2019 Use of Force Report

Cleveland Division of Police
City of Cleveland

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Frank G. Jackson

A Message from Chief Calvin D. Williams

Our mission is driven by service to a highly diverse community. Despite all our differences, we are the same. There is more that binds us than sets us apart. We strive to never forget the humanity in all people regardless of their position in life. We view the protection of their civil and human rights as the guiding principles by which we make all of our decisions. And so, I want to lead off this introduction to the 2019 Use of Force Report by restating those principles. The Cleveland Division of Police is committed to engaging in constitutional policing. We serve our community by providing equal, unbiased, professional and respectful treatment to all people.

We have now accumulated two full years' worth of data. While it is too early to make assumptions as to emerging trends, the data gathered over this time period does indicate consistent progress year after year. This consistency provides a good base against which to compare future data inputs. There is also enough data to continue the substantive and knowledge-based dialogues that have been started.

I also want to say how proud I am of the work created by our collaborations with our community and government partners. Whether they are on the front lines or providing vital support, I am especially proud of the men and women who make up our division. Without their devotion to duty and personal sacrifice, we would not be able to achieve what we already have.

I am extremely hopeful for the future. I am confident that with everyone's commitment, that our envisioned future is closer than ever before.

Calvin D. Williams
Chief of Police

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Background

This is the third annual Use of Force Report as part of the Settlement Agreement entered between the City of Cleveland (City) and the Department of Justice (DOJ) on May 26, 2015 and approved by the Court on June 12, 2015. This report provides comprehensive use of force data addressing items in the Settlement Agreement, highlights the progress made by the Cleveland Division of Police (CDP), and sets forth the goals scheduled for 2020.

Revision of Use of Force Policies and Procedures

On November 16, 2016, the Department of Justice 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. Un-holstering 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).*

Progress towards this objective includes the successful populating of all use of force data fields in IAPro, the software utilized for storing use of force data, and the ability of the Data Collection and Analysis Coordinator and other data staff to access, download, analyze and report out on the vast majority of these data points. Multiple data staff were trained on IAPro software and are now able to access, download, and analyze all available Use of Force data in IAPro and Blueteam databases (see appendix for a sample Blueteam report).

In regards to Quality Assurance, the Data Collection and Analysis Coordinator works directly with CDP's IAPro administrators in identifying any inconsistencies or missing fields. Furthermore, administrators consistently conduct Quality Assurance on all outgoing use of force reports.

Methodology

Findings in this report follow the approved data collection and analysis protocol for all use of force data categories set forth in paragraph 259 of the Department of Justice's Cleveland Settlement Agreement. To prepare this report, the data team undertook a number of sequential data collection and analysis steps. Step 1 involved obtaining raw datasets from the IAPro data system. Step 2 involved merging and cleaning datasets using STATA and SPSS software packages. Step 3 included running simple frequency procedures for key use of force variables using STATA and SPSS. After frequencies were completed, tables were reviewed to identify potential missing data, outliers and data entry errors. In Step 4, potential data issues were remedied using STATA and SPSS to clean, recode, and compute new variables. Step 5 involved performing drilldown analysis for key use of force variables set forth in the Settlement Agreement. Step 6 involved reviewing data findings with key stakeholders in order to obtain assistance with contextual interpretation of identified trends.

Quality Assessment

The implementation of IAPro allowed 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 department. Since the implementation of new data collection systems, CDP has improved on mapping all data elements, identifying

sources of data (transfer, storage, collection, etc.), data formats (electronic data in IAPro, paper-based logbooks, Excel electronic files, etc.), 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.

Table 1 - Updated Variable Category Example 1

Arrest Warrant	**District/Unit Assignment**	**Off Duty**
Assignment	**Investigation-Detective**	**Observe/Non-Traffic Stop**
Traffic	**Call for Service**	**Secondary Employment**
SE-On View	Search Warrant	**Observe/Traffic Stop**
Crowd Control	On-View	**Warrant Service**
Felony Stop	RNC	**Booking**

Another measure that has changed is "Officer Perceived Subject Influence", in which officers are asked to determine if the subject involved in the use of force incident was in any way impaired. In 2015, 11 choices (shown in Table 2) were available and by 2017, 5 options (in bold) remain available. These changes resulted in several improvements including collapsing "Alcohol" into "Under Influence-Alcohol". Also, upon the recommendation of the Monitoring Team, "Mental Crisis" was replaced with "Behavioral Crisis Event".

Table 2 - Updated Variable Category-Example 2

Mental Crisis	**Behavioral Crisis Event**
Alcohol	**Under Influence-Alcohol**
Alcohol and unknown drugs	**Under Influence-Drugs**
Unknown Drugs	**Unimpaired**
Unknown	**Known Medical Condition**
None Detected	

This reduction in variable options allows the officer entering the Use of Force Report to decide between easily identifiable options with no ambiguity. Throughout this report other changes will be evident, such as "Reason for Use of Force". 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.

Table 3 lists use of force data items from paragraph 259 of the settlement agreement. This report contains all of the data from paragraph 259 with the exception of (b) whether an officer unholstered a firearm. CDP has begun capturing whether an officer unholstered a firearm in the Computer-Aided Dispatch System (CAD). This data will be available in the next annual use of force report.

Table 3-Settlement Agreement 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

In previous years, pointing a firearm at a subject was not defined as a Use of Force. Due to this addition, CDP recognized that there may be a considerable rise in Use of Force incidents, as the definition of Level 1 Use of Force changed to include this type of action. 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 not make comparisons between data prior to 2018 and current data. Instead, 2018 will serve as the baseline. This report contains 2018 and 2019 use of force data. While compiling data for the 2019 report, some 2018 Tables and Figures were updated.

Throughout the findings section, use of force is analyzed at both the incident as well as officer entry level. A use of force incident is defined as a single occurrence irrespective of the number of involved officers. Due to its nature, many use of force incidents involve multiple officers. *The distinction between incident and entry is essential in gaining accurate results and critical for understanding the data presented in the report.* For instance, as seen in Table 4, a use of force incident with one subject (SUB) and two officers (OFF) would result in measuring subject demographics at the incident level and officer demographics at the officer entry level to ensure accuracy.

Table 4-Incident versus Officer Entry Example

Case #	SUB Last	SUB First	SUB Sex	SUB Race	SUB DOB	OFF Badge #	OFF Sex	OFF Race	OFF Age
2018-01	Doe	John	Male	White	1/1/1990	1111	Male	White	35
2018-01	Doe	John	Male	White	1/1/1990	2222	Female	Black	30

Findings

Use of Force Trends – Calls for Service and Arrest

Table 5 provides the 2018-19 total number of calls for service, arrests and use of force incidents. CDP responded to 261,372 calls for service in 2018 and 271,078 calls in 2019, which are defined as total dispatched and arrival calls from the CAD center. From 2018 to 2019, arrests declined by 18 percent (from 15,615 to 12,837). As seen in Table 5, use of force incidents make up a small percentage of all calls for service and arrests. For example, in 2018 and 2019, use of force incidents made up roughly 0.13 percent of all calls for service. In terms of arrests, use of force incidents made up 2.15 percent of all arrests in 2018 and 2.67 percent in 2019.

Table 5-2018-19 Calls for Service, Arrests and Use of Force Totals

	2018	**2019**
Calls for Service	261,372	271,078
Arrests	15,615	12,837
Use of Force Incidents	335	343

Use of Force Trends – Incident Level

The report will compare 2018 and 2019 use of force trends. As previously discussed in the introduction 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 1 displays the total number of use of force incidents quarterly. As seen in Figure 1, during 2018 and 2019 use of force incidents were highest during the 2nd and 3rd quarters and lowest during the 1st and 4th quarters. As seen in Table 6, in 2018, September, June, and January had the highest number of use of force incidents. In 2019, July, December, and June had the highest number of incidents.

Figure 1-2018-19 Quarterly Use of Force Incidents

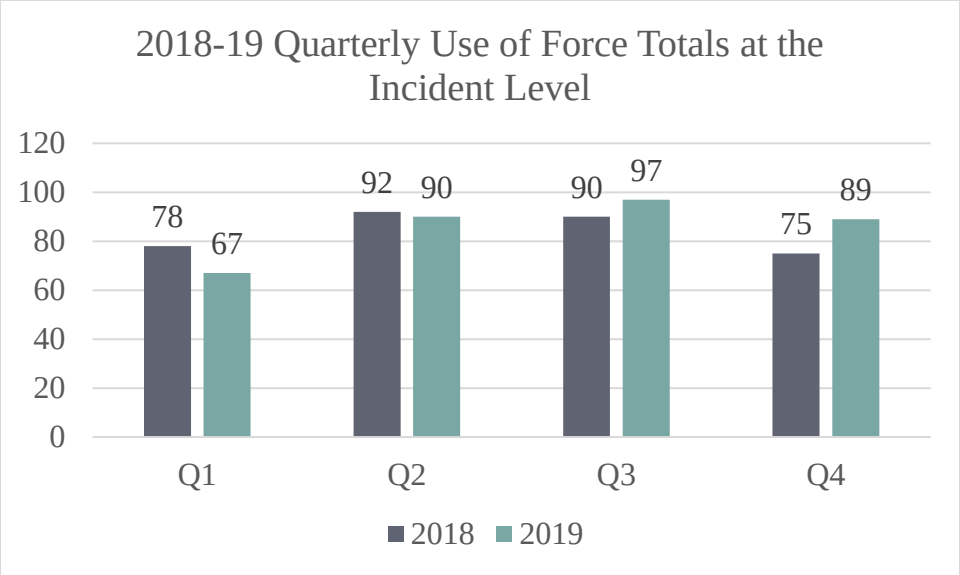
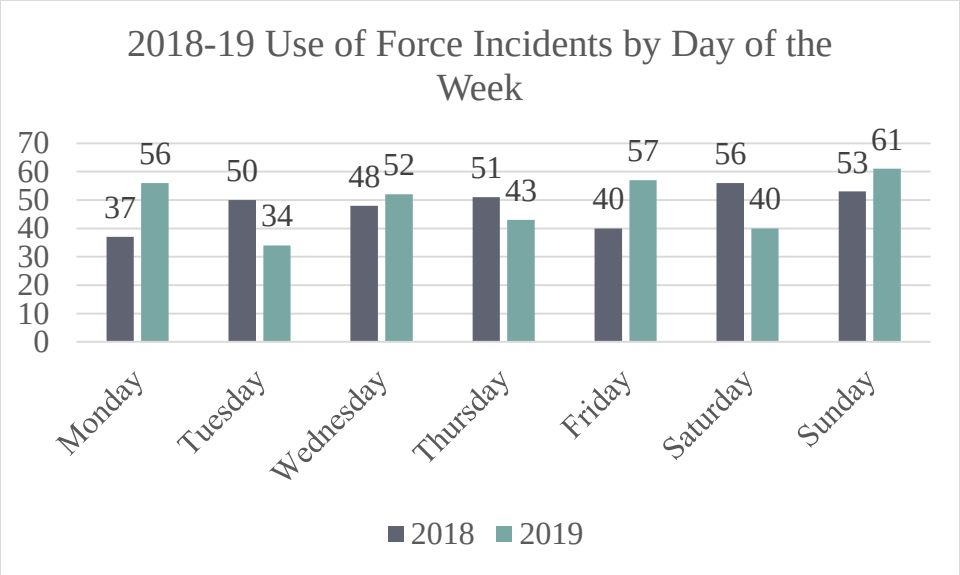


Table 6-2018-19 Monthly Use of Force Incidents

Month	**Number of Incidents**	
	2018	**2019**
January	33	20
February	21	24
March	24	23
April	30	32
May	28	25
June	34	33
July	27	35
August	28	29
September	35	33
October	25	30
November	22	25
December	28	34
Total	335	343

Figure 2-2018-19 Use of Force Incidents by Day of the Week



When it comes to the day of the week, as seen in Figure 2, in 2018 most use of force incidents occurred on Saturdays and Sundays and least occurred on Mondays and Fridays. In 2019, most use of force incidents occurred on Sundays and Fridays and least occurred on Tuesdays and Saturdays. As seen in Figures 3 and 4, use of force incidents were more likely to occur in the afternoon. As far as hourly, in 2018, most use of force incidents occurred at 12am and 8pm (Figure 5). In 2019, most use of force incidents occurred at 2am, followed by 12am.

Figure 3-2018 Use of Force Incidents by Time (in AM/PM)

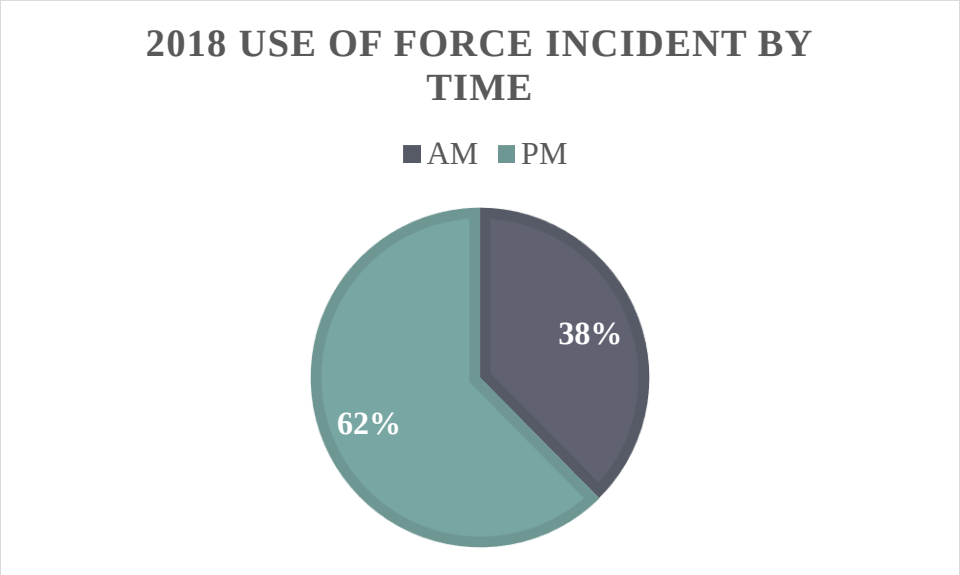


Figure 4-2019 Use of Force Incidents by Time (AM/PM)

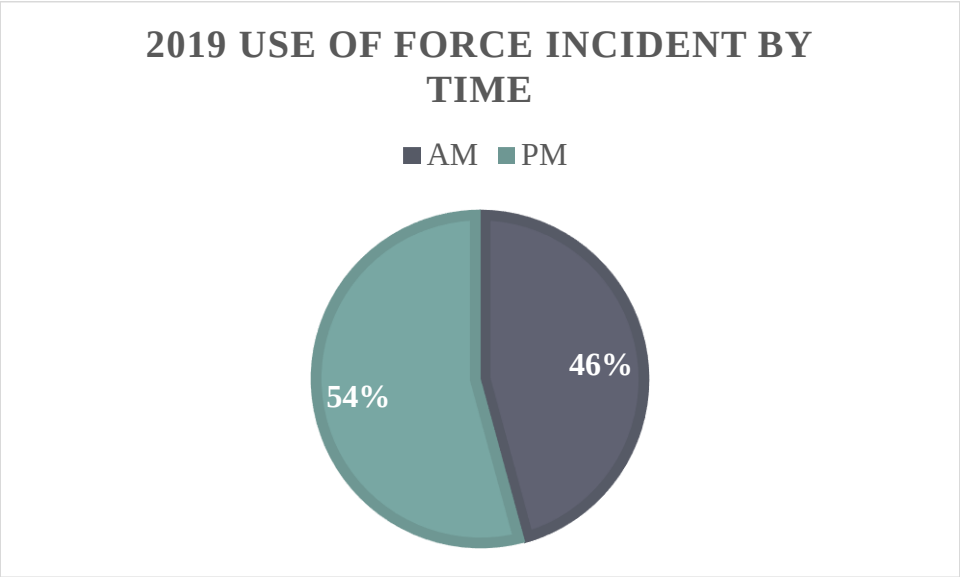
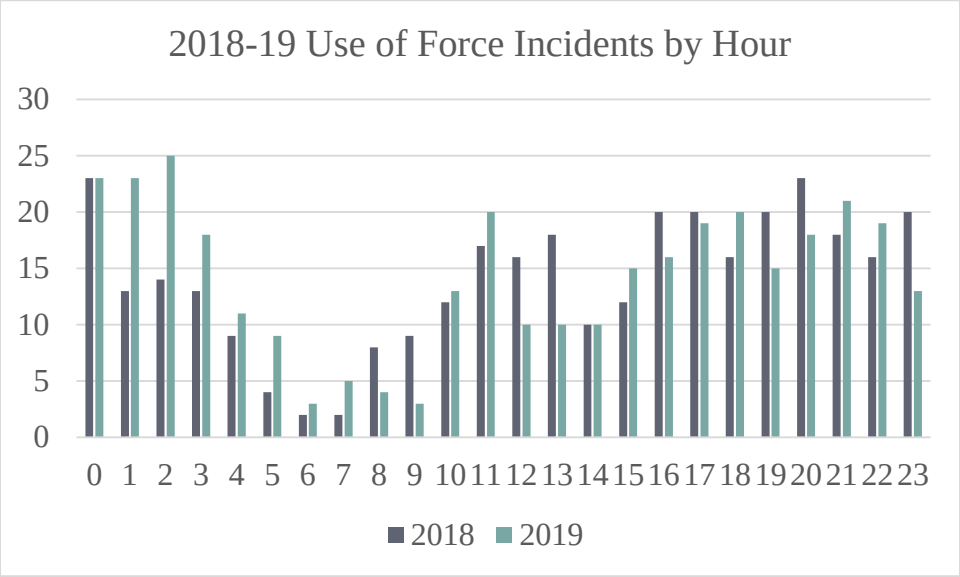


Figure 5-2018-19 Use of Force Incidents by Hour



Use of Force Location Trends[1]

Figure 6 displays use of force incidents by district of occurrence. As seen in Figure 6, in 2018, the First District has the fewest number of use of force incidents with 34, followed by the Third District with 69 incidents, then the Fourth District with 71 incidents. The Fifth District had the most use of force incidents with 83 incidents closely followed by the Second District at 79 incidents. In 2019, the First District had the fewest use of force incidents with 53, followed by the Fourth District with 56 incidents, next the Second District had 72 incidents, and the Third and Fifth Districts had the most at 79 and 80 incidents, respectively. It is noteworthy to point out that use of force incidents comprise of less than 0.2 percent of all calls for service across all 5 districts (see Table 7).

Table 8, displays the monthly use of force totals across districts. There was a 2 percent increase in the number of use of force incidents citywide. Districts 1 and 3 both experienced an increase

[1] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.e

in use of force incidents from 2018 to 2019, at 36 percent and 13 percent, respectively. Districts 2, 4, and 5 experienced a decrease in use of force incidents, with the greatest decrease in District 4 at 21%, followed by District 2 at 6% and District 5 at 2%.

Figure 6-2018-19 Use of Force Incident by District

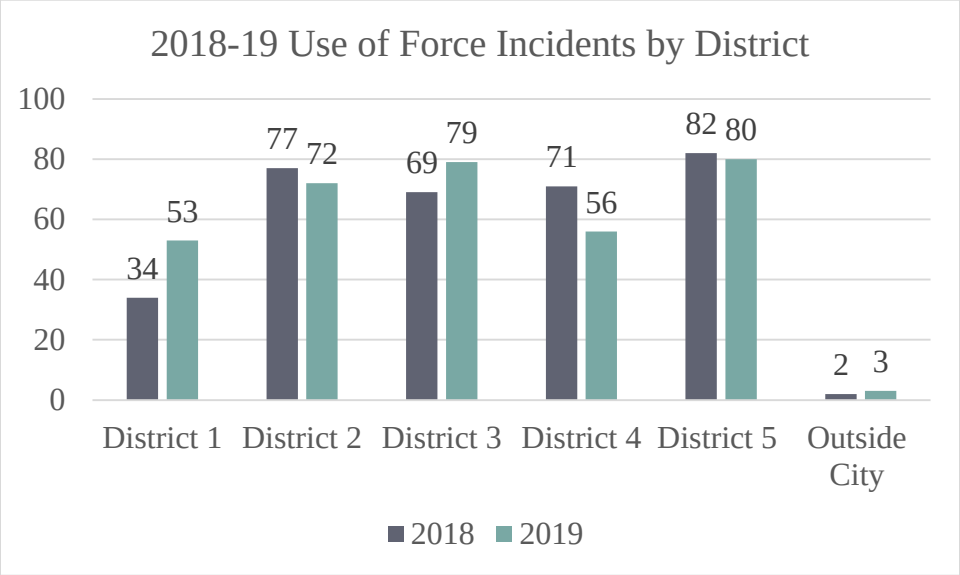


Table 7-2018-19 Number of Use of Incidents and Calls for Service by District

	2018			2019		
District	**Use of Force Incidents**	**Calls for Service**	**Percentage**	**Use of Force Incidents**	**Calls for Service**	**Percentage**
District 1	34	46,225	0.07%	53	50,233	0.10%
District 2	77	56,014	0.14%	72	56,666	0.13%
District 3	69	54,235	0.13%	79	57,396	0.14%
District 4	71	58,050	0.12%	56	59,096	0.09%
District 5	82	43,007	0.19%	80	43,332	0.18%
Outside City/Other CFS	2	3,841	0.05%	3	4,355	0.07%
Total	335	261,372	0.13%	343	271,078	0.13%

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

Table 8-2018-19 Monthly Use of Force Incidents by District

Use of Force Incidents by District (Monthly Totals)												
Month	**District 1**		**District 2**		**District 3**		**District 4**		**District 5**		**Total**	
	2018	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**
January*	1	7	9	3	6	5	8	1	8	4	33	20
February*	4	1	3	3	4	10	5	5	5	4	21	24
March	0	6	9	4	6	3	3	4	6	6	24	23
April	5	4	8	8	6	6	3	7	8	7	30	32
May	2	3	4	4	9	8	4	1	9	9	28	25
June*	4	5	8	3	2	8	10	4	10	12	34	33
July	4	6	4	9	4	8	8	6	7	6	27	35
August*	2	4	12	6	4	9	4	3	6	6	28	29
September	5	5	4	8	7	9	10	6	9	5	35	33
October	3	2	4	8	7	5	7	7	4	8	25	30
November*	3	3	5	6	5	4	2	4	6	8	22	25
December	1	7	7	10	9	4	7	8	4	5	28	34
Total	34	53	77	72	69	79	71	56	82	80	335	343
Difference (Number)	19		5		10		15		2		8	
Difference (Percentage)	36% Increase		6% Decrease		13% Increase		21% Decrease		2% Decrease		2% Increase	

*In 2018, there were 2 incidents that occurred outside of the city (January and November) and in 2019 there were 3 incidents that occurred outside of the city (February, June and August).

Type of Use of Force[2] – Incident Level

As of January 2018, officers began categorizing force levels using levels 1, 2 and 3 (see the introduction section for definitions). Force level is measured at both the incident and officer entry level. 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 A uses Level-1 force and Officer B uses Level-2 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-1 for Officer A and a Level-2 for Officer B. Generally, the trends for 2018 and 2019 were similar, whereby Level-1 (least serious) force was the most common and Level-3 (most serious) was the least common. Specifically, there was a decrease in Level-1s and an increase in Level-2s from 2018 to 2019. As shown in Figure 7, in 2018, 68 percent of all use of force incidents involved Level-1, 29 percent involved in Level-2 and 3 percent involved Level-3. In 2019, 56 percent of all use of force incidents were Level-1, 40 percent were Level-2, 4 percent were Level-3 and one incident is missing the force level (Figure 8). Pointing of the firearm consistently made up a majority of all Level-1s. As seen in Figures 9 and 10, in 2018 and 2019, three out of every four Level-1 use of force incidents involved firearm point as the sole force type. 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 a considered a Level-1 other. Likewise, a Level-1 that involves bodyweight and firearm point is also considered a Level-1 other.

[2] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.a

Figure 7-2018 Citywide Force Level at the Incident Level

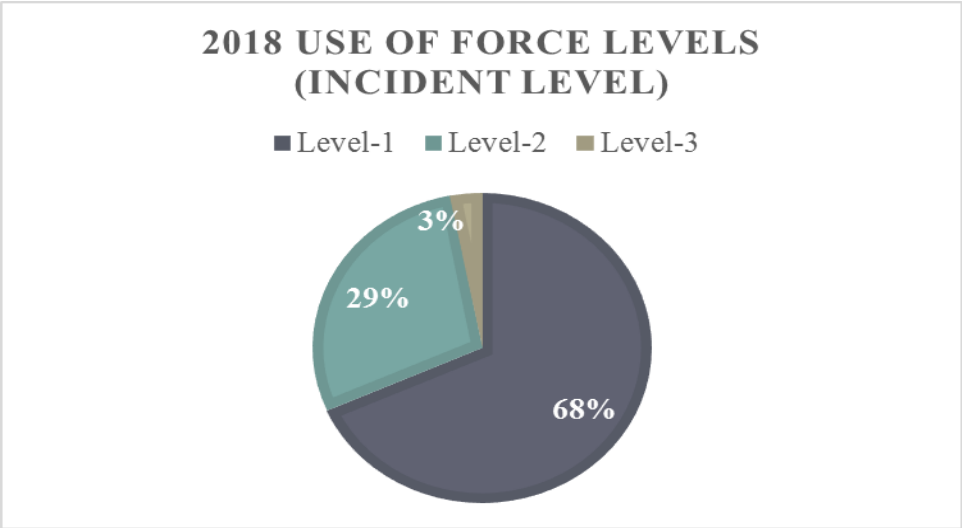


Figure 8-2019 Citywide Force Levels at the Incident Level

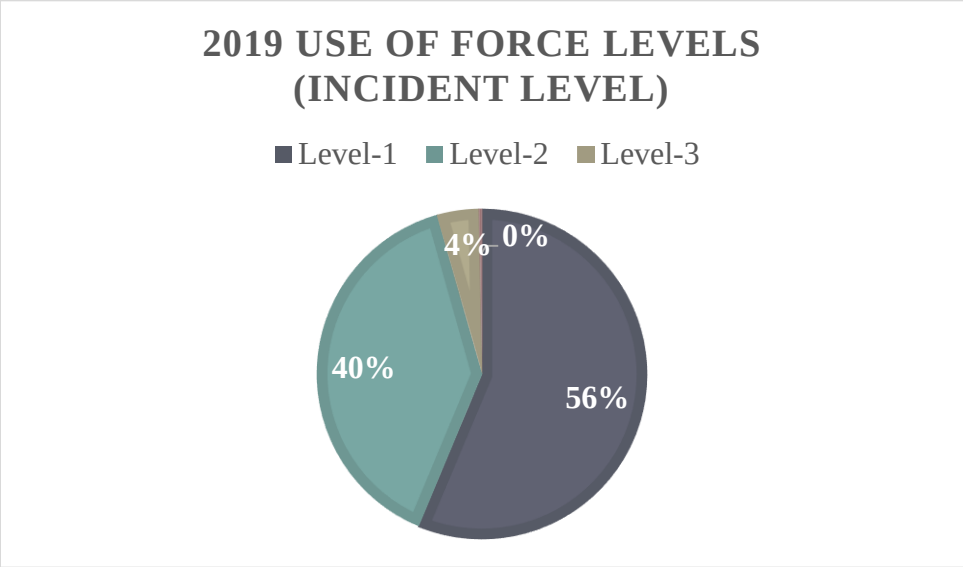


Figure 9-2018 Citywide Level-1 Pointing Firearm Compared to Total Level-1 Use of Force at the Incident Level

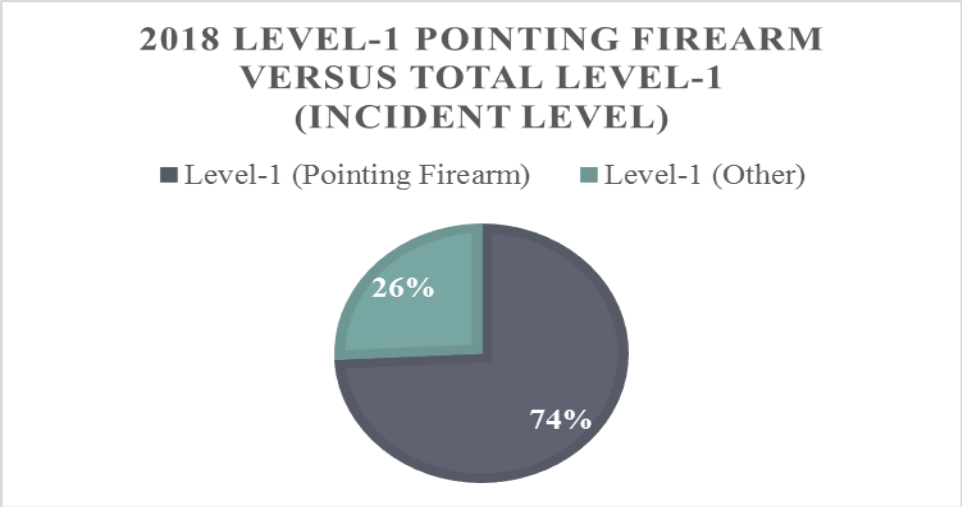


Figure 10-2019 Citywide Level-1 Pointing Firearm Compared to Total Level-1 Use of Force at the Incident Level

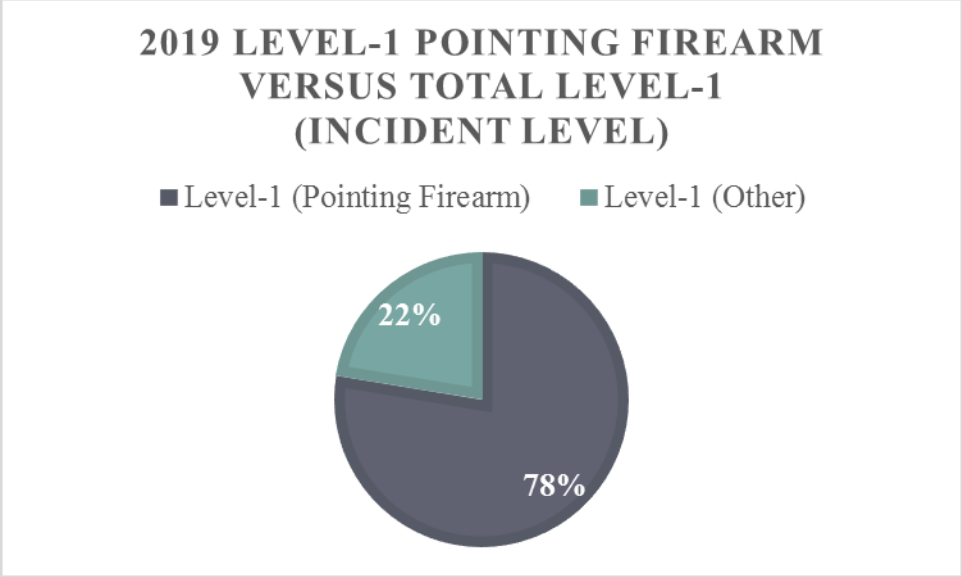


Table 9-2018-19 Force Levels at the Incident Level by District

Use of Force Incidents by District and Force Level (Incident Level)												
Force Level	**Level-1 Other**		**Level-1 Pointing Firearm**		**Level-2**		**Level-3**		**Total**			
District of Occurrence	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**Difference (Number)**	**Difference (Percentage)**
District 1	9	7	22	18	3	25	0	2	34	52	18	35% Increase
District 2*	9	4	42	40	20	25	6	3	77	72	5	6% Decrease
District 3	20	12	19	29	26	36	4	2	69	79	10	14% Increase
District 4*	7	9	44	32	20	13	0	2	71	56	15	21% Decrease
District 5	14	10	42	32	26	33	0	5	82	80	2	2% Decrease
Outside City	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	2	3	1	33% Increase
Total	59	42	170	152	96	134	10	14	335	342	7	2% Increase

Table 9 provides an in-depth look at the force levels across districts from 2018 to 2019. In general, level-1s (both firearm point and other) declined, level-2s increased and level-3s slightly increased. As previously mentioned, the citywide total number of use of force incidents increased slightly by 2 percent. As shown in Table 9 there were changes in force levels within districts. For example, District 3 accounted for the largest decrease in Level-1 other, Districts 4 and 5 saw the largest drops in Level-1 firearm point, District 1 accounted for the most noticeable increase among Level-2s and District 5 experienced the largest increase in Level-3s.

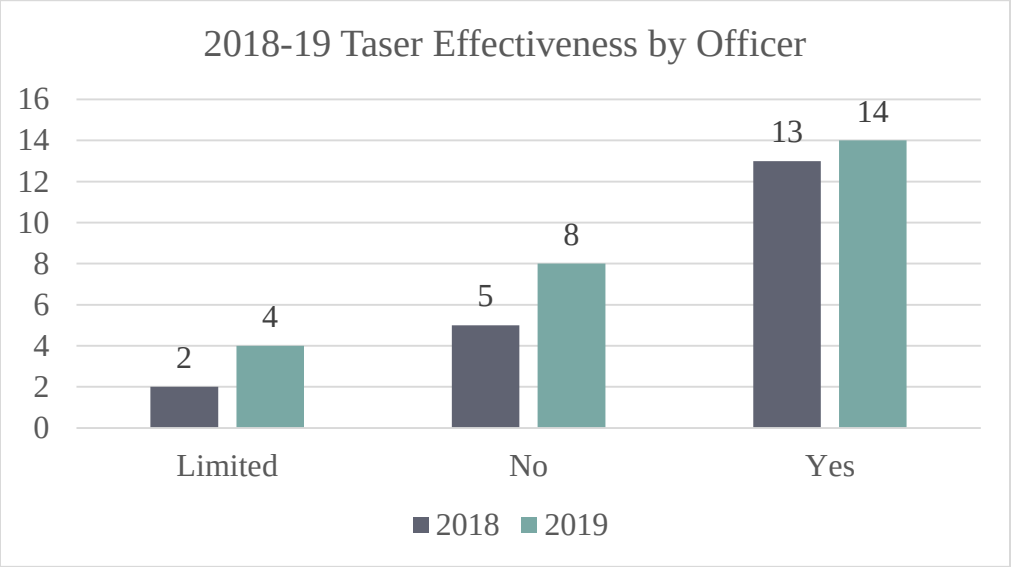
Table 10-2018-19 Force Types across Force Levels

	Level-1 Firearm Point		Level-1 Other		Level-2		Level-3		Total	
Force Type	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**
Baton-ASP-Impact	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baton-Straight-Pressure Point	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Beanbag Shotgun	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Body Force	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Body Weight	0	0	23	26	40	56	1	3	64	85
Chemical Agent-OC Spray	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	0
Chemical Agent-Other	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Control Hold-Restraint	0	0	32	24	33	51	3	2	68	77
Control Hold-Takedown	0	0	11	4	26	51	2	2	40	57
FIT-Canine Bite	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
FIT-Firearm-Pistol-Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	4
FIT-Firearm-Rifle-Fire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	3	4
Feet/Leg Sweep	0	0	3	0	6	15	1	2	10	17
Firearm-Pistol-Point	170	149	0	8	12	4	0	3	182	164
Firearm-Rifle-Point	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	5
Firearm-Shotgun-Point	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9
Joint Manipulation	0	0	19	23	15	34	1	1	35	58
Leg Restraint	0	0	6	4	5	8	1	0	12	12
Open Hand Strike	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Pressure Point	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	3
Pull	0	0	32	25	32	44	3	3	67	72
Punch/Elbow	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	1	7	4
Push	0	0	23	21	10	15	3	2	36	38
Shield	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tackling/Takedown	0	0	6	3	34	53	2	2	42	58
Taser	0	0	0	0	14	22	2	0	16	22
Total	179	162	155	139	245	365	21	28	601*	694
*In 2018, 8 force types were missing the force level.										

Table 10 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. In 2018 and 2019, the most

common force types included firearm pistol point (firearm point), control hold-restraint, pull, and bodyweight. Figure 11 represents Taser effectiveness at the officer entry level. In 2018, 20 officers used a Taser and 70 percent indicated that the method was effective. In 2019, 24 officers used a Taser and 58 percent indicated it was effective. “Limited” is when the Taser does not make full contact on the subject or does not have an effect on the subject.

Figure 11-2018-2019 Taser Effectiveness at the Officer Entry Level



*1 officer in 2019, listed selected both “yes” and “limited”

Table 11-2018-19 Incidents Involving Use of Deadly Force Information[3]

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

***Investigation is being handled by Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office**

Table 11 provides background information regarding use of deadly force incidents. In 2018, there were 2 use of deadly force incidents and in 2019 there were 6 of these incidents. The subject was armed in 1 of 2 incidents in 2018 and in 5 of the 6 incidents in 2019. The subject fired a weapon in half of the incidents (in which the subject was armed).

As previously mentioned in the introduction section, beginning in 2018 officers' began utilizing subject resistance levels and types. Table 12 displays the resistance levels. CDP also added a "no resistance" category. As seen in Table 12, in 2018 the most common resistance type was active resistance, followed by no resistance, then aggressive physical resistance. Passive resistance was the least common type. In 2019, the most common resistance level was active, followed by aggressive physical, then no resistance. Passive resistance was once again the least common type of resistance.

[3] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259. l

Table 12-2018-19 Subject Resistance Levels

Resistance Level	2018	2019
No Resistance	121 (20%)	78 (12%)
Passive Resistance	41 (7%)	44 (7%)
Active Resistance	319 (53%)	374 (57%)
Aggressive Physical Resistance	120 (20%)	152 (23%)
Missing data	6 (1%)	4 (1%)
Total	607 (100%)	652 (100%)

Table 13 displays the most common subject resistance types. In 2018 and 2019, the most common resistance types included fleeing, resisting handcuffing, and tensing muscles.

Table 13-2018-19 Subject Resistance Types

Resistance Type	2018	2019
Attempt to Disarm Member	3	2
Attempt to Harm Another	11	13
Attempt to Harm Officer	38	50
Attempt Escape	56	69
Attempt Suicide	6	3
Biting	8	16
Blunt Object Brandish	5	2
Blunt Object Use	2	0
Bodily Fluid-Threat	1	4
Bodily Fluid-Use	2	10
Bodyweight	31	43
Break Free Control Hold	49	55
Chemical Agent	1	0
Control Hold-Restraint	7	2
Control Hold-Takedown	3	2
Cues of Imminent Attack	33	27
Dangerous Ordinance	5	4
Dead Weight	37	36
Destroying Evidence	3	5
Disarming Member	0	3
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	18	30
Feet/Leg Sweep	1	1
Harming Self	4	8
Hiding from detection	32	44
Fire	1	0
Fleeing	121	141

No Physical Resistance	24	18
Open Hand Strike	2	4
Passive Noncompliance	35	38
Pull	59	94
Punch/Elbow	16	23
Push	30	52
Resist Handcuffing	85	124
Resist Restraint/Hold	43	57
Tensing Muscles	77	96
Weapon-Edge Brandish	6	2
Weapon-Edge Use	2	0
Weapon-Edge Fire	6	0
Weapon-Firearm Fire	0	5
Weapon-Firearm Impact	1	0
Weapon-Firearm Point	13	7
Weapon-Taser/Stun Gun	0	1
Wrestling	19	28
Missing Data	0	1
Total	896	1120

Table 14-2018-19 Subject Resistance Levels by Officer Force Levels

Force Level										
Resistance Level	**Level-1 Firearm Point**		**Level -1 Other**		**Level-2**		**Level-3**		**Total**	
	2018	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**
0-No Resistance	121	75	0	1	1	2	0	0	122	78
Level-1 Passive Resistance	30	41	8	2	2	1	1	0	41	44
Level-2 Active Resistance	95	119	119	104	100	141	5	10	319	374
Level-3 Aggressive Physical Resistance	29	19	32	33	50	85	6	14	117	151
Total*	275	254	159	140	153	229	12	24	599	647

*The total reflects missing data among resistance and force level(s) and/or type(s). In 2018, 8 officer entries are missing the resistance level and/or force level. In 2019, 5 officer entries are missing the resistance level and/or force level.

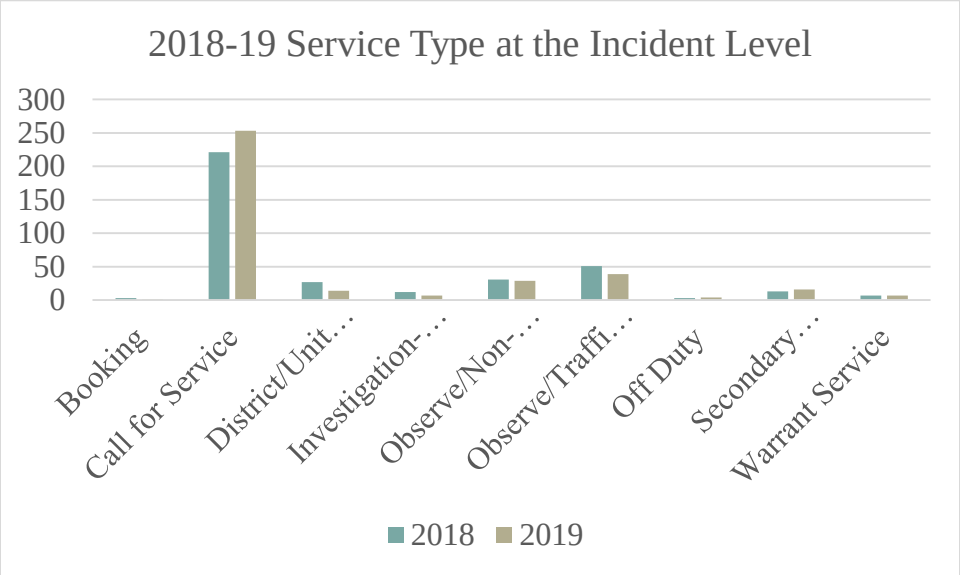
Table 14, compares subject resistance level and officer force level. Among level-1 firearm point, the most common resistance level in 2018 was no resistance and in 2019 the most common resistance level was active resistance. For level-1 other, in 2018 and 2019, the most common

resistance level was active resistance. Among level-2 use of force, the most common resistance level was active resistance in 2018 and 2019. For level-3 use of force, in 2018 and 2019 the most common resistance level was aggressive physical resistance. Overall, the 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-1 firearm point, level-2 and level-3).

Use of Force - Service Rendered

Service type represents the initial type of service for an incident. As seen in Figure 12 below, most use of force incidents stemmed from a call for service. In 2018, 60 percent and in 2019, 68 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 were called and responded to a call for service. Other prevalent service type categories are officer observations of traffic and non-traffic stops.

Figure 12-2018-19 Service Type at the Incident Level



*Service type is measured at the incident level. There may be multiple service types in a single use of force incident

Table 15-2018-19 Service Type at the Incident Level

Service Type	2018	2019
Booking	3	1
Call for Service	221	253
District/Unit Assignment	27	14
Investigation-Detective	12	7
Observe/Non-Traffic Stop	31	29
Observe/Traffic Stop	51	39
Off Duty	3	4
Secondary Employment	13	16
Warrant Service	7	7
Total	368	370

Table 16-2018 Top 3 Call Types among Use of Force Incidents by Force Level

Call Type	Level-1 Pointing Firearm	Level-1 Other	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	7	10	6	2	26*
Person Threatening with a Weapon	17	0	5	0	23*
Shots Fired	13	0	3	0	16

*1 Missing Data

Table 17-2019 Top 3 Call Types among Use of Force Incidents by Force Level

Call Type	Level-1 Pointing Firearm	Level-1 Other	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	8	9	20	2	39
Traffic Stop	11	4	10	0	25
Person Threatening with a Weapon	10	0	11	2	23
Shots Fired	19	0	2	2	23

Table 16 displays the 2018 top 3 call types among use of force incidents, which include domestic violence, person threatening with a weapon, and shots fired. As seen in Table 17, the 2019 top call types among use of force incidents were domestic violence, traffic stop, person threatening with a weapon, and shots fired.

Tables 18 through 27, show the 5 most common call types among use of force incidents across district. Once broken down by district, the numbers are small, and in several districts the top frequencies are as low as 2. Not surprisingly, the most common call types among the citywide use of force incidents overlap across districts. However, several differences exist. For example, "Assisting Police/Fire/EMS" made the list in Districts 1, 3 and 4. Also, "Place entered-Suspect on Scene" is on the list across all districts except the Third district during 2018 and/or 2019.

Table 18-2018 Top Call Types for District 1

2018 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 1	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	5
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	2
Felony Assault	2
Person Carrying Weapon	2
Suicide Threats	2

Table 19-2019 Top Call Types for District 1

2019 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 1	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6
Shots Fired	4
Person Threatening with Weapon	3
Robbery in progress	3
Place entered-suspect on scene	3

Table 20-2018 Top Call Types for District 2

2018 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 2	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Person Threatening with Weapon	8
Shots fired	5
Suspicious Activity	4
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	3
Felony Assault	3
Fight in Progress	3
Threats-Suspect on Scene	3

Table 21-2019 Top Call Types for District 2

2019 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 2	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Property Crime-Suspect on Scene	7
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6
Traffic Stop	6
Person Threatening with a Weapon	5
Place entered-suspect on scene	5

Table 22-2018 Top Call Types for District 3

2018 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 3	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	5
Property Crime-Suspect on Scene	5
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	4
Damage Accident	2
Felony Assault	2
Person Threatening with a Weapon	2
Robbery in progress	2
Suspicious activity	2
Threats-Suspect on scene	2

Table 23-2019 Top Call Types for District 3

2019 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 3	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	8
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	8
Robbery in progress	7
Traffic Stop	5
Shots Fired	5

Table 24-2018 Top Call Types for District 4

2018 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 4	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	6
Felony Assault	4
Person Threatening with a Weapon	4
Shots fired	4
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	3
Place entered-suspect on scene	3
Trouble-unknown cause	3

Table 25-2019 Top Call Types for District 4

2019 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 4	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Traffic Stop	8
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	7
Felony Arrest	6
Robbery in progress	5
Person Threatening with a Weapon	4

Table 26-2018 Top Call Types for District 5

2018 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 5	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Person Threatening with a Weapon	8
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	7
Place entered-suspect on scene	5
Trouble-unknown cause	5
Shots fired	3

Table 27-2019 Top Call Types for District 5

2019 Use of Force Incidents Top 5 Call Types-District 5	
Call Type	**Frequency**
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	12
Person Threatening with a Weapon	9
Shots Fired	8
Place entered-suspect on scene	7
Traffic Stop	4
Civil Dispute	4

Subject Characteristics[4]

According to the American Community Survey through the U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 population estimates of Cleveland, Ohio is approximately 383,793 residents. Females comprise 51.8 percent of the Cleveland population. Black or African American individuals make up 49.6 percent of the population, Whites make up 39.8 percent, the Hispanic population is estimated at 11.6 percent, while 4.3 percent of individuals identify as two or more races. Seventy-seven 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 a number of incidents that involved multiple subjects. In 2018, 306 incidents involved a single subject and 29 incidents involved multiple subjects. Altogether, in 2018, 380 subjects were involved in 335 use of force incidents. In 2019, 316 incidents involved a single subject and 27 incidents involved multiple subjects. Altogether, in 2019, 379 subjects were involved in 343 use of force incidents. As a result, the total number of subjects is higher than the number of use of force incidents. As seen in Table 28, nearly nine out of every ten use of force incidents involve male subjects.

[4] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.c

Table 28-2018-19 Subject Sex

	2018	2019
Female	42 (11%)	45 (12%)
Male	338 (89%)	334 (88%)
Total	380 (100%)	379 (100%)

Due to current restrictions in the IAPro system, Hispanic appears as an option under the race variable[5]. The Cleveland Division of Police recognizes the term Hispanic is a description of ethnicity rather than race and until the issue in IAPro can be 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 is measured in the same way, therefore the same limitations apply. When it comes to race/ethnicity, the data for 2018 and 2019 are similar. Use of force incidents most likely involved Blacks, followed by Whites, and then Hispanic. The percentage from 2018 to 2019 were consistent overall, with the exception of a 4% decline in Black subjects and a 5% increase in White subjects.

Table 29-2018-19 Subject Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018	2019
Asian	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)
Black	302 (79%)	285 (75%)
Hispanic	18 (5%)	22 (6%)
Other	4 (1%)	2 (0.5)%
White	49 (13%)	67 (18%)
Missing Data	6 (2%)	2 (0.5)%
Total	380 (100%)	379 (100%)

[5] In Blueteam, Hispanic is included in the race drop down menu for both subjects and officers. However, the ethnicity drop down menu is only available among subjects. Therefore, if Hispanic is removed from the race drop down selection for subjects, it would also be removed for officers, which would remove Hispanic as an option for among officers entirely. In order to include Hispanic officers, CDP decided to keep Hispanic under the race selection.

Figure 13-2018 Subject Age Distribution

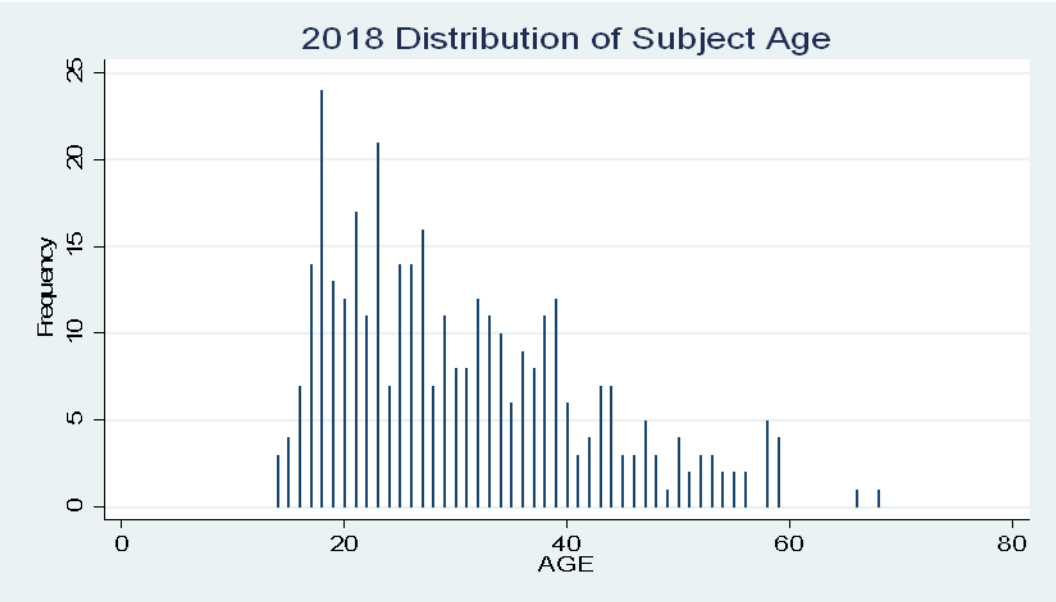
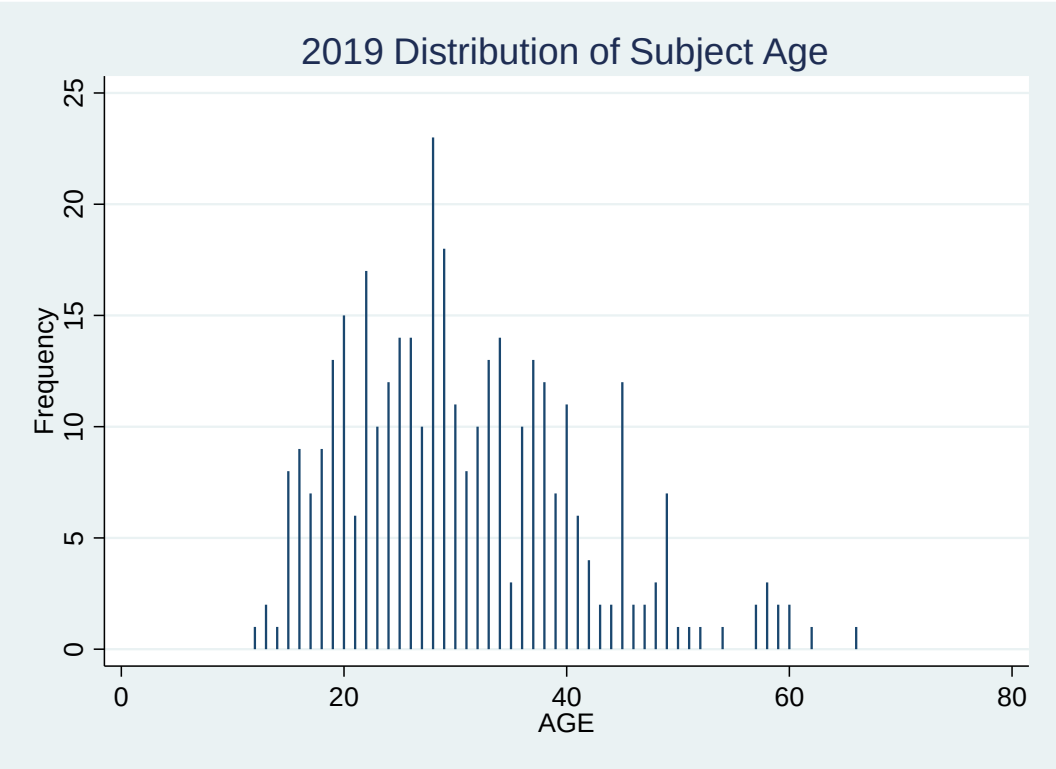


Figure 14-2019 Subject Age Distribution

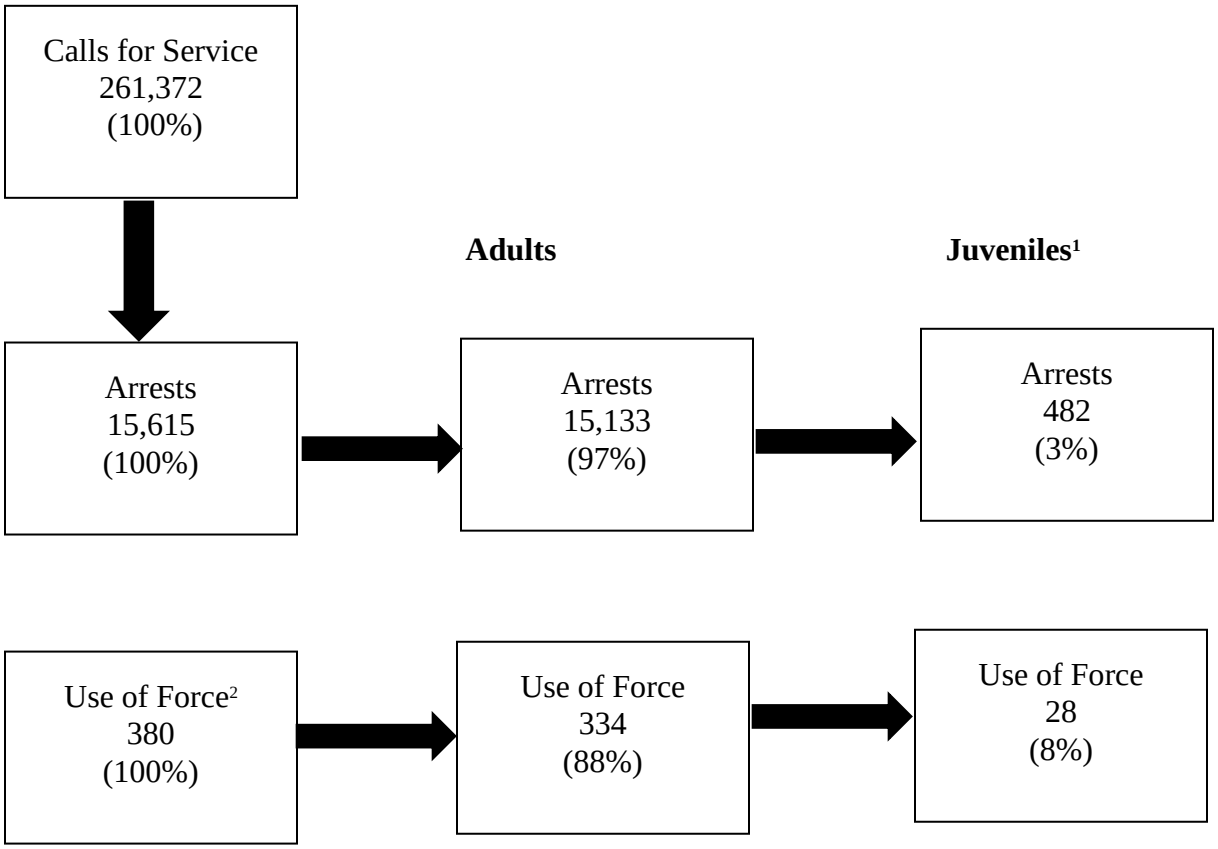


Figures 13 and 14 present the 2018 and 2019 subject age distribution for subjects involved in use of force incidents. As seen in Table 30, subjects were most likely between the ages of 18 and 29 years old and least likely to be under 18 years old in 2018 and over 50 years old in 2019. In 2018 and 2019, juveniles consistently made up 7 percent of subjects involved in use of force incidents.

Table 30-2018-19 Subject Age Group

Age Group	2018	2019
Under 18	28 (7%)	28 (7%)
18-29	167 (44%)	161 (42%)
30-39	96 (25%)	101 (27%)
40-49	42 (11%)	51 (13%)
50+	29 (8%)	15 (4%)
Missing data	18 (5%)	23 (6%)
Total	380 (100%)	379 (100%)

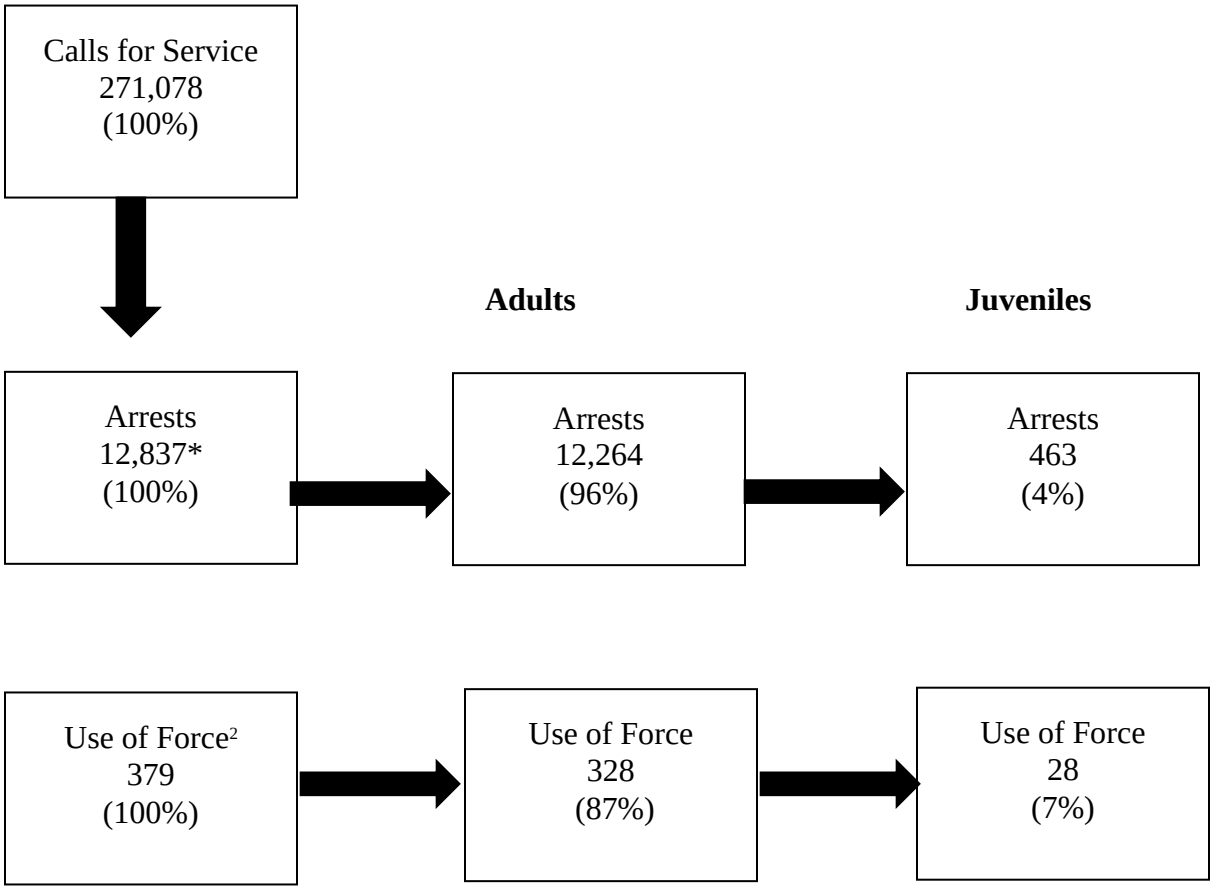
Figure 15-2018 Arrest and Use of Force Totals among Adults and Juveniles



[1] Juvenile is defined any individual under 18 years of age.
[2] In 2018, there were 380 individuals involved in 338 incidents, in which 18 had no date of birth listed.

Figures 15 and 16 provide 2018 and 2019 citywide numbers for calls for service as well as the total arrests and use of force incidents by adults and juveniles. Of the total arrests made in 2018, 97 percent involved adults and 3 percent involved juveniles. Similarly, in 2019, 96 percent of arrests involved adults and 4 percent involved juveniles.

Figure 16-2019 Arrest and Use of Force Totals among Adults and Juveniles



*110 of 12,837 individuals arrested were missing the date of birth.

[2] In 2019, there were 379 individuals involved in 343 incidents, in which 23 had no date of birth listed.

Table 31-2019 Whether Subject was Armed

Subject Armed	2018		2019	
No	209	55%	243	64%
Yes	75	20%	57	15%
Unknown	38	10%	38	10%
Multiple Responses	42	11%	31	8%
Missing Data	16	4%	10	3%
Total	380	100%	379	100%

Multiple Responses refers to an incident that involves multiple officers who select 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.

As shown in Table 31, in 2018, 55 percent of subjects were not armed and 20 percent were armed. In 2019, 64 percent of subjects were not armed and 15 percent were armed. It is important to mention that this variable is missing a substantial amount of data. In 2018, 14 percent and in 2019, 13 percent of officers either selected "unknown" or did not answer the question. Also, another issue with this variable is "multiple responses" in a single incident by multiple officers. In 2018, this occurred in 11 percent of incidents and in 2019, it occurred in 8 percent of incidents. CDP personnel are working on rectifying missing data and multiple responses for this variable.

A majority of subjects involved in use of force incidents were arrested. In 2018, 78 percent (296 out of 380) and in 2019, 80 percent (303 out of 379) of subjects were arrested. Table 32 provides insight into "Officer Perceived Subject Assessment" for those who were arrested. Officer Perceived Subject Assessment at the incident level may include multiple assessments per subject. For example, in a single incident Officer A may select "Under Influence-Alcohol" and Officer B may select "Under Influence-Drugs", therefore the total in Table 32 is greater than the number of

subjects. As seen in Table 32, most subjects were perceived as "Unimpaired", followed by "Under Influence-Alcohol", and then "Under Influence-Drugs".

Table 32-2018-19 Officer Perceived Subject Assessment among Arrested Subjects[6]

Officer Perceived Subject Assessment	Subject Arrested	
	2018	2019
Behavioral Crisis Event	10	20
Known Medical Condition	3	0
Under Influence-Alcohol	54	94
Under Influence-Drugs	27	27
Unimpaired	202	186
Visible Physical Disability	1	0
Missing Data	13	3
Total (N)	310	330

Table 33-2018-19 Subject Injury Status[7]

Subject Injury	2018		2019	
No	305	80%	294	78%
Yes	75	20%	85	22%
Total	380	100%	379	100%

In 2018, 20 percent of subjects were injured and 30 percent sought medical treatment. In 2019, 22 percent of subjects were injured and 50 percent sought medical treatment. It is important to point out that more subjects sought medical treatment than the number of subjects that were injured. As seen in Table 35, in some cases subject injuries were not a direct result of the force used in the use of force incident. For example, "Self-Induced", "Pre-Existing Injury",

[6] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.g
[7] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.j

“Behavioral Crisis-Confined” and, “Behavioral Crisis-Treated & Released” are all subject injury descriptions that are not due to force used during the use of force incident.

Table 34-2018-19 Whether Subject sought Medical Treatment

Subject Sought Medical Treatment	2018		2019	
No	268	70%	190	50%
Yes	112	30%	189	50%
Total	380	100%	379	100%

Table 35 provides a description of subject injury. In 2018, the most common condition and injury types included “Abrasion”, followed by “Behavioral Crisis-Confined”, and “Self-Induced”. In 2019, the most common condition and injury types were “Pre-Existing Injury”, followed by “Abrasion”, and “Behavioral Crisis-Confined”.

Table 35-2018-19 Subject Condition & Injury Description

Condition and Injury Type	2018	2019
Abrasion	35	33
Alcohol	N/A	11
Behavioral Crisis-Confined	20	23
Behavioral Crisis-Treated & Released	5	19
Bruise	2	4
Complaint of Injury	N/A	20
Complaint of Pain	N/A	18
Dislocation	1	1
Dog Bite-Puncture	0	1
Fracture	1	3
Gunshot	1	6

Ingested Drugs	3	7
Laceration	11	15
Overdose	2	3
Pre-Existing Injury	12	35
Puncture	2	3
Puncture-Taser	10	18
Respiratory Distress	3	11
Self-Induced	14	6
Self-Inflicted	0	9
Soft Tissue Damage	2	3
Sprain/Strain/Twist	4	1
Unconscious	0	1
Total*	128	251

N/A were not available options in 2018. Therefore, these categories should not be compared from 2018 to 2019.

*Subjects select all condition and injury type(s) that are applicable. In 2018, the total (128) refers to the condition and injury type among 75 injured subjects and in 2019, the total (251) refers to the condition and injury among 85 injured subjects.

Officer Characteristics – Cleveland Division of Police

Tables 36 and 37 provides CDP Department Wide Officer Demographics by sex and race/ethnicity for 2018 and 2019.

Table 36-2018-19 CDP Department Wide Officer Demographics by Sex

Sex	2018	2019
Female	251 (16%)	268 (16%)
Male	1351 (84%)	1361 (84%)
Total	1602 (100%)	1629 (100%)

Table 37-2018-19 CDP Department Wide Officer Demographics by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018	2019
Black	366 (23%)	364 (22%)
Hispanic	140 (9%)	147 (9%)
Other	22 (1%)	25 (2%)
White	1074 (67%)	1093 (67%)
Total	1602 (100%)	1629 (100%)

Table 38-2018-19 Number of Use of Force Incidents involving Single and Multiple Officers

	2018	2019
Single Officer	170 (51%)	165 (48%)
Multiple Officers	165 (49%)	178 (52%)
Number of Incidents	335 (100%)	343

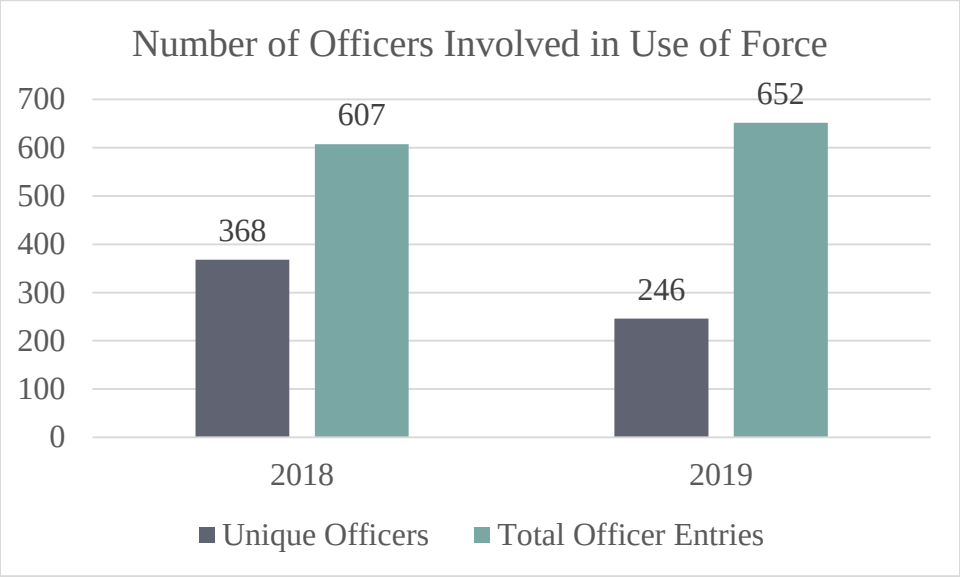
As seen in Table 37, about half of the use of force incidents involved a single officer

Officer Information[8]

CDP requires every officer involved in a use of force incident to fill out a BlueTeam report (see appendix for a sample report). This section provides data at the officer level and therefore the numbers are different than the incident level. Figure 17 displays the total number as well as the unique number of officers involved in use of force incidents in 2018 and 2019. For example, in 2018, 368 unique officers make up the total 607 officers involved in use of force incidents. Likewise, in 2019, 246 unique officers make up the total 652 officers involved in use of force incidents.

[8] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.d

Figure 17-2018-19 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 and 90 percent in 2019. As far as shift among use of force incidents involving Patrol Officers, in 2018, 36 percent occurred during second shift (1400 to 2400hrs to 1500 to 0100hrs), 25 percent occurred during third shift (2100 to 0700hrs and 2200 to 0800hrs), and 20 percent occurred during first shift (0700 to 1500hrs and 0800 to 1600hrs). Similarly, in 2019, the most occurred during second shift at 36 percent, followed by third shift at 32 percent, and the least occurred on first shift at 18 percent.

Table 39-2018-19 Officer Sex

Sex	2018	2019
Female	49 (8%)	45 (7%)
Male	558 (92%)	607 (93%)
Total	607 (100%)	652 (100%)

Table 40-2018-19 Officer Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018	2019
Asian	1 (0.2%)	0 (0%)
Black	96 (16%)	91 (14%)
Hispanic	48 (8%)	42 (6%)
Other	13 (2%)	14 (2%)
White	449 (74%)	504 (77%)
Total	607 (100%)	652 (100%)

As seen in Table 39, over 90 percent of use of force incidents involved male officers in 2018 and 2019. As far as race/ethnicity, most use of force incidents involved White, followed by Black, and Hispanic officers. This is line with the department wide racial/ethnic makeup (as seen in Table 37).

Figure 18-2018 Officer Age Distribution

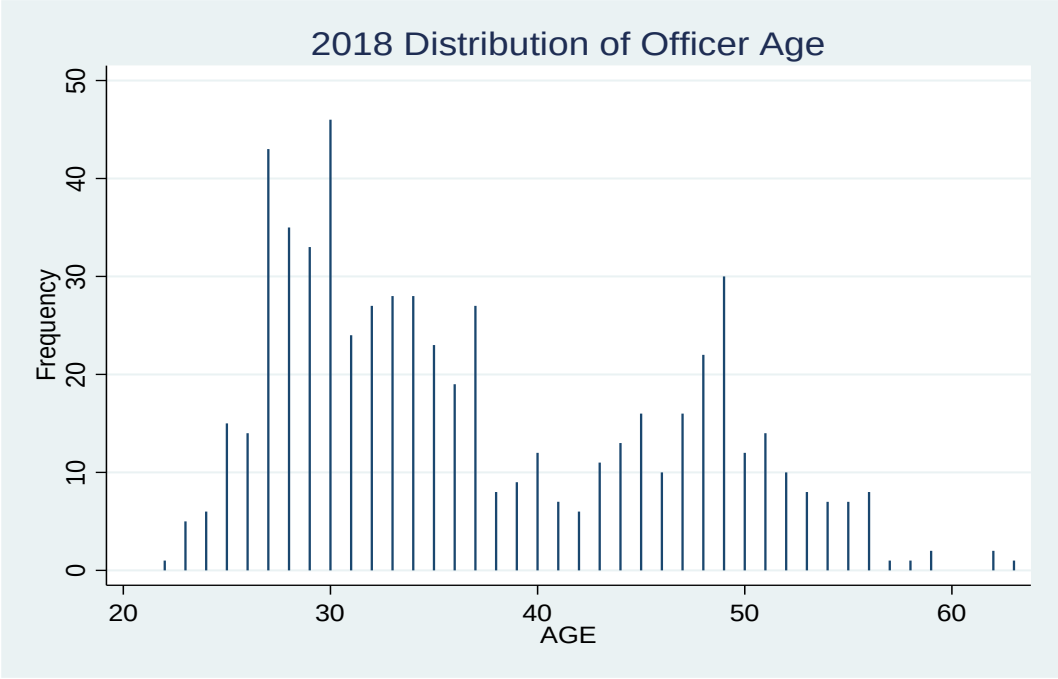
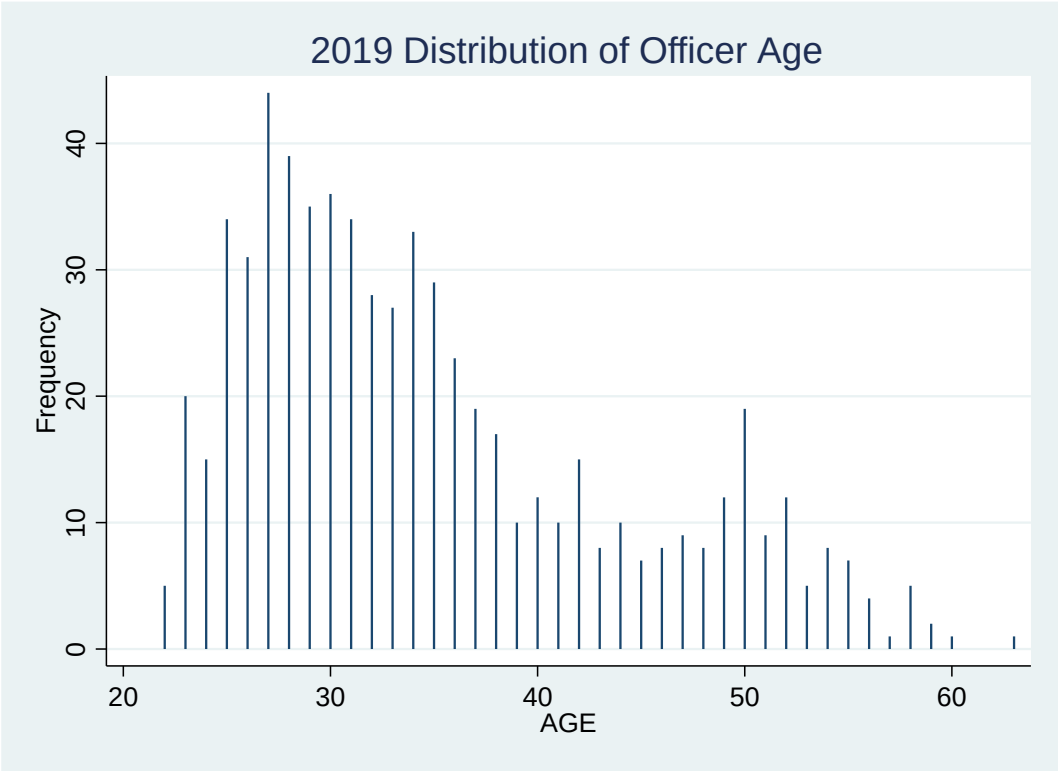


Figure 19-2019 Officer Age Distribution



Figures 18 and 19 display the age distribution of officers involved in use of force incidents. Table 41, displays officer age beginning with 21, the required age of hire for a Cleveland police officer. In 2018 and 2019, most officers involved in use of force were between 30 and 39 years old followed by the 21 to 29 year old age group.

Table 41-2018-19 Officer Age Group

Officer Age Group		
	2018	**2019**
21-29	152 (25%)	223 (34%)
30-39	237 (39%)	256 (39%)
40-49	143 (23%)	99 (15%)
50+	72 (12%)	74 (11%)
Missing data	3 (0.5%)	0 (0%)
Total	607 (100%)	652

In 2018, 7 percent of officers were injured during a use of force incident and 4 percent sought medical treatment. In 2019, 11 percent of officers were injured and 10 percent sought medical treatment.

Table 42-2018-19 Officer Injury Status[9]

Injury	2018	2019
No	563 (93%)	578 (89%)
Yes	44 (7%)	74 (11%)
Total	607 (100%)	652 (100%)

[9] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.j

Table 43-2018-19 Whether Officer sought Medical Treatment

Sought Medical Treatment	2018	
No	585 (96%)	586 (90%)
Yes	22 (4%)	66 (10%)
Total	607 (100%)	652 (100%)

Table 44 displays officer condition and injury types. In 2018, officers most commonly reported "Abrasions", "Soft Tissue Damage", and "Bodily Fluid/Exposure" as a result of the use of force incident. Similar to 2018, in 2019 "Abrasions" were the most commonly selected condition and injury type, followed by "Bodily Fluid/Exposure", "Bruise", and "Sprain/Strain/Twist".

Table 44-2018-19 Officer Condition & Injury Description

Condition & Injury Type	2018	2019
Abrasion	18	19
Bodily Fluid/Exposure	9	11
Bruise	6	11
Concussion	2	2
Dislocation	1	0
Fracture	1	0
Human Bite	2	7
Laceration	6	5
Puncture	0	1
Respiratory Distress	1	0
Soft Tissue Damage	10	4
Sprain/Strain/Twist	8	11
Unconscious	0	1
Total	64	72

*Officers select all condition and injury type(s) that are applicable. In 2018, the total (64) refers to the condition and injury type among 44 injured officers. In 2019, the total 72 refers to the condition and injury type among 74 injured officers. In some cases, officers have selected "yes" to injury and did not make a selection under "Condition & Injury" question.

Subject Charges

Table 45 provides information regarding all charges against subjects in use of force incidents. 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 (42 out of 379). In 2018, subjects involved in use of force incidents most commonly faced charges for "Resisting Arrest", "City Misdemeanors", and "Weapons Offenses". In 2019, the most charges against subjects involved in use of force incidents were "Resisting Arrest", "Miscellaneous Offense", and "Assault".

Table 45-2018-19 Subject Charges

Subject Charge	2018	2019
Assault	55	57
Assault on Police Officer	34	49
Burglary	19	27
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 4 (Traffic)	22	21
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 6 (City Misdemeanor)	64	56
Corrupt Activity	1	1
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-CDP	29	28
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-MH	2	3
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-Probate Warrant	1	4
Drug Offense	42	40
Fraud	1	0
Gambling	1	0
Homicide	2	2
Kidnapping	13	7
ORC-Arson Related Offense	2	0
ORC-Miscellaneous Offense	48	69
ORC-Offense Against Justice	17	19
ORC-Offense Against Public Peace	16	20
ORC-Offense Against the Family	43	42
ORC-Sex Offense	3	3
ORC-Theft	22	28
ORC-Title 45 (State Traffic)	4	3
ORC-Weapons Offense	63	53
Obstructing Official Business	22	32
Resisting Arrest	98	115
Robbery	41	43

Trespass	10	9
Warrant-Felony	22	18
Warrant-Misdemeanor	12	10
Total	709	759

Timeline for Use of Force Reviews[10]

CDP conducts a full review of all use of force incidents. All use of force incidents are initially reviewed by the immediate supervisor, continue through the Chain of Command, and finish with the Chief of Police. Table 46 provides summary statistics for 2018 and 2019 completed entries by force level. Altogether, on average, in 2018 use of entries took 87 days to complete and in 2019, took 71 days to complete. The average and median across all force levels dropped from 2018 to 2019. In other words, use of force reviews took less time to complete in 2019 than in 2018 across all use of force levels. Also seen in Table 46, 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-2 entries took longer to review than total Level-1s. Due to the rarity of Level-3s, there were 6 complete entries in 2018 and 11 in 2019, the median (middle value), which is not impacted by outliers as is the average, is the better indicator. In 2018, the median for Level-3s was 51 days, lower than Level-1s and Level-2s but in 2019, the median was 117 days, higher than Level-1s and Level-2s. Level-3s are expected to take longer to review than the Level-1s and Level-2s.

[10] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.m

Table 46-2018-19 Summary Statistics among Completed Use of Force Entries

Summary Statistics Among Completed Use of Force Entries										
Force Level	**Minimum**		**Maximum**		**Average**		**Median**		**Total (# of Entries)**	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Level-1 Pointing Firearm	13	11	328	294	82	64	62	51	265	247
Level-1 Other	8	18	270	360	88	69	76	62	162	135
Level-1 (Total)	8	11	328	360	84	66	68	57	427	382
Level-2	22	17	364	332	99	80	86	66	145	212
Level-3	5	24	51	150	43	99	51	117	6	11
Total	5	11	364	360	87	71	71	60	578	605

Use of Force Policy Violations

Table 47-2018 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	Verbal Counseling, 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
2018-27	Policy Violation - Other	Verbal Counseling

*A single incident may have multiple dispositions.

Table 47 displays the 27 use of force related policy violations incidents that that occurred in 2018. The nature of the allegation describes the policy violation and the classifications include “Wearable Camera System”, “Other”, and “Use of Force”. 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, 19 resulted in “Verbal Counseling”, 6 resulted in “Re-training or Re-instruction”, and 3 resulted in “Suspension”. Table 48 displays the 15 use of force policy violation incidents in 2019. Of the total, 5 were classified as “Wearable Camera System”, 5 as “Other”, 4 as “Use of Force”, and 1 as “Improper Tactics”. For the Action Taken, 4 resulted in “Verbal Counseling”, 4 in “Re-Training or Re-instruction”, 4 resulted in “Suspension”, 1 in “Written Reprimand”, and 2 are “Pending”.

Table 48-2019 Use of Force Policy Violations

2019 Use of Force Policy Violations		
Incident Number	**Nature of Allegation**	**Action Taken***
2019-01	Policy Violation - Other	Retraining
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	Pending Hearing
2019-14	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Pending Hearing
2019-15	Policy Violation-Use of Force	Written Reprimand

*A single incident may have multiple dispositions.
Note: At this time, not all use of force entries have been reviewed, therefore, in future reports, this Table may be updated.

Goals - 2020

This is the 3rd annual Use of Force Report that covers parameters set forth in the Settlement Agreement. The report is one example of how CDP uses data collected by its officers. CDP personnel and the Data Team are consistently looking for new ways to utilize data as well as improve data collection efforts. CDP continues to better understand the context surrounding use of force cases to keep Cleveland residents and Officers safe. Below are a set of 2020 goals the Cleveland Division of Police have set forth pertaining to Use of Force reporting.

Goal 1. Continue Improving Data Collection Efforts
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 COMPSTAT
Continue holding monthly use of force COMPSTAT meetings for CDP staff, monitoring team and Department of Justice personnel. Work with key stakeholders from each COMPSTAT data area.

Goal 3. Implementation of District Data Briefs
CDP is working closely with researchers from Case Western Reserve University's Begun Center on implementing quarterly district data briefs and community briefs (which will be made available on the City website).

Goal 4. Technical Assistance to Officer Intervention Program
Begin 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 5. Technical Assistance to Force Review Board
Once established, develop COMPSTAT meetings for the Force Review Board (FRB).

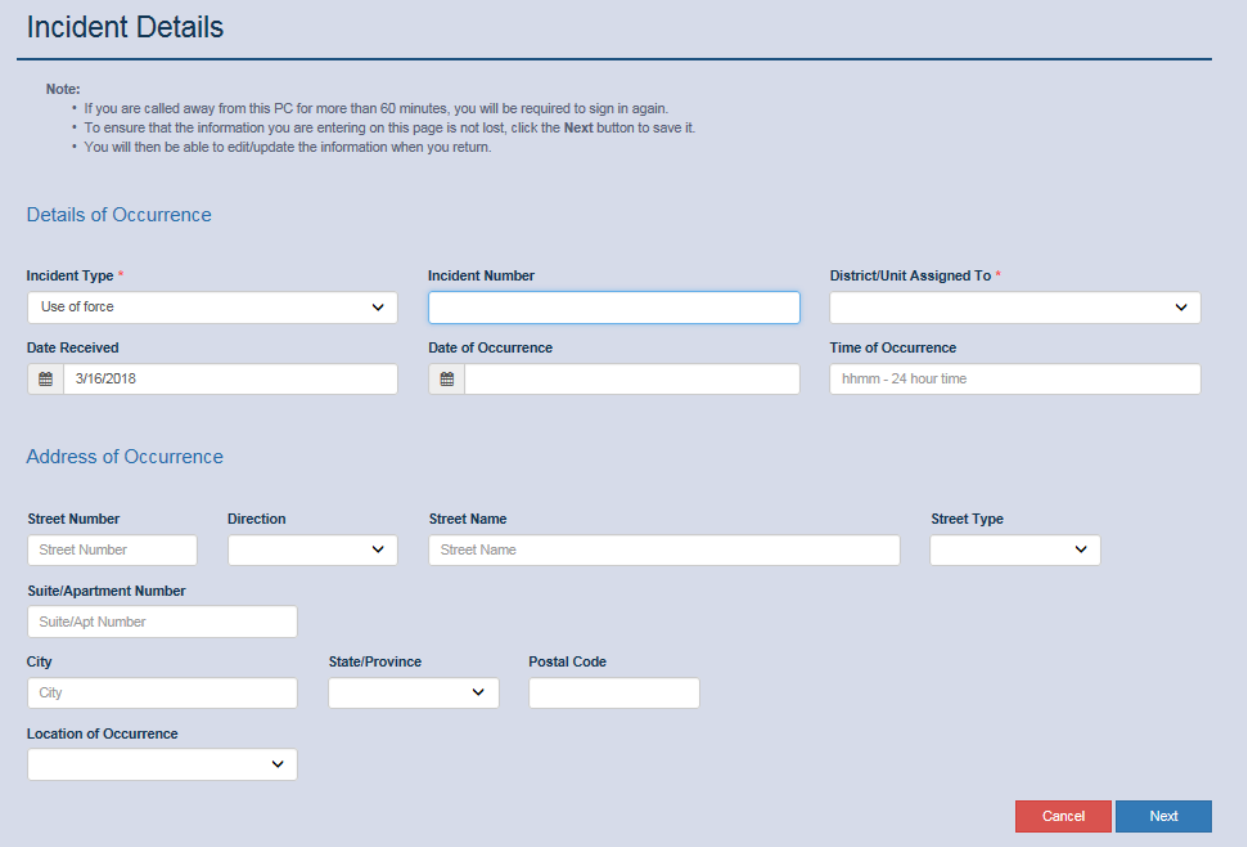
Goal 6. Sharing Findings with the Public
CDP plans on posting more content it to its website for public consumption.

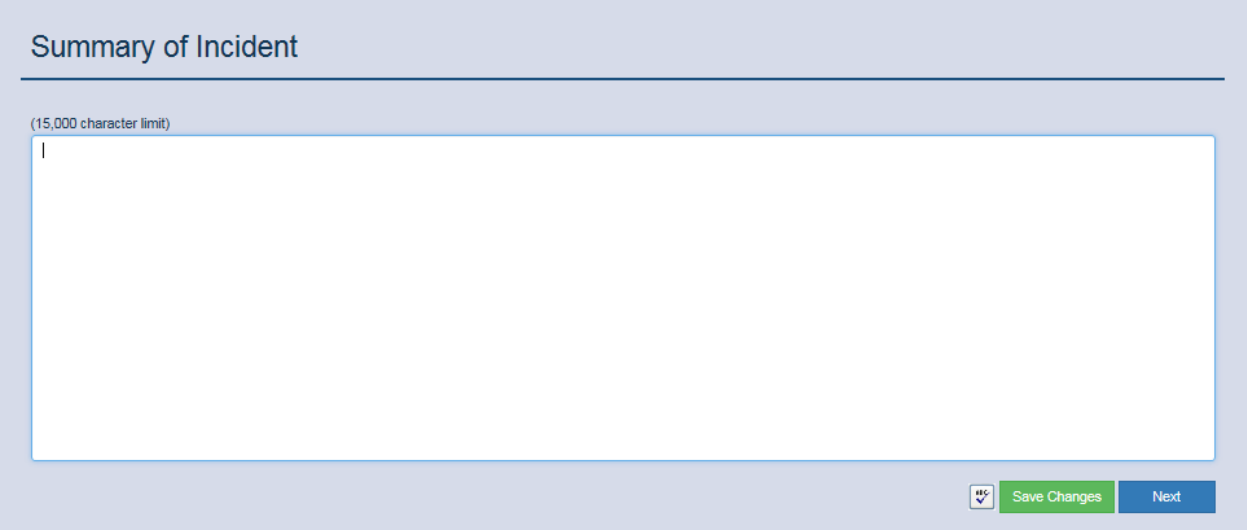
Goal 7. Sharing Findings with the Officers

CDP continues to look for ways to share updated use of force data to its officers.

Appendix

Sample BlueTeam Report





Use of Force Details

- Please fill out this form as completely as possible, making sure to scroll to the bottom.
- When completed, click the **Next** button located at the bottom of the form.
- Fields marked with a * are mandatory.

Save

Reason for Use of Force *

Service Being Rendered *

Weather Condition

Lighting Condition

Citizen-related Information

Citizen Injured *
- Yes
- No

More than 1 Citizen Involved *
- Yes
- No

Citizen Taken to Hospital *
- Yes
- No

Citizen Arrested *
- Yes
- No

Citizen's Height

Citizen's Build

Distance to Citizen

Member Assessment of Citizen Condition During Incident

Member related Information

Member(s) Injured *
- Yes
- No

Member(s) Taken to Hospital *
- Yes
- No

Save Next

Incident Links

Important
- Use the member hyperlinks to add allegations for the involved member(s)

Next

Involved Citizens

Add Involved Citizen

Involved Citizen Name

Edit Remove

Role

Resistance Offered by Citizen

Charges

Injuries Caused to Citizen

Additional Snapshot Data
- (0.00% complete)

Involved Member

Add Involved Member

Involved Officer Name

Remove

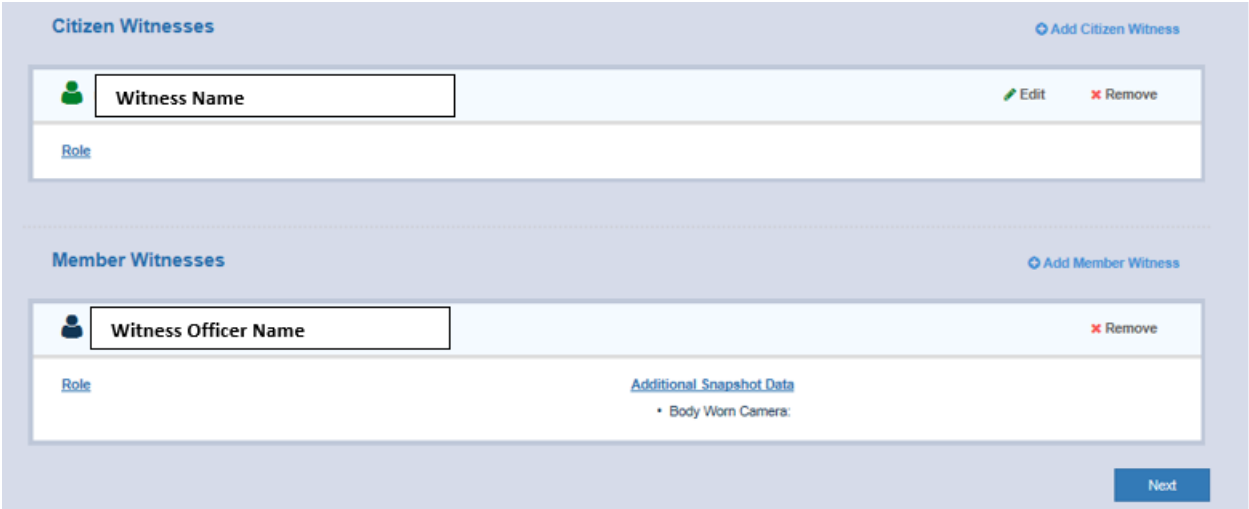
Role

Allegations

Force Used by Member

Injuries Caused To Member

Additional Snapshot Data
- Body Worn Camera:


Citizen Witnesses
Add Citizen Witness
Witness Name
Edit
Remove
Role
Member Witnesses
Add Member Witness
Witness Officer Name
Remove
Role
Additional Snapshot Data
Body Worn Camera:
Next

Attachments
Use this tool to view existing attachments, add attachments and link URLs.
Next
Attach Files
Maximum file size is 80 MB. Larger files will be rejected. Please check the file size before attaching.
Please be patient. Large files may take some time to upload.
You can attach multiple files, but they must be attached one at a time.
Step 1 - Choose the file to attach *
Browse...
Step 2 - Enter a description for the attachment *
Step 3 - Select a folder for the file (optional)
Attach File

Reference

American Community Survey

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/clevelandcityohio/RHI225218