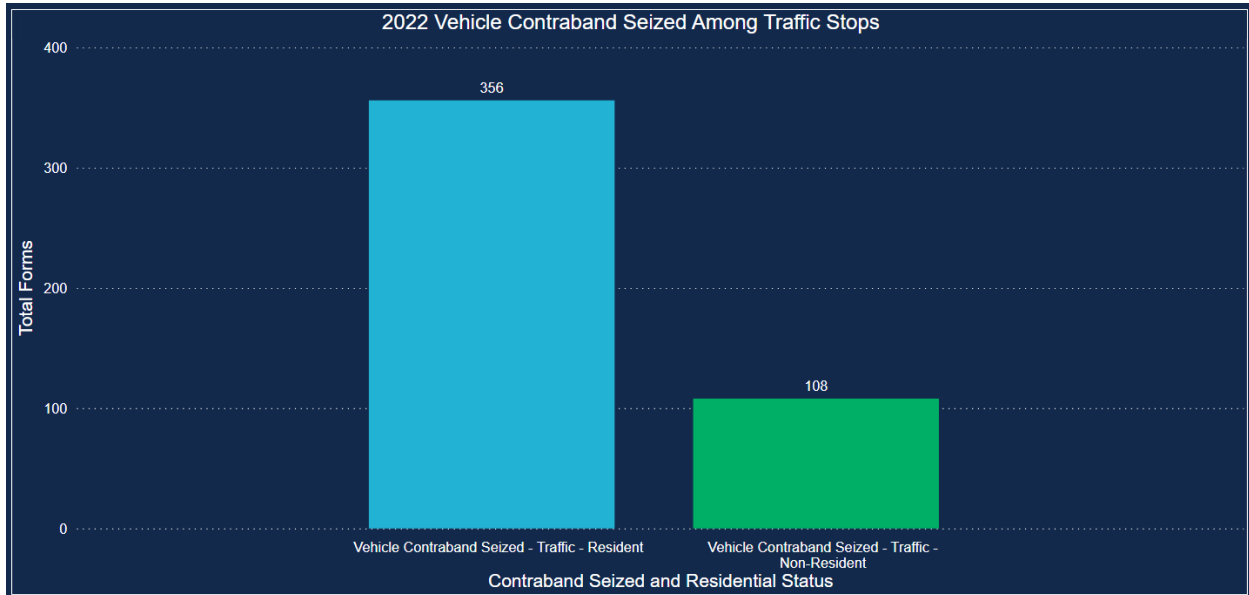


Figure 33 displays information regarding vehicle searched across race and ethnicity among traffic stops.

Figure 33- Vehicle Search by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Traffic Stops

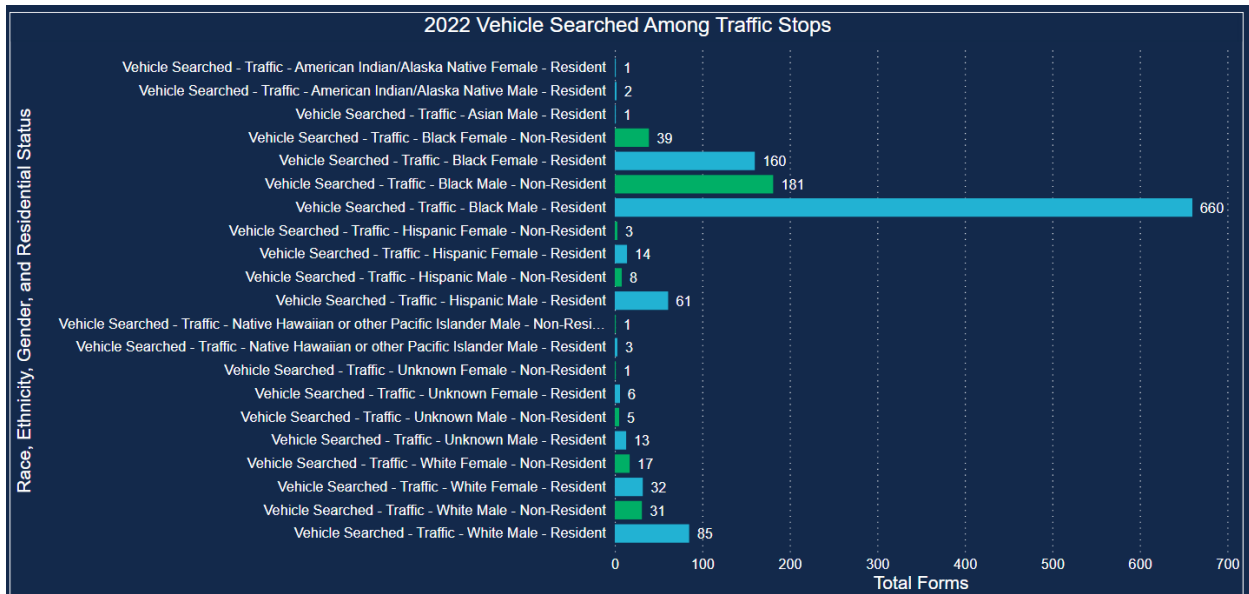
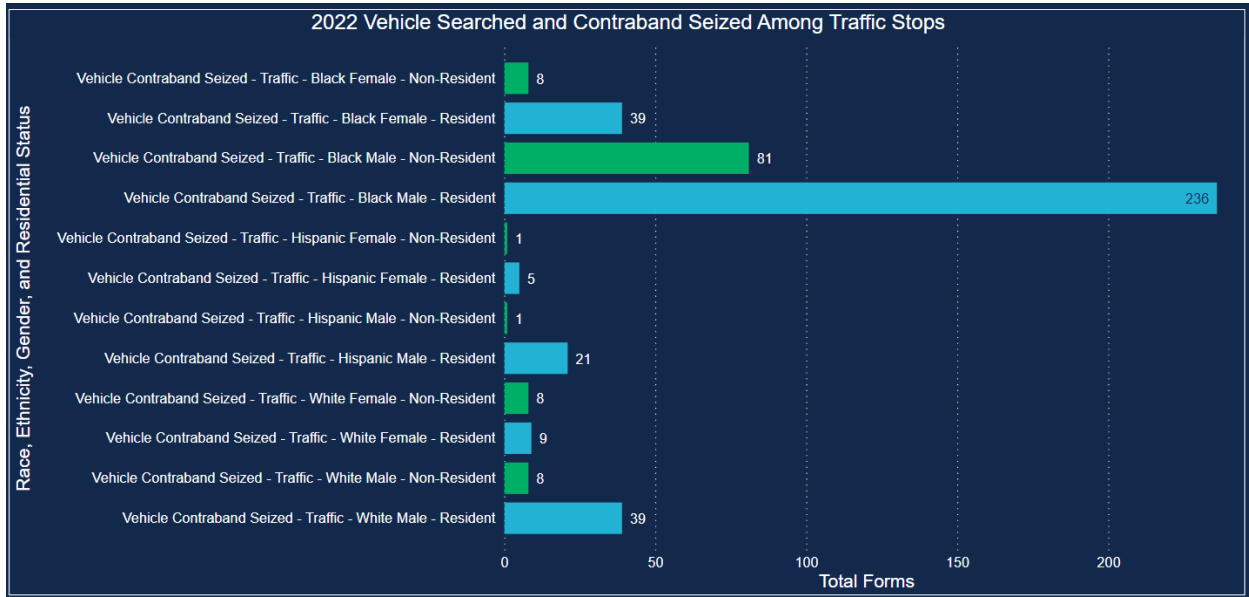


Figure 34 displays information regarding vehicle searched and contraband seized across race and ethnicity among traffic stops.

Figure 34- Vehicle Search and Contraband Seized by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Traffic Stops



Overall, contraband was seized in 35% of investigatory stops involving a vehicle search. Below are the contraband seized rates by race, ethnicity, and gender among traffic stops.

- Contraband was seized in 41% of vehicle searches involving White males.
- Contraband was seized in 38% of vehicle searches involving Black or African American males.
- Contraband was seized in 35% of vehicle searches involving Hispanic females.
- Contraband was seized in 35% of vehicle searches involving White females.
- Contraband was seized in 32% of vehicle searches involving Hispanic males.
- Contraband was seized in 24% of vehicle searches involving Black or African American females.

Table 15 and Table 16 include the top three contraband types seized during vehicle searches among traffic stops.

Table 15- Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Vehicle Search among Traffic Stops for Residents

Vehicle Contraband Seized - Traffic - Resident³⁸	
Black Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 123
	Drugs Paraphernalia - 72
	Firearm - 66
Black Female	Drugs - Marijuana - 19
	Firearm - 16
	Drugs Paraphernalia - 11
Unknown Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 4
	Drugs Paraphernalia - 2
White Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 16
	Drug Paraphernalia - 15
	Alcohol - 6
White Female	Drug Paraphernalia - 3
	Drugs - Pills - 2
	Drugs - Crack - 2
	Drugs - Fentanyl - 2
Hispanic Male	Firearm - 10
	Drugs - Marijuana - 10
	Alcohol - 6
	Drug Paraphernalia - 4

Table 16- Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Vehicle Search among Traffic Stops for Non-Residents

Vehicle Contraband Seized - Traffic - Non-Resident³⁹	
Black Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 41
	Firearm - 28
	Drugs Paraphernalia - 27
Black Female	Drugs - Marijuana - 5
	Firearm - 4
White Male	Firearm - 3
	Drugs - Marijuana - 3
	Drugs - Pills - 3
	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
White Female	Drug Paraphernalia - 4
	Firearm - 28
	Ammunition - 2
	Drugs - Marijuana - 2

³⁸ The top three contraband types are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

³⁹ The top three contraband types are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

As seen in Figure 35, 25% of vehicles were searched during investigatory stops.

Figure 35- Vehicle Search among Investigatory Stops

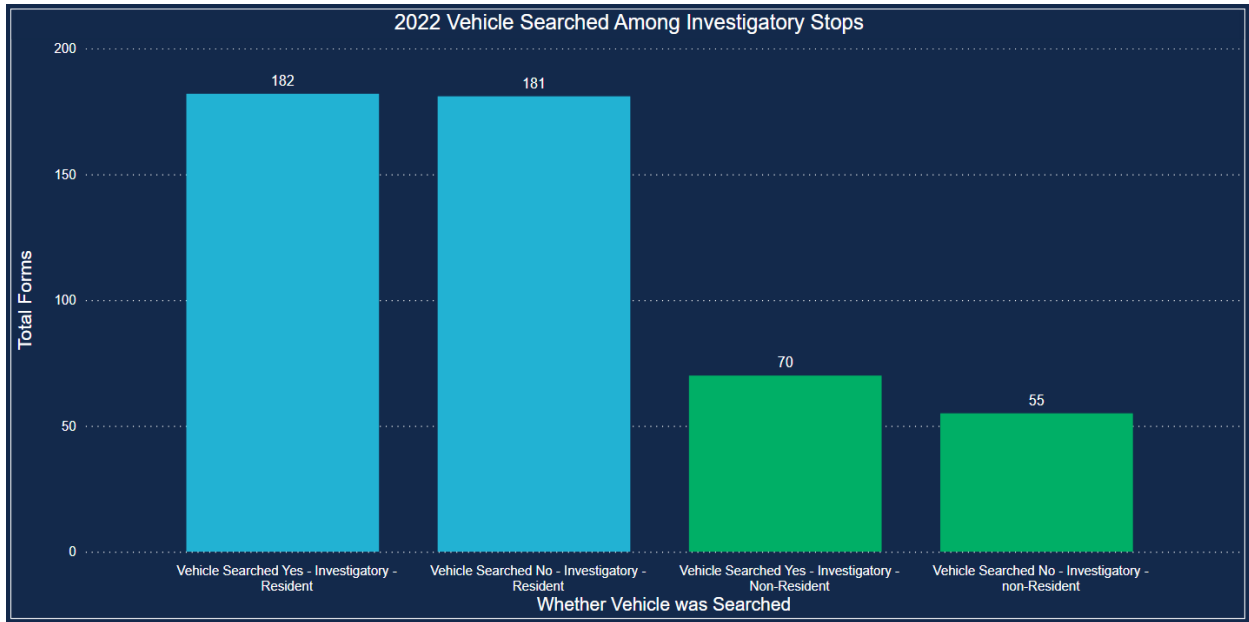
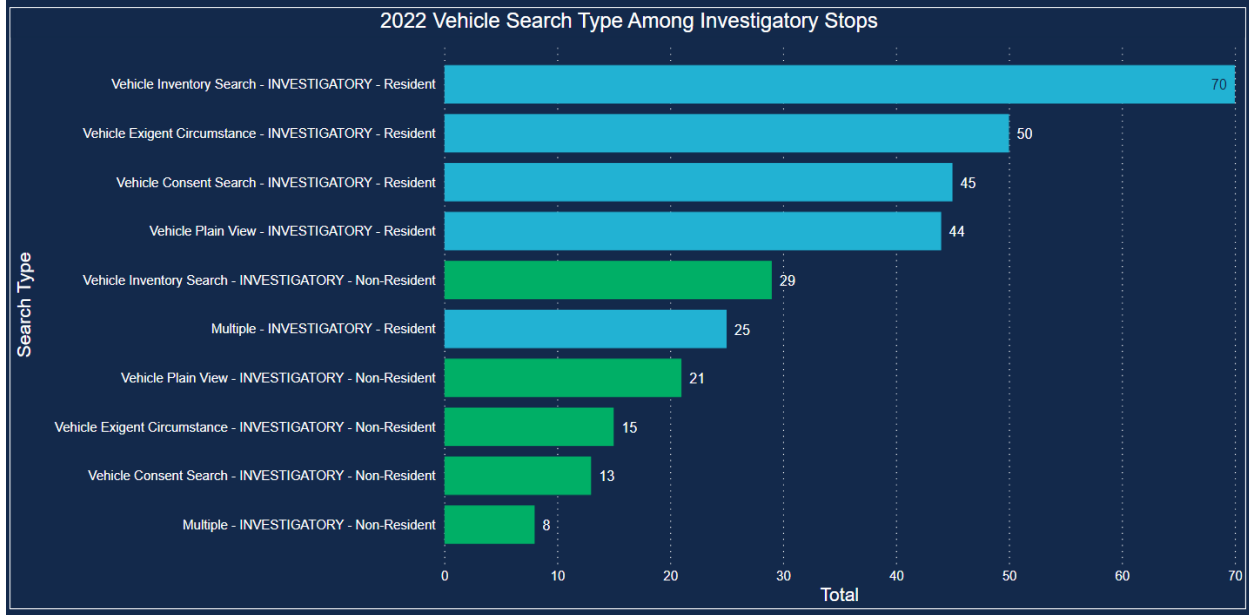


Figure 36 displays the type of vehicle searches conducted during investigatory stops. As seen in Figure 36, the most common vehicle search types among investigatory stops include: ‘vehicle inventory search’⁴⁰, ‘vehicle exigent circumstance’, and ‘vehicle consent search’.

Figure 36- Vehicle Search Type among Investigatory Stops



⁴⁰ “When a vehicle is towed, under state law or city ordinance, an inventory search of the vehicle shall be conducted to protect the individual’s property, the officers, and others as well as the Division from claims of lost or damaged property resulting from the seizure of the vehicle or items (GPO 2.02.02 Search and Seizure).”

Figure 37 displays information regarding vehicle searched and contraband seized by residential status among investigatory stops.

Figure 37-Vehicle Contraband Seized during Investigatory Stops

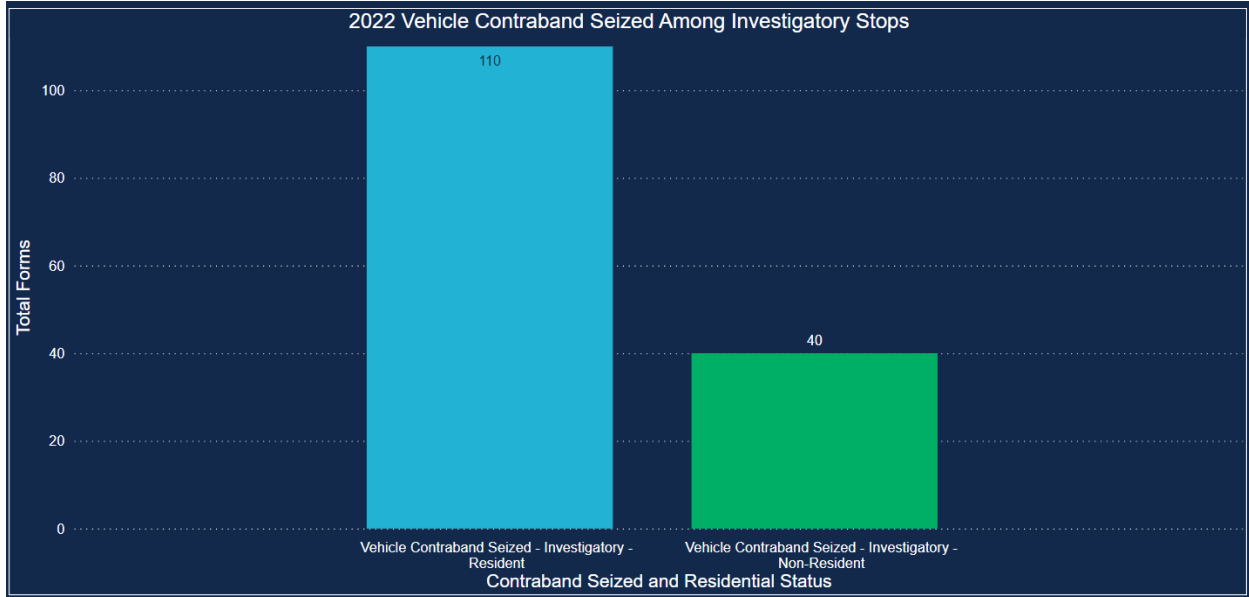


Figure 38 displays information regarding vehicle searched across race and ethnicity among investigatory stops.

Figure 38- Vehicle Search by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Investigatory Stops

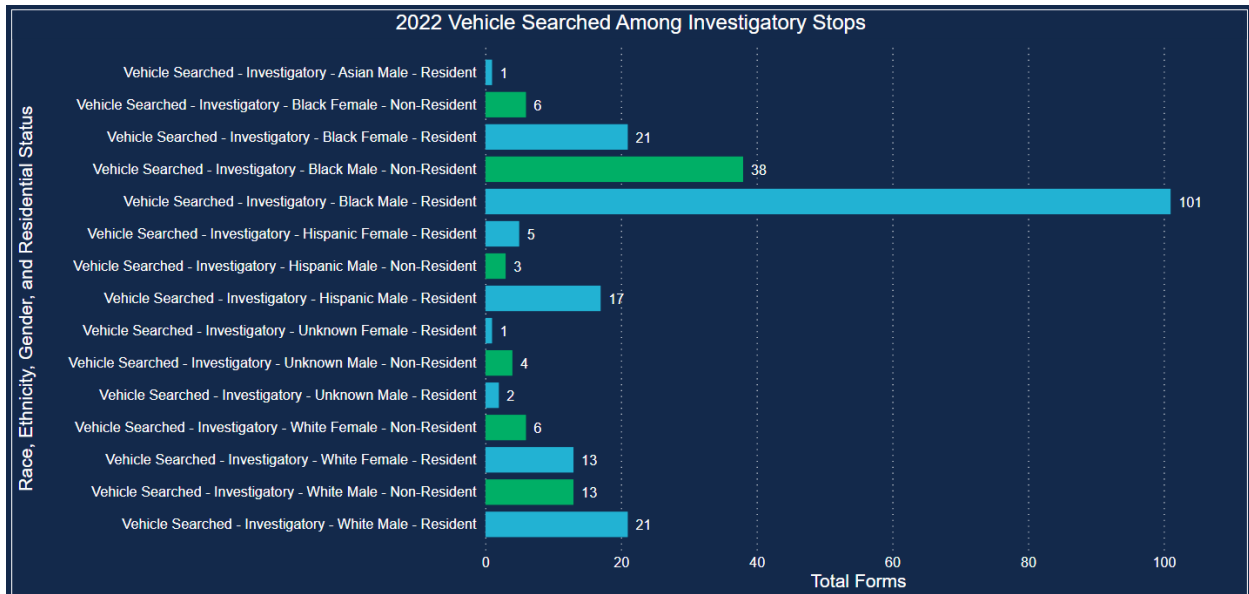
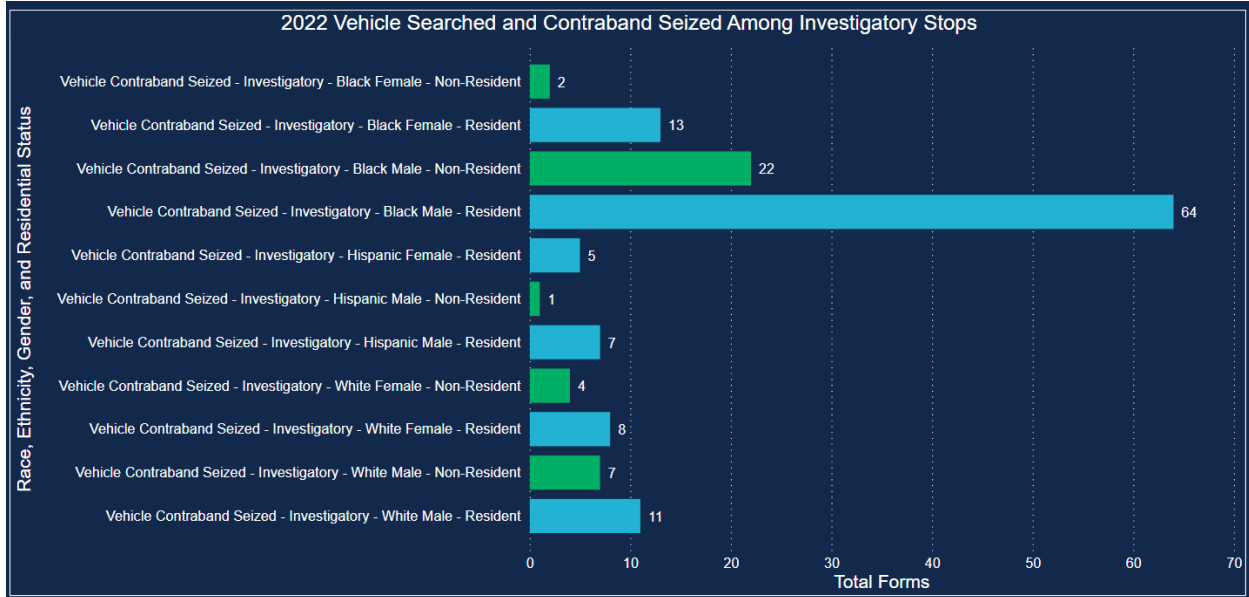


Figure 39 displays information regarding vehicle searched and contraband seized across race and ethnicity among investigatory stops.

Figure 39- Vehicle Search and Contraband Seized by Race, Ethnicity, Gender, and Residential Status among Investigatory Stops



Overall, contraband was seized in 60% of investigatory stops involving a vehicle search⁴¹. Below are the contraband seized rates by race, ethnicity, and gender among investigatory stops.

- Contraband was seized in 100% of vehicle searches involving Hispanic females.
- Contraband was seized in 63% of vehicle searches involving White females.
- Contraband was seized in 62% of vehicle searches involving Black or African American males.
- Contraband was seized in 56% of vehicle searches involving Black or African American females.
- Contraband was seized in 53% of vehicle searches involving White males.
- Contraband was seized in 40% of vehicle searches involving Hispanic males.

⁴¹ It is noteworthy to state that some of the totals are extremely low. For example, there were five vehicle searches involving Hispanic females searched during investigatory stops.

Table 17 and Table 18 include the top three contraband types seized during vehicle searches among investigatory stops.

Table 17- Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Vehicle Search among Investigatory Stops for Residents

Vehicle Contraband Seized - Investigatory - Resident⁴²	
Black Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 24
	Firearm - 19
	Drug Paraphernalia - 11
Black Female	Firearm - 5
	Drug Paraphernalia - 5
	Drugs - Marijuana - 3
White Male	Drug Paraphernalia - 4
	Drugs - Marijuana - 2
	Drugs - Other - 2
	Drugs - Methamphetamine - 2
	Drugs - Crack - 2
	Firearm - 2
White Female	Drugs - Heroin - 3
	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
	Drugs - Marijuana - 2
	Drugs - Crack - 2
Hispanic Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 3
	Drugs - Pills - 3
	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
	Drugs - Crack - 2
Hispanic Female	Firearm - 2
	Drugs - Marijuana - 2

Table 18- Top Three Contraband Type Seized during Vehicle Search among Investigatory Stops for Non-Residents

Vehicle Contraband Seized - Investigatory - Non-Resident⁴³	
Black Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 17
	Firearm - 7
	Drug Paraphernalia - 4
Unknown Male	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
	Drugs - Marijuana - 2
	Drugs - Cocaine - 2
White Male	Drugs - Marijuana - 4
	Drug Paraphernalia - 2
	Drug Crack - 2
	Drug Pills - 2
White Female	Drug Pills - 2
	Drug Methamphetamine - 2

⁴² The top three contraband types are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

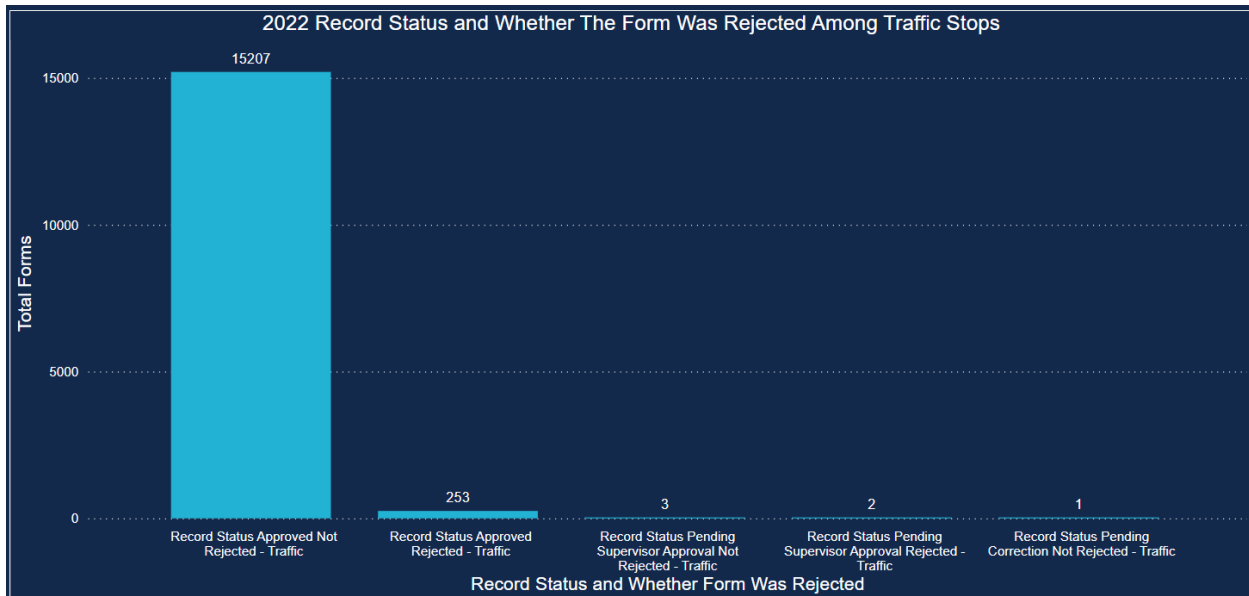
⁴³ The top three contraband types are presented and any values under two are excluded from the table.

Stop Forms are accessible on the Mobile Data Computer or by logging onto the software website.

Search and Seizure Supervisor Review Process Overview

As seen in Figure 40⁴⁴, 98.3% of traffic stops were approved without rejection⁴⁵. Approximately 1.7% of traffic stop forms were rejected during the supervisor review process (Figure 40). As seen in Figure 41, the most common rejection reasons for traffic stop forms include: ‘other-specify’⁴⁶, ‘incorrect selection-drop down/text field’, and ‘further information required-basis for probable cause’. As seen in Figure 40, there were no disapproved⁴⁷ traffic stop forms.

Figure 40-Form Status among Traffic Stops



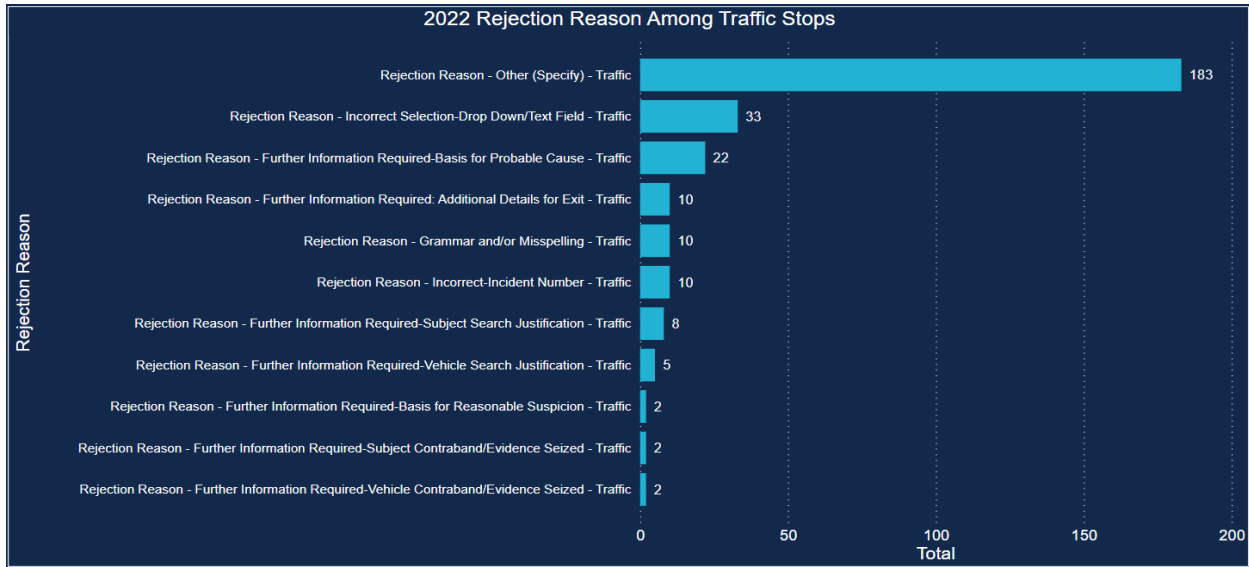
⁴⁴ At the time of publication, there were several stop forms in pending status. Staff are working with the Bureau of Compliance in connection with these forms. Several forms did not appear on the software website, therefore a ticket for assistance was placed with the Office of Information and Technology for follow-up with the software vendor.

⁴⁵ See Appendix 3 for the Stop Form Reasons for Rejection List. A single list is used for both traffic and investigatory stop forms.

⁴⁶ The most common rejection reasons under ‘other specify’ among traffic stop forms include: incorrect date or time (total-47), citation information (total-26), and exit reason (total-12).

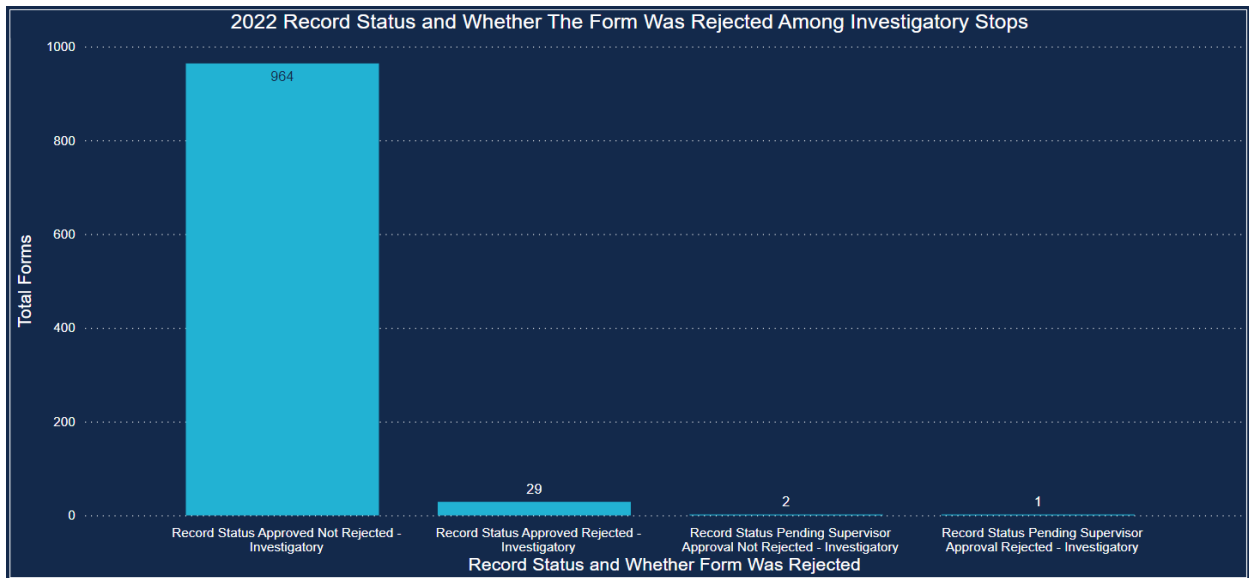
⁴⁷ See Appendix 4 for the Stop Form Reasons for Disapproval List.

Figure 41-Rejection Reason among Traffic Stops



As seen in Figure 42⁴⁸, 97% of investigatory stop forms were approved without rejection. Approximately 3.0% of investigatory stop forms were rejected during the supervisor review process (Figure 42). As seen in Figure 43, the most common rejection reasons for investigatory stop forms include: ‘other-specify’⁴⁹, ‘incorrect selection-drop down/text field’, and ‘incorrect-incident number’. As seen in Figure 42, there were no disapproved investigatory stop forms.

Figure 42-Form Status among Investigatory Stops



⁴⁸ At the time of publication, there were several stop forms in pending status. Staff are working with the Bureau of Compliance in connection with these forms. Several forms did not appear on the software website, therefore a ticket for assistance was placed with the Office of Information and Technology for follow-up with the software vendor.

⁴⁹ The most common rejection reasons under ‘other specify’ among investigatory stop forms include: field corrections (total-5), note if the subject had been previously warned (total-5), and incorrect date or time (total-4).

Figure 43-Rejection Reason among Investigatory Stops



The Police Accountability Team (PAT) reached out to numerous local agencies for statistics on arrests. They specifically wanted data on the percentage of arrests made without probable cause and the percentage of cases dismissed or suppressed due to false arrest or improper searches. Their goal was to identify trends in compliance with the 4th Amendment. However, they were informed that the data are unavailable.

Appendix 1

Search and Seizure Policies

CDP policies are available at [Policy & Procedures | City of Cleveland Ohio](#)

CDP Search and Seizure Policies

- 2.01.01
- 2.02.02
- 2.02.02A
- 2.02.02B
- 2.03.03 Miranda Warning and Waiver (r)
- 2.02.03A
- 2.02.03B
- 2.02.04 Strip Searches and Body Cavity Searches
- 2.02.04A
- 2.02.05 Stop Forms

Appendix 2 Sample Stop Data Collection Form

Question	Response
Incident Number	XX-XXXXXX
Date	MM/DD/YYYY
Time	XXXX hours
Duration of Stop	0-60/minutes/hours
Location of Stop	Street number, Street, City
District (Select one)	1 2 3 4 5
Zone (Select one)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
How was the stop initiated	Response to request (e.g., call for service or third party) Self-initiated (by reporting officer)
Last Name	Free Text
First Name	Free Text
MI	Free Text
Address	Free Text
City	Free Text
State	Free Text
DOB	MM/DD/YYYY
Gender (Select one)	Male Female
Race (Select one)	White Black or African American American Indian or Alaska Native Asian Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander Unknown

Ethnicity (Select one)	Hispanic Non-Hispanic Unknown
Does the subject have a physical disability? (Select one)	Yes No
Was the subject previously known to the officer? (Select one)	Yes No
Role of the subject? (Select one)	Driver Passenger Pedestrian
Type of stop	Traffic Investigatory
Plate Number	Free Text
Number of passengers? (Select one)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10+
Required to exit (Select one)	Yes No
Reason required to exit (Select one)	Arrest Canine alert Officer safety Occupant safety Plain view Plain smell Self-exit Tow without arrest Other probable cause
Additional details for exit	Free Text
Was subject armed? (Select one)	Yes No

Type of weapon (Select all that apply)	Asphyxiation Automatic Handgun BB or Pellet Gun Blunt Object Drugs, Narcotics, Sleeping Pills Explosives Fire or incendiary devices Firearm Fully Automatic Rifle Gas (CO2, Teargas, etc.) Handgun Imitation Firearm Knife or Cutting Instrument Machine Pistols Motor Vehicle Other Firearm Other Fully Automatic Personal Weapon Poison Rifle Semi-Auto Assault Firearm Semi-Auto Sporting Rifle Shotgun Simulated Firearm Other Weapon Unknown
Length of observation/Following subject before	0-2 3-5 6-9 10+
Was subject previously known to officer? (Select one)	Yes No
Was explanation of stop given? (Select one)	Yes No
Type of force used (Select one)	Level 1 Level 2 Level 3 None
How was stop initiated? (Select one)	Response to request (e.g., call for service or third party) Self-initiated (by reporting person)
Basis for probable cause	Free Text
Basis for reasonable suspicion	Free Text

Subject's physical behavior (Select all that apply)	Acting as a lookout Body language Casing victim or location Concealing or possessing a weapon Engaging in drug transaction Manner of movement
Circumstances of encounter (Select all that apply)	Location on street Area of Stop Proximity to crime scene Time of Day
Specific information (Select all that apply)	From concerned citizen From Dispatch (CCS) From eyewitness Matched a suspect description
Subject's words (Select all that apply)	Answers to questions Representations Statements
Officer's prior knowledge of the subject (Select one)	Knowledge of subject's criminal history Prior interactions
Other (Specify in narrative)	Free Text
Disposition (Select all that apply)	No action taken/Subject released Verbal warning Citation Arrest
Was subject issued a citation? (Select one)	Yes No
Reason for citation (Select all that apply)	Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6
Was the subject arrested? (Select one)	Yes No

Reason for arrest (Select all that apply)	Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 4 Cleveland Codified Ordinance Part 6 Obstructing Official Business ORC-Arson Related Offense ORC-Assaults ORC-Assault on a Police Officer ORC- Burglary ORC- Corrupt Activity ORC-Drug Offense ORC- Extortion ORC-Fraud ORC- Gambling ORC- Homicide ORC-Kidnapping ORC- Miscellaneous Offense ORC- Offense Against Justice ORC – Offense Against Public Peace ORC- Offense Against the Family ORC- Robbery ORC- Sex Offense ORC- Theft ORC- Title 45 ORC- Weapons Offense Resisting Arrest Warrant- Felony Warrant- Misdemeanor Other (Specify)
Was EMS on scene (Select one)	Yes No
Search performed on subject? (Select one)	Yes No
Asked for consent to search? (Select one)	Yes No
Type of search performed? (Select one)	Consent Search Exigent Circumstance Pat down/Frisk Search incident to arrest
Justification for the search	Free Text
Contraband or evidence seized from person? (Select one)	Yes No
Full description of contraband or evidence seized	Free Text
Search performed on subject's vehicle? (Select one)	Yes No

Asked for consent to search? (Select one)	Yes No
Type of search performed? (Select one)	Consent Search Exigent Circumstance Open view/Plain view Vehicle Inventory Search
Justification for the search	Free Text
Contraband or evidence seized from vehicle? (Select one)	Yes No
Full description of contraband or evidence seized?	Free Text

Appendix 3 Stop Form Rejection Reason List

Further Information Required: Additional Details for Exit
Further Information Required-Basis for Probable Cause
Further Information Required-Basis for Reasonable Suspicion
Further Information Required-Subject Search Justification
Further Information Required-Vehicle Search Justification
Further Information Required-Subject Contraband/Evidence Seized
Further Information Required-Vehicle Contraband/Evidence Seized
Incorrect Selection-Drop Down/Text Field
Incorrect-Incident Number
Grammar and/or Misspelling
Other: Specify

Appendix 4 Stop Form Disapproval Reason List

Improper Justification for Stop-Investigatory
Improper Justification for Stop-Traffic Violation
Improper Justification for Search-Subject
Improper Justification for Search-Vehicle
Other (Specify)

Appendix 5 Stop Form 'Force Used' Question

Stop Info	
Type of Stop	<input type="text" value="-Select-"/>
Pre-Stop Observation	<input type="text" value="-Select-"/>
Subject Armed?	<input type="text" value="-Select-"/>
Explanation Given?	<input type="text" value="-Select-"/>
Force Used	<input type="text" value="-Select-"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: white; padding: 2px; margin-top: 2px;"><div style="background-color: #d9e1f2; padding: 2px;">-Select-</div><div style="padding: 2px;">LEVEL 1</div><div style="padding: 2px;">LEVEL 2</div><div style="padding: 2px;">LEVEL 3</div><div style="padding: 2px;">NONE</div></div>
Subject Search Info	

Appendix 6

Probable Cause Type	Age Group	Total	Percent
Speeding	Under 18	52	17.1%
Ran Stop Light	Under 18	38	12.5%
Ran Stop Sign	Under 18	25	8.2%
Speeding	18-29	2224	18.9%
Ran Stop Light	18-29	1581	13.5%
Ran Stop Sign	18-29	1019	8.7%
Speeding	30-39	1551	18.9%
Ran Stop Light	30-39	1078	13.1%
Ran Stop Sign	30-39	670	8.2%
Speeding	40-49	826	18.7%
Ran Stop Light	40-49	579	13.1%
Driving Wrong Direction	40-49	387	8.8%
Speeding	50-59	627	19.9%
Ran Stop Light	50-59	412	13.1%
Driving Wrong Direction	50-59	299	9.5%
Speeding	60-69	414	20.0%
Ran Stop Light	60-69	276	13.4%
Driving Wrong Direction	60-69	185	9.0%
Speeding	70-79	91	20.4%
Ran Stop Light	70-79	60	13.5%
Driving Wrong Direction	70-79	43	9.7%
Ran Stop Light	80-89	16	21.9%
Speeding	80-89	14	19.2%
Ran Stop Sign	80-89	6	8.2%
Speeding	90-99	4	28.6%
Bicycle Lane Violation	90-99	1	7.1%
Change of Course	90-99	1	7.1%
Ran Stop Light	100+	6	19.4%
Ran Stop Sign	100+	4	12.9%
Change of Course	100+	3	9.7%
Ran Stop Light	INACCURATE_ENTRY	34	15.1%
Seatbelt Violation	INACCURATE_ENTRY	23	10.2%
Expired License Plates/Not Visible	INACCURATE_ENTRY	20	8.9%
Expired License Plates/Not Visible	NULL	13	9.8%
Ran Stop Light	NULL	13	9.8%
Seatbelt Violation	NULL	11	8.3%
Speeding	NULL	9	6.8%

Appendix 7

Reasonable Suspicion Type	Age Group	Total	Percent
Individual Matched Description	Under 18	24	16.8%
Weapon	Under 18	12	8.4%
Theft	Under 18	10	7.0%
Individual Matched Description	18-29	56	9.3%
Drugs	18-29	46	7.6%
Vehicle Matched Description	18-29	34	5.6%
Drugs	30-39	45	8.9%
Individual Matched Description	30-39	44	8.7%
Warrant	30-39	34	6.7%
Individual Matched Description	40-49	41	11.8%
Alcohol	40-49	28	8.1%
Drugs	40-49	27	7.8%
Alcohol	50-59	28	14.7%
Individual Matched Description	50-59	21	11.1%
Drugs	50-59	19	10.0%
Alcohol	60-69	35	24.8%
Soliciting	60-69	19	13.5%
Drugs	60-69	14	9.9%
Individual Matched Description	70-79	2	16.7%
Vehicle Matched Description	70-79	2	16.7%
Accident	70-79	1	8.3%
Alcohol	90-99	1	100.0%
Alcohol	INACCURATE_ENTRY	2	8.0%
Drugs	INACCURATE_ENTRY	2	8.0%
Individual Matched Description	INACCURATE_ENTRY	2	8.0%
Theft	INACCURATE_ENTRY	2	8.0%
Third Party Caller	INACCURATE_ENTRY	2	8.0%
Warrant	INACCURATE_ENTRY	2	8.0%
Assault	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Assisting Other Officers	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Change of Course	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Impeding Traffic Flow	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
LEADS	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
License Plates/Tags Not Visible	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Observed Traffic Violation	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Prior Interaction	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Ran Stop Light	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Shooting	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Trespassing	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Unsafe Vehicle	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Weapon	INACCURATE_ENTRY	1	4.0%
Individual Matched Description	NULL	7	11.7%
Weapon	NULL	6	10.0%
Warrant	NULL	5	8.3%