2018 Use of Force Report
Cleveland Division of Police
City of Cleveland

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Frank G. Jackson

A Message from Chief Williams

Police officers must contend with the extreme difficulty of balancing their actions with the outcomes that society demands. Fortunately, in this great country we have the United States Constitution and case law to provide bright line guidance on ensuring our citizens' protection against the excesses of government and its agents. To that end, the Cleveland Division of Police is committed to engage in constitutional policing in providing equal and unbiased treatment for all people.

The ever-increasing challenge is to apply this commitment into practical real world action. In this real world, visuals of police officers enforcing the law can sometimes result in harsh optics. Unlike fictional drama, incidents unfold in real time without benefit of script or rehearsed choreography. Uncertainty and high stakes can cause officers to err on the side of safety, for themselves and for other innocents. In this hyper-connected world, videos showing the ugliness of conflict go viral instantaneously. Narratives become skewed, select facts are reported with little context, and conflicting viewpoints paint all involved parties with broad brushes.

Our response to this challenge is to make sure to accurately use data and statistics to drive an open and honest dialogue. With the re-issuance of our U.S. Department of Justice and community vetted use of force policies at the start of 2018, we now have a firm start in gathering consistent and measureable data points to begin year to year tracking and reporting of the Division's performance as it relates to use of force. The hope going forward is that this data will serve as a basis for identifying solutions and strategies for positive change.

The Cleveland Division of Police has already made great strides in ensuring that our officers know their roles and are trained in them. They have received extensive training on use of force, de-escalation, and dealing with the mentally ill, as well as other related subjects. The in-service training was intense as it included scenario-based exercises and role play as well as using video technology to duplicate situations officers are most likely to face outside the classroom. But this was not a one and done. This training will occur on an annual basis and will be constantly evolving. Additionally, our continuing commitment to our community policing efforts has put us on a path to launch new initiatives that are expected to establish goals and produce measurable results. The success or failure of these initiatives hinge on communication; getting to know one another, transparency, and creating realistic expectations.

The Cleveland Division of Police is aware of its heavy burden. That is why use of force is never and shall never be viewed or exercised lightly. We believe we are up to the task.

Calvin D. Williams
Chief of Police

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Background

This is the second 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 intended activities scheduled for 2019.

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 included 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 that 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).

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).

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. During 2017, significant progress was achieved in the areas of data collection, analysis and reporting.

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.

Staffing

The Settlement Agreement provides that:

> *"CDP will collect and maintain all data and records necessary to accurately evaluate its use of force practices and search and seizure practices and facilitate transparency and, as permitted by law, broad public access to information related to CDP's decision making and activities. To achieve this outcome, CDP will designate an individual or individuals as the "Data Collection and Analysis Coordinator" (Dkt. 7-1, ¶257).*

In March 2017, CDP entered into a contract with The Begun Center at Case Western Reserve University to assist with data collection, analysis and reporting. Team members consist of Rodney Thomas and Chase Klingenstein, led by Begun Center Director Daniel Flannery, Ph.D. In 2017, CDP hired a full-time Data Analysis and Collection Coordinator, Rania Issa, Ph.D., and a Data Analyst, Victor Battle. In early 2019, an additional Data Analyst will be hired by the Begun Center to assist with collection processes, data coordination and analysis.

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 addition, CDP funded several employees in attending the annual IAPro Users' Conference in 2017 and 2018.

In regards to Quality Assurance, the data team works with CDP staff who are designated as IAPro administrators in order to perform quality assurance checks. 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 included working with the City's crime analyst to obtain 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 the CDP has increased reporting capacity and the effectiveness of data analysis within the department. Since the implementation of new data collection systems the 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 assess 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 choices to explain the "Service Type", which provides how the use of force incident began. By 2017, those choices were limited to 9 options. In Table 1, all choices for Service Type were available in 2015 and by 2017 only the highlighted choices were made available. Over the past three years, since the implementation of IAPro in 2015, CDP has developed and utilized a compendium of baseline measures to improve data mapping and protocols specifically related to the collection and analysis of Use of Force data. While these efforts are not limited to Use of Force data collection, this report currently concentrates primarily on use of force data points from Blueteam and IAPro.

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

These changes were made to provide better characterization of the type of service being rendered at the time of the incident. With all 18 available choices, there was too much ambiguity between the options provided. For instance, the options "Assignment" and "District/Unit Assignment" are too similar to differentiate. The variable choices "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 choices assessed in 2017 allow the officer to better accurately enter the type of service being rendered during the use of force incident. This reduction in choices for service rendered also allows the data collected to be analyzed in a more reliable and useful manner. In the report section analyzing trends in Use of Force with regards to Service Type it is necessary to take these changes into account when assessing the frequency of the categorical variable.

Another measure that has changed from 2015 to 2017 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 remain available. These changes resulted in several improvements including collapsing "Alcohol" and "Under Influence-Alcohol" into 1 category. Also, upon the recommendation of the monitoring team, "Mental Crisis" was replaced with "Behavioral Crisis Event", the same definition of "crisis" in the Crisis Intervention Team General Police Order, which includes "mental illness, developmental disabilities, substance abuse, or overwhelming stressors."

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 categorically 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 clearly 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.

The year 2018 also marked the first in which the CDP measured the pointing of a firearm as a Level 1 Use of Force incident. 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 compare 2018 statistics to previous years, instead 2018 will serve as the baseline.

Findings

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 next section.* For instance as seen in Table 3, 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 3 - 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 presented below follow paragraph 259 of the Settlement Agreement which states:

> *"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, including: [ITEMS BELOW]*

Table 4 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 and (i) whether the subject was handcuffed or otherwise restrained during the use of force, due to a limitation in the data collection system. Moving forward, CDP will capture whether an officer unholstered a firearm in Computer-Aided Dispatch (CAD) and whether the subject was handcuffed or otherwise restrained during the use of force in Blueteam and IAPro.

Table 4 - 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

Use of Force Trends – Calls for Service and Arrest

Table 5 provides the 2018 total number of calls for service, arrests and use of force incidents. In 2018, CDP responded to 303,930 calls for service, which are defined as total dispatched calls from the CAD center. There were 15,615 arrests and 338 use of force incidents. 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, use of force incidents made up roughly 0.1 percent of all calls for service and 2.2 percent of all arrests.

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

	2018
Calls for Service	303,930
Arrests	15,615
Use of Force Incidents	338

Use of Force Trends – Incident Level

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***. Instead, 2018 will serve as a baseline year for future annual comparisons. In 2018, there were 338 use of force incidents. Figures 1 and 2 display the total number of use of force incidents quarterly and monthly, respectively. As seen in Figure 1, use of force incidents were highest during the 2nd and 3rd quarters and lowest during the 1st and 4th quarters. As far as monthly totals, use of force incidents were the highest during the months of September, June and January and were the lowest in February, November and March (Figure 2).

Figure 1-Quarterly Use of Force Incidents

2018 Use of Force Quarterly Incidents

Quarter	Incidents
Q1	79
Q2	92
Q3	91
Q4	76
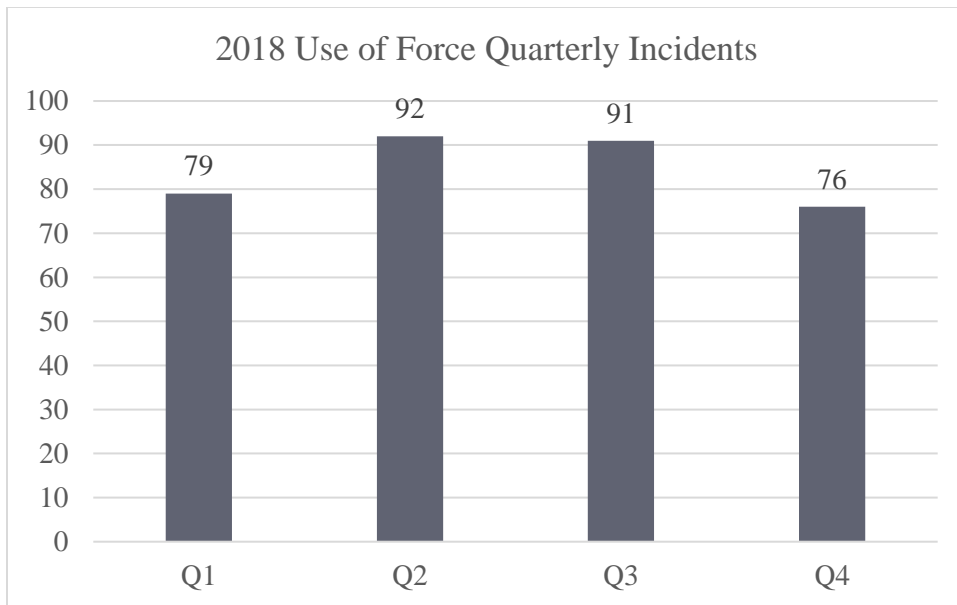
Figure 2-Monthly Use of Force Incidents

2018 Use of Force Monthly Incidents

Month	Incidents
Jan	33
Feb	21
Mar	25
Apr	30
May	28
Jun	34
Jul	27
Aug	29
Sep	35
Oct	25
Nov	22
Dec	29
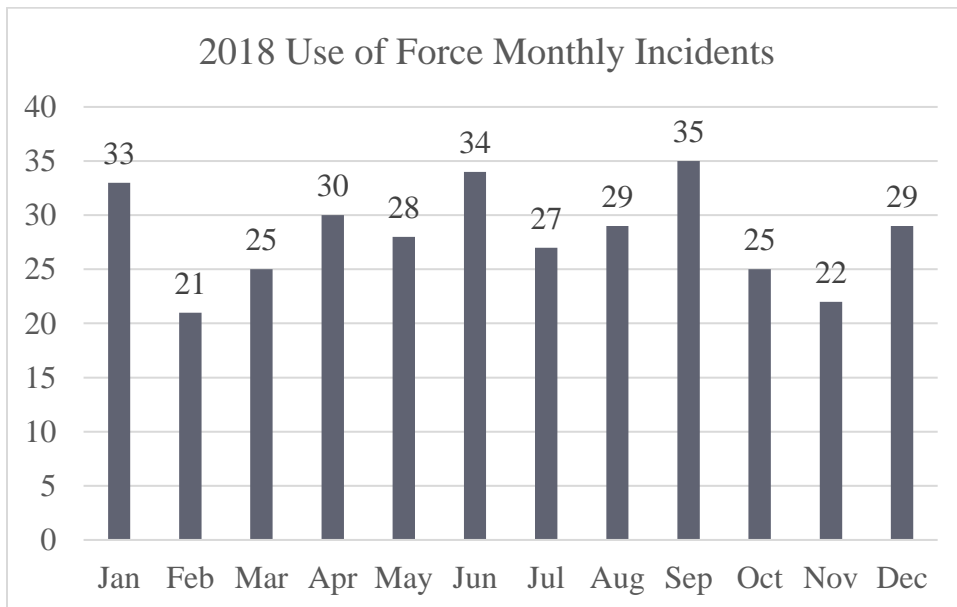
Figure 3-Use of Force Incidents by Day of the Week

2018 Use of Force Incidents by Day of the Week

Day	Incidents
Monday	38
Tuesday	51
Wednesday	48
Thursday	52
Friday	40
Saturday	57
Sunday	52
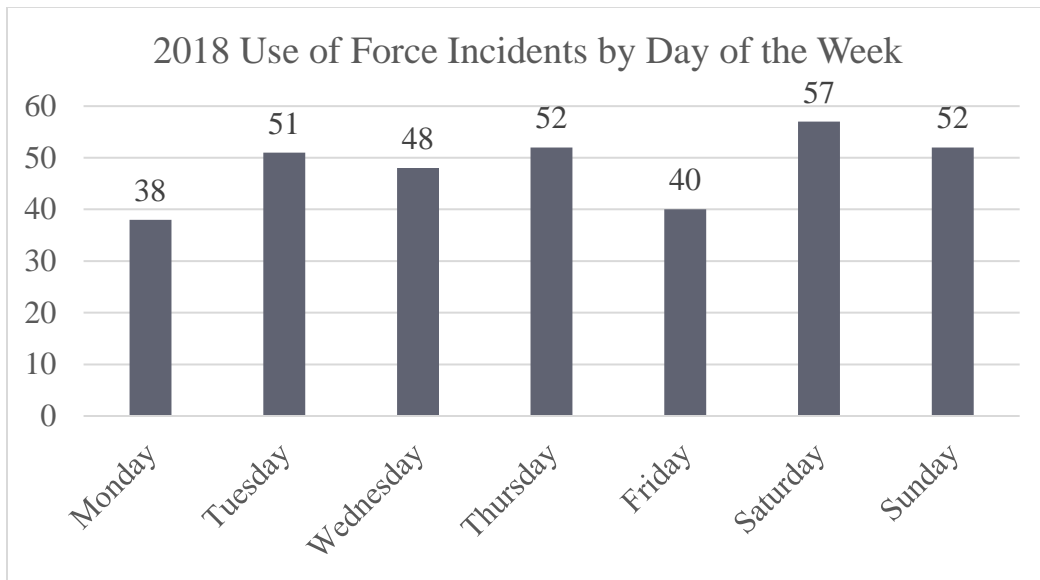
When it comes to the day of the week, use of force incidents most often occurred on Saturdays and Thursdays and least often occurred on Mondays and Fridays. As seen in Figure 4, nearly two out of every three use of force incidents occurred in the afternoon and by hour peaked at 8pm (Figure 5).

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

2018 USE OF FORCE INCIDENTS BY TIME

AM PM

- 38% AM
- 62% PM
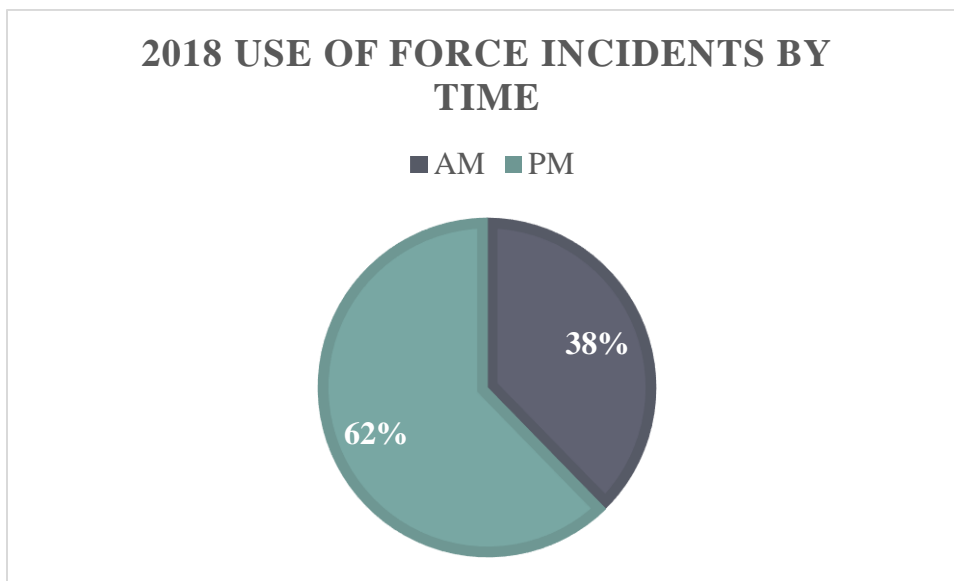
Figure 5-Use of Force Incidents by the Hour

2018 Use of Force Incidents by Hour
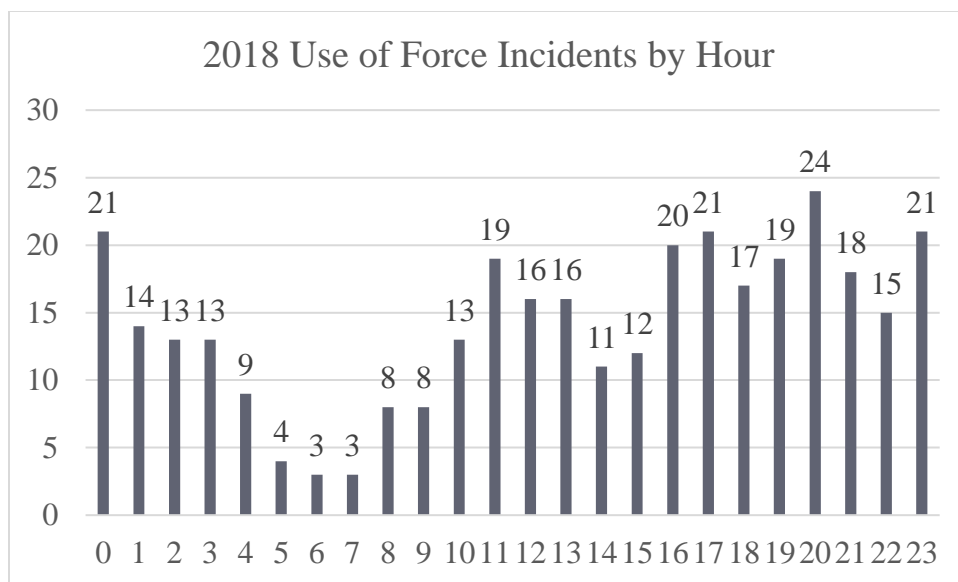
Type of Use of Force[1] – Incident Level

As of January 2018, officers began categorizing force type 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 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. Additionally, on the officer entry level it is counted as a level-1 for Officer A and level-2 for Officer B. Table 6 is a display of the use of force levels at the incident level. Throughout the year, level-1 use of force were the most common. As seen in Figure 6, 68 percent of all use of force incidents involved level-1 force (least serious), 28 percent involved in level-2 and 3 percent involved level-3 (most serious). Also, pointing of the firearm made up more than half of all use of force incidents

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[1] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.a

throughout each month. Seventy-five percent of all level-1 use of force incidents involved

pointing of the firearm as the sole type of force.

Table 6-Use of Force Levels (Monthly Totals)

Month	Level-1 Pointing Firearm	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Missing Data	Total
January	23	26	5	2	0	33
February	12	17	2	2	0	21
March	17	22	2	1	0	25
April	14	22	7	1	0	30
May	14	21	5	2	0	28
June	16	21	13	0	0	34
July	12	18	9	0	0	27
August	18	19	6	1	3	29
September	14	20	15	0	0	35
October	6	11	13	1	0	25
November	11	15	6	1	0	22
December	13	17	10	0	2	29
Total	170	229	93	11	5	338

Figure 6-Force Levels at the Incident Level

2018 USE OF FORCE LEVELS AT THE INCIDENT LEVEL

Level-1 Level-2 Level-3 Missing

68% | 28% | 3% | 1%
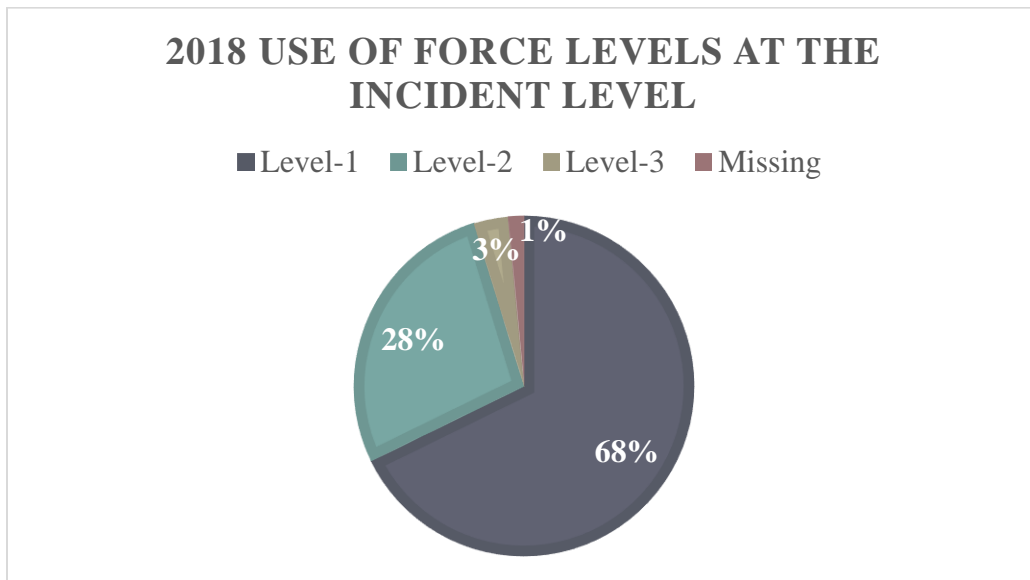
Figure 7-Level-1 Pointing the Firearm Compared to Total Level-1 Use of Force (Incident Level)

2018 LEVEL-1 POINTING FIREARM VERSUS TOTAL LEVEL-1 AT INCIDENT LEVEL

■ Level-1 (Pointing Firearm) ■ Level-1 (Other)

25%

75%
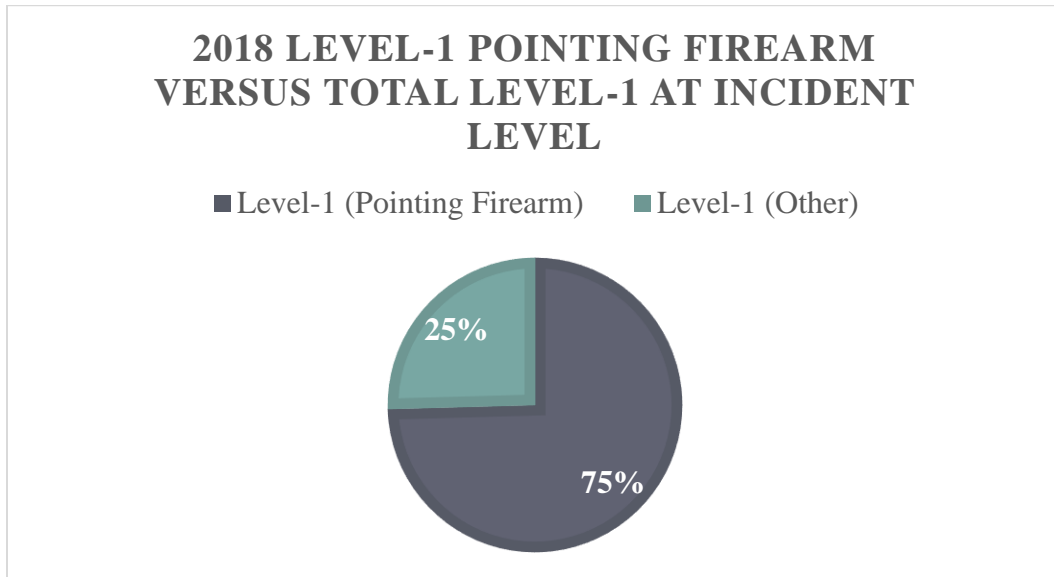
Table 7-Force Types by Force Levels

Force Type	Force Level			
	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Baton Straight Pressure Point	---	1	---	1
Beanbag Shotgun	---	1	---	1
Body Weight	27	37	2	66
Chemical Agent-OC Spray	---	2	1	3
Control Hold-Restraint	36	32	3	71
Control Hold-Takedown	12	24	3	39
De-escalation Attempt	52	34	4	90
De-escalation Unfeasible	10	13	2	25
FIT-Canine Bite	---	---	1	1
FIT-Firearm-Pistol-Fire	---	---	2	2
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	---	3	---	3
Feet/Leg Sweep	3	6	1	10
Firearm-Pistol-Point	175	10	---	185
Firearm-Rifle-Point	6	---	---	6
Firearm-Shotgun-Point	3	---	---	3
Joint Manipulation	21	12	1	34
Leg Restraint	7	5	1	13
Open Hand Strike	---	2	---	2
Pressure Point	---	1	---	1

Force Type	Level-1	Level-2	Level-3	Total
Punch/Elbow	---	7	---	7
Push	23	8	3	34
Tackling/Takedown	8	30	2	40
Taser	---	17	3	20
Total	419	275	33	727

The most common force type among:

➢ Level-1 use of force is firearm-pistol-point

➢ Level-2 use of force is bodyweight

➢ Level-3 use of force were de-escalation attempts and pulls (which may involve a level-2 use of force against a handcuffed subject)

Table 7 displays the force type across the force level. In 2018, 20 officers' used a Taser during a use of force incident. Figure 8 represents Taser effectiveness at the officer entry level. Limited is a categorization reserved only for the use of a Taser on a subject. Seventy percent of officers believed that using a Taser (during the use of force incident) was effective.

Figure 8-Taser Effectiveness by Officer Entry Level

Taser Effectiveness
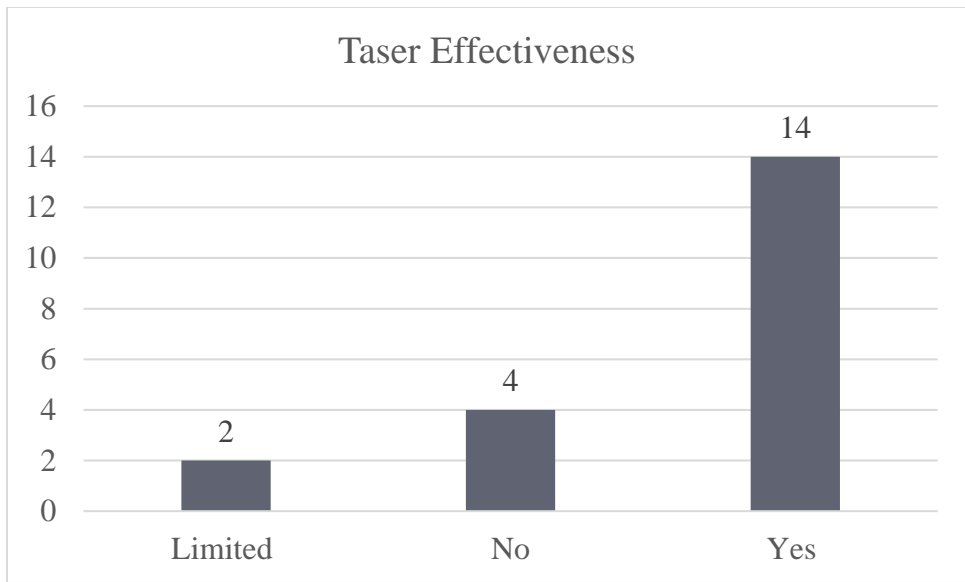
In 2018, there were 2 deadly force incidents. Table 8 provides background information regarding these incidents.

Table 8-Use of Deadly Force[2]

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	---
2018-02	1	2	9	0	Yes	Yes

---

[2] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259. I

Table 9-Subject Resistance Types

Resistance Type	2018
Attempt to Disarm Member	3
Attempt to Harm Another	12
Attempt to Harm Officer	39
Attempt Escape	57
Attempt Suicide	6
Biting	8
Blunt Object Brandish	5
Blunt Object Use	2
Bodily Fluid-Threat	1
Bodily Fluid-Use	2
Bodyweight	32
Break Free Control Hold	49
Chemical Agent	1
Control Hold-Restraint	7
Control Hold-Takedown	3
Cues of Imminent Attack	33
Dangerous Ordinance	5
Dead Weight	38
Destroying Evidence	3
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	16
Feet/Leg Sweep	1
Harming Self	4
Hiding from detection	32
Fire	1
Fleeing	118
No Physical Resistance	24
Open Hand Strike	2
Passive Noncompliance	34
Pull	57
Punch/Elbow	16
Push	30
Resist Handcuffing	85
Resist Restraint/Hold	42
Tensing Muscles	76
Weapon-Edge Brandish	6
Weapon-Edge Use	2
Weapon-Edge Fire	6
Weapon-Firearm Impact	1
Weapon-Firearm Point	8
Weapon-Taser/Stun Gun	1
Wrestling	19
Total	887

As previously mentioned, beginning in 2018 officers' began utilizing resistance levels. In 2018, the most common types of subject resistance include fleeing, resisting handcuffing and tensing muscles (Table 9). CDP also added a "no resistance" category. As seen in Table 10, the most common resistance type was active resistance, followed by no resistance and then aggressive physical resistance, while passive resistance was the least common type. Table 11, compares the subject resistance level to the officer force level. Officers' most often used level-1 force (least serious) across all resistance levels. For example, among aggressive physical resistance (most serious), officer force level was most often a level-1 and least often a level-3 use of force. All but one use of force incident involving subjects who did not resist involved level-1 use of force. Furthermore, all of these involved pointing of the firearm as the sole force type. The no resistance, level-2 force level involved a male subject who punched a female and while on the ground repeatedly stomped her. Officers arrived on scene and used a Taser to prevent the male from further harming the female. It was later determined that the male subject had alcohol, cocaine and PCP in this system.

Table 10-Resistance Levels

Resistance Level	2018	
No Resistance	121	20%
Passive Resistance	36	6%
Active Resistance	314	52%
Aggressive Physical Resistance	114	19%
Missing data	22	4%
Total	607	101%

Table 11-Resistance Levels by Force Levels

Resistance Level	Force Level				Total
	Level-1	Level -2	Level-3	Missing data	
0-No Resistance	120	1	0	0	121
Level-1 Passive Resistance	32	2	1	1	36
Level-2 Active Resistance	211	95	5	3	314
Level-3 Aggressive Physical Resistance	57	45	7	5	114
Missing data	13	6	2	1	22
Total	433	149	15	10	607

*The total reflects missing data among resistance and force level(s) and/or type(s).

Use of Force Location Trends[3]

Figure 9 displays use of force incidents by district of occurrence. As seen in Figure 9, the first district has the fewest use of force incidents with 34, followed by the third (69) and fourth (71) districts and the most use of force incidents occurred in the fifth district with 83 incidents closely followed by the second district at 79 incidents. As seen in Table 13, use of force incidents comprise of less than 1 percent of all calls for service across all the districts.

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[3] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.e

Figure 9-Use of Force Incidents by District

2018 Use of Force Incidents by District

District	Incidents
District 1	34
District 2	79
District 3	69
District 4	71
District 5	83
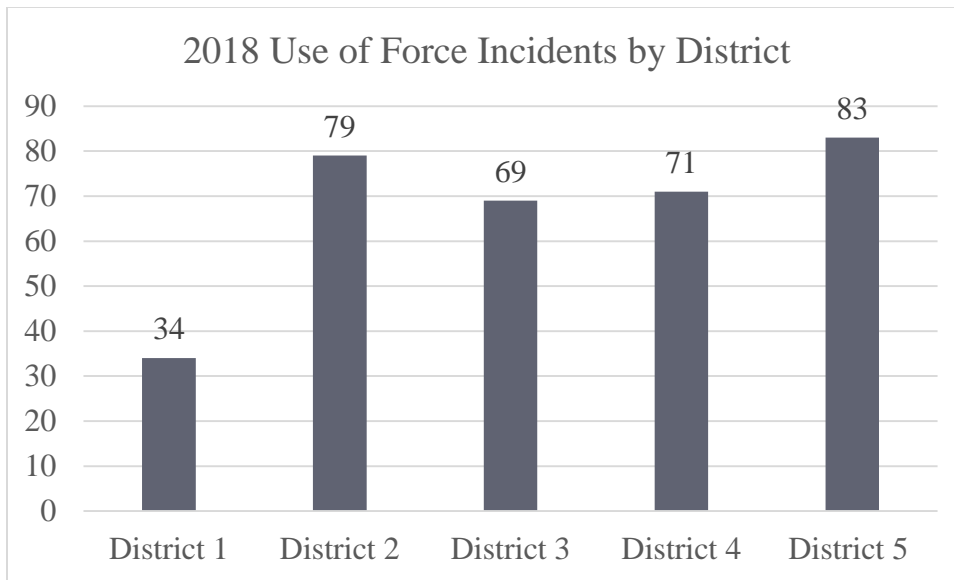
Table 12-Use of Force Incidents by District Totals (in percent)

District	2018
District 1	34 (10%)
District 2	79 (23%)
District 3	69 (20%)
District 4	71 (21%)
District 5	83 (25%)
Outside City	2 (1%)
Total	338 (100%)

Table 13- Use of Force Incidents and Calls for Service by District

District	Use of Force Incidents (UOF)	Calls for Service (CFS)	Percentage (UOF/CFS*100)
District 1	34	52,528	0.06%
District 2	79	65,383	0.12%
District 3	69	61,387	0.11%
District 4	71	68,531	0.10%
District 5	83	50,184	0.16%
Other *	2	5,917	0.03%
Total	338	303,930	0.11%

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

Table 14-Monthly Use of Force Totals by District

2018 Monthly Use of Force Incidents by District						
Month	**District 1**	**District 2**	**District 3**	**District 4**	**District 5**	**Total**
January	1	9	6	8	8	33*
February	4	3	4	5	5	21
March	0	10	6	3	6	25
April	5	8	6	3	8	30
May	2	4	9	4	9	28
June	4	8	2	10	10	34
July	4	4	4	8	7	27
August	2	13	4	4	6	29
September	5	4	7	10	9	35
October	3	4	7	7	4	25
November	3	5	5	2	6	22*
December	1	7	9	7	5	29
Total	34	79	69	71	83	338

*There were 2 incidents that occurred outside of the city, 1 in January and 1 in November.

Table 14 shows the total number of use of force incidents across district on a monthly basis.

Table 15 displays the total use of force incidents by force level across district. Across all districts most use of force incidents were level-1s. Among all districts, at least 51 percent (district 3) and as much as 88 percent (district 4) of all level-1s were pointing of the firearm.

Table 15-Monthly Use of Force Levels by District

2018 Use Force Levels by District						
District	**Level 1**	**Level-1 Pointing Firearm**	**Level-2**	**Level-3**	**Missing Data**	**Total**
District 1	31	22	3	0	0	34
District 2	54	43	17	6	2	79
District 3	37	19	24	5	3	69
District 4	50	44	20	1	0	71
District 5	54	41	29	0	0	83
Outside City	2	1	0	0	0	2
Total	228	170	93	12	5	338

Use of Force - Service Rendered

Service type represents the initial type of service which resulted in the use of force incident. As seen in the table below, most use of force incidents stemmed from 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. In 2018, 60 percent of use of force incidents began with a call for service. Other prevalent service type categories are officer observations of traffic and non-traffic stops. Table 16 provides a closer examination of call types by force level. The top 3 most common call types were domestic violence, person threatening with a weapon and shots fired (Table 16). These were also the most common call types among total level-1s. Among level-1 pointing firearm the most common call types were person threatening with a weapon, robbery in progress and shots fired. The most common call types involving level-2s also mirrored the city wide pattern, but also included suspicious activity and trouble-unknown cause. As far as level-3s the most common call type was domestic violence.

Figure 10-Service Type by Incident Level
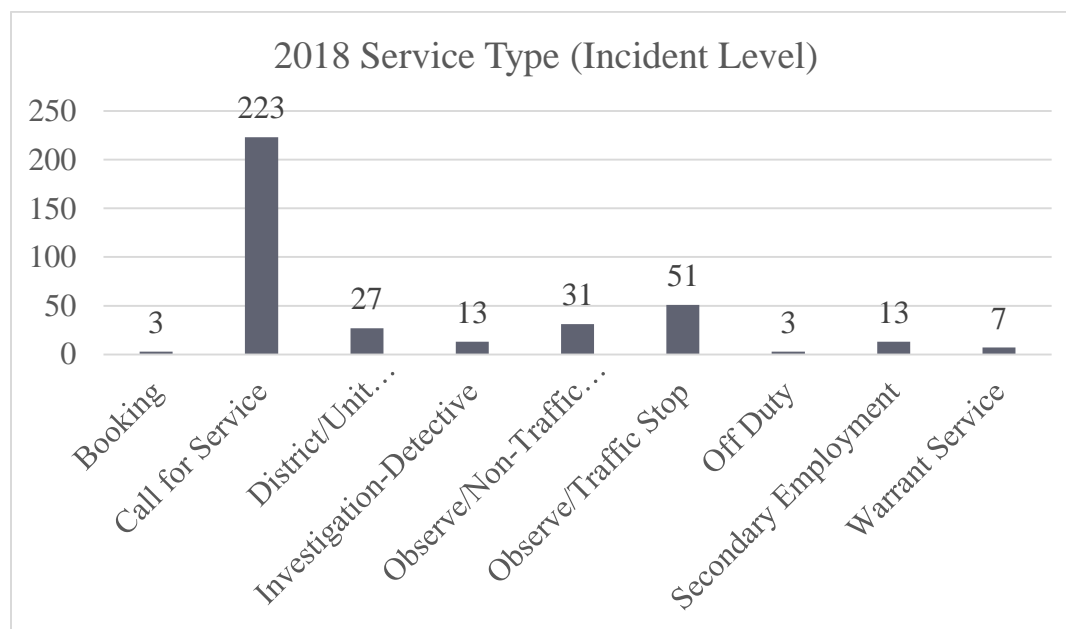
*Service type is measured at the incident level. There may be multiple service types in a single use of force incident

Table 16-Citywide Call Type among Use of Force Incidents by Force Level

Call Type	Frequency	Level-1 (Total)	Level-1 (Pointing Firearm)	Level-2	Level-3	Missing data
Accident	1	-	-	1	-	-
Alarm-Residential	1	1	1	-	-	-
Arrest	2	1	1	-	1	-
Assault-Suspect not on scene	2	1	-	-	1	-
Assault-Suspect on scene	7	3	3	3	-	1
Assist Police/Fire/EMS	13	9	6	4	-	-
Chase/Pursuit	1	1	1	-	-	-
Check Welfare	1	1	-	-	-	-
Checking Subject	1	-	-	1	-	-
Citizen Complaint	1	1	1	-	-	-
Citizen/Security holding suspect	1	-	-	1	-	-
Civil Dispute	2	2	-	-	-	-
Damage Accident	3	3	1	-	-	-
Detail Assignment	1	1	1	-	-	-
Domestic Violence Assault/Threats Suspect on Scene	26	17	7	6	2	1
Felony Assault	11	8	7	2	1	-
Fight in progress	6	1	-	4	1	-
General Disturbance	3	2	2	1	-	-
Grand Theft Vehicle Report	1	-	-	1	-	-
GTMV-owner on scene	1	1	1	-	-	-
Info for a warrant pickup	3	3	3	-	-	-
Injury to Person	1	-	-	1	-	-
Intoxicated Driver	2	2	-		-	-
Kidnapping/Abduction	2	1	-	1	-	-
Mental Non-Violent Disturbing	2	1	-	1	-	-
Mental-Violent	3	2	-	1	-	-
Non-Fatal Accident Hazardous	2	1	1	1	-	-
Non-Violent Family Trouble	1	-	-	1	-	-
Parking Violation	1	1	1		-	-
Person Carrying Weapon	3	2	1	1	-	-
Person Screaming	2	2	2		-	-
Person Threatening with a Weapon	23	17	17	5	-	1
Place entered-suspect on scene	11	8	7	2	-	1
Police/EMS/Fire in trouble	4	3	2	-	1	-
Property Crime-Suspect on Scene	11	7	6	1	1	2
Prowler	1	1	-	-	-	-
Put out on Reports	1	1	-	-	-	-

Call Type	Frequency	Level-1 (Total)	Level-1 (Pointing Firearm)	Level-2	Level-3	Missing data
Record File Section Event	1	1	1		-	-
Robbery in progress	11	9	9	2	-	-
Sex Offense	2	1	1	1	-	-
Shots fired	16	13	13	3	-	-
Suicide in progress	2	1	1	1	-	-
Suicide Threats	3	3	1		-	-
Suspected stolen auto recovery	1	-	-	1	-	-
Suspicious activity	8	5	5	3	-	-
Threats-Suspect on scene	8	5	3	2	1	-
Traffic stop	1	1	1	-	-	-
Trouble-unknown cause	11	7	4	3	-	1
Wires down/Natural or Other Hazard	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total	**223**	**151**	**111**	**56**	**9**	**7**

Tables 17 through 21, show the 5 most common call types (that involved use of force) 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 citywide calls are the same across districts. However, differences exist. For example, assisting police/fire/EMS made the list in districts 1, 3 and 4. Also, property crime with the suspect on scene was at the top of the list alongside domestic violence in the third district.

Table 17-Top 5 Call Types-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 18- Top 5 Call Types-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 19- Top 5 Call Types-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 20- Top 5 Call Types-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 21- Top 5 Call Types-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

Subject Characteristics[4]

According to the American Community Survey through the U.S. Census Bureau, 2017 population estimates of Cleveland, Ohio is approximately 385,525 residents. Females comprise 52.1 percent of the Cleveland population. Black or African American individuals make up 50.4 percent of the population, with people identifying as White encompassing 39.8 percent. The Hispanic population of Cleveland is estimated at 11.2 percent while individuals identifying as two or more races is about 4 percent. The median age of an individual living in Cleveland is about 35 years old while 77 percent of the population is older than 18 years of age.

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[4] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.c

This 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 1 subject and 32 incidents involved multiple subjects. Altogether, 380 subjects were involved in 338 use of force incidents. As a result, the total number of subjects is slightly higher than the number of use of force incidents reported in Figure 1. In 2018, nearly nine out of every ten use of force incidents involved male subjects.

Table 22-Subject Sex

	2018
Female	42 (11%)
Male	338 (89%)
Total	380 (100%)

Figure 11-Subject Sex
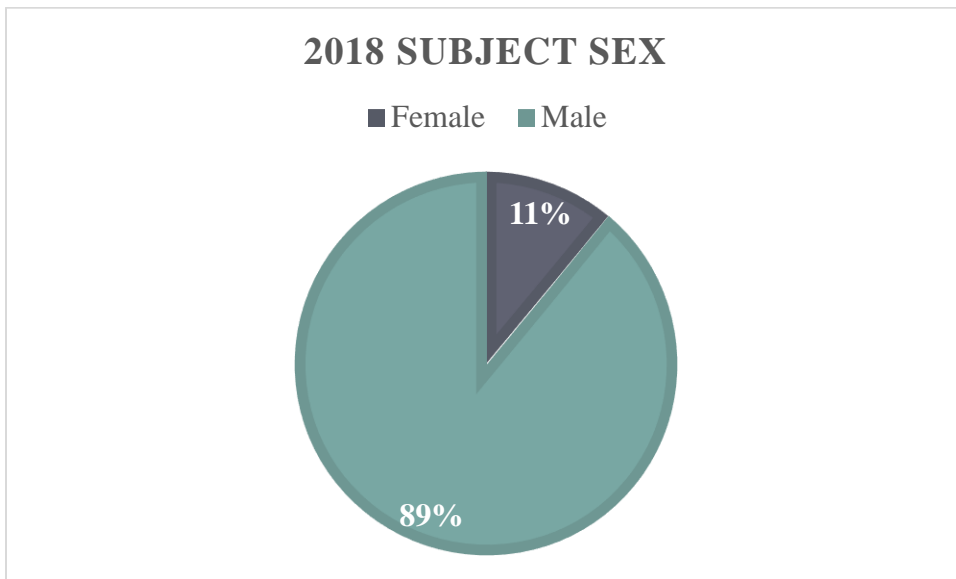
Due to current restrictions in the IAPro system, Hispanic appears as an option under the race variable[5]. The Cleveland Division of Police recognizes the term Hispanic is a description of ethnicity rather than race and until the issue in IAPro can be addressed, it was decided not to exclude any group 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. In 2018, 1 subject was Asian, 79 percent of subjects were identified as Black, 5 percent involved in Hispanic subjects, 1 percent involved subjects that identified as "Other"[6], 13 percent were White subjects.

Table 23-Subject Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018	
Asian	1	0.3%
Black	302	79%
Hispanic	18	5%
Other	4	1%
White	49	13%
Missing Data	6	2%
Total	380	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.

[6] "Other" may also capture subject race that is unknown. As a result, moving forward CDP plans on adding "unknown" as a response option.

Figure 12 presents the 2018 subject age distribution for use of force incidents. The overall age range is 14 to 68 years old. As seen in Table 24, subjects were most likely between the ages of 18 and 29 years old. Juveniles made up 7 percent of subjects involved in use of force incidents.

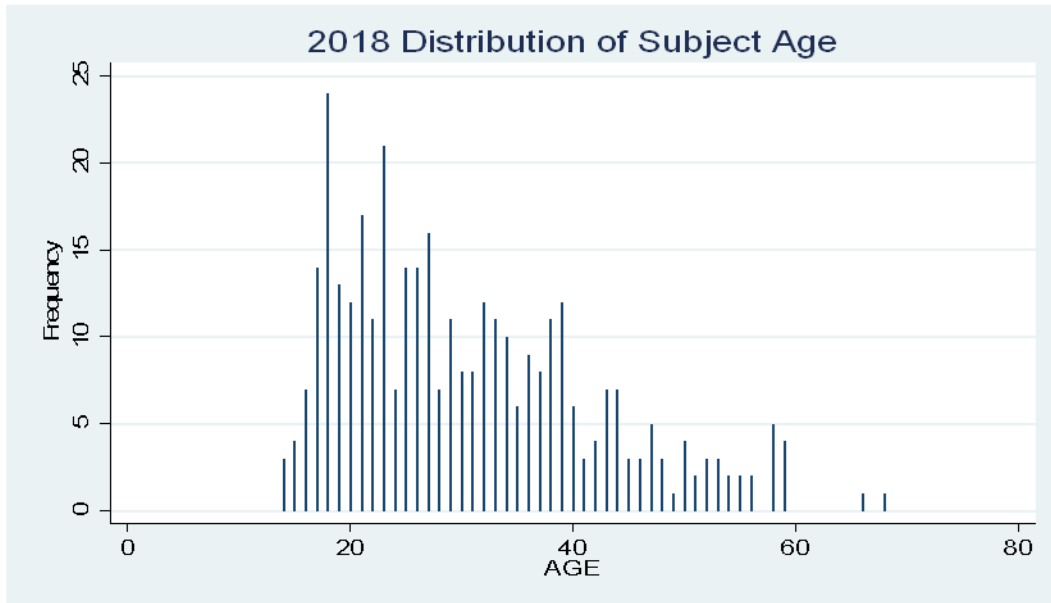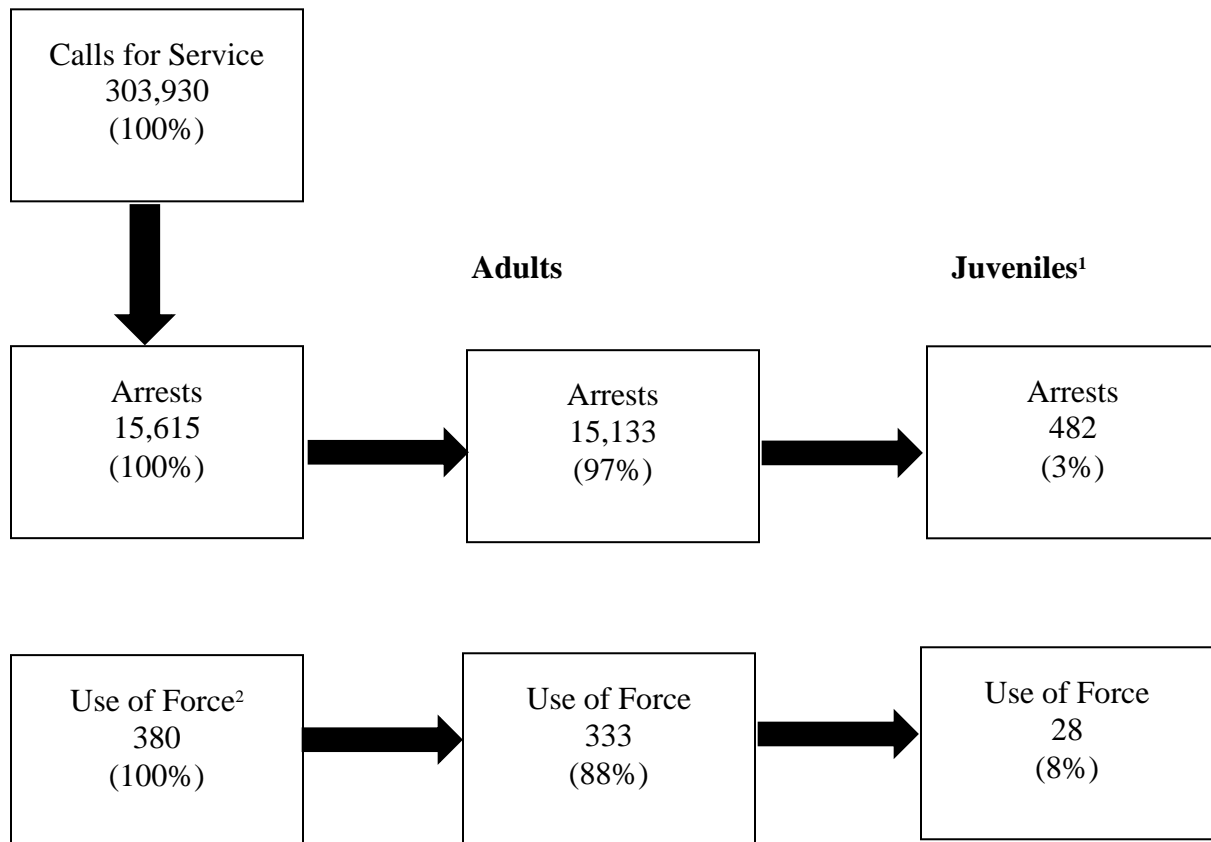Figure 12-Subject Age Distribution

Table 24-Subject Age Group

Age Category	2018
Under 18	28 (7%)
18-29	167 (44%)
30-39	96 (25%)
40-49	42 (11%)
50+	29 (8%)
Missing data	18 (5%)
Total	380 (100%)

In 2018, there were 303,930 calls for service, 15,615 arrests and 380 involved subjects in use of force incidents. Of all the arrests made in 2018, 15,133 (97 percent) involved adults and 482 arrests involved juveniles (3 percent). Use of force incidents involved 333 (88%) adults and 28 (8%) juveniles.

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

Total

```
┌─────────────────┐
│ Calls for Service│
│     303,930      │
│     (100%)       │
└─────────────────┘
         │
         ▼
```

Adults   **Juveniles[1]**

```
┌──────────┐    ┌──────────┐    ┌──────────┐
│ Arrests  │───▶│ Arrests  │───▶│ Arrests  │
│ 15,615   │    │ 15,133   │    │   482    │
│ (100%)   │    │  (97%)   │    │  (3%)    │
└──────────┘    └──────────┘    └──────────┘

┌──────────┐    ┌──────────┐    ┌──────────┐
│Use of Force[2]│─▶│Use of Force│─▶│Use of Force│
│   380    │    │   333    │    │    28    │
│ (100%)   │    │  (88%)   │    │  (8%)    │
└──────────┘    └──────────┘    └──────────┘
```

[1] Juvenile is defined any individual under 18 years of age.
[2] In 2018, there were 380 individuals involved in 338 incidents, in which 19 had no date of birth listed.

Table 25-Subject Arrest Status

Arrest Status	2018	
Yes	296	78%
No	84	22%
Missing Data	---	---
Total	380	100%

As seen in the Table 25, 78 percent of subjects were arrested in use of force incidents. Table 26 provides insight into "officer perceived subject assessment" for those who were not 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 26 is greater than the number of subjects. As seen in Table 26, most of the subjects that officers' perceived as experiencing a behavioral crisis event were not arrested, rather most were taken to the hospital (25 out of the 28 subjects).

Table 26-Officer Perceived Subject Assessment and Arrest Status[7]

Officer Perceived Subject Assessment - 2018	Subject Arrested	
	No	Yes
Behavioral Crisis Event	28	10
Known Medical Condition	0	3
Under Influence-Alcohol	4	54
Under Influence-Drugs	13	28
Unimpaired	37	199
Missing Data	4	14
Total (N)	89	309

---

[7] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.g

In 2018, 20 percent of subjects were injured and 30 percent sought medical treatment. It is important to mention that the use of particular intermediate weapons, including Taser and Oleoresin Capsicum spray (OC spray) require medical treatment. Table 29 provides a description of subject injury. The most common injury type is abrasion. As seen in Table 29, some injuries were not a direct result of the force used in the use of force incident. For example, 14 injuries were self-induced and 12 were pre-existing injury. Also, 20 individuals were confined and 5 were treated and released due to a behavioral crisis event.

Table 27-Subject Injury[8]

Subject Injury	2018	
No	305	80%
Yes	75	20%
Total	380	100%

Table 28-Subject Sought Medical Treatment

Subject Sought Medical Treatment	2018	
No	268	70%
Yes	112	30%
Total	380	100%

[8] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.j

Table 29-Subject Injury Description

Condition and Injury Type*	Frequency
Abrasion	35
Behavioral Crisis-Confined	20
Behavioral Crisis-Treated & Released	5
Bruise	2
Dislocation	1
Fracture	1
Gunshot	1
Ingested Drugs	3
Laceration	11
Overdose	2
Pre-Existing Injury	12
Puncture	2
Puncture-Taser	10
Respiratory Distress	3
Self-Induced	14
Soft Tissue Damage	2
Sprain/Strain/Twist	4
Total	128

*Subjects select all condition and injury type(s) that are applicable. Therefore the total (128) refers to the condition and injury type among 75 injured subjects.

Officer Characteristics – Cleveland Division of Police

Table 30-CDP Department Wide Officer Demographics by Sex

Sex	2018	
Female	251	16%
Male	1351	84%
Total	1602 (100%)	

Table 31-CDP Department Wide Officer Demographics by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	2018	
Black	366	23%
Hispanic	140	9%
Other	22	1%
White	1074	67%
Total	1602 (100%)	

Table 32-Use of Force Incident Level by Single/Multiple Involved Officers

	2018	
Single Officer	174	51%
Multiple Officers	164	49%
Number of Incidents	N=338	

"As seen in Table 32, nearly half of the use of force incidents that occurred in 2018 involved a single officer".

Officer Information[9]

CDP requires every officer involved in a use of force incident to fill out a BlueTeam report. This section provides data at the officer level and therefore the numbers are different than that at the incident level. In 2018, 607 officers were involved in use of force incidents, involving 368 unique officers (Figure 14). In other words, 61 percent (368) of officers were involved in one use of force incident.

Figure 14-Use of Force by Officer Entry Level

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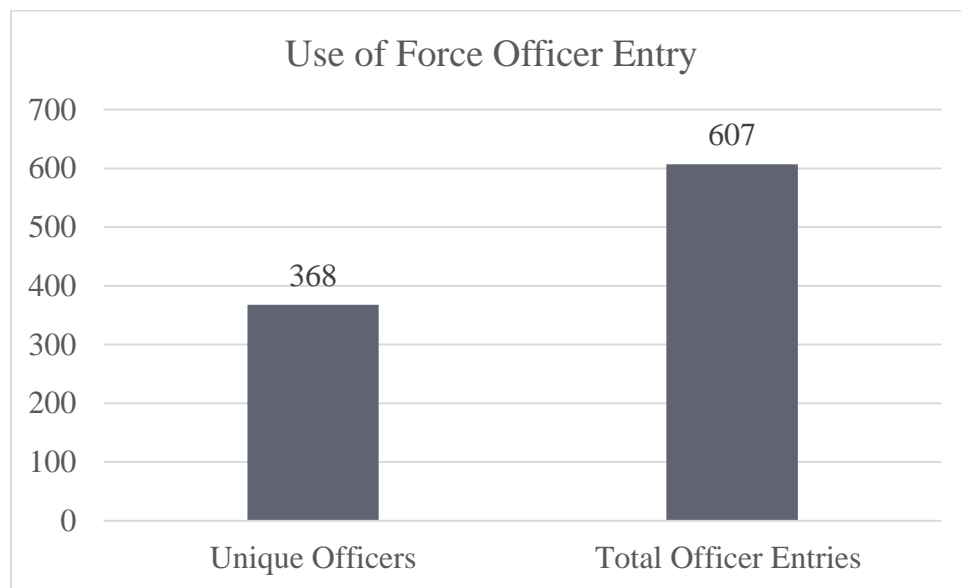
[9] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.d

Most officers involved in use of force incidents were assigned to the Patrol section at 85 percent. As far as shift, 36 percent occurred during second shift (1400 to 2400hrs to 1500 to 0100hrs), 25 percent third shift (2100 to 0700hrs and 2200 to 0800hrs) and 20 percent first shift (0700 to 1500hrs and 0800 to 1600hrs). Other assigned units included Vice and Downtown Service, each comprising of 3 percent.

Table 33-Officer Assigned Section

Officer Section	Frequency	Percent
Administration Section	12	2
Bureau of Support Services	2	0.3
Bureau of Traffic	3	0.5
D.C. Field Operations	12	2
Domestic Preparedness Section	1	0.2
Patrol Section	517	85
Personnel Section	8	1
Ports Section	2	0.3
Property Section	2	0.3
Special Victims Section	2	0.3
Strategic Enforcement Section	10	2
Support Section	27	4
Traffic Enforcement Section	6	1
Training Section	3	0.5
Total	607	100

Figure 15-Officer Sex at the Entry Level

2018-OFFICER SEX

■ Female ■ Male

8%

92%
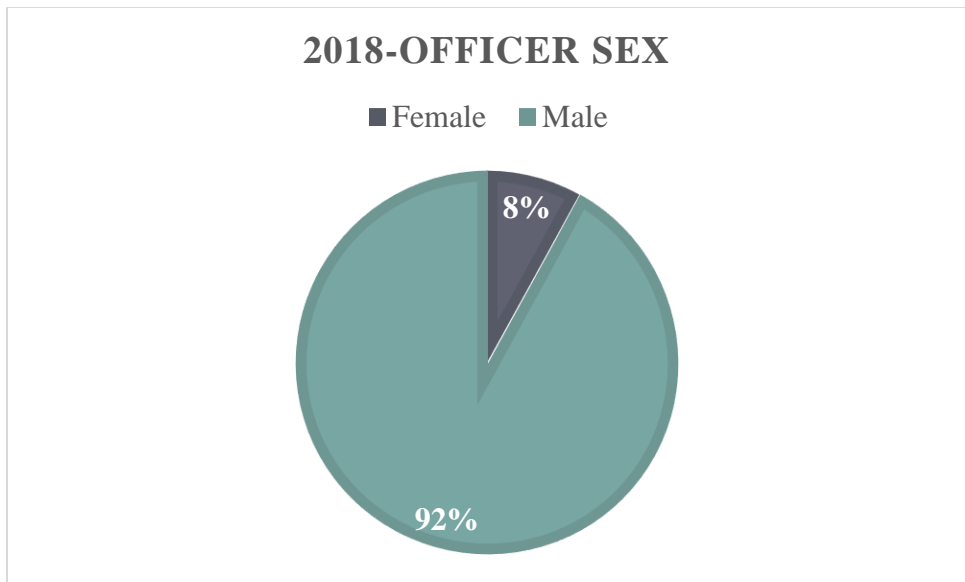
Table 34-Officer Sex (Entry Level)

Sex	2018
Female	49 (8%)
Male	558 (92%)
Total	607 (100%)

Table 35-Officer Race/Ethnicity (Entry Level)

Race/Ethnicity	2018
Asian	1 (0.2%)
Black	96 (16%)
Hispanic	48 (8%)
Other	13 (2%)
White	449 (74%)
Missing	---
Total	607 (100%)

As seen in Table 34, ninety-two percent of use of force incidents involved male officers. As far as race/ethnicity, 1 involved officer is Asian, 2 percent were Other, 8 percent were Hispanic, 16 percent were Black and 74 percent involved White officers.

Figure 16-Officer Age Distribution
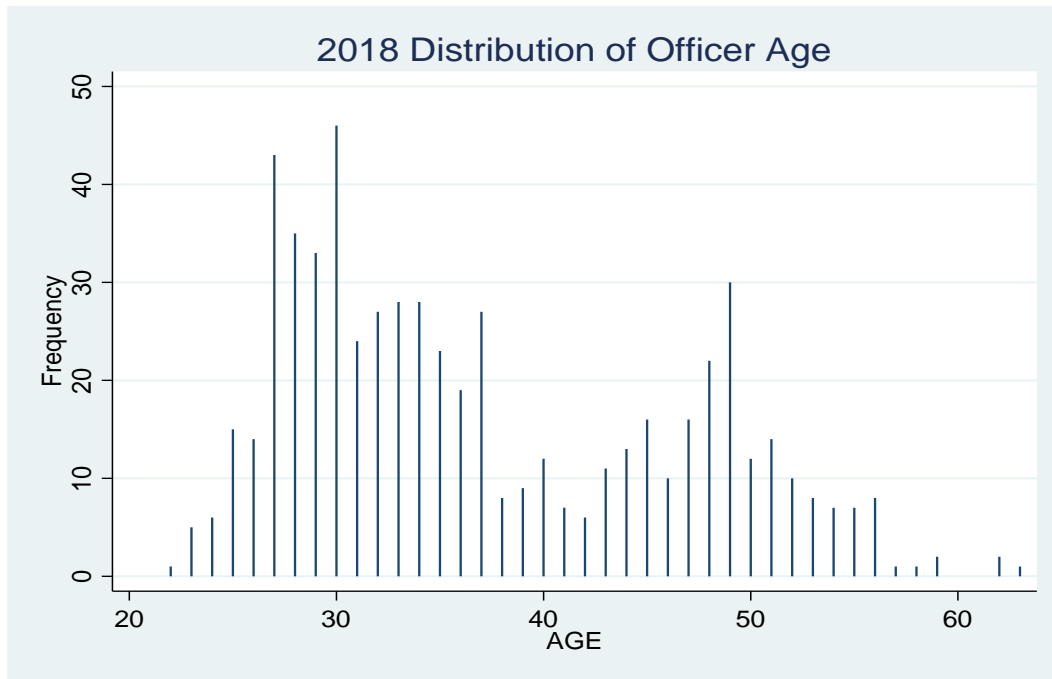

2018 Distribution of Officer Age

Figure 16 shows the age distribution of involved officers in use of force incidents for 2018.

Officers involved in use of force were between 22 and 63 years old and the average was 37 years

old. In Table 36, age is arranged into groups beginning with 21, the required age of hire for a

Cleveland police officer. Of all the categories, most officers involved in use of force were

between 30 and 39 years old.

Table 36-Officer Age Group (Entry Level)

2018-Officer Age (Grouped) at the Incident Level	
	2018
21-29	152 (25%)
30-39	237 (39%)
40-49	143 (23%)
50+	72 (12%)
Missing data	3 (0.5%)
Total	607 (100%)
Minimum	22
Maximum	63
Average	37

In 2018, 7 percent of officers were injured and 4 percent sought medical treatment. Officers most commonly reported abrasions, soft tissue damage and sprain/strain/twist as a result of their involvement in use of force (Table 39).

Table 37-Officer Injury[10]

Injury	2018	
No	563	93%
Yes	44	7%
Total	N= 607 (100%)	

Table 38-Officer Sought Medical Treatment

Sought Medical Treatment	2018	
No	585	96%
Yes	22	4%
Total	N= 607 (100%)	

Table 39-Officer Injury Description

Injury Type	Frequency
Abrasion	18
Bodily Fluid/Exposure	9
Bruise	6
Concussion	2
Dislocation	1
Fracture	1
Human Bite	2
Laceration	6
Respiratory Distress	1
Soft Tissue Damage	10
Sprain/Strain/Twist	8

---

[10] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.j

	Total	64

Subject Charges

Item (K) paragraph 259 of the Settlement Agreement requires the collection of data pertaining to whether the subject was charged in relation to the use of force incident and, if so, what was the charge. Table 40 provides the type and number of all charges against subjects in use of force incidents. In 2018, subjects involved in use of force incidents most commonly faced charges for resisting arrest, city misdemeanors and weapons offenses. There were no charges filed in 21 (out of 338 incidents involving 380 subjects) use of force incidents.

Table 40-Subject Charges (Related to Use of Force Incidents)

Subject Charge	2018
Assault	51
Assault on Police Officer	34
Burglary	17
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 4 (Traffic)	22
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 6 (City Misdemeanor)	64
Corrupt Activity	1
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-CDP	26
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-MH	2
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-Probate Warrant	1
Drug Offense	39
Fraud	1
Gambling	1
Homicide	1
Kidnapping	13
ORC-Arson Related Offense	2
ORC-Miscellaneous Offense	45
ORC-Offense Against Justice	17
ORC-Offense Against Public Peace	13
ORC-Offense Against the Family	42
ORC-Sex Offense	3
ORC-Theft	20
ORC-Title 45 (State Traffic)	4
ORC-Weapons Offense	55

Subject Charge	2018
Obstructing Official Business	20
Resisting Arrest	96
Robbery	35
Trespass	9
Warrant-Felony	21
Warrant-Misdemeanor	11
Total	687

Timeline for Use of Force Investigations[11]

CDP conducts a full investigation of all use of force cases (incidents and officer entries).

Therefore, all cases start with the officers' immediate supervisor, continue through the chain of command and finish with the Chief of Police. The time to investigate use of force incidents varies by the level of force. On average, use of entries took 79 days to complete. This varied slightly across force level. For example, level-1 entries took an average of 78 days to complete compared to 84 days for level-2 entries. Since level-3 use of force is rare, the average is not a good indicator due to the small sample size.

Table 41-Completed Use of Force by Level of Force at Entry Level (in days)

2018 Summary Statistics Among Completed Use of Force Entries					
Force Level	Minimum	Maximum	Average	Median	Total (# of Entries)
Level-1 (Total)	8	328	78	63	392
Level-1 Pointing Firearm	13	328	76	57	243
Level-1 Other	8	270	80	69	149
Level-2	22	236	84	72	121
Level-3	5	51	43	51	6
Total	5	328	79	66	519

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[11] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.m

Use of Force Policy Violations, 2018

Table 42-Policy Violations Included in Use of Force Incidents

2018 Use of Force Policy Violations*				
Incident Number	Nature of Offense	Disposition	Violation Related to Use of Force	Violation Related to Other
2018-01	Inappropriate language	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-02	Wearing Camera System-Not on person during incident	Letter of Re-instruction	No	Yes
2018-03	Wearing Camera System	1 day suspension	No	Yes
2018-04	Inappropriate language	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-05	Use of Force-Failure to Notify Supervisor Level-1	Verbal Counseling	Yes	No
2018-06	Inappropriate language (De-escalation)	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-07	Use of Profane Language	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-08	Wearing Camera System-Failed to place in buffering mode, pistol point	Verbal Counseling	Yes	Yes
2018-09	De-escalation Techniques	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-10	Profane language towards suspect	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-11	Inappropriate Language	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-12	Used language that diminished the esteem	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-13	De-escalation Techniques	Verbal Counseling	No	Yes
2018-14	Awaiting Hearing Date	Pending Disposition	No	Pending
2018-15	Wearing Camera System	Pending Disposition	Pending	Pending
2018-16	Wearing Camera System	Pending Disposition	Pending	Pending

*Internal Affairs has 10 pending incidents that are related to use of force. These may or may not result in a policy violation. Therefore, updates may be made to this table.

Table 42 lists the 16 use of force related policy violations that that occurred in 2018. The nature of the offense describes the policy violation. As seen in Table 42, the nature of the offense includes violations involving inappropriate language, wearable camera system, de-escalation techniques and failure to notify to supervisor. Of the total, 11 resulted in verbal counseling, 3 are pending, 1 resulted in a letter of re-instruction and 1 resulted in a 1 day suspension. It is noteworthy to mention, that most of the policy violations are not directly related to the use of force. Of the total, 12 of the 16 violations were related to other policy violations, 3 are pending and 1 is related to the use of force.

Goals - 2019

The data in this report is part of a larger effort for CDP to gain a better understanding of its use of force. The data team and CDP staff are focusing on utilizing the information officers' collect in more constructive ways. During the process of analyzing the data contained in this report, CDP realizes this is only the beginning and much more information, time and effort are needed to gain an improved understanding of use of force. Between meeting with CDP staff and members of the monitoring team, relevant questions continue to arise. Moving forward CDP strives to advance beyond collecting the information contained in the settlement agreement, with a focus aimed at understanding the context surrounding use of force cases in order to keep Cleveland residents and officers safe. Below are a set of goals the Cleveland Division of Police have pertaining to use of force reporting in 2019.

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 Datasheets

Continue holding monthly use of force COMPSTAT meetings for CDP staff and the monitoring team. Work with key stakeholders from each COMPSTAT data area.

Goal 3. Implementation of District Data Briefs

CDP is working 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.

Appendix

Sample BlueTeam Report

Incident Details

Note:
- If you are called away from this PC for more than 60 minutes, you will be required to sign in again.
- To ensure that the information you are entering on this page is not lost, click the **Next** button to save it.
- You will then be able to edit/update the information when you return.

Details of Occurrence

Incident Type *
Use of force

Incident Number

District/Unit Assigned To *

Date Received
3/16/2018

Date of Occurrence

Time of Occurrence
hhmm - 24 hour time

Address of Occurrence

Street Number
Street Number

Direction

Street Name
Street Name

Street Type

Suite/Apartment Number
Suite/Apt Number

City
City

State/Province

Postal Code

Location of Occurrence

Cancel   Next

Summary of Incident

(15,000 character limit)

Save Changes   Next

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]

Link URL

- You can link multiple urls, but they must be linked one at a time

Step 1 - Key in or cut and paste the URL from your browser's address bar *

Step 2 - Enter a description for the linked file *

Step 3 - Select a folder for the file (optional)

Link URL

Next

Reference

American Community Survey

https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/clevelandcityohio