2017 Use of Force Report

Cleveland Division of Police
City of Cleveland

January 2018

CITY OF CLEVELAND
Mayor Frank G. Jackson

A Message from Chief Williams

Police officers must constantly balance the actions they take 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 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 be less than pretty. Unlike fictional drama, incidents unfold in real time without benefit of script or rehearsal. 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, facts are reported with little context, and conflicting viewpoints paint the involved parties with broad brushes.

It is here that unvarnished statistics and data will drive an open and honest dialogue. Interestingly enough, the solutions and strategies for positive change are simple. It is only a matter of will and execution. The first task of the Cleveland Division of Police is to ensure that our officers know their roles and are trained in them. The second task is establishing open and effective communications with the public that we are sworn to serve.

The first task is nearly complete as all Cleveland police officers have received extensive training on use of force, de-escalation, and dealing with the mentally ill, along with other 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. This high level training is annually mandated and will be ongoing and updated as necessary. This report works toward the goal of the second task. The success or failure of re-constituting our working and living environment will hinge on communication; getting to know one another, transparency, and creating realistic expectations.

Use of force looms large over all other police activities. From deprivations of liberty to the taking of a life, use of force encompasses the extremes of police actions. That is why use of force is never and shall never be viewed or exercised lightly. This report is meant to shine a light on the numbers, the vital statistics so to speak, of the Division's performance as it relates to use of force.

Calvin D. Williams
Chief of Police

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Background

This is the first 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 2018.

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. CDP implemented a Use of Force Reporting General Police Order pursuant to paragraphs 87 to 92 of the Settlement Agreement.

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 coordination, analysis and reporting. Team members consist of Rodney Thomas and Chase Klingenstein, led by Begun Center Director Daniel Flannery, Ph.D.

In September 2017, CDP hired a full-time Data Analysis and Collection Coordinator, Rania Issa, Ph.D., and Victor Battle, a Data Analyst by the City of Cleveland in July of the same year.

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 sample Blueteam report). In addition, CDP funded 4 employees in attending the annual IAPro Users' Conference in Florida.

In regards to Quality Assurance, the data team worked with IT staff from the City's Department of Public Safety in order to perform quality assurance checks comparing downloaded IAPro data

with raw datasets obtained from IT. Additionally, the Data Collection and Analysis Coordinator works directly with CDP administrators in identifying any inconsistencies or missing fields. Furthermore, CDP 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 the 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 IT Department 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, frequency 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.

As electronic collection of Use of Force data by the Cleveland Division of Police began in 2015, that year will serve as a rough baseline for reporting statistics. The term "rough baseline" is used to highlight the improvements to data collection, migration and analysis over 2016 and 2017. Several variable data points collected have changed, shifted, been added or eliminated. As 2015 was the first year of implementation, the process and procedures associated with data collection have evolved to improve accuracy, efficiency and effectiveness. Through relentless review and assessment by key stakeholders, the Data Collection and Analysis Coordinator and the data team,

the data collection systems and methods for analysis endure quality assurance validation over the last three years to develop this reliable reporting. While each section of analysis regarding Use of Force data will highlight the trends and differences between the years of 2015, 2016, and 2017, notable changes to collection procedures have occurred and are discussed in the following section.

The Cleveland Division of Police 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 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 insure the best practices for all key stakeholders.

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, an 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
2017-01	Doe	John	Male	White	1/1/1990	1111	Male	White	35
2017-01	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

In 2017, CDP responded to 314,963 calls for service, which are defined as total dispatched calls from the CAD center. As seen in Table 5, from 2015 to 2017 there have been a decline in calls for service, arrests and use of force incidents. Use of force incidents make up a small percentage of all calls for service and arrests. For example, in 2017, use of force incidents made up roughly 0.08 percent of all calls for service and 1.2 percent of all arrests.

Table 5-Calls for Service, Arrests and Use of Force Totals, 2015-2017

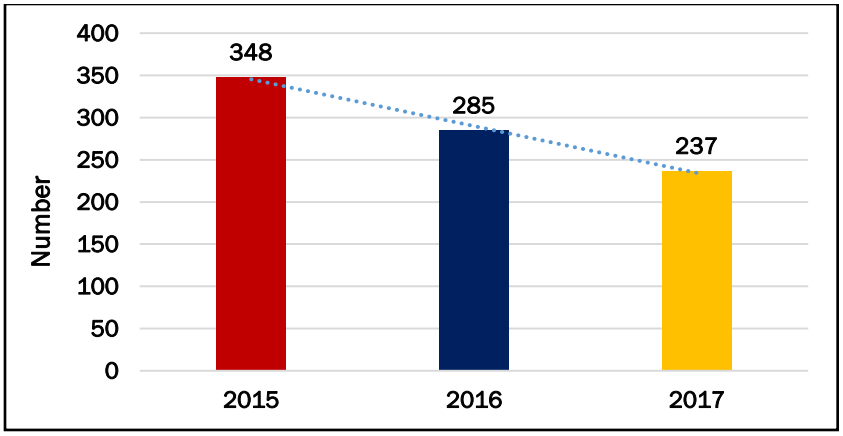
	2015	2016	2017
Calls for Service	322,752	324,887	314,963
Arrests	24,371	19,669	18,976
Use of Force Incidents	348	285	237

Use of Force Trends – Incident Level

Figure 1 shows the annual totals for use of force incidents[1] from 2015 to 2017. As seen in Figure 1, use of force incidents have consistently declined. From 2015 to 2016, there was an 18 percent decline in the number of use of force incidents (N = 348 and 285) and a 17 percent decline from 2016 to 2017 (N = 285 and 237). From 2015 to 2017, use of force incidents decreased by 32 percent. Data collection and analyses are still in the initial stages and the data does not reveal why use of force of incidents have been on the decline. With that said, the decline in calls for service and arrests are a starting point for understanding the consistent decline in use of force incidents from 2015 to 2017.

[1] A use of force incident is defined as a single occurrence irrespective of the number of involved officers.

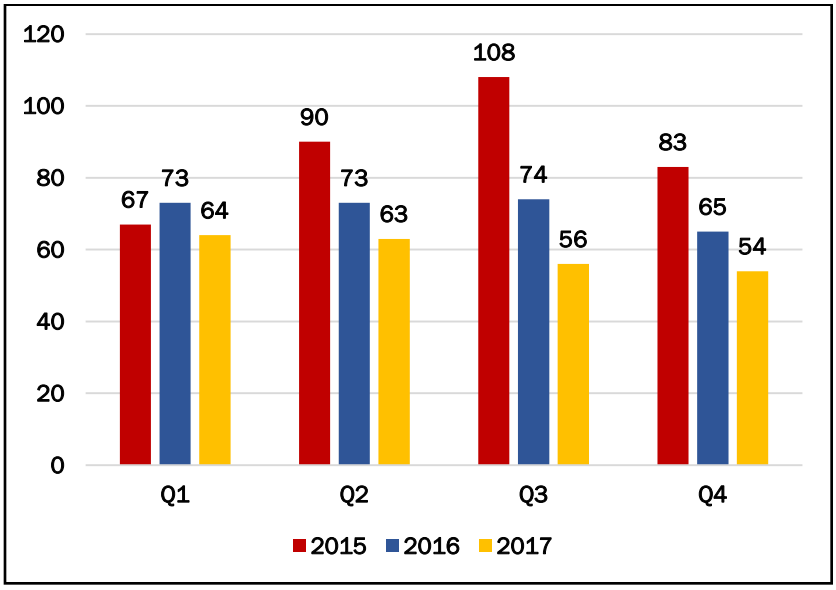
Figure 1 - Use of Force Incidents, 2015-2017



"From 2015 to 2017, use of force incidents decreased by 32 percent".

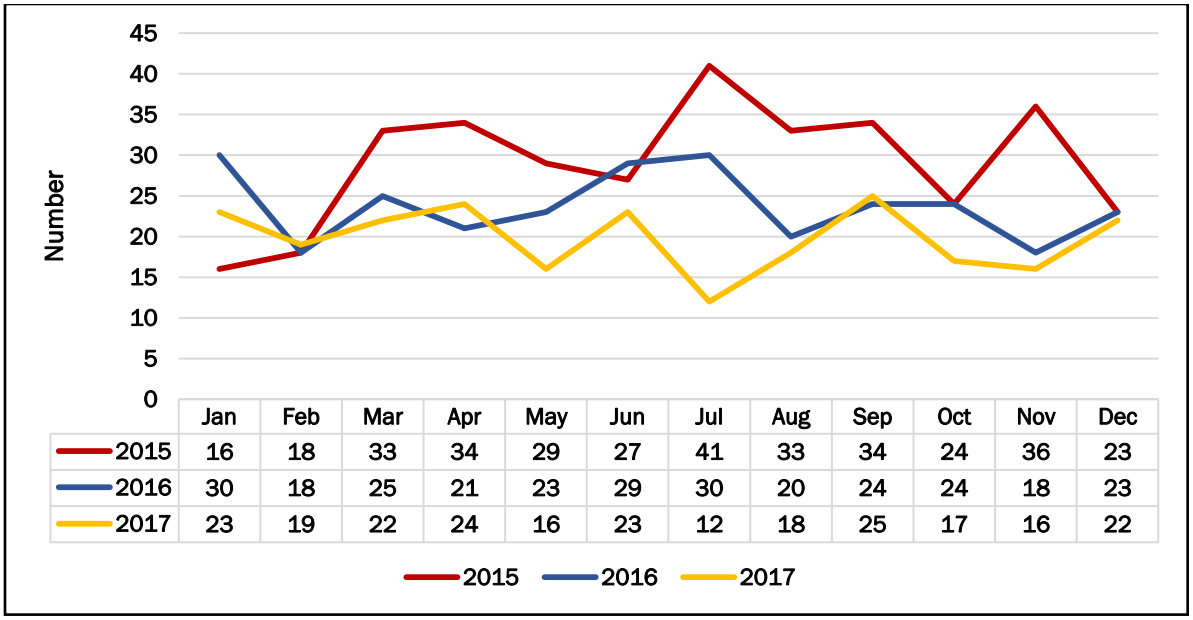
Figures 2 and 3 display the total number of use of force incidents quarterly and monthly. With the exception of the first quarter, 2015 consistently had more use of force incidents than 2016 and 2017. From 2016 to 2017 use of force incidents decreased in every quarter.

Figure 2 – Use of Force Incidents Quarterly, 2015-2017



"From 2016 to 2017 use of force incidents decreased in every quarter."

Figure 3 – Use of Force Incidents by Month, 2015-2017

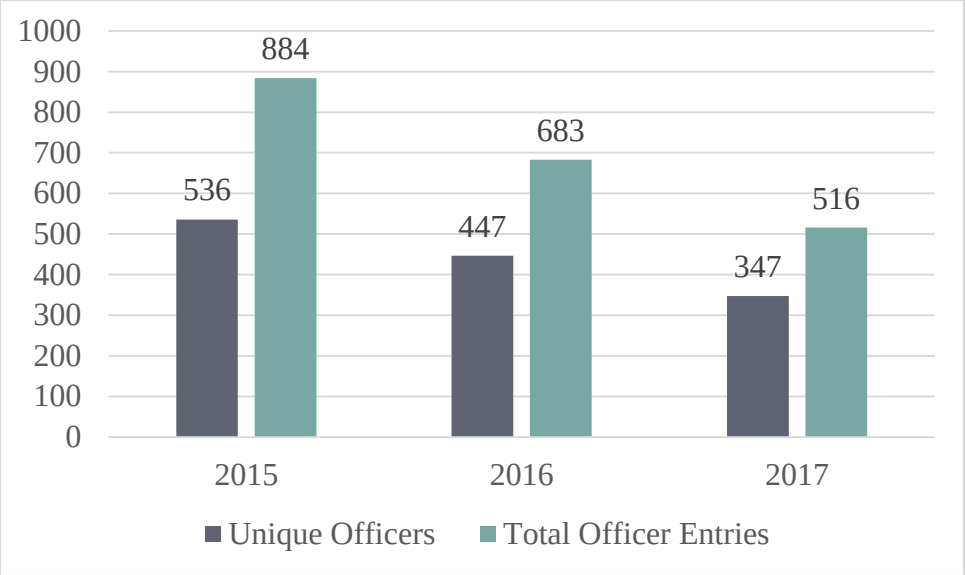


	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2015	16	18	33	34	29	27	41	33	34	24	36	23
2016	30	18	25	21	23	29	30	20	24	24	18	23
2017	23	19	22	24	16	23	12	18	25	17	16	22

Use of Force Trends – Officer Entry Level

This section provides data at the officer level and therefore the numbers are different than that at the incident level in the previous section. One incident may involve multiple officers. CDP requires every officer involved in a single use of force incident to fill out a report. As seen in Figure 4, from 2015 to 2017 the total number of officers involved in use of force have declined. In 2015, there were 884 officers entries compared to 516 in 2017, a 42 percent decline. Officers may be involved in more than one use of force incident. For example, in 2017, 516 officers were involved in uses of force, involving 347 unique officers. In other words, a majority of officers (67 percent) were involved in one use of force incident.

Figure 4 - Use of Force by Officer Entry, 2015-2017



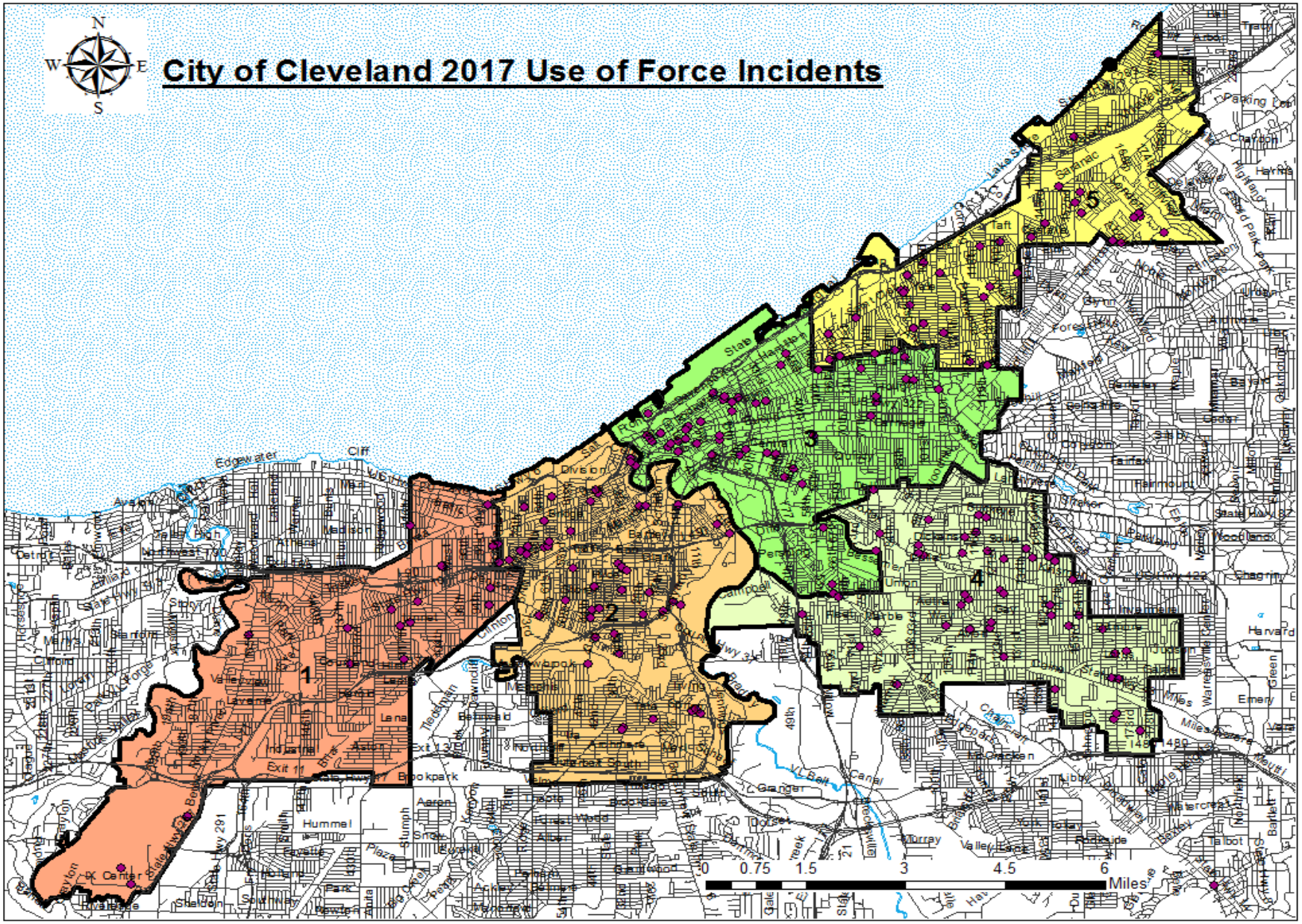
"In 2015, there were 884 officers entries compared to 516 in 2017, a 42 percent decline".

As seen in Table 6, a majority of use of force incidents involve multiple officers. Two-thirds to three-quarters of all incidents involved multiple officers. From 2015 to 2017, among multiple-officer incidents, an average of three officers were involved in use of force incidents.

Table 6-Use of Force Incident Level by Single/Multiple Involved Officer, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
Single Officer	92	26%	80	28%	79	33%
Multiple Officers	256	74%	205	72%	158	67%
Number of Incidents	N = 348		N = 285		N = 237	

Figure 5- Use of Force Incidents by District, 2017

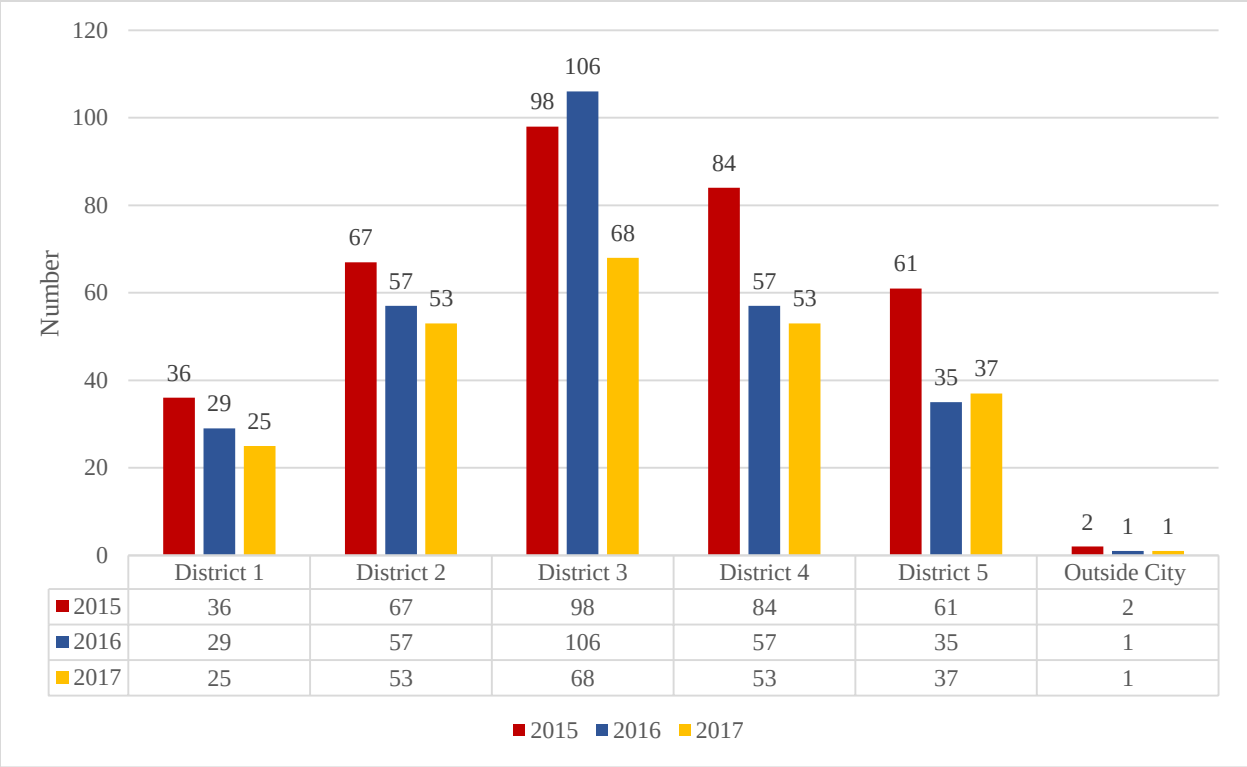


The purple dots represent use of force incidents by district. Not all incidents can be viewed on the map due to multiple incidents occurring in the same relative location such as the previously mentioned destinations.

Use of Force Location Trends[2]

Figure 5 displays use of force incidents by district of occurrence. Looking at the map shows that the prevalence of use of force incidents varies by district. As seen in Table 7, the first district consistently has the lowest number of use of force incidents while the third district consistently had the highest. As far as calls for service, districts 2, 3 and 4 have the highest volume of calls for service, which is consistent with the prevalence of use of force incidents (Table 8). A further examination of the data for the third district revealed that a number of use of force incidents listed the same address of occurrence. Most notably, in 2017 roughly 1 in 5 (18%) use of force incidents occurred at Tower City.

Table 7-Use of Force Incidents by District, 2015-2017



District	2015	2016	2017
District 1	10.3%	10.2%	10.6%
District 2	19.2%	20.0%	22.4%
District 3	28.2%	37.2%	28.7%
District 4	24.1%	20%	22.3%
District 5	17.5%	12.3%	15.6%
Outside City	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Totals	348	285	237

[2] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.e

As seen in Table 8, districts 2, 3 and 4 have the highest volume of calls for service, which is consistent with the prevalence of use of force incidents.

Table 8-Calls for Service by District, 2015-2017

District	2015		2016		2017	
District 1	53,693	17%	53,973	17%	53,306	17%
District 2	70,153	22%	70,444	22%	70,411	22%
District 3	62,770	19%	64,473	20%	61,492	20%
District 4	73,156	23%	74,471	23%	71,081	23%
District 5	55,306	17%	54,687	17%	52,316	17%
Other *	7,674	2%	6,839	2%	6,360	2%
Total	322,752	100%	324,887	100%	314,966	100

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

Subject Characteristics[3]

According to the American Community Survey through the U.S. Census Bureau, 2016 population estimates of Cleveland, Ohio is approximately 389,165 residents. Females comprise 52.6 percent of the Cleveland population. Black or African American individuals make up 50.8 percent of the population, with people identifying as White encompassing 40.3 percent. The Hispanic population of Cleveland is estimated at 10.8 percent while individuals identifying as two or more races is about 4.7 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.

This section provides demographic information for subjects involved in use of force incidents from 2015-2017 including sex, race/ethnicity, and age. Almost all incidents involved one subject, however there were several incidents that involved multiple subjects. For example, in 2017 there was 1 incident that involved 2 subjects and 2 incidents that each involved 3 subjects, which results in 5 additional subjects. As a result, the total number of subjects is slightly higher than the number of incidents reported in Figure 1.

[3] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.c

From 2015 to 2017, three out of every four use of force incidents involved male subjects. These frequencies remain relatively stable throughout the 3-year span.

Table 9-Sex of the Subject Involved by Incident Level, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
Female	84	23.3%	83	27.4%	53	21.9%
Male	274	77.1%	218	72%	189	78.1%
Missing	2	0.6%	2	0.7%	---	---
	360		303		242	

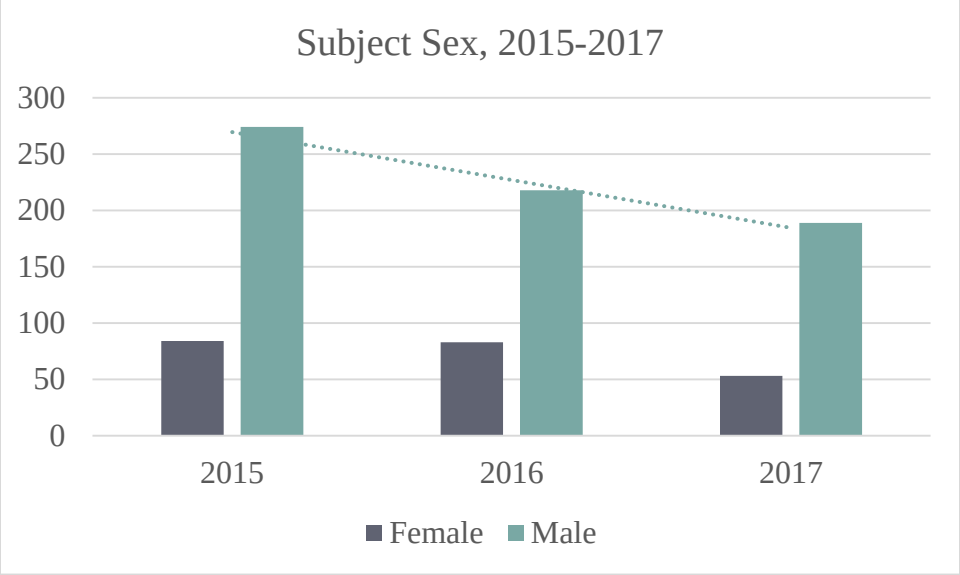


Figure 6-Distribution of Subject Age by Incident Level, 2017

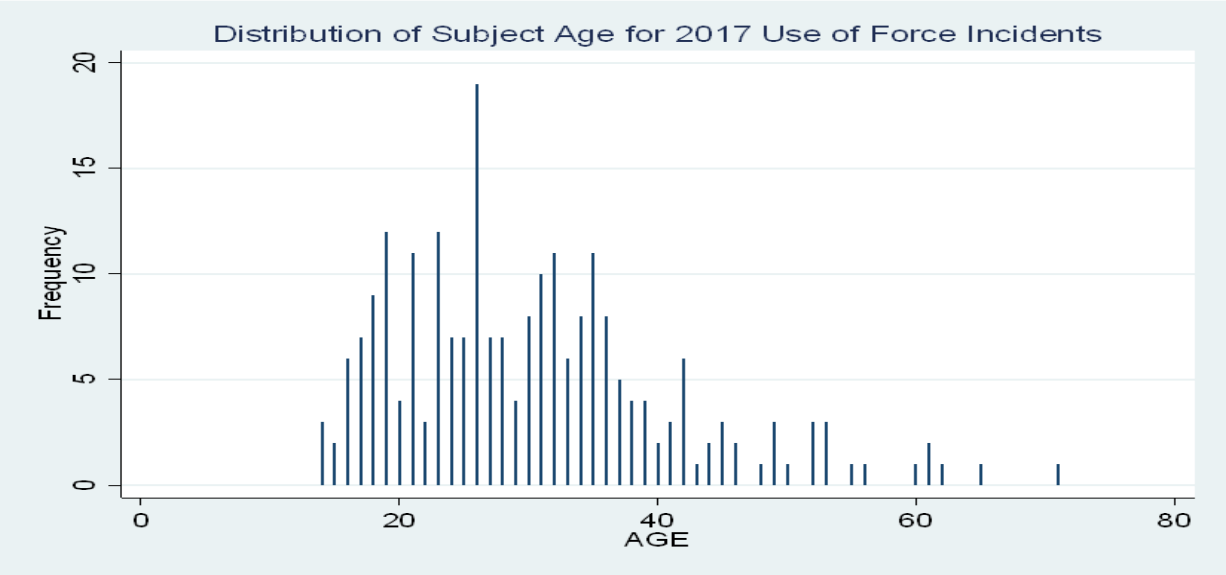
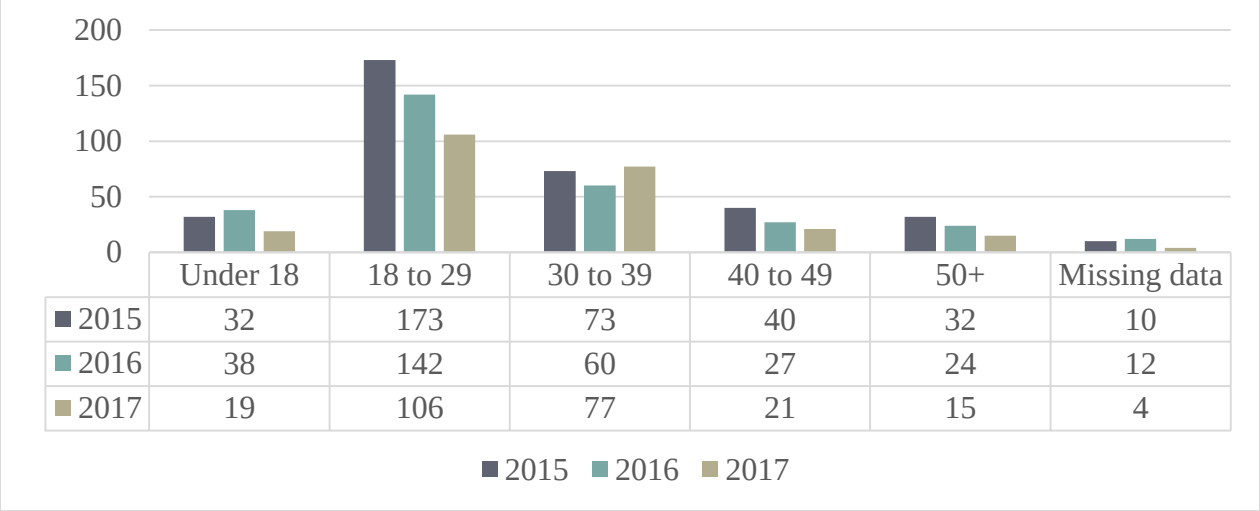


Figure 6 presents the 2017 subject age distribution for use of force incidents. Overall, the age range is quite wide from 14 to 71 years old. Nearly half of the subjects from 2015 to 2017 were between the ages of 18 and 29 years old. During the 3-year period, juveniles made up an average of 10 percent of subjects involved in use of force incidents.

While 23% of Cleveland's population remains under 18 years of age, 8% of Use of Force incidents in 2017 involved subjects under 18.

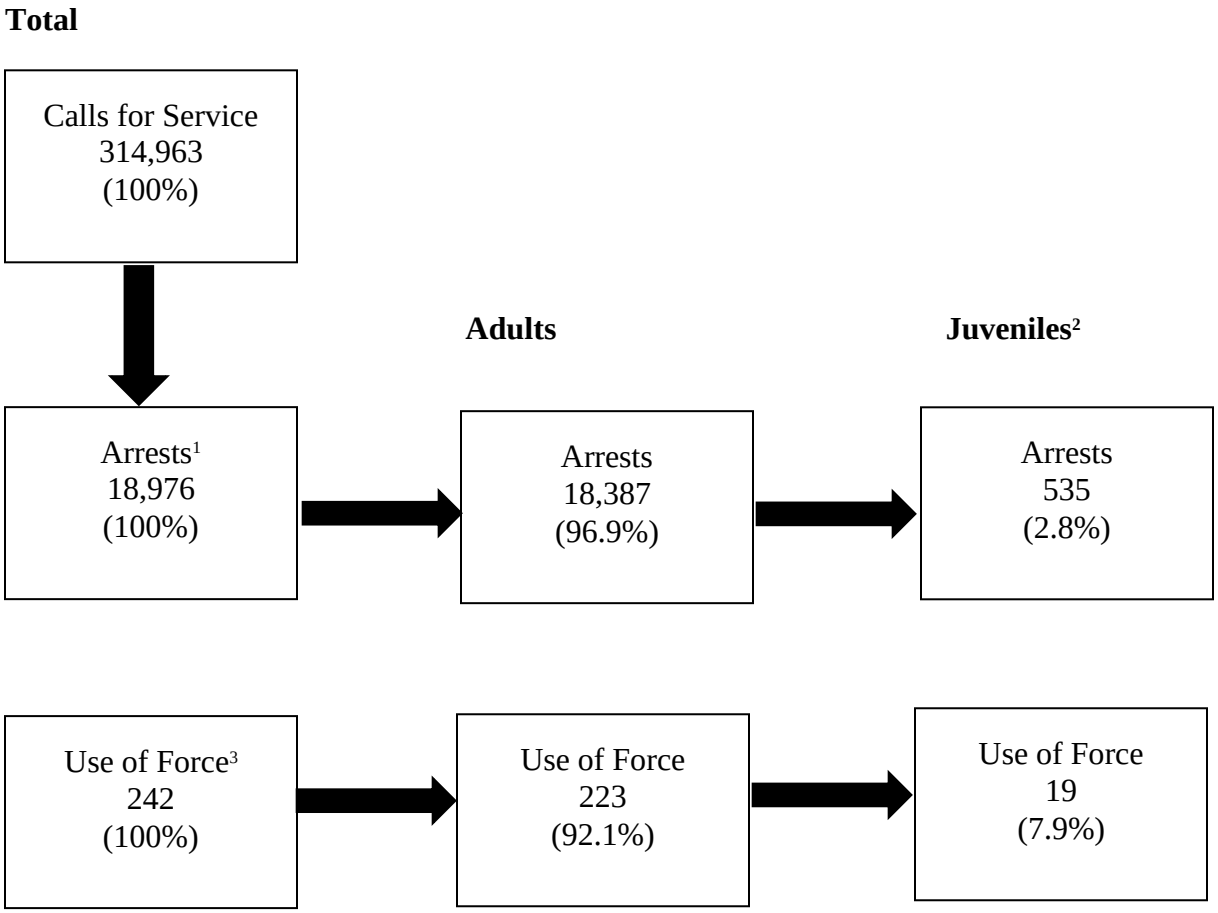
Table 10-Age Group of Subject by Incident Level, 2015-2017



	Under 18	18 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50+	Missing data
2015	32	173	73	40	32	10
2016	38	142	60	27	24	12
2017	19	106	77	21	15	4

In 2017, there were 314,963 calls for service, 18,976 arrests and 242 involved subjects in use of force incidents. Of all the arrests made in 2017, 18,387 (97 percent) involved adults and 535 arrests involved juveniles (3 percent). Use of force incidents involved 223 (92.1%) adults and 19 (7.9%) juveniles.

Figure 7-Arrest and Use of Force Totals among Juveniles and Adults, 2017



[1] In 2017, there were 54 arrests with no date of birth listed.
[2] Juvenile is defined any individual under 18 years of age.
[3] In 2017, there were 242 individuals involved in 237 incidents.

Due to current restrictions in the IAPro system, Hispanic appears as an option under the race variable[4]. 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 2017, 68 percent of subjects were identified as Black, 26 percent involved White subjects, 4 percent involved in Hispanic subjects and almost 2 percent involved subjects that identified as "Other"[5].

Table 11-Race/Ethnicity of Subject by Incident Level, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
Asian	1	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0%
Black	264	73.3%	216	71.3%	170	70.2%
Hispanic	10	2.8%	12	4.0%	9	3.7%
Other	1	0.3%	3	1.0%	4	1.7%
White	81	22.5%	68	22.4%	59	24.3%
Missing Data	3	0.8%	3	1.0%	--	--
Total	360	100%	303	100%	242	100 %

Table 12-Subject Arrest by Use of Force Incident Level, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
Yes	292	81.1%	239	78.9%	191	78.9%
No	65	18.1%	54	17.8%	51	21.1%
Missing Data	3	0.8%	10	3.3%	---	---
Total	360		303		242	

As seen in the Table 12, subjects were arrested in three out of every four use of force incidents. Table 13 provides insight into "officer perceived subject assessment" for the 191 subjects who were arrested and the 51 who were not arrested.

[4] 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.

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

The data in Table 13 is measured at the officer level. Therefore the numbers listed for "Subjects Arrested" are equal to the number of reports submitted by involved officers rather than the number of arrestees. A majority of involved officers perceived subjects who were not arrested during a use of force incident as having experienced a "behavioral crisis event".

Table 13-Officer Perceived Subject Assessment and Arrest by Officer Report, 2017

Officer Perceived Subject Assessment - 2017	Subject Arrested	
	Yes	No
Behavioral Crisis Event	53	66
Known Medical Condition	1	0
Under Influence-Alcohol	126	7
Under Influence-Drugs	59	31
Unimpaired	142	7
Missing Data	21	3
Total (N)	402	114

Officer Characteristics – Cleveland Division of Police

The number of officers employed by the Cleveland Division of Police has steadily declined over the last three years. From 2015 to 2017, the size of the Cleveland Division of Police has decreased by 4 percent.

The Cleveland Division of police experienced a 3.9% decrease in officer employment from 2015 to 2017, a loss of 59 full-time officers.

Table 14-CDP Officer Demographics by Sex, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
Male	1313	86%	1264	85%	1256	85%
Female	217	14%	221	15%	215	15%
Total	N =1530		N = 1485		N = 1471	

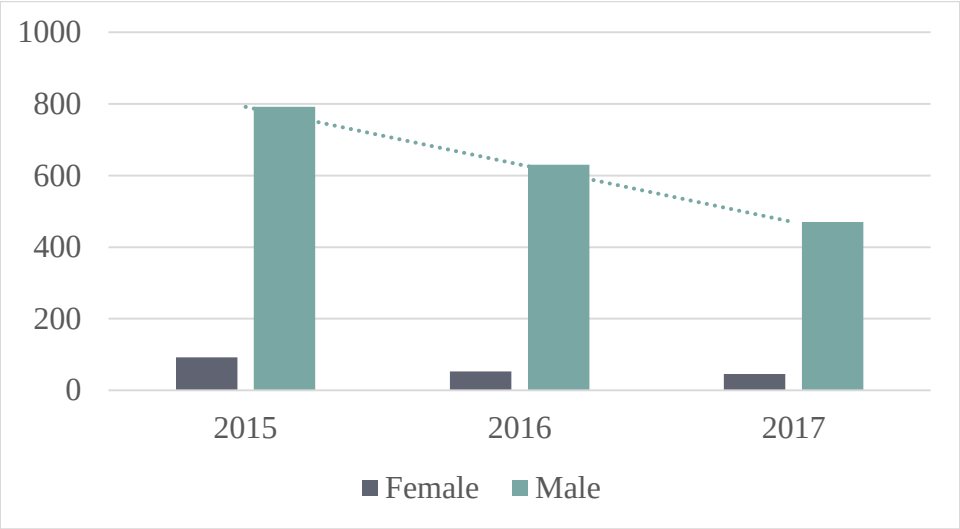
Table 15-CDP Officer Demographics by Race/Ethnicity, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
White	1002	65%	984	66%	986	67%
Black	362	24%	343	23%	327	22%
Hispanic	146	10%	137	9%	138	9%
Other	20	1%	21	1%	20	1%
Total	N = 1,530		N = 1,485		N = 1,471	

Officer Information[6]

From 2015 to 2017, 90 percent of officers involved in use of force incidents were males. Most officers involved in use of force incidents were assigned to the Patrol section. In 2017, three out of every four officers worked in the Patrol section. As far as shift, most occurred during second shift (1400 to 2400hrs to 1500 to 0100hrs), followed by third shift (2100 to 0700hrs and 2200 to 0800hrs) and lastly on first shift (0700 to 1500hrs and 0800 to 1600hrs).

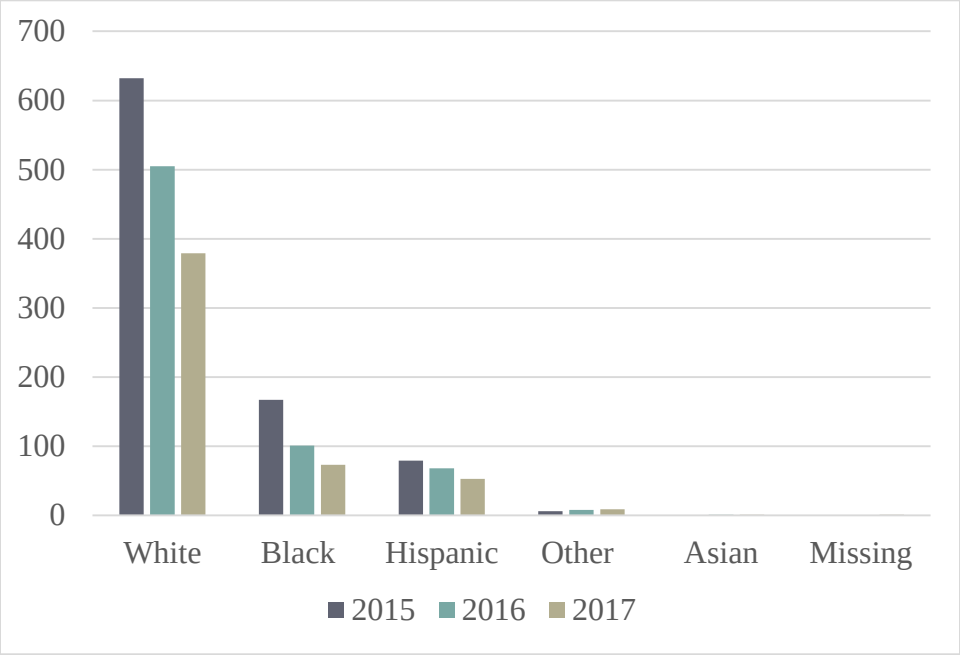
Table 16-Officer Sex in Use of Force by Entry Level, 2015-2017



Sex	2015	2016	2017
Female	92 (10.4%)	53 (7.8%)	46 (8.9%)
Male	792 (89.6%)	630 (92.2%)	470 (91.1%)
Total	100%	100%	100%

[6] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.d

Table 17-Officer Race/Ethnicity in Use of Force by Entry Level, 2015-2017

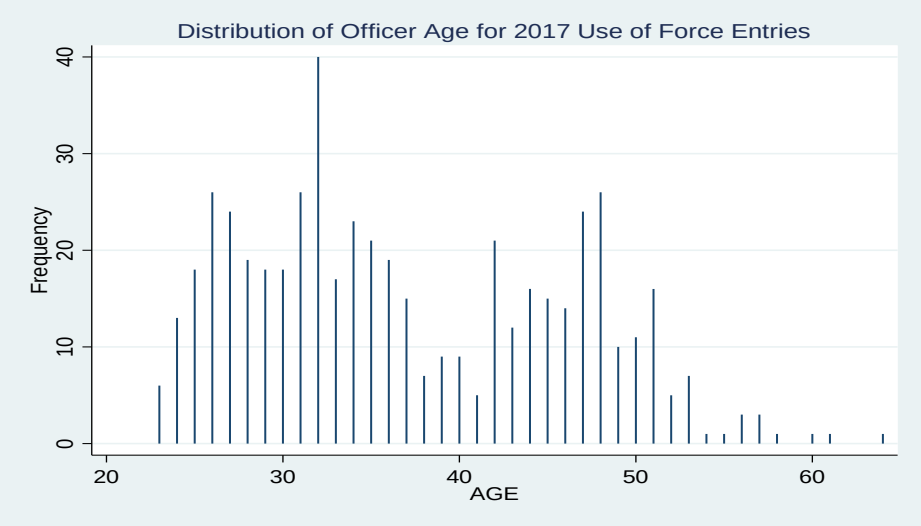


Race/Ethnicity	2015	2016	2017
Asian	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)
Black	167 (18.9%)	101 (14.8%)	73 (14.1%)
Hispanic	79 (8.9%)	68 (10.0%)	53 (10.3%)
Other	6 (0.7%)	8 (1.2%)	9 (1.8%)
White	632 (71.5%)	505 (73.9%)	379 (73.4%)
Missing	---	---	1 (0.2%)
Total	N = 884	N = 683	N = 516

As far as race/ethnicity, 73 percent of officers involved in use of force were White, 14 percent Black and 10 percent Hispanic.

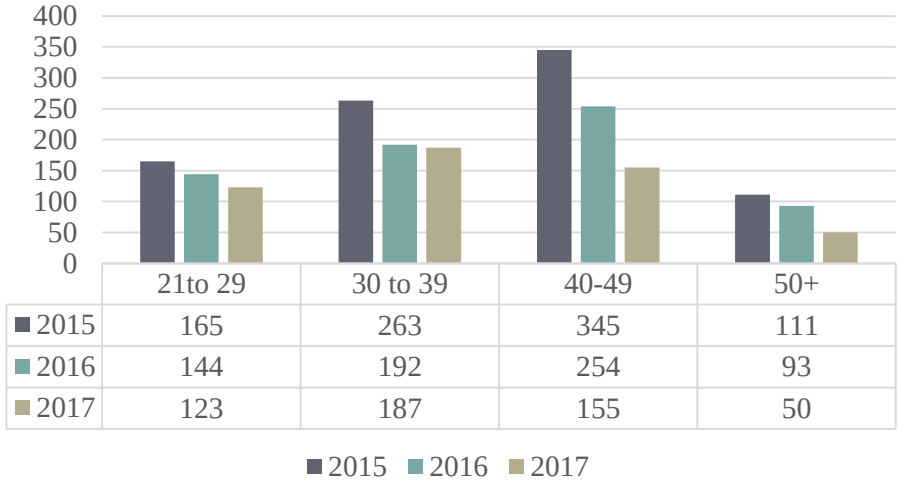
Figure 8 below shows the age distribution of involved officers in use of force incidents for 2017. Officers involved in use of force were between 23 and 64 years old. In 2017, the average age of an officer involved in a use of force incident was 38 years old. In Figure 13, age is arranged into groups beginning with 21, the required age of hire for a Cleveland police officer.

Figure 8-Distribution of Officer Age by Entry Level, 2017



"In 2017, the average age of an officer involved in a use of force incident was 38 years old".

Table 18-Officer Age Group in Use of Force by Entry Level, 2015-2017



	21to 29	30 to 39	40-49	50+
2015	165	263	345	111
2016	144	192	254	93
2017	123	187	155	50

Use of Force - Service Rendered and Reason for Force[7]

As previously discussed in the Quality Assessment section the number of service type categories has decreased over the last 3 years, largely due to gaining a better understanding of the data and utilizing a concise set of categorizations. Service type is measured at the officer level and 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 2017, almost two out of every three use of force incidents began with a call for service. Further analysis revealed that domestic violence was the most common type of call for service that resulted in a use of force. 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 categories include observe/non-traffic stop, observe traffic stop and secondary employment.

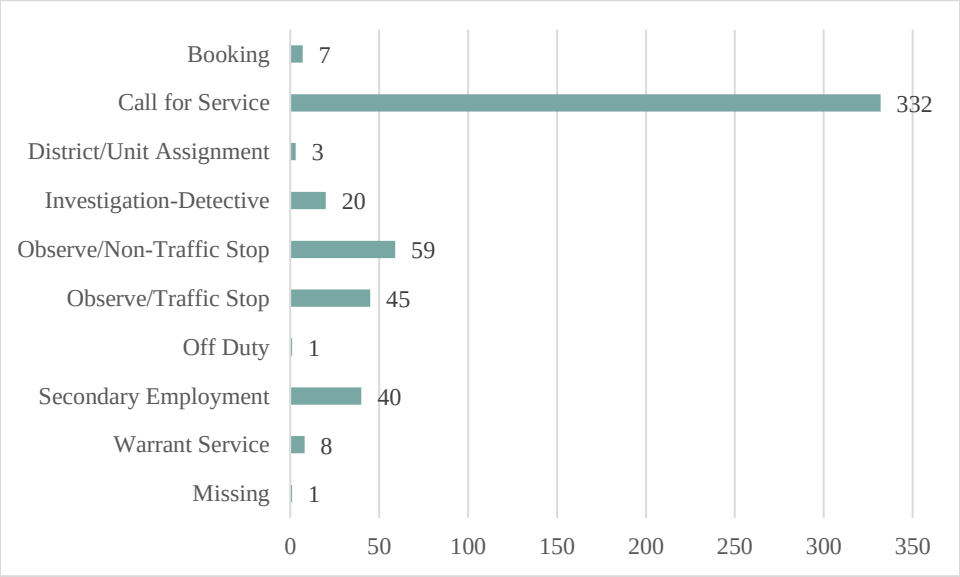
Table 19-Service Type Rendered by Officer Entry Level, 2015-2017

Service Type	2015	2016	2017
Arrest Warrant	3	-	-
Assignment	355	2	-
Booking	5	11	7
Call for Service	218	421	332
Crowd Control	6	-	-
Felony Stop	1	-	-
District/Unit Assignment	-	-	3
Investigation-Detective	-	15	20
Observe/Non-Traffic Stop	30	72	59
Observe/Traffic Stop	26	53	45
On-View	170	-	-
SE-On View	1	-	-
Off Duty	-	11	1
RNC	-	18	-
Search Warrant	11	-	-
Secondary Employment	26	60	40
Traffic	24	-	-
Warrant Service	4	20	8
Missing	4		1
Total	884	683	516

Over the 3 year span, secondary employment represented 6% of all officer entry service types rendered during a use of force incident.

[7] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.f, 259.h

Figure 9-Service Type by Officer Entry, 2017

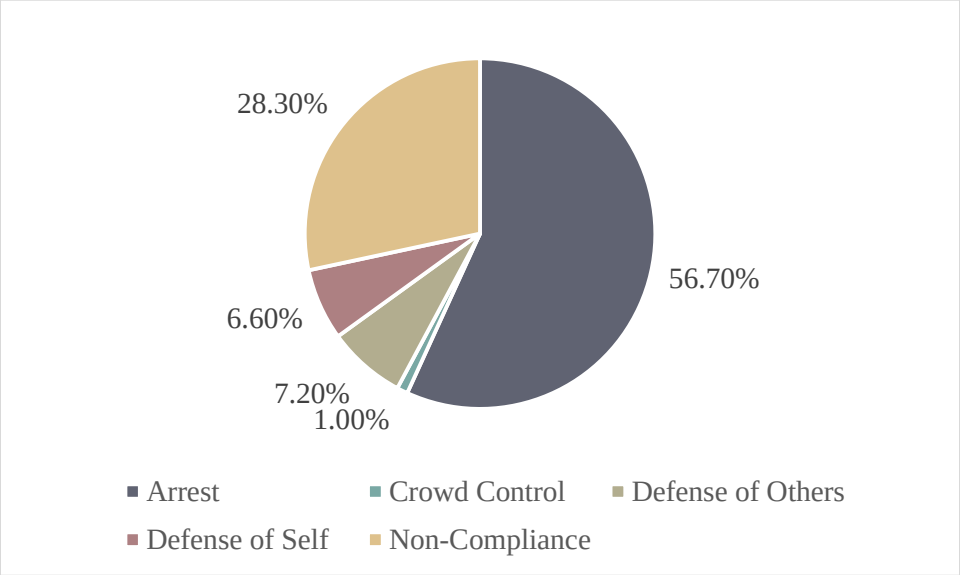


Similar to service type rendered, reason for the use of force has also undergone some changes in categorization. Reason for force is also measured at the officer level and represents the primary reason for the use of force. Officers most often attribute arrest (56.4%) and non-compliance (28%) for the reason behind the use of force as seen below.

Table 20-Reason for Use of Force by Officer Entry Level, 2015-2017

	2015		**2016**		**2017**	
Alcohol	23	2.6%	-	-	-	-
Arrest	329	37.2%	395	57.8%	293	56.7%
Assault on Officer	34	3.9%	-	-	-	-
Crowd Control	10	1.1%	5	0.7%	5	1.0%
Defense of Others	17	1.9%	28	4.1%	37	7.2%
Defense of Self	16	1.8%	41	6%	34	6.6%
Disorderly Conduct	64	7.2%	-	-	-	-
Drugs	67	7.6%	-	-	-	-
Fight	46	5.2%	-	-	-	-
Flight/Escape	66	7.5%	-	-	-	-
Mental	15	1.7%	-	-	-	-
Mental Health	72	8.1%	-	-	-	-
Non-Compliance	91	10.3%	213	31.1%	146	28.3%
Protection Property/Evidence	-	-	1	0.2%	-	-
Suicidal	18	2.0%	-	0.2%	-	-
Missing	16	1.8%	1		1	0.2%
Total	N = 884		N = 684		N = 516	

Figure 10-Reason for Use of Force by Officer Entry Level, 2017



As previously mentioned in the Quality Assessment section, "perceived officer assessment of subject influence" evolved over the 3-year period. Due to changing measures, comparisons between 2015, 2016 and 2017 will not be made. In 2017, almost half of subjects were under the influence of alcohol or drugs, 28 percent were unimpaired and 24 percent experienced a behavioral crisis event.

Table 21-Perceived Officer Assessment of Subject Influence by Officer Entry Level, 2015-2017

Officer Assessment	2015		2016		2017	
Alcohol	116	13.1%	-	-	-	-
Alcohol and unknown drugs	49	5.5%	-	-	-	-
Behavioral Crisis Event	48	5.4%	168	24.6%	119	23.1%
Known Medical Condition			7	1.0%	1	0.2%
Mental Crisis	122	13.8%	-	-	-	-
None Detected	63	7.1%	1	0.1%	-	-
Under Influence-Alcohol	94	10.6%	176	26%	133	25.8%
Under Influence-Drugs	57	6.4%	138	20.4%	90	17.4%
Unimpaired	95	10.7%	188	25.7%	150	29.1%
Unknown	174	19.7%	-	-	-	-
Unknown Drugs	58	6.6%	-	-	-	-
Missing Data	8	0.9%	5	0.7%	23	4.5%
Total	884		683		516	

Type of Use of Force[8] – Entry Level

Force type is measured at the officer level and captures the type of force(s) officers used during the use of force incident. Force type is categorized as bodily force, intermediate weapon and deadly force. As seen in Table 22, over 90 percent of the force used by Cleveland police officers in use of force incidents fall under bodily force. Intermediate weapons were used by 7.8 percent of officers and deadly force was used by 1.3 percent of officers involved in use of force incidents. Further analysis (not shown) was conducted to examine the types of force utilized during secondary employment. The results of this analysis are similar to the total sample. Among secondary employment, 94 percent of force was bodily, 4 percent involved an intermediate weapon and 1 percent involved the use of deadly force. As part of the settlement agreement, CDP has revised force type categorizations. As of January 2018, officers began categorizing force type using level 1, 2 and 3. In future reports, force type will be analyzed using the newly implemented categorization.

Table 22-Type of Force Used By Officer Entry Level, 2017

Type	Number	Percent
Bodily Force	618	90.9%
Intermediate Weapon	53	7.8%
Deadly Force	9	1.3%
Total	680	100.0%

[8] Settlement Agreement paragraph 259.a

Table 23- Bodily Force, Intermediate Weapon and Deadly Force by Officer Entry Level, 2017

Bodily Force	
Body weight	113
Control Hold-Restraint	126
Control Hold-Takedown	54
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	5
Feet/Leg Sweep	23
Joint Manipulation	60
Leg Restraint	14
Open Hand Strike	1
Pressure Point	11
Pull	102
Punch/Elbow	10
Push	58
Tackling/Takedown	41

Intermediate Weapon	
ASP Baton	1
Beanbag Shotgun	1
Bicycle-Push	1
Chemical Agent-OC Spray	1
Chemical Agent-Other	1
Shield	1
Taser	47

Deadly Force	
FIT-Firearm-Pistol	5
FIT-Firearm-Rifle	3
Head strike	1

The most commonly used bodily force types include; control hold restraints, body weight and pulls.

Tasers were the most commonly used intermediate weapon.

Deadly force was used by less than 2 percent of all involved officers.

In 2017, there were 6 deadly force incidents. Table 24 provides background information regarding these incidents. It is noteworthy to mention that in all of the deadly force incidents the subject was armed with a lethal weapon, and in case 2017-06, the subject had two loaded handguns.

Table 24-Use of Deadly Force, 2017

Case	Officer(s)	Subject(s)	Shots Fired	Hits	Misses	Subject Weapon	Weapon Type	Additional Info.
2017-01	6	2	56	23	33	Yes	Loaded handguns	SWAT situation
2017-02	2	1	14	11	4	Yes	Loaded handgun	1 GSW was self-inflicted
2017-03	1	1	9	1	8	Yes	Loaded handgun	
2017-04	1	1	11	0	11	Yes	Loaded handgun	
2017-05	1	1	4	0	4	Yes	Loaded handgun	
2017-06	1	1	5	4	1	Yes	2 loaded handguns	

Figure 11 represents all use of force types by officer level assessment of effectiveness. Limited is a categorization reserved only for the use of a Taser on a subject and represented 1% of officer entries of perceived effectiveness. Nearly 73 percent of officers believed the type of force used (during the use of force incident) was effective. Figure 12 takes a closer look at the effectiveness of the Taser during use of force incidents.

Figure 11-Force Type Effectiveness by Officer Perception, 2017

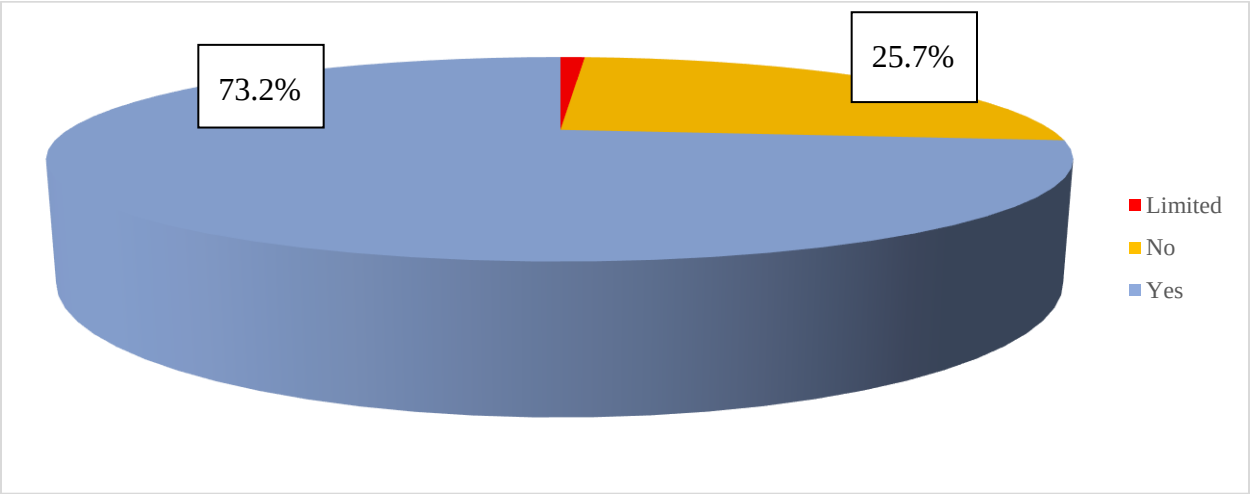
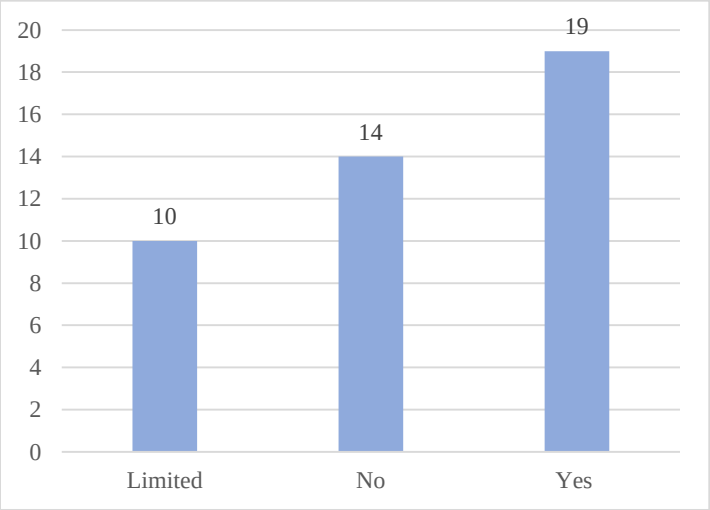


Figure 12-Taser Effectiveness by Officer Entry Level, 2017



The Taser was perceived by the officer as effective or "limited" effective during a use of force incident 67% of the time.

In 2017, subject resistance types were measured using the categories seen in Table 25. The most common forms of subject resistance are resisting handcuffing, pull and resisting restraint. In 2018, CDP implemented a new subject resistance categorization system. Moving forward, officers involved in use of force incidents will categorize subject resistance as passive, active or aggressive physical.

Table 25-Subject Resistance Types, 2017

Resistance Type	2017
Attempt to Disarm Member	2
Attempt to Harm Another	28
Attempt Escape	91
Attempt Suicide	7
Biting	17
Blunt Object Brandish	1
Blunt Object Use	4
Bodily Fluid-Threat	7
Bodily Fluid-Use	10
Bodyweight	63
Break Free Control Hold	93
Carotid/Neck Restraint	1
Control Hold-Restraint	9
Control Hold-Takedown	4
Cues of Imminent Attack	38
Dangerous Ordinance	3
Dead Weight	57
Destroying Evidence	6
Disarming Member	2
Feet/Leg Kick/Knee	50
Feet/Leg Sweep	3
Harming Self	12
Open Hand Strike	8
Passive Noncompliance	38
Pull	116
Punch/Elbow	30
Push	74
Resist Handcuffing	149
Resist Restraint/Hold	103
Weapon-Firearm	6
Weapon-Edge Brandish	2
Weapon-Edge Use	11
Weapon-Firearm Impact	3
Weapon-Firearm Point	3
Wrestling	35
Total	1086

Use of Force- Subject and Officer Injury and Hospitalization

The following section covers the prevalence of subject and officer injury and hospitalization. In 2017, 37 percent of subjects were injured and 41 percent sought medical treatment. Table 28 provides a description of subject injury. As seen in Table 28, twenty-four individuals were confined due to a behavioral crisis event.

Table 26-Subject Injury by Use of Force Incident Level, 2015-2017

Subject Injury	2015		2016		2017	
No	260	72.2%	218	72%	153	63.2%
Yes	91	25.3%	65	21.5%	89	36.8%
Missing data	9	2.5%	20	6.7%	---	---
Total	360	100%	303	100%	242	100%

Table 27-Subject Hospitalization by Use of Force Incident Level, 2015-2017

Subject Hospitalization						
	2015		2016		2017	
No	217	60.%	183	60.4%	142	58.7%
Yes	140	38.9%	110	36.3%	100	41.3%
Missing Data	3	0.8%	10	3.3%	---	---
Total	360	100%	303	100%	242	100%

Table 28-Subject Injury Description, 2017

*Condition and Injury Type**	*Frequency*
Abrasion	52
Behavioral Crisis-Confined	24
Bruise	8
Fatal	5
Fracture	2
Gunshot	8
Ingested Drugs	5
Laceration	15
Overdose	2
Pre-Existing Injury	8
Puncture-Taser	25
Respiratory Distress	4
Self-Induced	8
Soft Tissue Damage	4
Sprain/Strain/Twist	4
Total	174

*Subjects select all condition and injury type(s) that are applicable. Therefore the total (174) refers to the condition and injury type among 89 injured subjects.

In 2017, 11 percent of officers were injured and 7 percent sought medical treatment at a hospital. Officers most commonly reported abrasions as well as sprain/strain/twist as a result of their involvement in use of force.

Table 29-Officer Injury by Officer Entry Level, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
No	835	94.5%	636	93.1%	461	89.3%
Yes	49	5.5%	47	6.9%	55	10.7%
Total	N= 884		N=683		N= 516	

Table 30-Officer Hospitalization by Officer Entry Level, 2015-2017

	2015		2016		2017	
No	847	95.8%	651	95.3%	480	93%
Yes	37	4.2%	32	4.7%	36	7%
Total	N = 884		N = 683		N = 516	

Table 31-Officer Injury Description, 2017

Injury Type	*Frequency*
Abrasion	21
Blister	1
Bodily Fluid/Exposure	11
Bruise	9
Concussion	1
Dislocation	1
Fracture	4
Gunshot	1
Human Bite	5
Kicked	1
Laceration	5
Puncture	3
Scrapes	1
Soft Tissue Damage	11
Sprain/Strain/Twist	17
Muscle soreness	1
Ring finger soreness	1
Total	94

*Officers select all condition and injury type(s) that are applicable. Therefore the total (94) refers to the condition and injury type among 55 injured officers.

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 30 provides the type and number of all charges against subjects in use of force incidents. In 2017, subjects involved in use of force incidents most commonly faced charges for resisting arrest, city misdemeanors and assault on a police officer. As seen in Table 30, there are several categories including "Offense Against Justice" and "Resisting Arrest" that either experienced a large decrease or increase. Further examination revealed resisting arrest is included in the Ohio Revised Code under "Offense against Justice". As previously discussed, changes in categorizations are being made in order to improve accuracy. In this instance, resisting arrest is more precise than "Offense Against Justice".

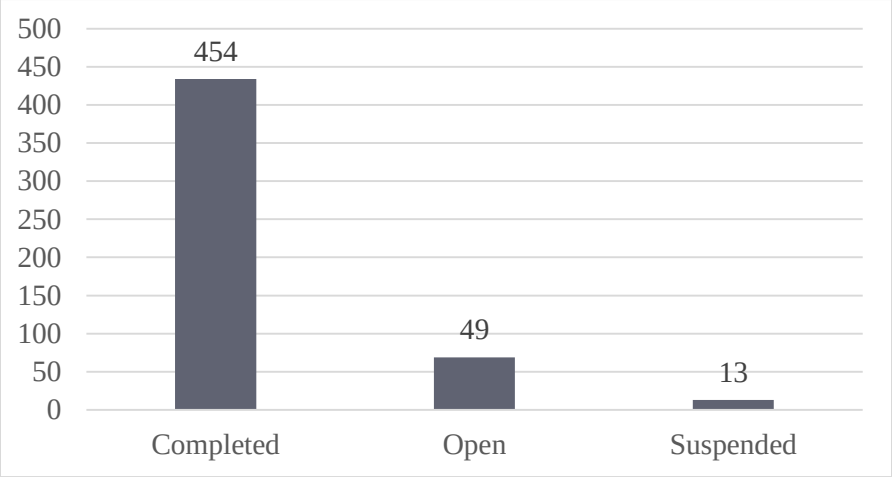
Table 30-Subject Charges Related to Use of Force Incidents, 2015-2017

Subject Charge	2015	2016	2017
Aggravated Disorderly Conduct	6	-	-
Assault	73	46	33
Assault on Police Officer	8	65	69
Burglary	7	9	4
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 4 (Traffic)	9	24	22
Cleveland Codified Ordinance-Part 6 (City Misdemeanor)	76	114	76
Corrupt Activity	1	-	3
Criminal Damaging	1	-	-
Crisis Intervention	-	-	12
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-CDP	56	43	40
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-MH	-	3	3
Crisis Intervention-Pink Slip-Probate Warrant	-	4	6
Damage to Property	1	-	-
Disorderly Conduct	2	-	-
Domestic Violence	2	-	-
Drug Offense	40	28	31
Endangering Children	3	-	-
Homicide	1	1	1
Menacing	1	-	-
Kidnapping	6	4	4
ORC-Arson Related Offense	2	4	1
ORC-Miscellaneous Offense	16	30	34
ORC-Offense Against Justice	102	11	17
ORC-Offense Against Public Peace	51	19	10
ORC-Offense Against the Family	49	57	38
ORC-Sex Offense	-	4	1
ORC-Theft	14	14	9
ORC-Title 45 (State Traffic)	-	6	1
ORC-Weapons Offense	17	22	28
Obstructing Justice	2	-	28
Obstructing Official Business	13	30	-
Resisting Arrest	53	179	145
Robbery	14	19	16
Trespass	13	9	4
Violation of State Drug Law	1	-	-
Violation of TPO	1	-	-
Warrant-Felony	2	7	15
Warrant-Misdemeanor	3	7	2
Warrant-Probate	-	-	1
Total	646	759	654

Timeline for Use of Force Investigations

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. As of March 2018, 88 percent of 2017 use of force officer entries were completed and 9 percent remain open. Additionally, 3 percent of incidents were suspended and sent to Internal Affairs for investigation. The time to investigate use of force incidents varies by the type of force used. On average, use of force incidents involving bodily force took approximately 102 days to complete, those involving intermediate weapons took roughly 113 days and those that involved deadly force took 258 days to complete. It is noteworthy to mention that among bodily force and intermediate weapon the median (the middle number in a dataset organized from smallest to largest) is smaller than the mean (average). Unlike the median, the mean is impacted by outliers, numbers that are much smaller or larger than a majority of the data. Therefore, the median may be a better indicator of the time it takes to complete a use of force investigation involving bodily force and intermediate weapons. As far as the use of deadly force, the median is slightly larger than the mean because 6 out of the 7 entries were completed in 267 days.

Table 31-Use of Force Investigation Status by Entry Level, 2017



Completed = 88%

Initial = 9%

Suspended = 3%

Table 32-Completed Use of Force by Force Type at Entry Level (in days), 2017

Use of Force Investigation Length (in days), 2017					
	Frequency	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Bodily Force	398	102	89	17	340
Intermediate Weapon	49	113	92	11	435
Use of Deadly Force	7	258	267	205	267
Total	454				

Use of Force Policy Violations, 2017

Table 33-Use of Force Policy Violations, 2017

Use of Force Policy Violations, 2017		
Incident Date	**Nature of Offense**	**Disposition**
1/15/2017	Failure to complete RMS report	Verbal Counseling
3/16/2017	Improper Tactics	Verbal Counseling
4/10/2017	Excessive Force	Pending
6/29/2017	Use of Force- Lack of Proper Tactics	Counseling
7/26/2017	Use of Force-Tased a Fleeing Suspect/Failed to Notify Supervisor	Pending
8/17/2017	Failed to promptly advise supervisor of use of force incident	Verbal Counseling
8/19/2017	ULLF-De-escalation techniques/Unprofessional	Pending
8/25/2017	Failed to promptly advise supervisor of use of force incident	Verbal Counseling
9/9/2017	Policy Violation Other-Swearing at subject after ULLF	Verbal Counseling
10/14/2018	Use of Force/De-escalation Tech Violation	Pending
11/13/2017	Failure to report application of force	Pending

Table 33 lists use of force policy violations that occurred in 2017. There were 11 use of force policy violations, in which the nature of the offense included failure to complete a report, failure to promptly advise a supervisor, excessive force, de-escalation violation and use of improper tactics. Six of the policy violation investigations are complete, with officer dispositions involving counseling and verbal counseling, while five dispositions remain pending.

Goals - 2018

The main purpose of this report is twofold, 1) for CDP to gain an improved understanding of Cleveland's use of force cases, and 2) to provide the monitoring team with use of force information highlighted in the settlement agreement. 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 the Cleveland Division of Police 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 2018.

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. Analysis of Officer Force and Subject Resistance.
Begin collecting and analyzing officer force and subject resistance levels (newly implemented in January 2018).

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.
Once the report is finalized, CDP plans on posting it to its website for public consumption.

Appendix

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

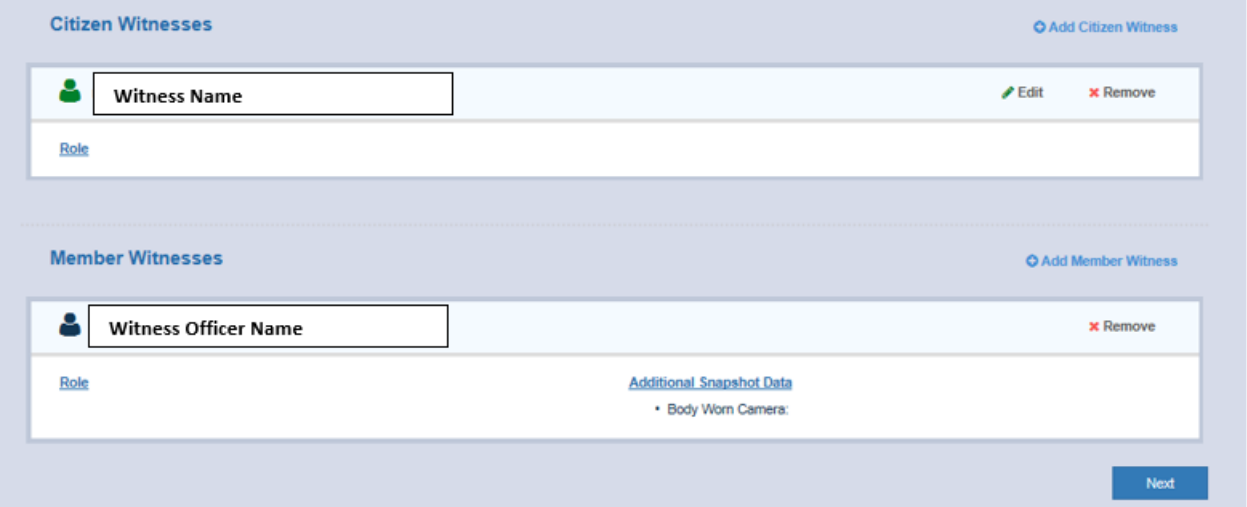
Role

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

Reference

American Community Survey