

The seal of the Columbus Division of Police is a circular emblem. It features a central shield with a blue eagle at the top, a yellow banner across the middle with the text "COLUMBUS OHIO", and a blue and white striped field below. The shield is set against a background of red and white vertical stripes. The outer ring of the seal is blue with white text and stars. The text includes "INTEGRITY" at the top, "DISCIPLINE" on the right, "ENTHUSIASM" at the bottom, and "PROFESSIONALISM" on the left, separated by stars.

# **USE OF FORCE REPORT**

## **2023**

**Columbus Division of Police**



Mayor Andrew J. Ginther



Director of Public Safety  
Kate Pishotti



Chief of Police Elaine Bryant



1st Assistant Chief LaShanna Potts



Assistant Chief Gregory Bodker



Assistant Chief Nicholas Konves



DC Timothy Myers



DC Robert Sagle



DC Mark Denner



DC Elrico Alli



DC Kelly Weiner



DC Smith Weir

# Columbus Division of Police

## Mission and Vision

### **Mission:**

Guided by the Constitution, our Core Values, and steadfast adherence to ethical conduct, we are in service to safeguard the lives, property, and rights of all.



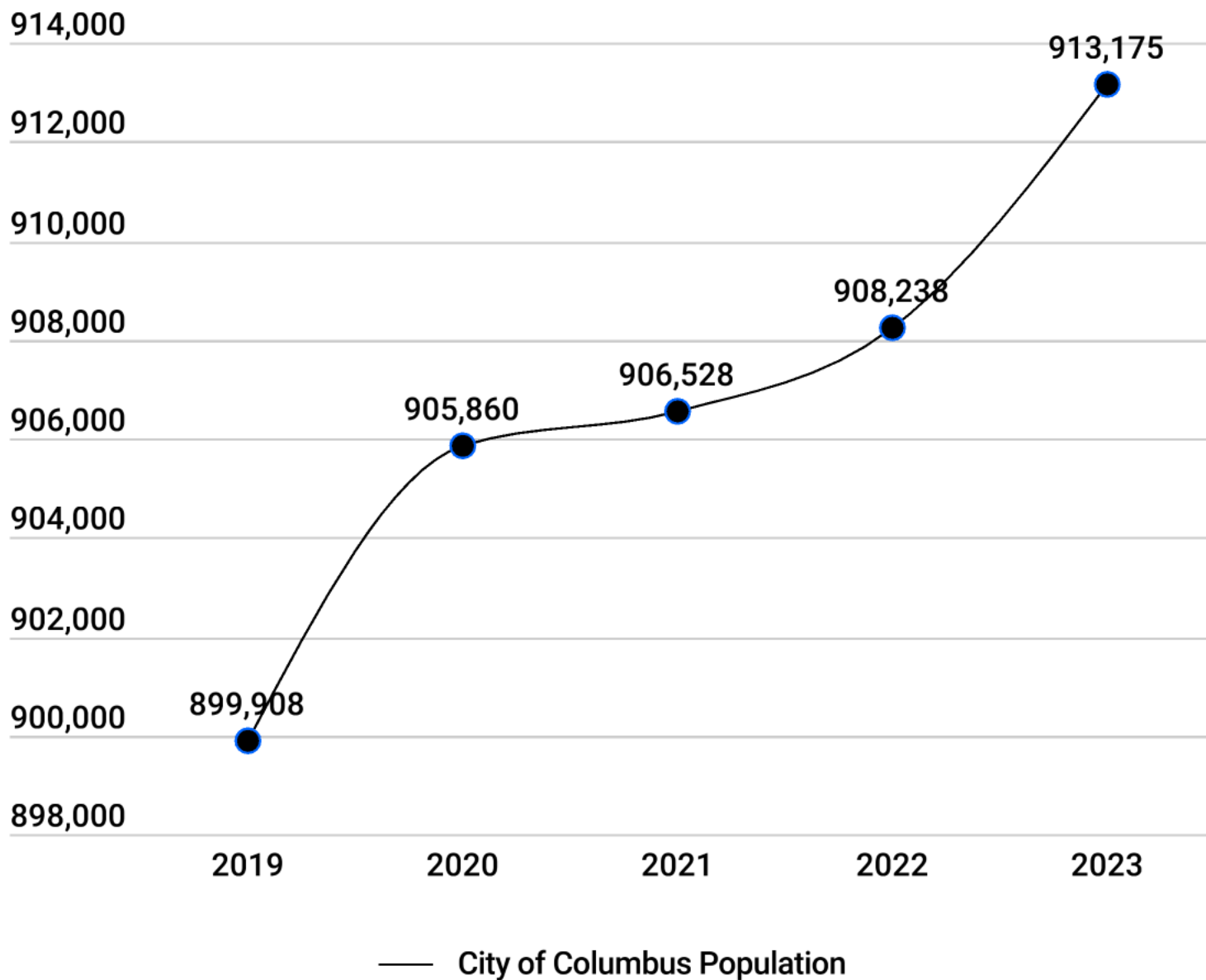
### **Vision:**

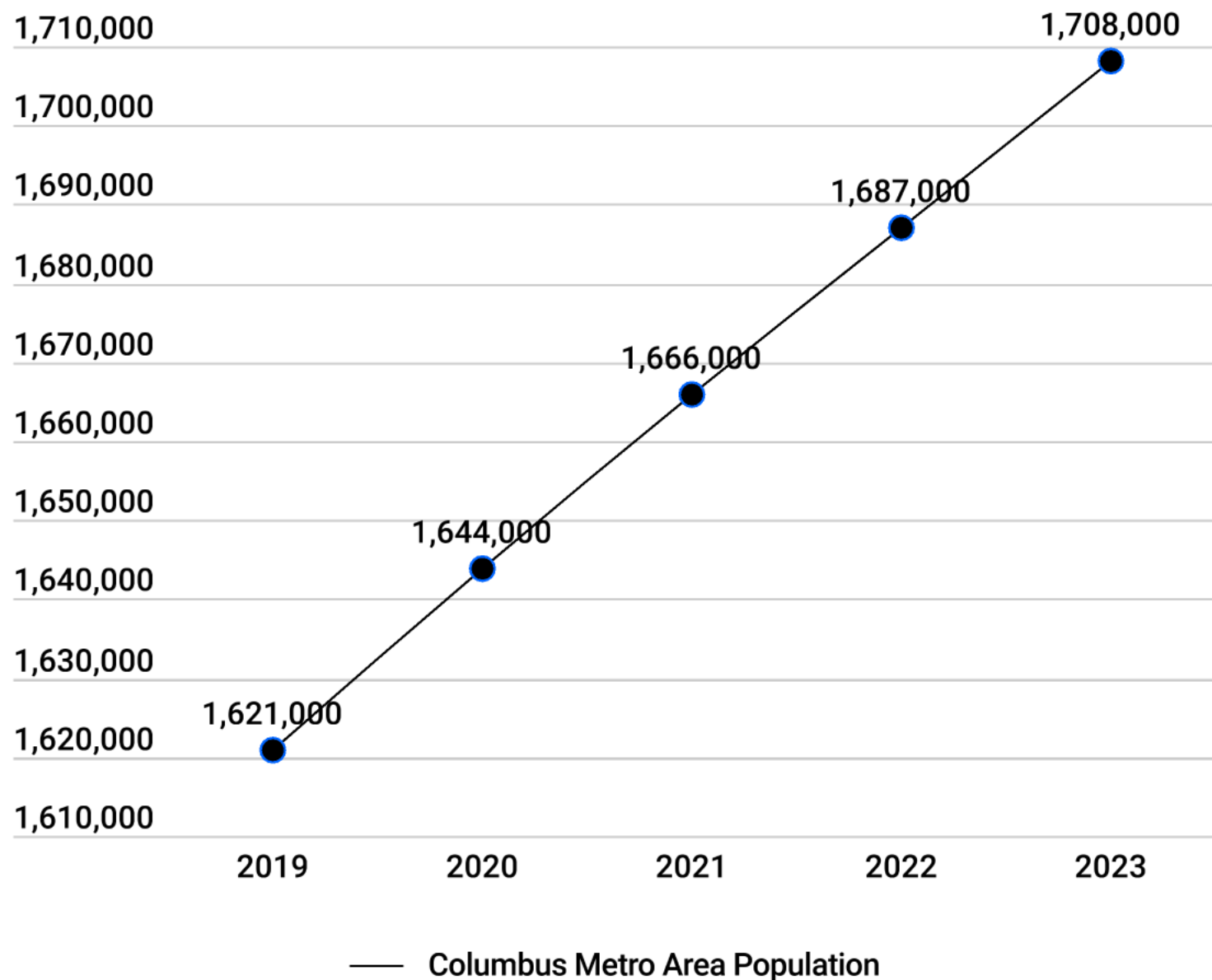
The Columbus Division of Police will contribute to a safer city by valuing its employees and the community it serves. The Division will be dedicated to embracing change, building relationships, and treating all with dignity while upholding the law.



# City of Columbus Population

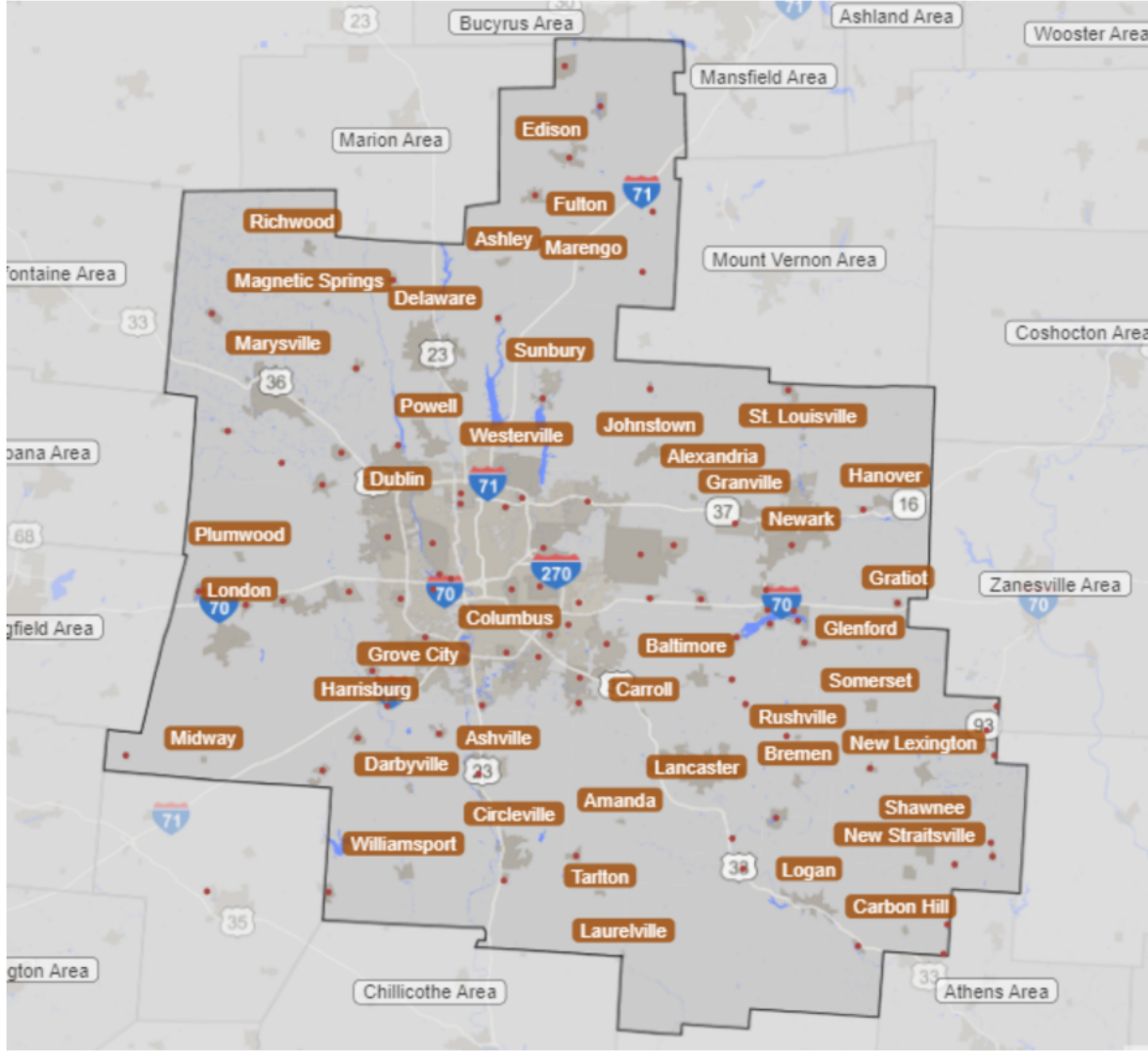
Based on the most recent U.S. Census data, the City of Columbus experienced a population growth in 2023, with numbers rising from **908,238** in 2022 to **913,175**. This marks a growth rate of **0.5%** over the year. Looking at a broader time frame, the population growth rate from 2019 to 2023 stands at **1.47%**, showcasing a steady increase over the past 5 years.





Additionally, the broader Columbus Metropolitan Area also saw a population growth in 2023, rising from **1,687,000** in 2022 to **1,708,000**, reflecting a growth rate of **1.24%**. This data indicates a continuing trend of population expansion both within the city limits and the surrounding metropolitan region.

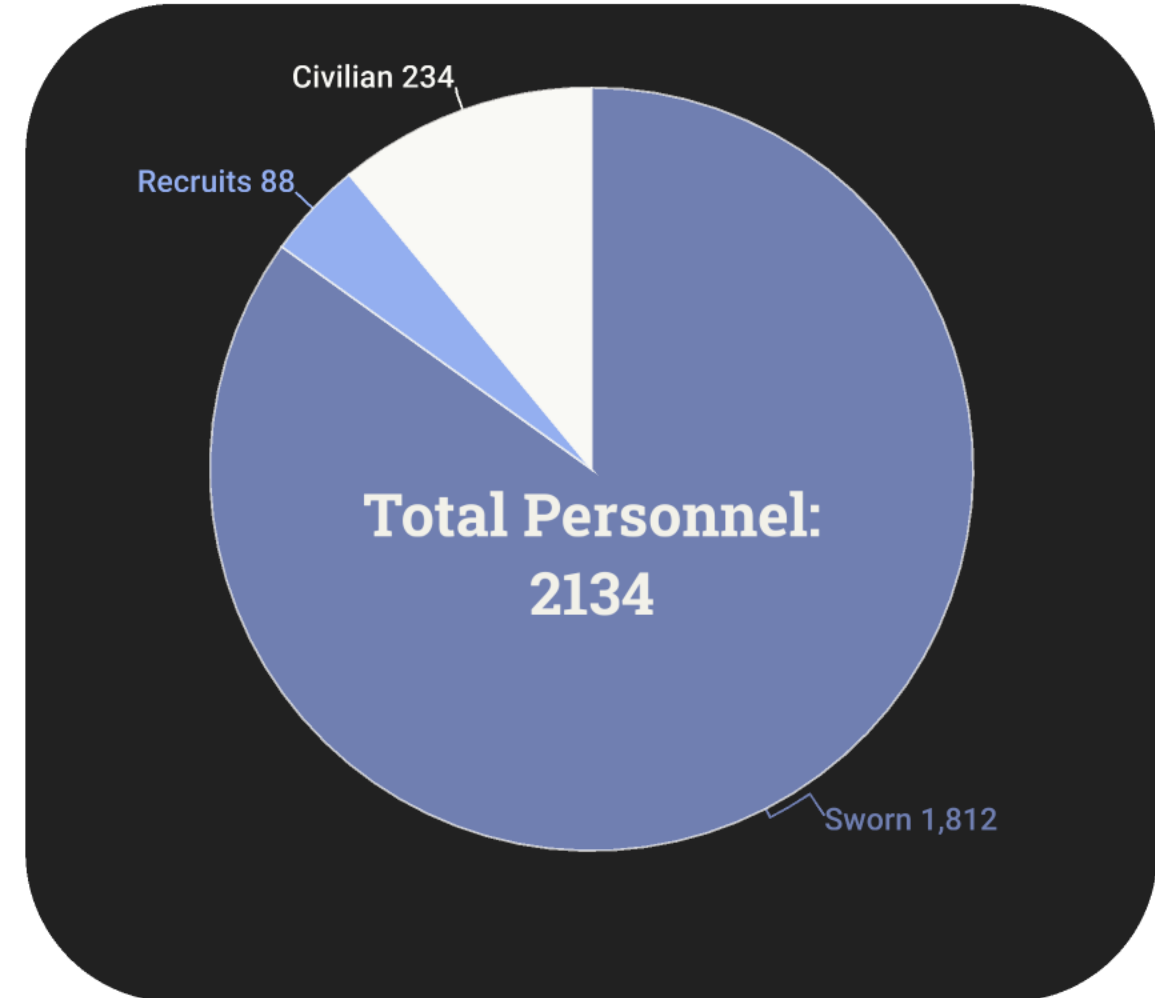
# The Columbus Metropolitan Area encompasses a vibrant collection of cities including:



- Bexley
- Canal Winchester
- Circleville
- Columbus
- Delaware
- Dublin
- Gahanna
- Galion
- Grandview Heights
- Grove City
- Groveport
- Heath
- Hilliard
- Lancaster
- Logan
- London
- Marysville
- New Albany
- Newark
- Pataskala
- Pickerington
- Powell
- Reynoldsburg
- Upper Arlington
- Westerville
- Whitehall
- Worthington

# Demographics of the Columbus Division of Police

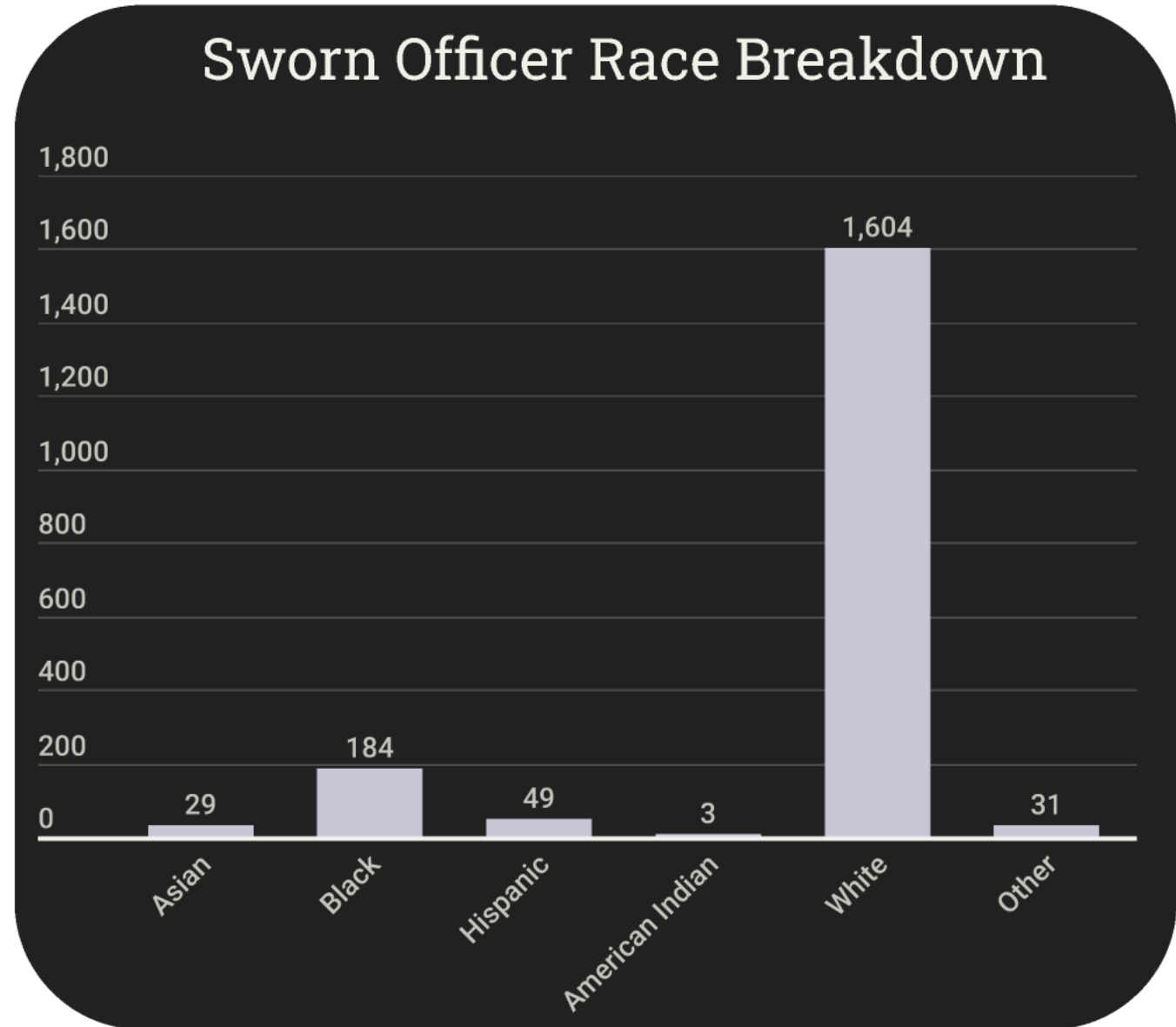
As of December 31st 2023, The Columbus Division of Police was comprised of **1812** sworn Officers, **88** recruits undergoing training, and **234** civilians who support the operations in various capacities. This configuration underscores the division's commitment to maintaining a robust presence in the community, with a significant investment in both experienced Officers and the continuous influx of new recruits to bolster the division.



Personnel Data received from Sergeant K. Alt  
#5329 - Research and Development Unit

Delving into the demographics of the sworn personnel, the Division presents a diverse workforce.

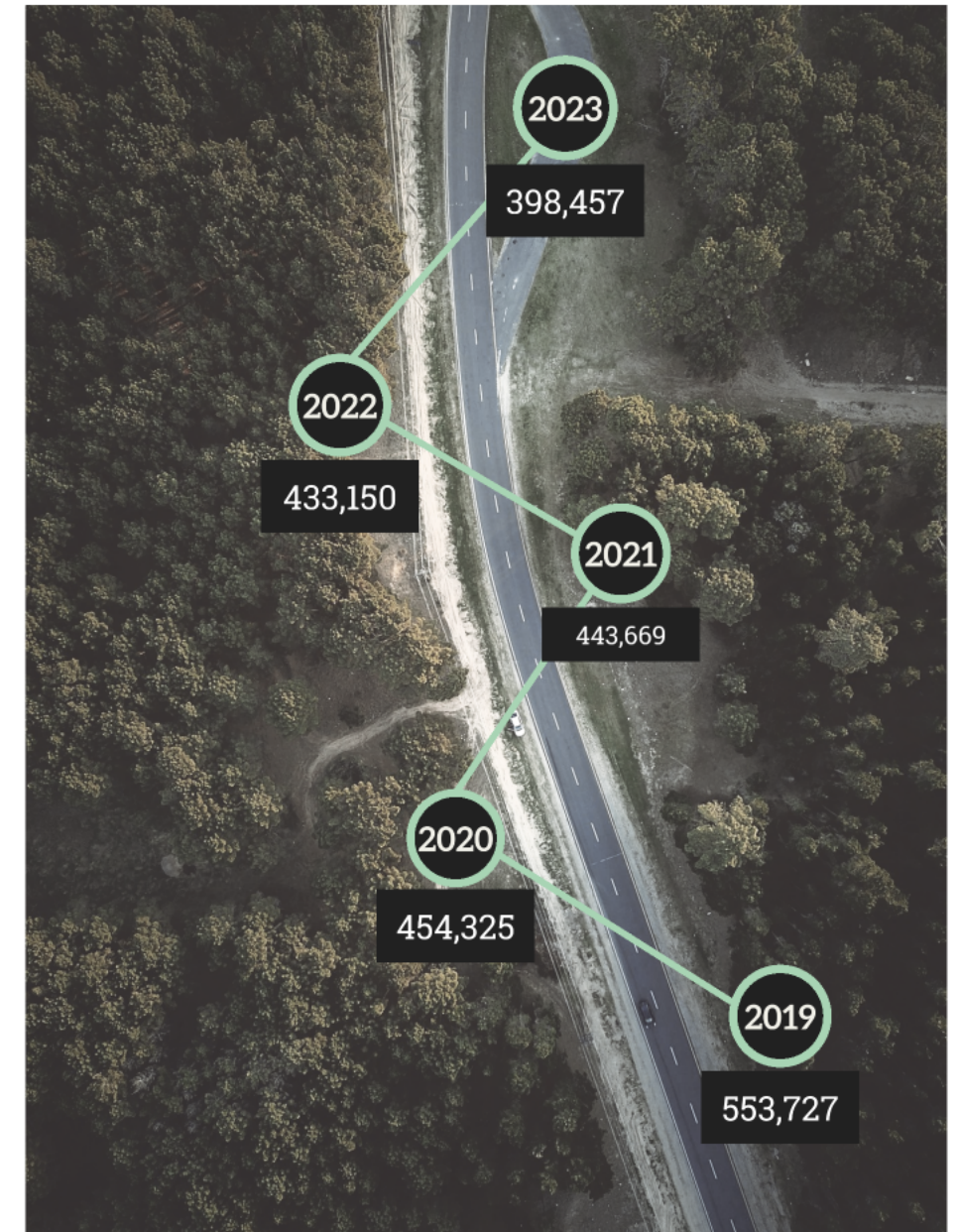
Among the sworn Officers, **29** identify as Asian, **184** as Black, **49** as Hispanic, **3** as American Indian, and a substantial majority of **1604** as White. Additionally, there are **30** Officers who identify as belonging to other racial groups. In terms of gender distribution, the sworn personnel comprise **223** females and **1677** males, indicating a predominance of male Officers within the Division.



Personnel Data received from Sergeant K. Alt  
#5329 - Research and Development Unit

# Calls for service over 5 years

Over the last 5 years, the Columbus Division of Police has observed a consistent annual decrease in the total number of calls for service and officer initiated runs, culminating in a **28.04%** reduction from 2019 to 2023. Specifically, in 2023, the division responded to **398,457** incidents and calls for service, marking an **8%** decrease compared to the figures from 2022. It's important to note that while sworn personnel addressed **398,457** calls for service/Officer initiated activities in 2023, this figure does not represent the total number of interactions with citizens. The comprehensive count of citizen contacts is challenging to ascertain accurately.

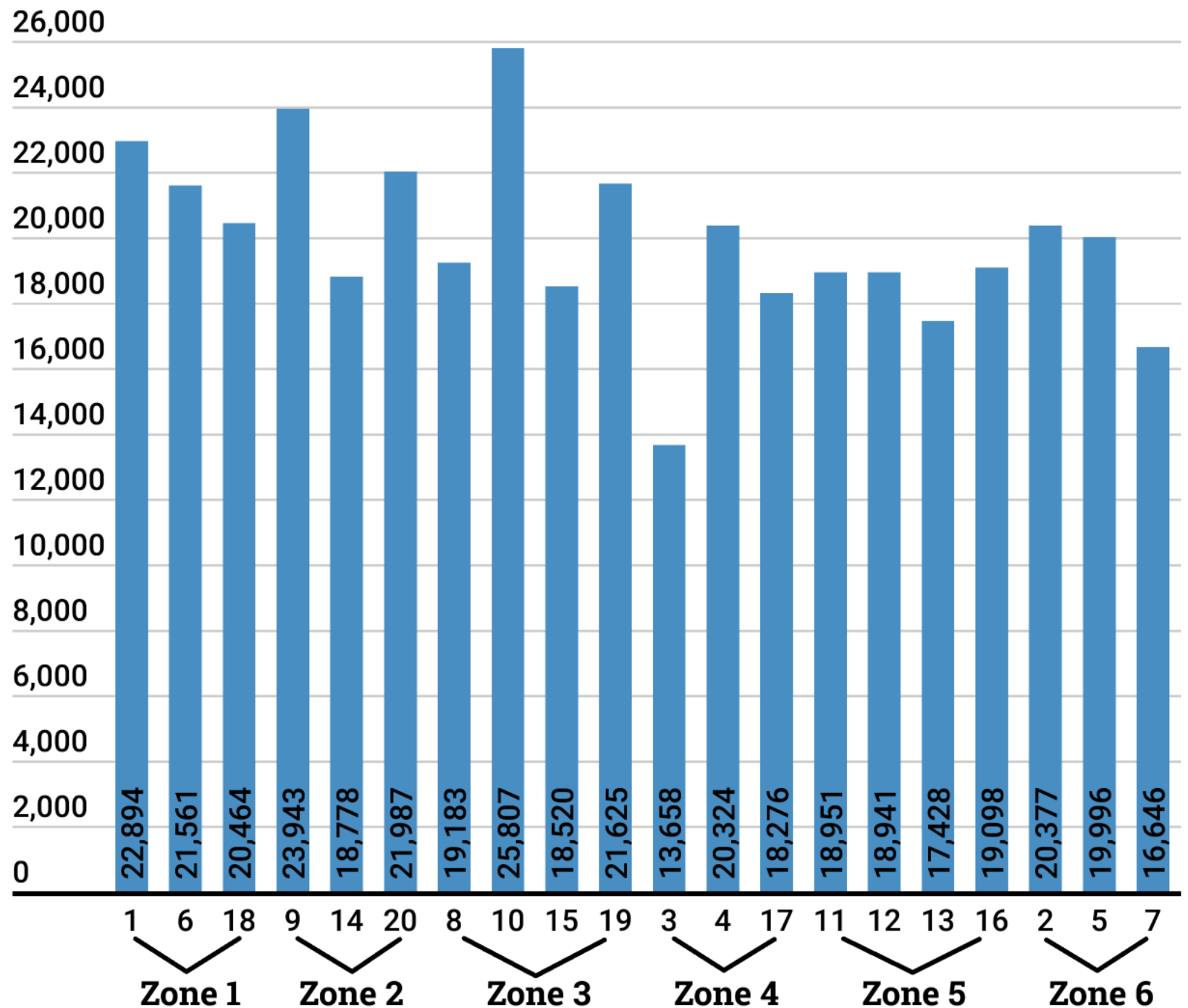


Analyzing the calls for service across zones 1 through 6 reveals some interesting patterns and disparities. Zones 1 and 2 show a remarkable similarity in their call volumes, with Zone 1 receiving **64,919** calls and Zone 2 slightly fewer at **64,508**, indicating a relatively balanced demand for services in these areas.

In contrast, Zone 3 stands out with the highest call volume at **85,135**, suggesting a significantly higher need for services.

Zone 4, on the other hand, has the lowest call volume at **52,258**, which could point to fewer service requirements. Zone 5 experiences a moderate increase in calls with a total of **74,618**, positioning it on the higher end of service demand, while Zone 6, with **57,019** calls, lies closer to Zone 4 in terms of lower service demand.

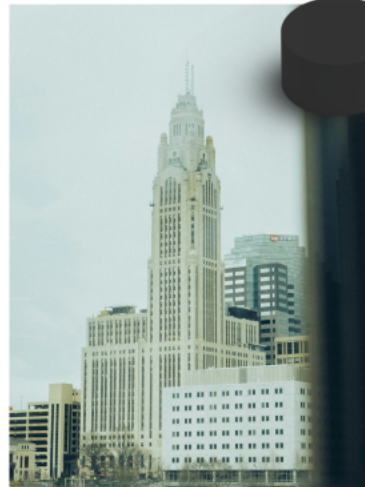
# Calls for Service by Precinct / Zone



For the context of this report, a "Tracked" level of force pertains to uses of force classified between levels 2 and 8, indicating a range of actions from minimal physical contact to potentially lethal force.

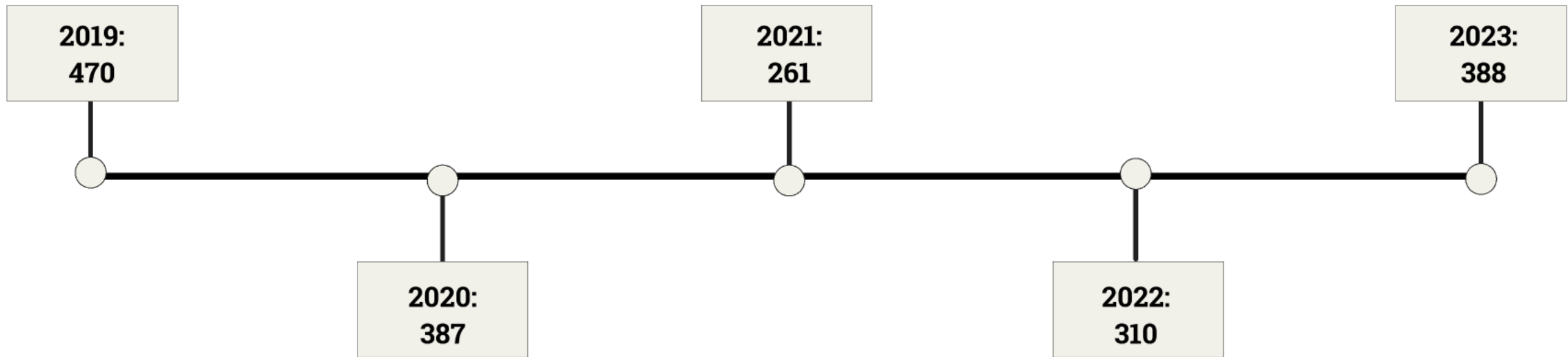
In 2023, the Columbus Division of Police documented a total of **1,512** instances of use of force. This figure encompasses both the "tracked" uses of force, which include levels 2 through 8, and "Level 1" uses of force, which are categorized and reviewed separately.

It is important to note that a "Level 1" use of force, when it occurs without any accompanying higher-level use of force, undergoes an initial review by a sergeant before being forwarded to the Internal Affairs Bureau for further examination.



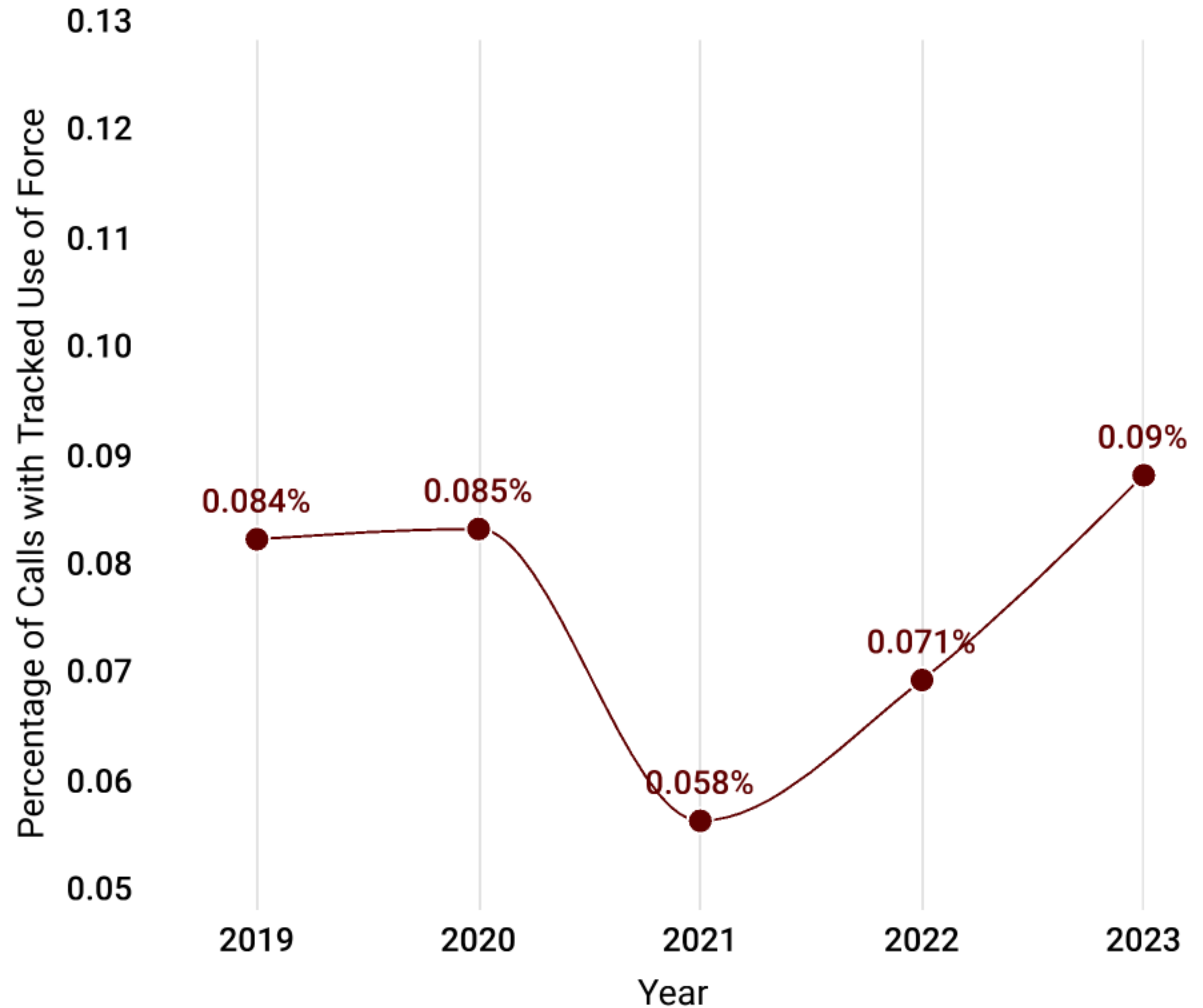
In 2023, the Division reported a total of **388** "Tracked" uses of force encompassing Levels 2 through 8, marking a **25.16%** increase from the previous year. This indicates that **0.09%** of all calls for service resulted in a "tracked" use of force.

To illustrate the trends over a 5 year period, the following narrative graphically summarizes the changes in "Tracked" uses of force:



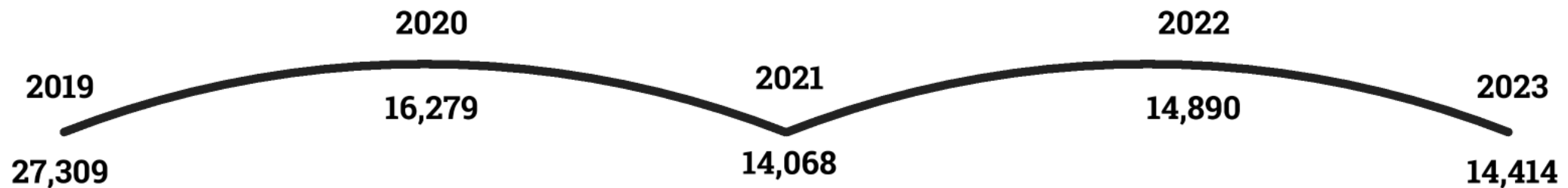
# Calls for Service Vs. "Tracked" Uses of Force

Even though the total number of calls for service went down by **8%** from 2022 to 2023, the percentage of calls where force was used went up a little bit, by **0.019%**. This means that, even with fewer calls, the use of force in those situations became slightly more common. This shows a subtle change in how these situations are being handled, despite the decrease in calls for service.



In 2023, there was a noticeable trend in the outcomes of calls for service, with **3.54%** resulting in a custodial arrest, marking a **3.2%** increase from the previous year. To put this into context, in 2022, only **3.43%** of calls led to a custodial arrest, slightly up from **3.17%** in 2021 and down from **3.58%** in 2020. Interestingly, this is still below the 2019 figure, where **4.93%** of calls resulted in arrest. This trend occurs despite a significant decrease in the total number of calls for service, which are down **34,693** from 2022.

This indicates that while there are fewer calls for service overall, a higher percentage of these encounters are resulting in custodial arrests, suggesting a shift in the nature or response to these calls over the years.



# The Columbus Division of Police defines Use of Force as:

"The exertion of energy or the actions of personnel in the performance of their duties used to direct or control another's movements or actions. A use of force may be implemented to control resistive or aggressive behavior toward the involved personnel, other personnel, third parties, or property."

Examining the different aspects of "Level 1" through "Level 8" uses of force by Division Personnel involves a comprehensive analysis of the escalation and application of force within law enforcement operations. Each level represents a graduated response to resistance or aggression encountered by Officers, starting from minimal physical force to potentially lethal measures. Understanding these levels is critical for assessing the appropriateness of responses to various situations, ensuring accountability, and aligning with best practices and policies for the use of force.



# LEVELS OF POLICE CONTROL



## LEVEL 0

Officer presence, verbal and non-verbal commands, searching, handcuffing, displaying or sparking a Taser for compliance, displaying a firearm, using flash-bangs and multiple baton rounds as diversions, and the use of the Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) warning tone.



## LEVEL 1

Includes empty hand control, pressure points, grounding techniques, joint manipulations, and pushes with objects such as bicycles, riot shields, and batons.



## LEVEL 2

Involves the use of chemical spray for control and compliance.



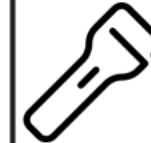
## LEVEL 3

Incorporates the use of electronic devices like the Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) or air launcher for control purposes.



## LEVEL 4

Hard Empty Hand Control. Involves strikes, punches, or kicks to control situations with minimal force.



## LEVEL 5

Impact Weapon Use. Involves the use of batons or flashlights to manage escalating situations.



## LEVEL 6

Police K-9 Bite. Involves the deployment of Police K-9 units for control purposes.



## LEVEL 7

Less Lethal Weapons. Involves the use of beanbag rounds or multiple baton rounds for control.



## Level 8

Deadly Force.



## LEVEL 1



# 5 Year Trend of "Level 1" Uses of Force

2023 .....1,124

2022 .....1,130

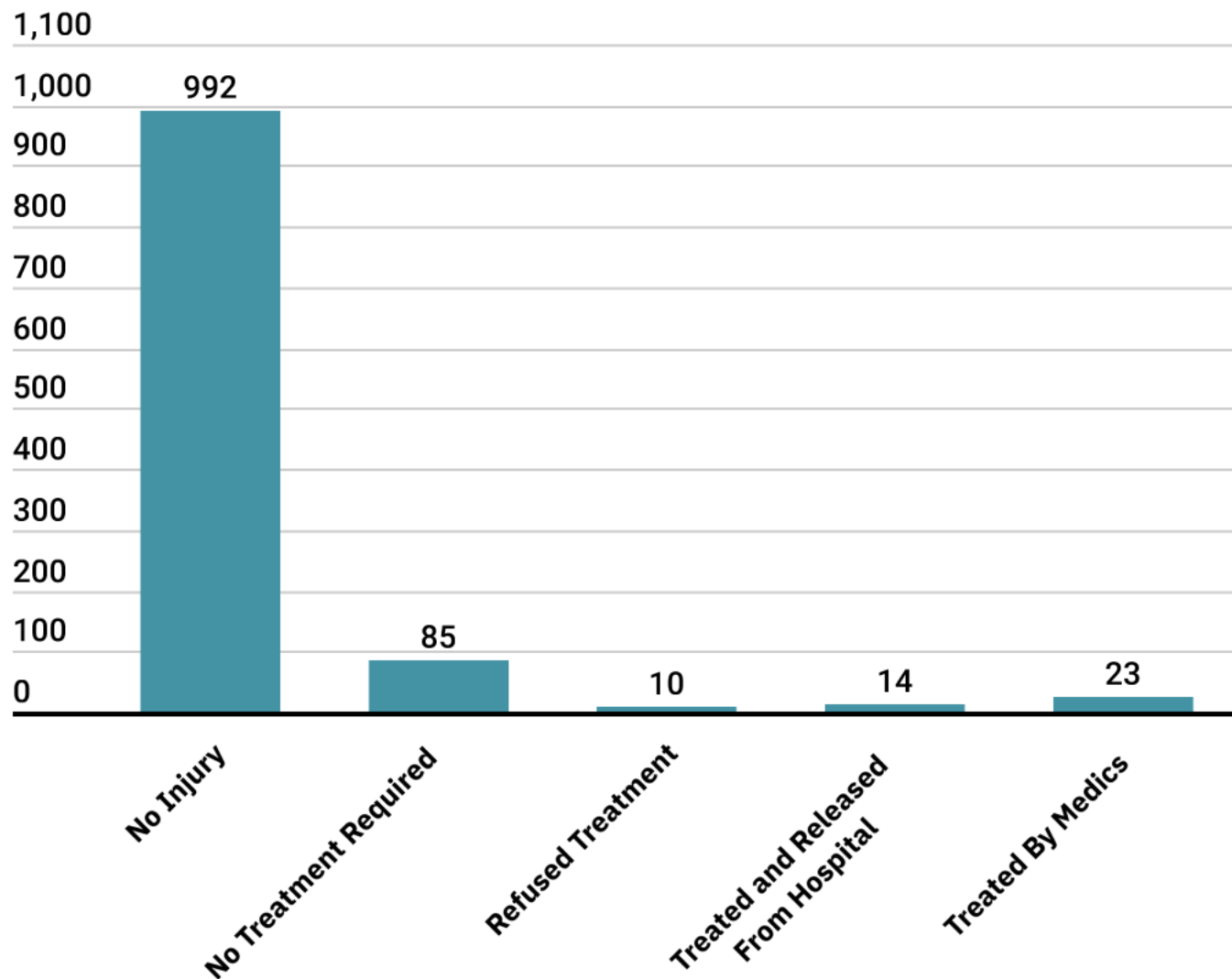
2021 .....1,131

2020 .....1,251

2019 .....1,689



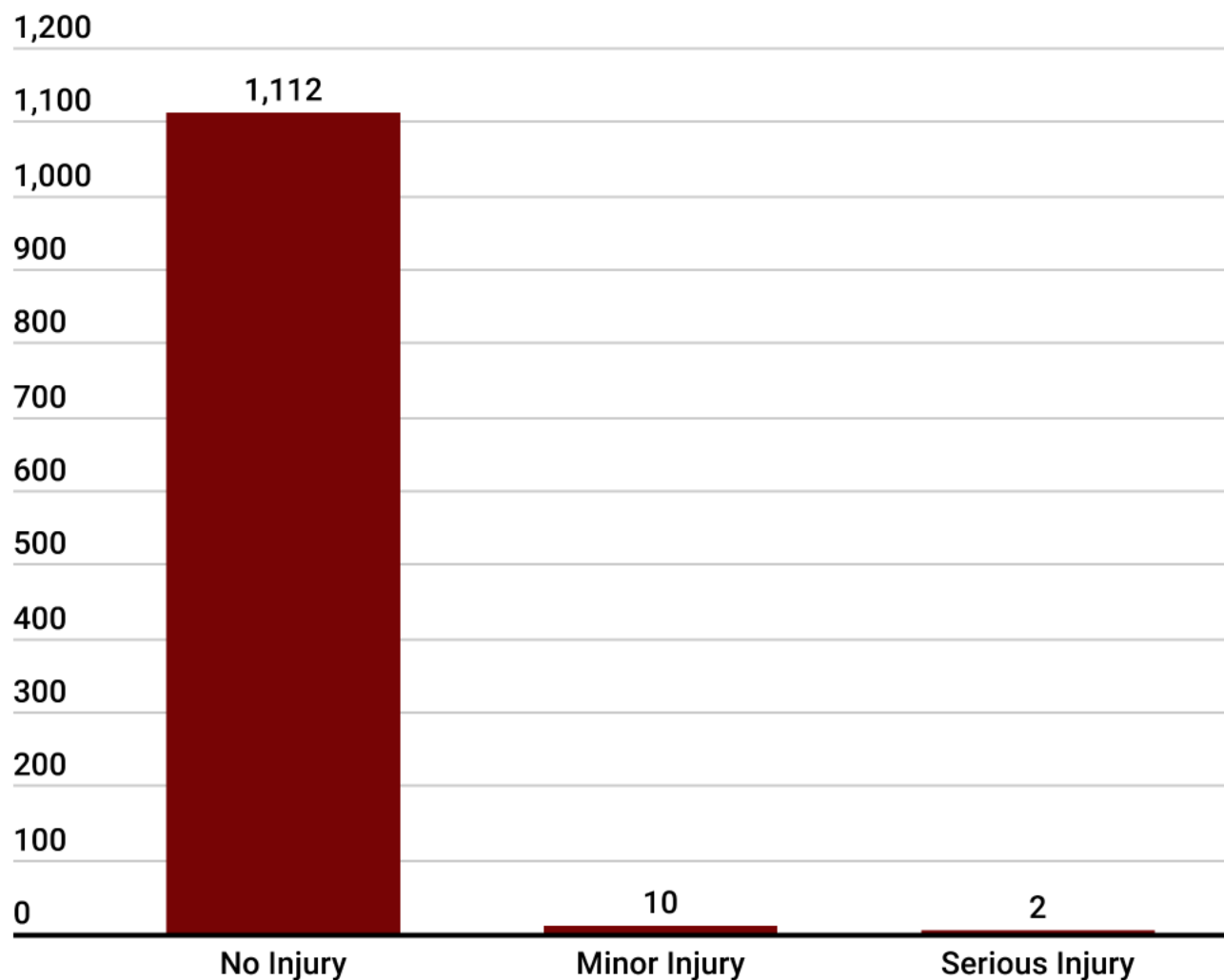
## LEVEL 1



In 2023, the Columbus Division of Police reported that **11.7%** of "Level 1" use of force incidents led to Officer injuries. Out of the Officers who reported injuries, **95** did not require medical treatment. Meanwhile, **14** Officers received treatment in a hospital and were subsequently released, and **23** Officers were treated by medics on the scene.



## LEVEL 1

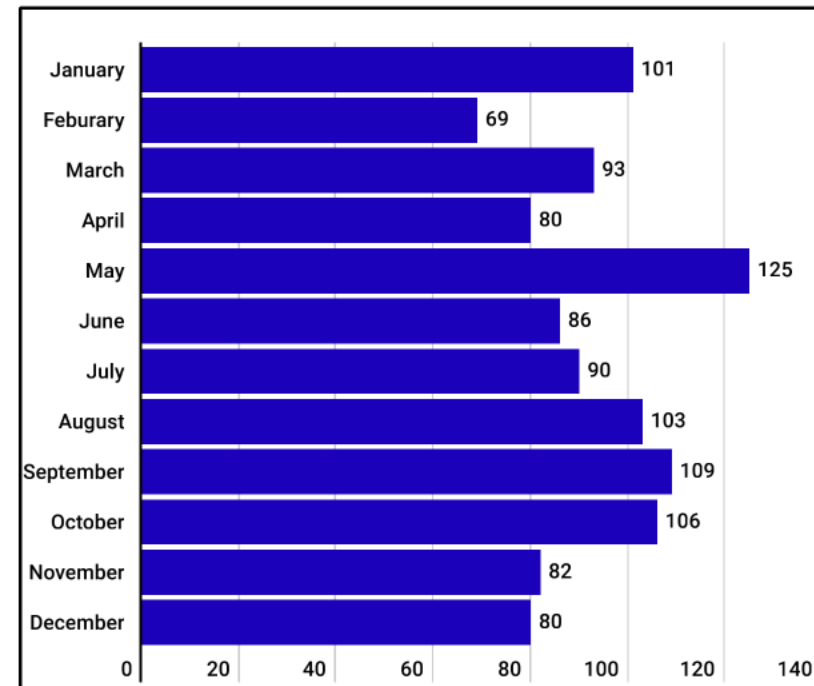


The Columbus Division of Police categorizes injuries into two types: **Minor** and **Serious**. A minor injury is defined as one that does not necessitate transportation to a medical facility, whereas a serious injury requires transport for medical treatment. In 2023, **98.94%** of "Level 1" use of force incidents reported by the Columbus Division of Police resulted in no injuries to the subject. Of the **12** reported subject injuries, **10** were classified as minor injuries and **2** as serious injuries. It is notable that in 2023 only **.0030%** of all calls for service resulted in Subject injury.

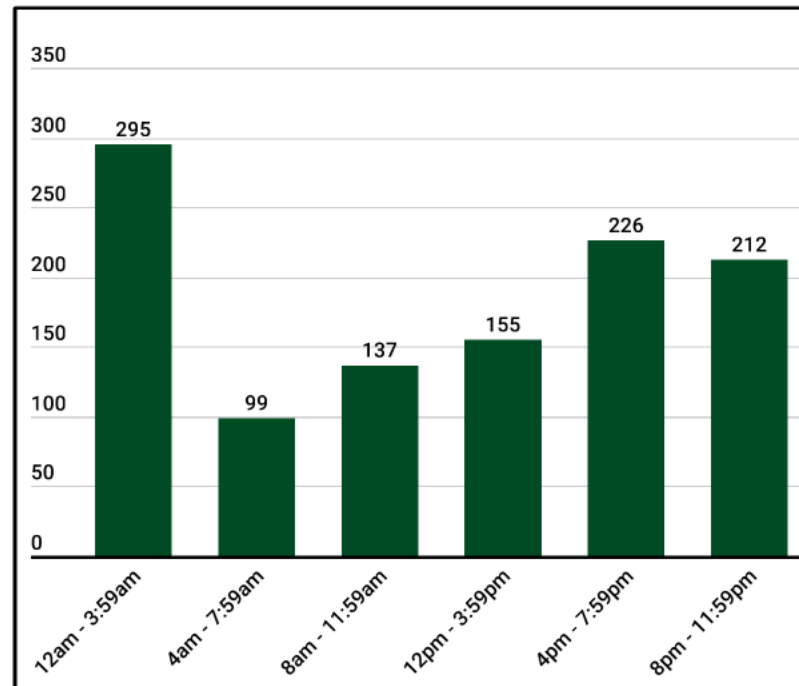


# LEVEL 1

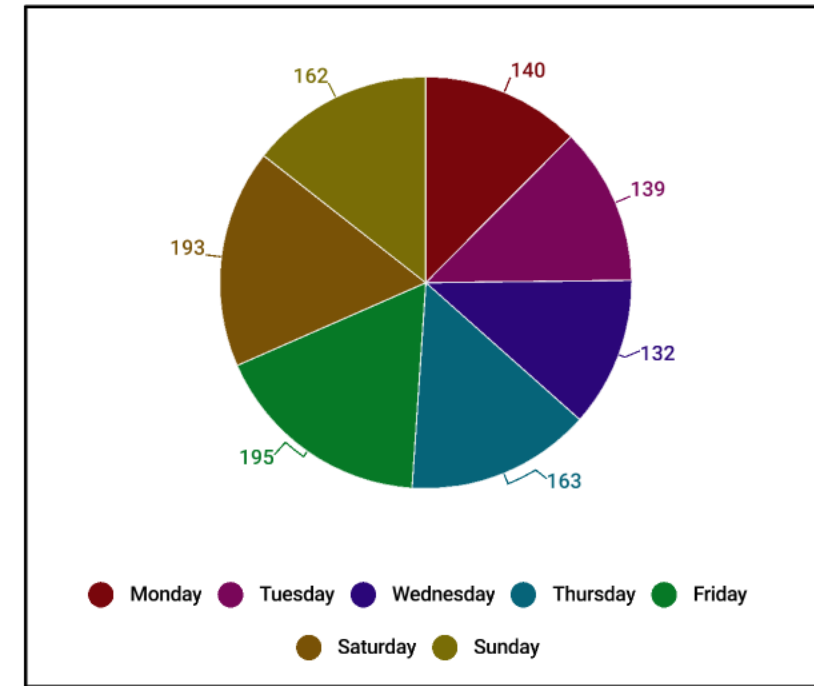
## Month



## Time of Day



## Day of Week

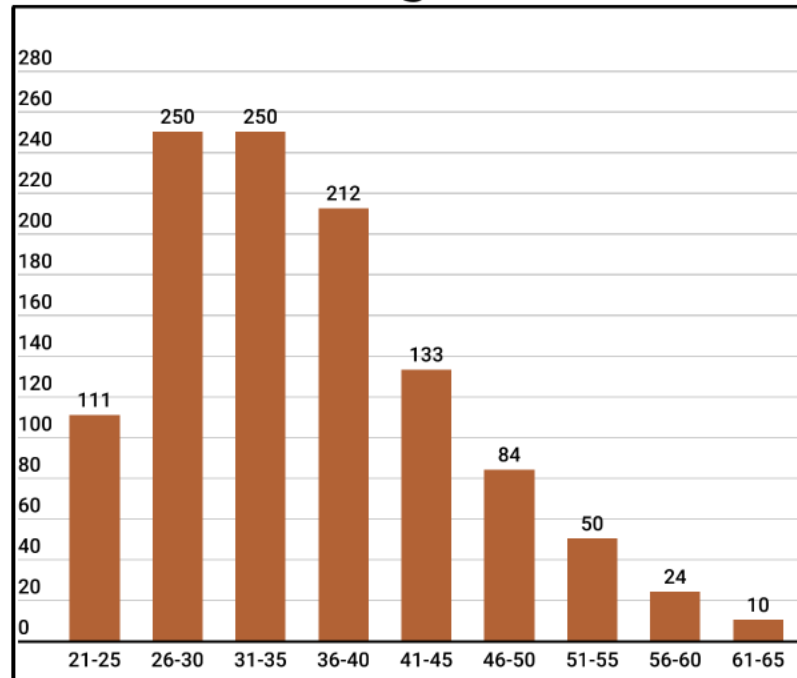




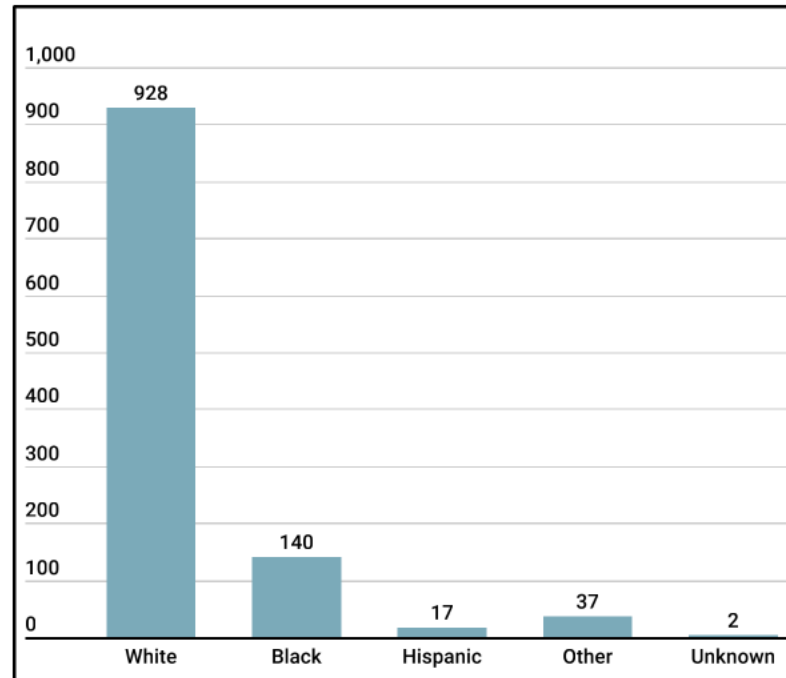
## LEVEL 1

# Demographics of Officers that used "Level 1" Force

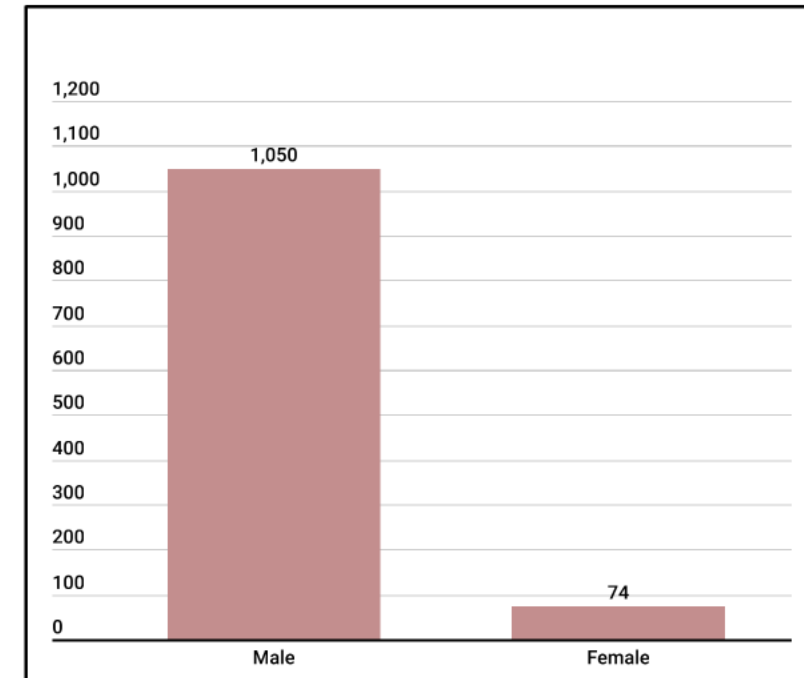
### Age



### Race



### Gender

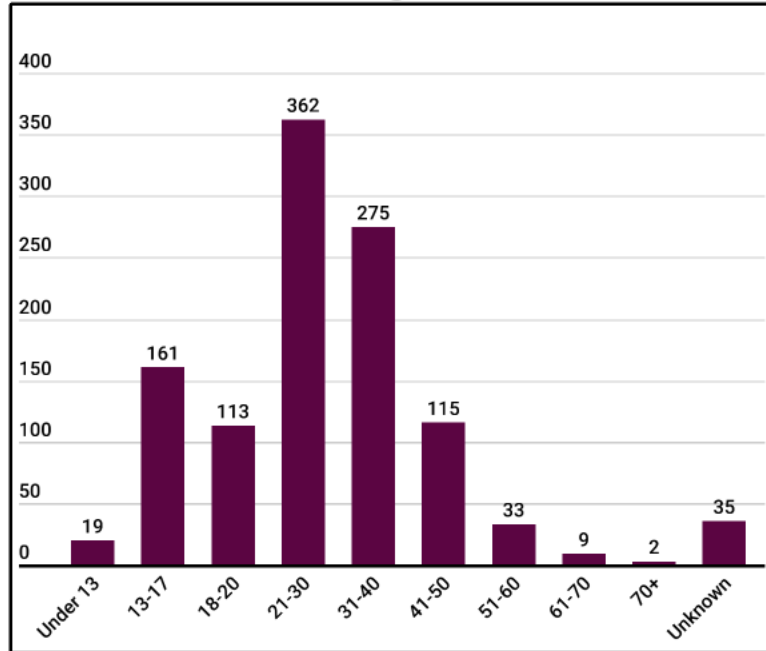




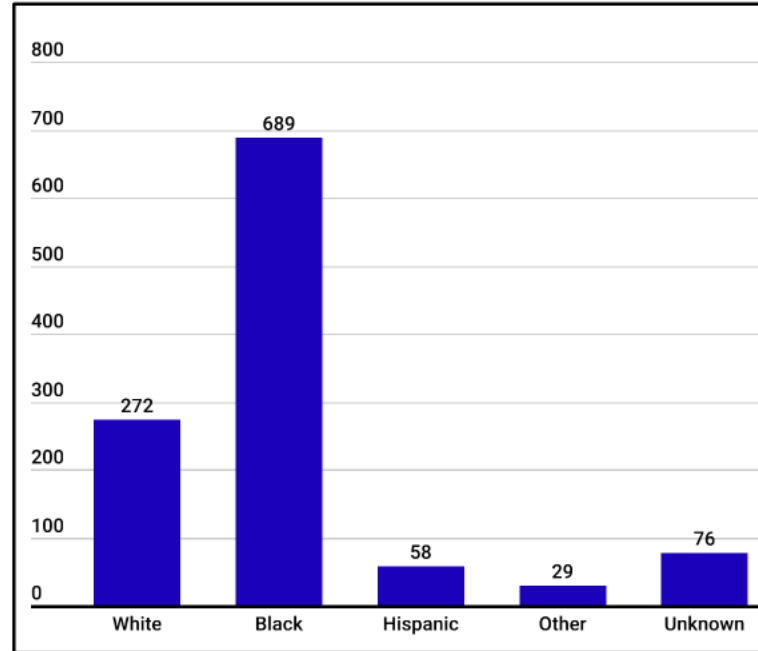
## LEVEL 1

# Demographics of Subjects that "Level 1" Force was used against

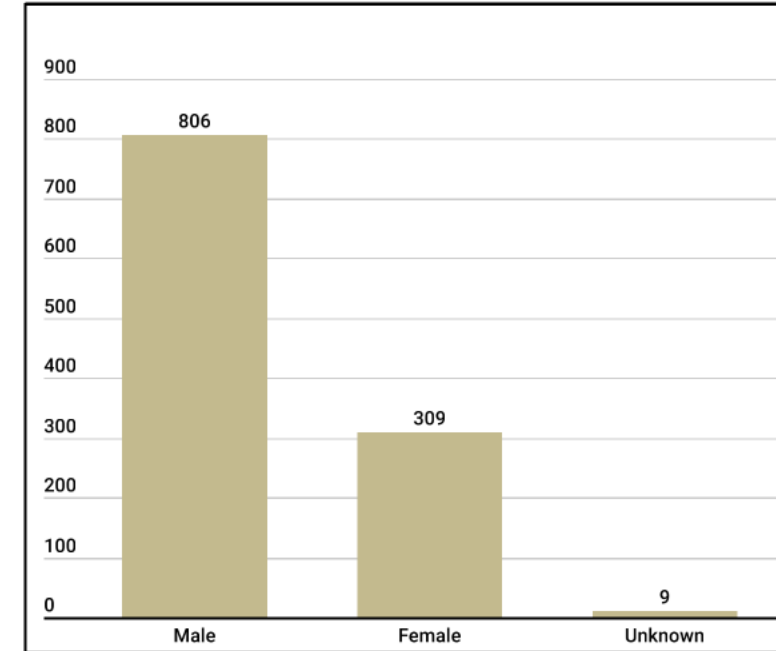
### Age



### Race



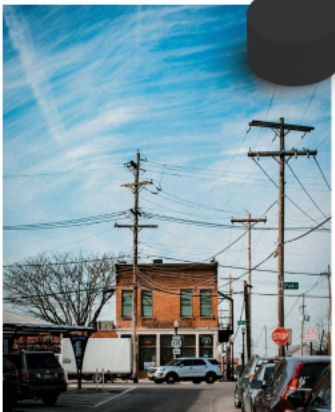
### Gender



# How the Columbus Division of Police define the two types of Resistance: **Passive** versus **Active**:

(A) **Passive** resistance occurs when the subject simply attempts not to be moved. The subject is not fleeing and is not trying to create distance between the subject and Officer.

(B) **Active** resistance occurs when the subject attempts to avoid physical control by the Officer and to create distance between the subject and the Officer. It ranges from slight evasive movement of appendages, through flailing of appendages, and then to a full confrontation.



**The aggressive or resistive subject actions encountered are the levels of resistance to which the Officer must react. The following are the different subject factors and their definitions that Officers may encounter.**

- (A) Verbal or Physical Danger Cues (**Passive**): These include cues indicating a subject's attitude, appearance, and physical readiness.
- (B) Not Responding to Commands (**Passive**): This involves verbal responses indicating non-compliance, unwillingness to obey commands, or threats.
- (C) Refusing to Move/Dead Weight (**Passive**): This includes actions by a subject that hinder or prevent an Officer's attempt to control by refusing to move.
- (D) Pulling Away from Officer/; Running from Officer (**Active**): These include physical actions that attempt to prevent an Officer's control but do not attempt to harm the Officer.

(E) Pushing Officer; Wrestling with Officer; Striking or Kicking Officer; Assaulting Third Party **(Active)**: These involve physical actions of assault against others which require a reasonable response by the Officer or assaults on a third party that are designed to prevent the Officer from exercising control.

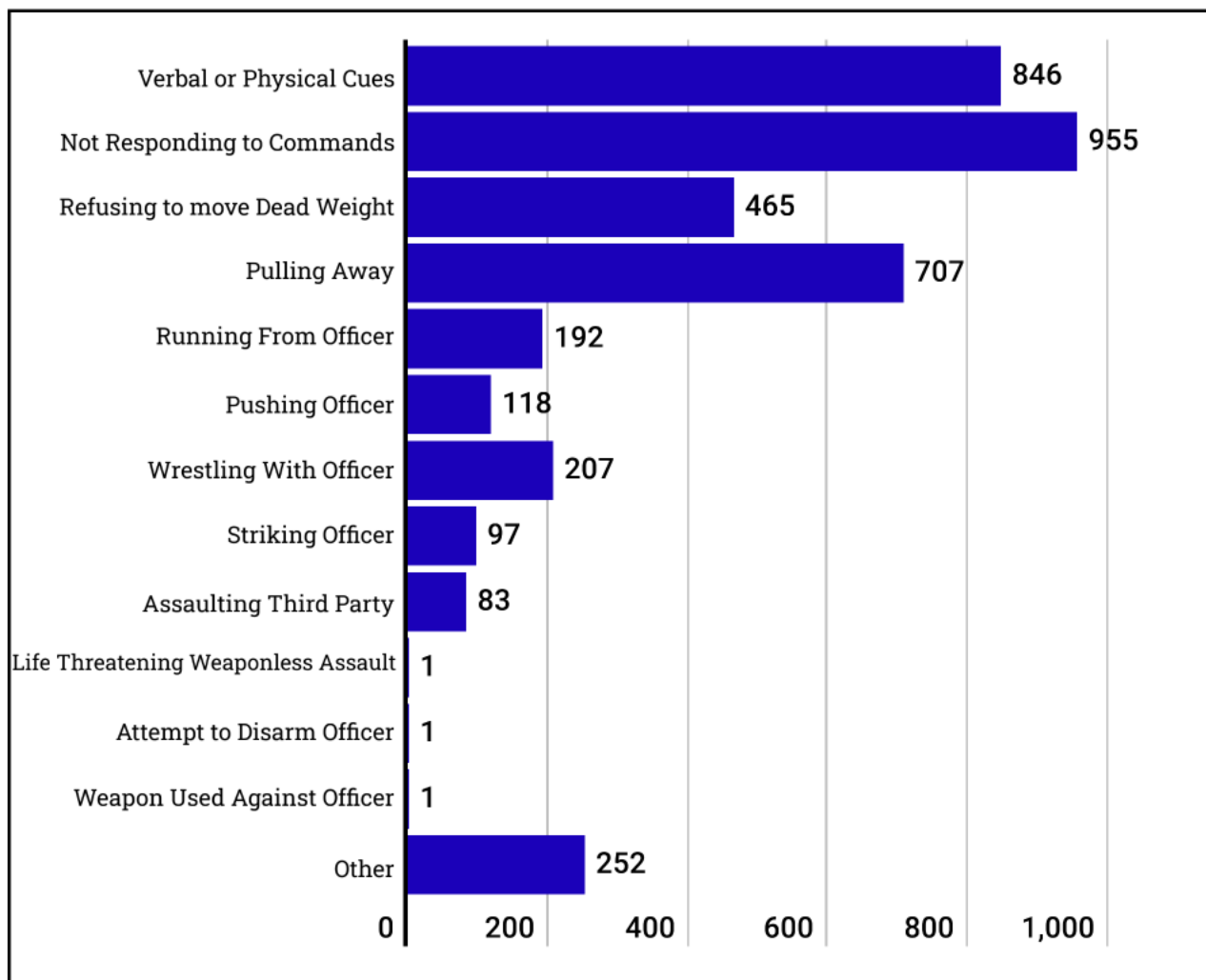
(F) Life-Threatening Weaponless Assault **(Active)**: This involves weaponless actions likely to result in serious physical injury or death.

(G) Attempt to Disarm Officer **(Active)**: This involves attempts to disarm an Officer, potentially resulting in serious physical injury or death to the Officer or third parties. The Officer must use reasonable force to protect his or her weapon and other Police equipment that may be used as a weapon.

(H) Weapon Used Against Officer **(Active)**: This involves weapon(s) and actions that are likely to result in serious physical injury or death.



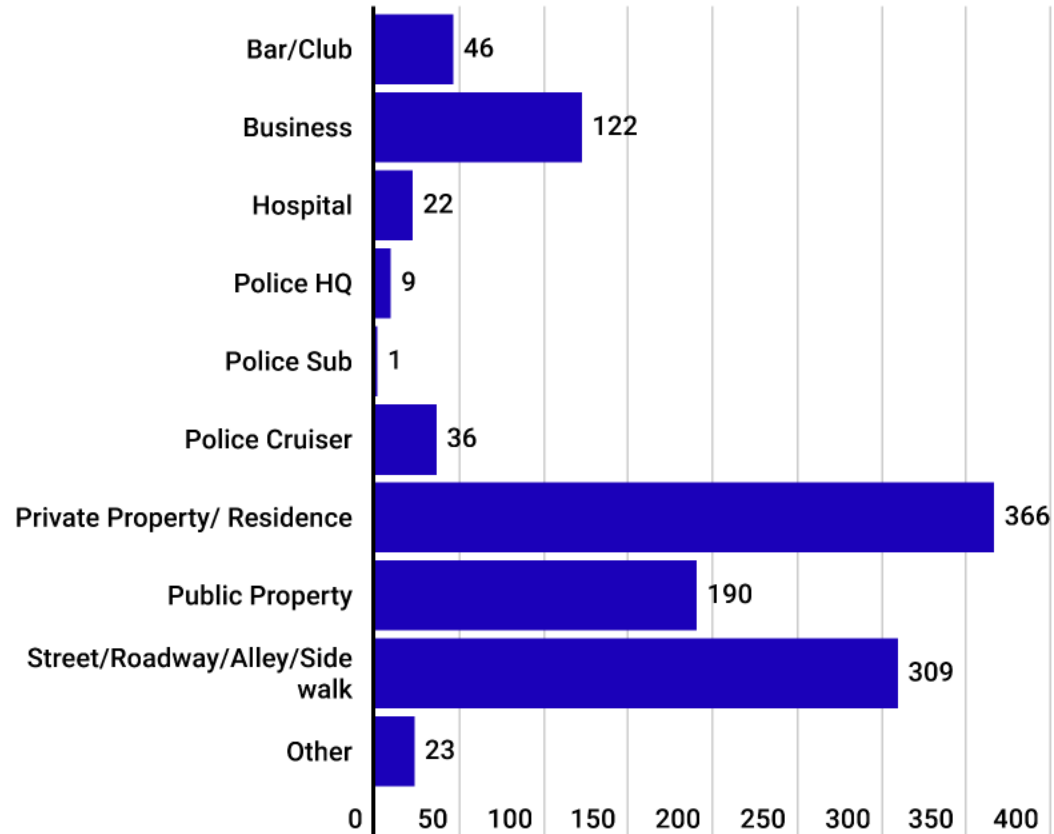
## LEVEL 1



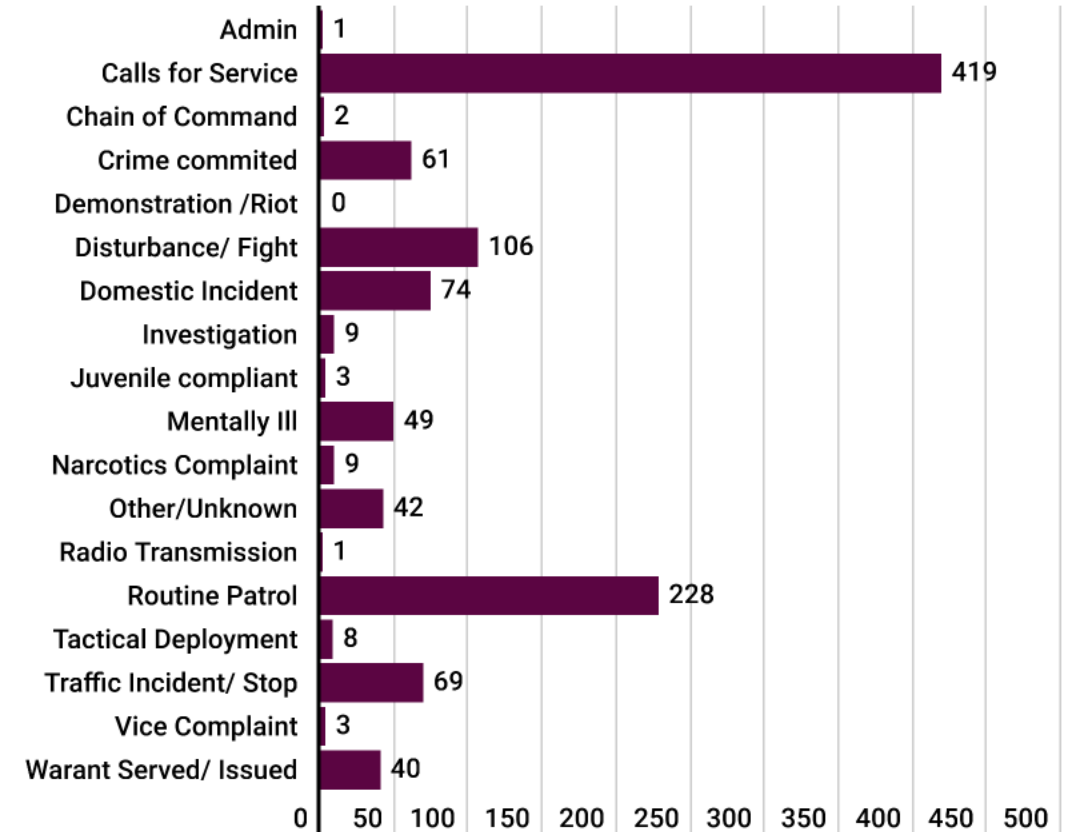
An analysis of "Level 1" use of force incidents by Officers indicates a universal presence of at least 1 form of **Aggressive/Resistive Subject Actions**. This necessitates that Officers rapidly assess evolving situations and respond appropriately to the actions of subjects. Furthermore, this capability plays a pivotal role in minimizing the application of force, aligning with the principle of utilizing the least amount of force necessary to effectively manage the situation.



## LEVEL 1



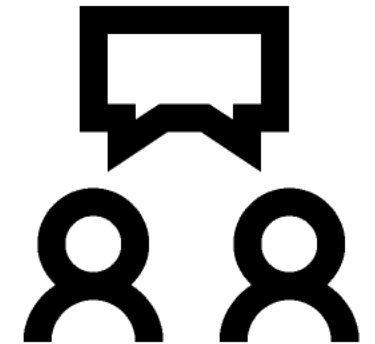
Location Type



Reason for Contact

Police Officers are trained to prioritize de-escalation techniques to resolve conflicts safely and effectively without resorting to force. This involves using calm and empathetic verbal communication, and maintaining non-threatening body language. The goal is to minimize the need for force and reduce the risk of harm to all involved parties.

Beginning in 2018, the Columbus Police Department has mandated that all newly appointed Officers undergo the Critical Incident Training (CIT) Core Training Course subsequent to the successful culmination of their field training phase. This initiative aims to equip new Officers with essential skills for managing individuals experiencing mental health crises, alongside strategies for de-escalation. Since the implementation of this program, there has been a notable reduction of **36.73%** in "Tracked" uses of force (2018-2023)

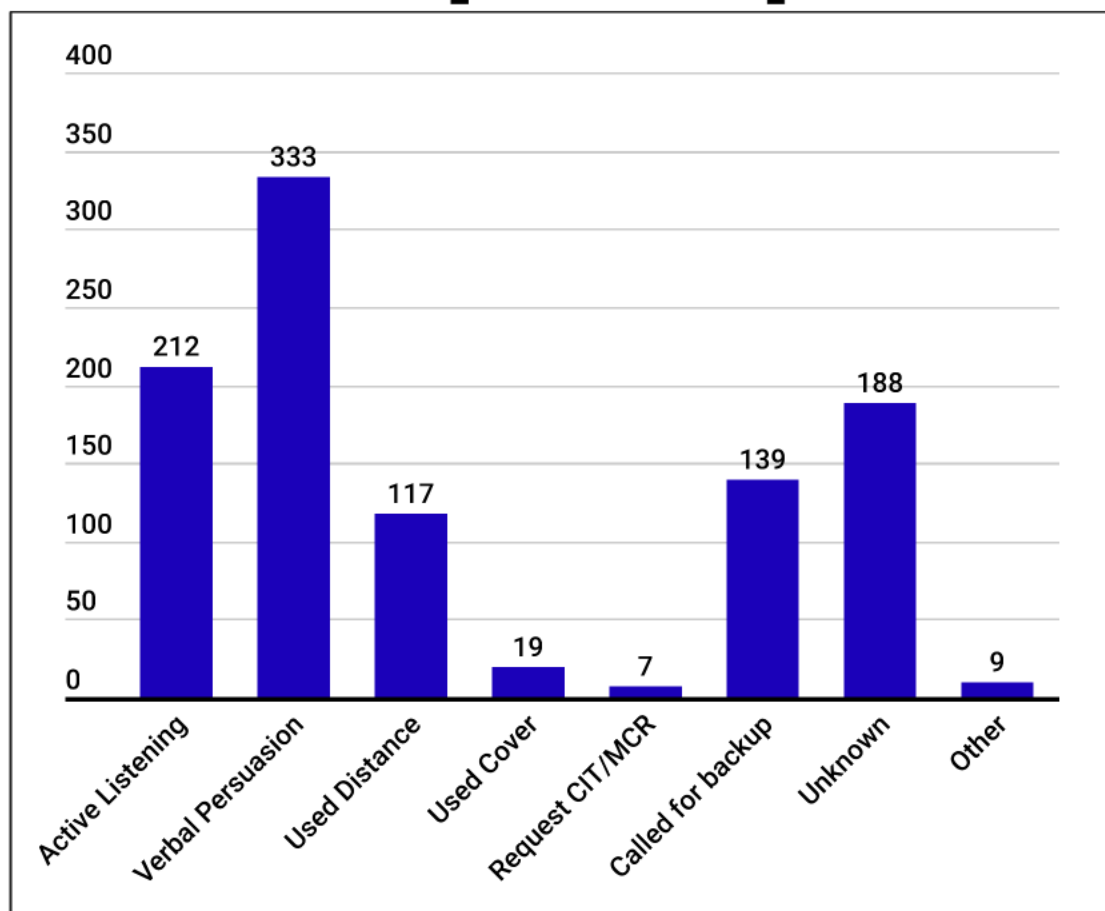


In June of 2023 The Columbus Division of Police updated the division form used to track uses of force to include Officer De-escalation attempts and techniques. Unfortunately data prior to June of 2023 cannot be tracked.



## LEVEL 1

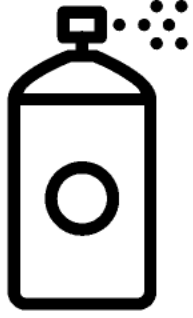
### De-Escalation Techniques Attempted



In addition to documenting the utilization of de-escalation techniques, Officers are required to record several critical factors during an incident. These include the availability of time to employ de-escalation strategies, the presence of additional Officers at the scene, and a comprehensive assessment of the situation at hand.

Analysis reveals that in **47.3%** of incidents, Officers identified a lack of sufficient time as a barrier to attempting de-escalation techniques. Furthermore, in **68.8%** of cases, it was noted that other Officers were present during the incident, potentially influencing the dynamics of the situation.

Significantly, in only **0.87%** of incidents, Officers reported that the situation was unable to be assessed prior to the application of a "Level 1" use of force, indicating a high rate of situational evaluation before escalating to force.



## LEVEL 2

# 5 Year Trend of "Level 2" Uses of Force



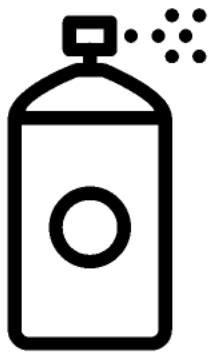
2023 .....106

2022 .....74

2021 .....70

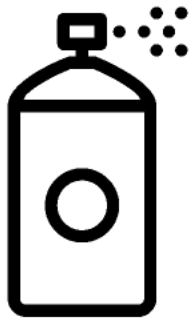
2020 .....133

2019 .....166



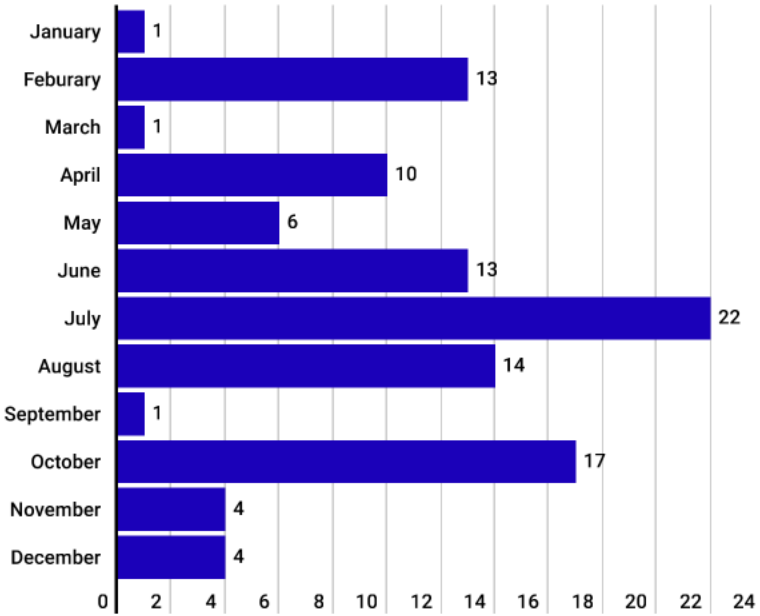
## LEVEL 2

In 2023, the Columbus Division of Police documented a total of **106** Officers using "Level 2" force, in **57** total incidents. These incidents constituted **7.47%** of all force applications and made up **36.05%** of all "Tracked" uses of force during the year. Among these "Level 2" incidents, it was reported that **93** Officers did not sustain injuries. Additionally, **5** Officers received on-site medical treatment, **1** Officer was treated at a hospital and subsequently released, and **7** Officers reported injuries that did not necessitate medical treatment.

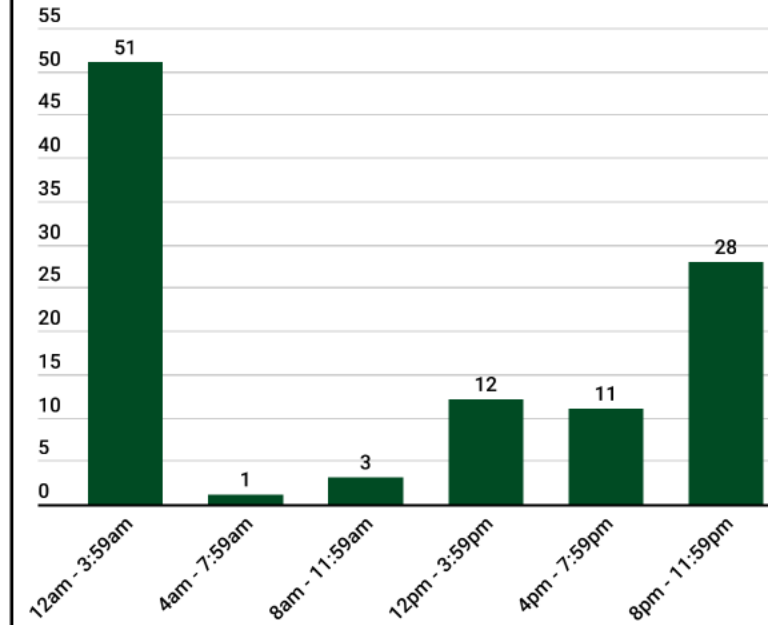


# LEVEL 2

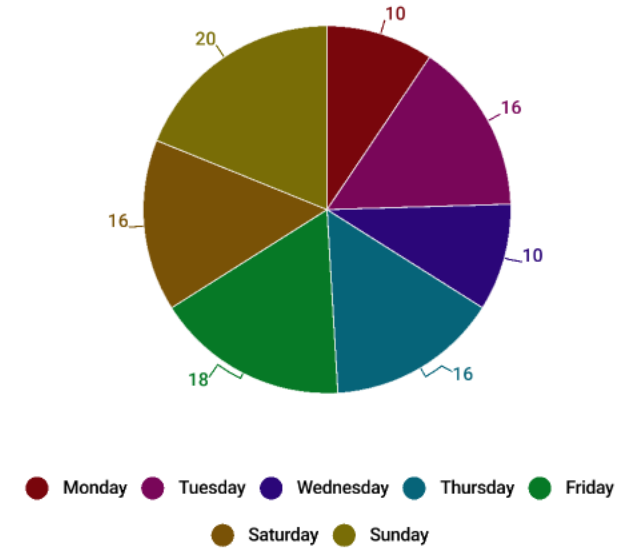
## Month

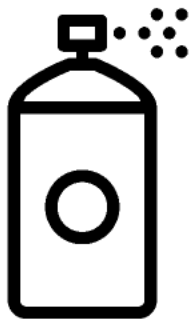


## Time of Day



## Day of Week

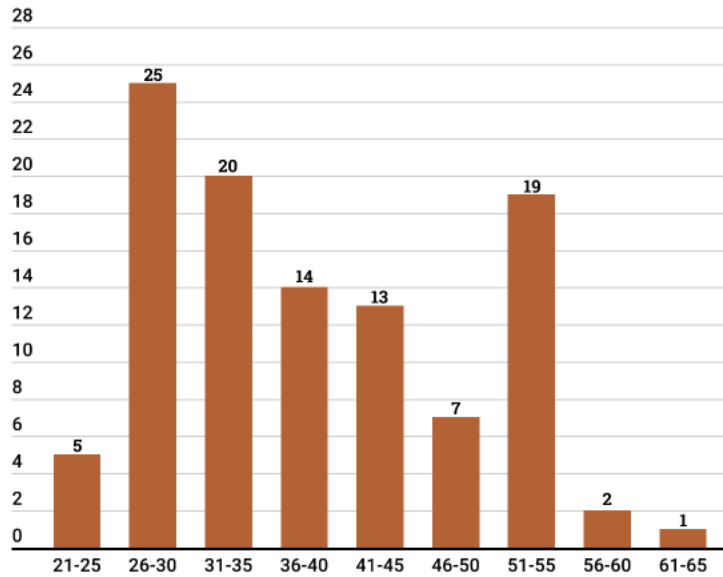




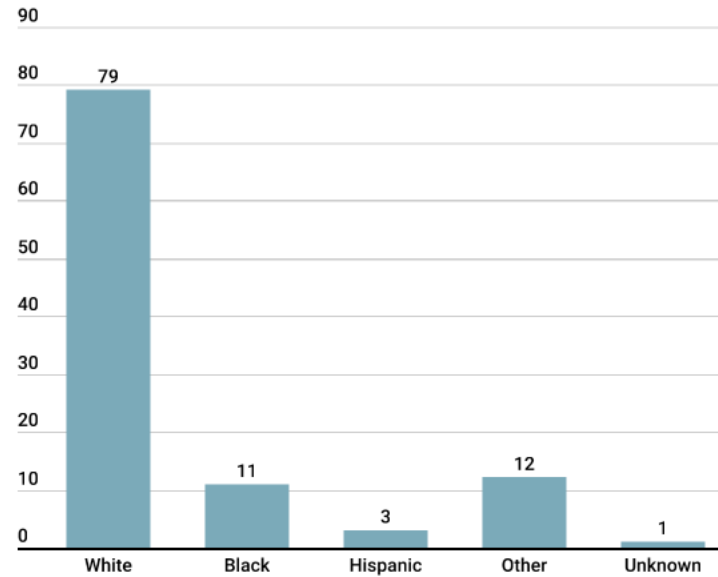
## LEVEL 2

# Demographics of Officers that used "Level 2" Force

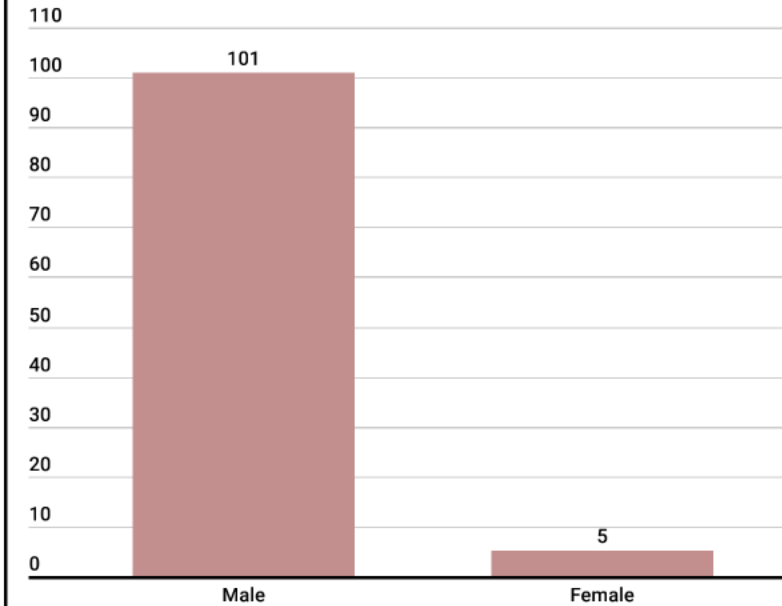
### Age

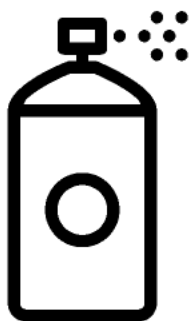


### Race



### Gender

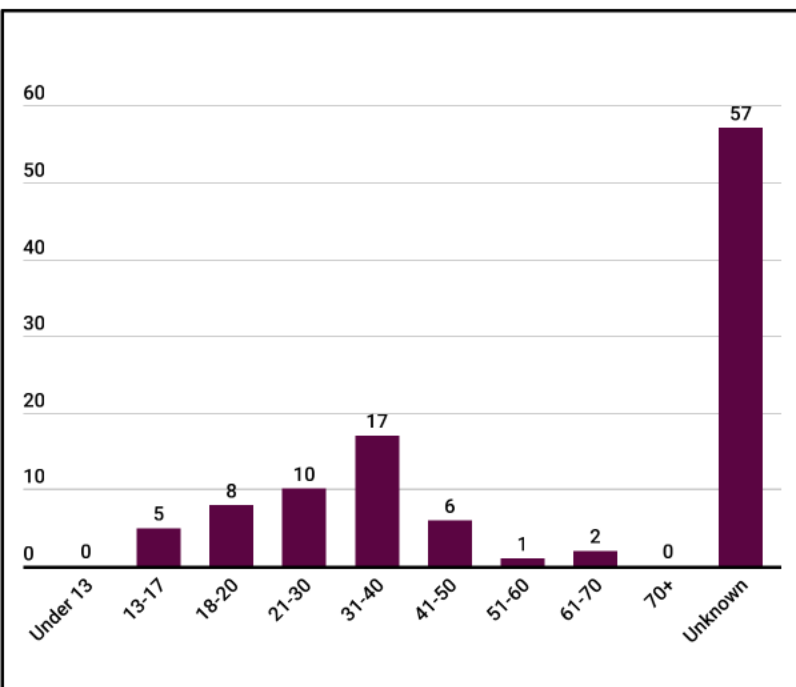




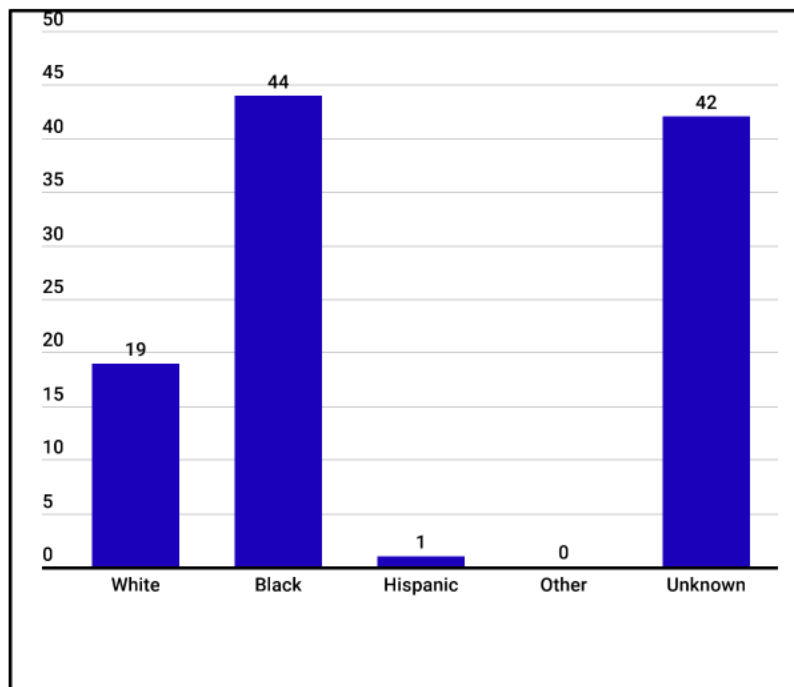
## LEVEL 2

# Demographics of Subjects that "Level 2" Force was used against

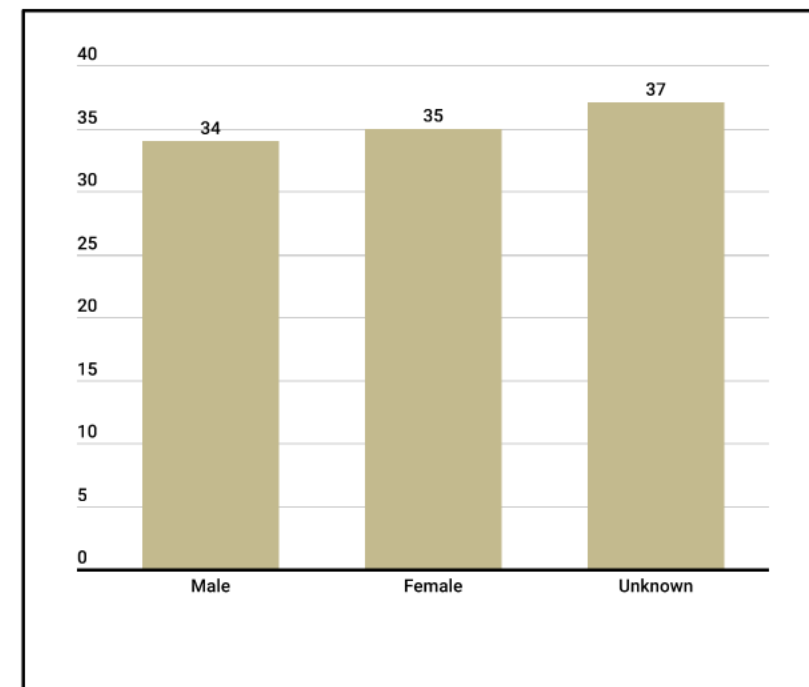
### Age

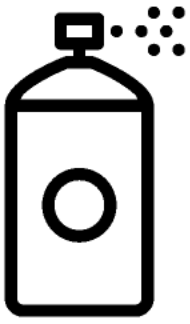


### Race

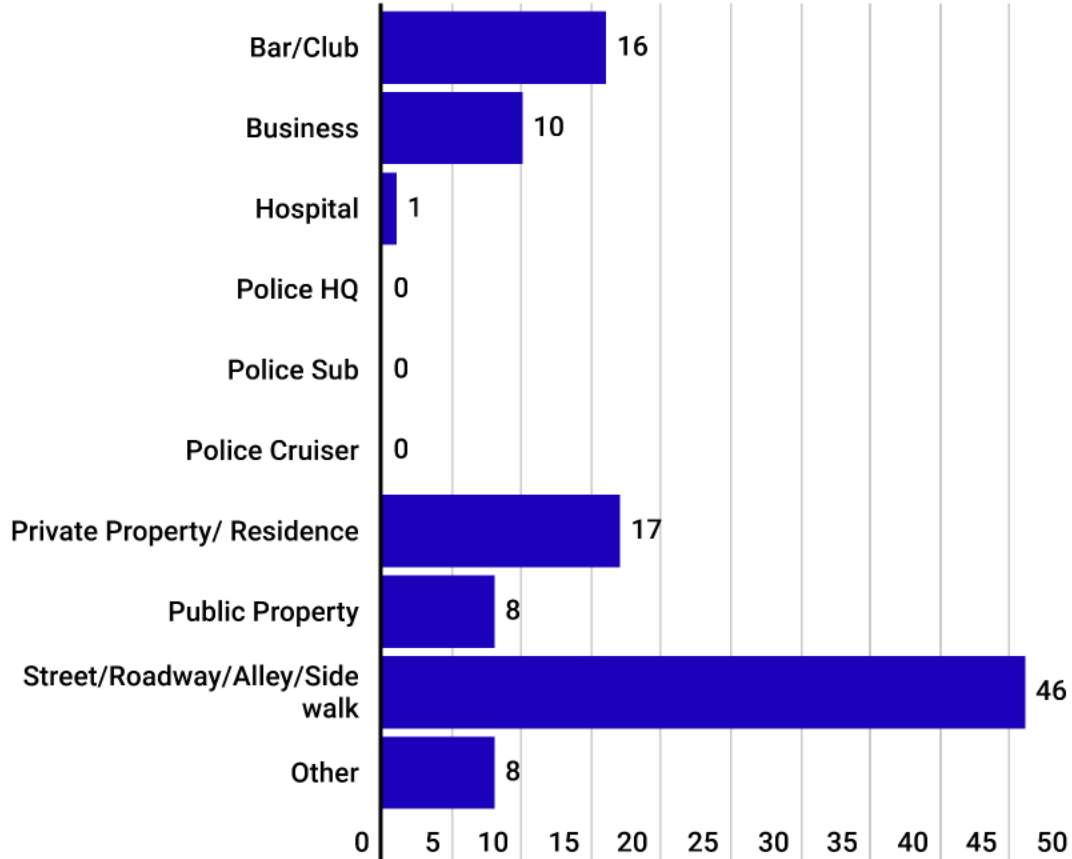


### Gender

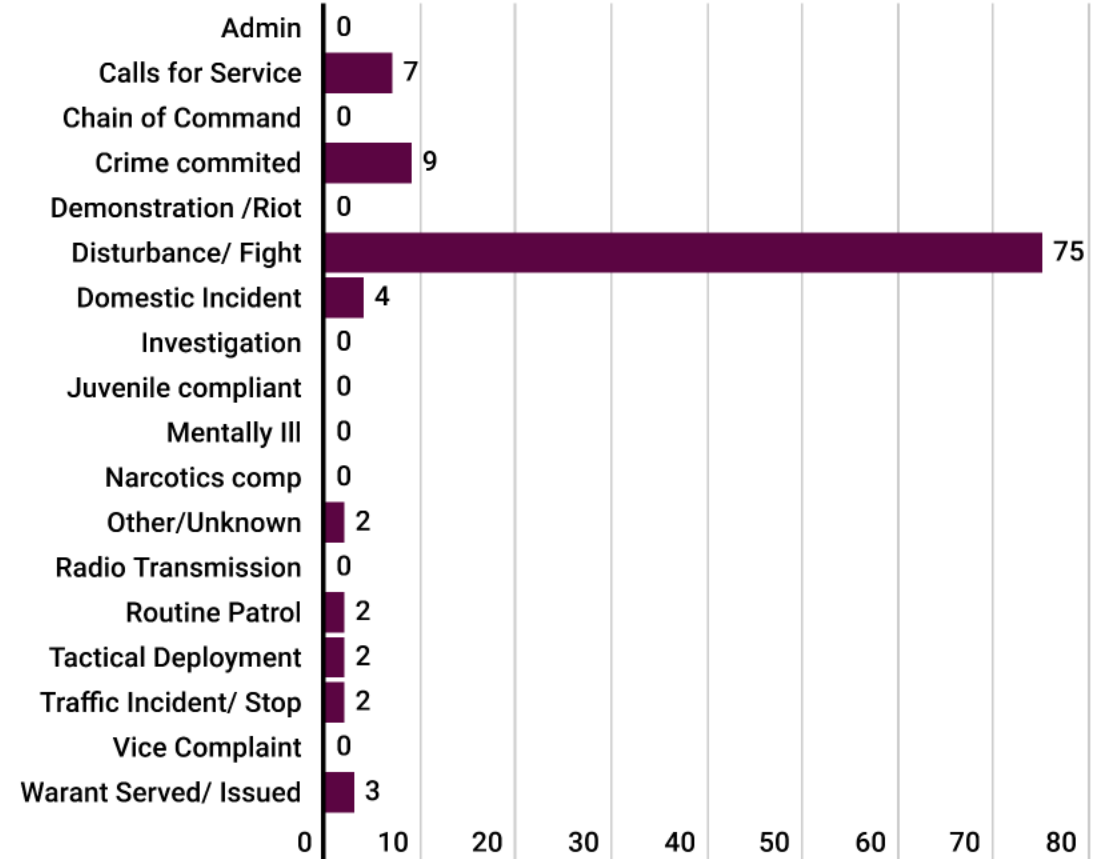




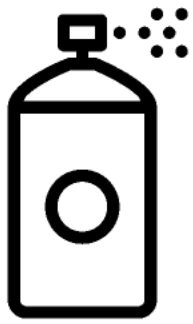
## LEVEL 2



**Location Type**

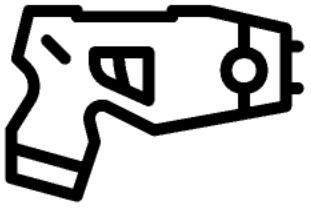


**Reason For Contact**



## LEVEL 2

In a detailed analysis of use of force incidents, it has been found that a significant majority, amounting to **70.75%**, of all "Level 2" uses of force by Officers were deployed in response to calls related to disturbances or fights. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that **43.39%** of these "Level 2" incidents occurred in outdoor environments, specifically on streets or sidewalks, highlighting the context in which such force is most often deemed necessary with the corresponding calls for service.



## LEVEL 3



## 5 Year Trend of "Level 3" Uses of Force

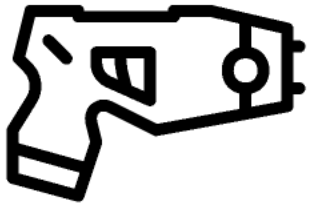
2023 .....151

2022 .....170

2021 .....127

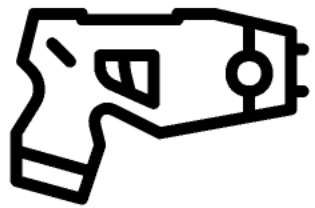
2020 .....145

2019 .....176



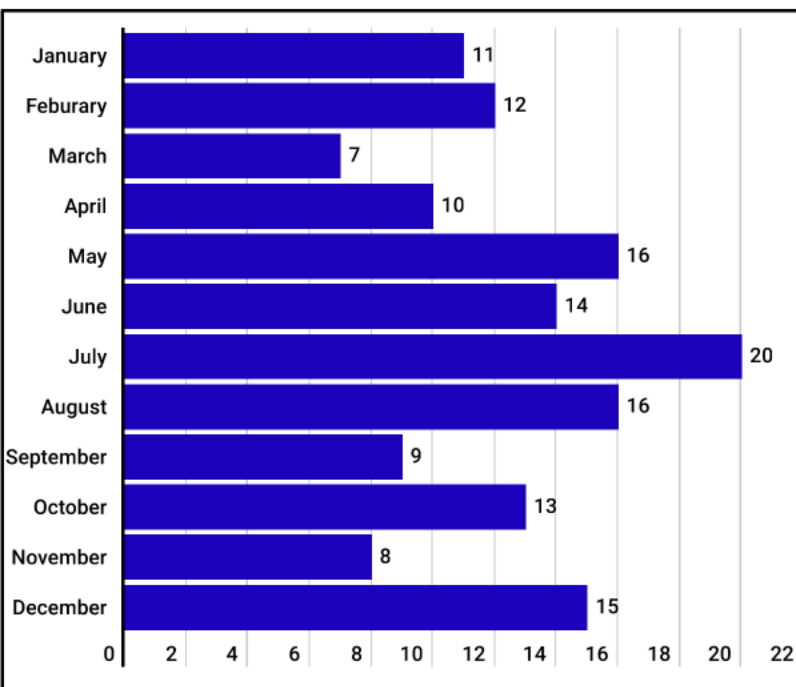
## LEVEL 3

In 2023, there were **151** documented uses of Taser deployment. Among these, **139** were individual incidents, with **12** incidents involving multiple division personnel deploying Tasers. Regarding injuries from "Level 3" uses of force, the data reveals **1** Officer received treatment from a medic, **3** were treated at a hospital, and **8** Officers did not require any medical attention. Notably, **92.05%** of all "Level 3" uses of force incidents did not result in any injury to Officers, underscoring the effectiveness of safety protocols in minimizing harm.

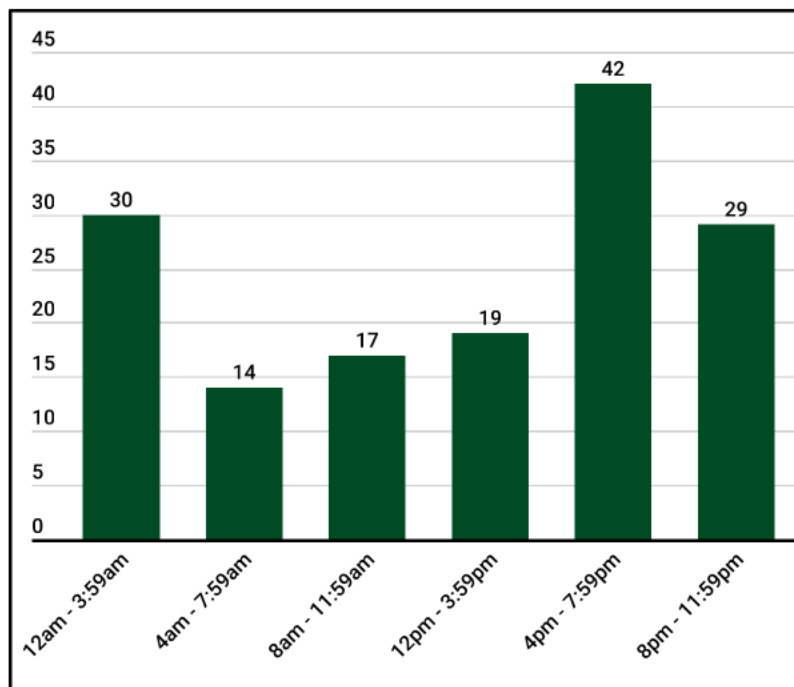


# LEVEL 3

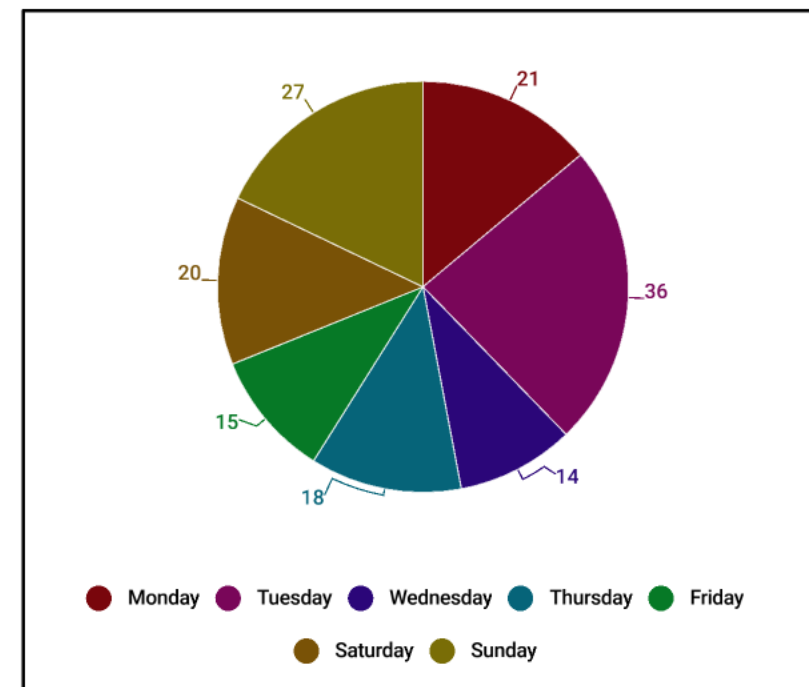
## Month



## Time of Day



## Day of Week

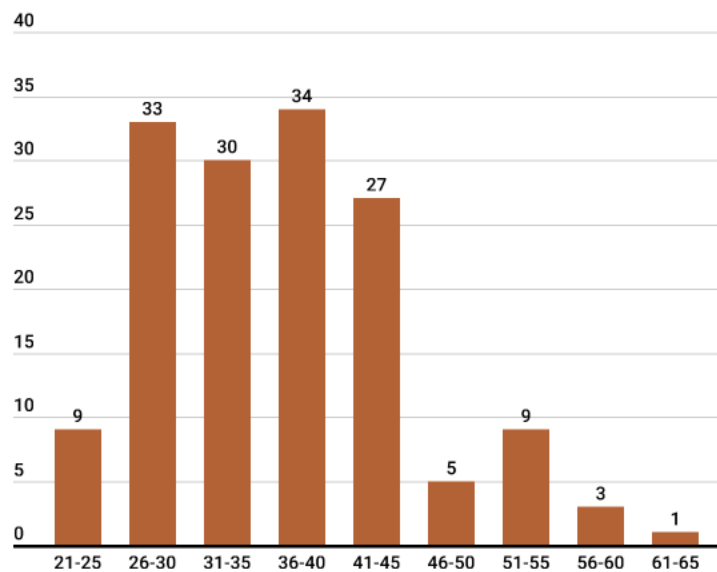




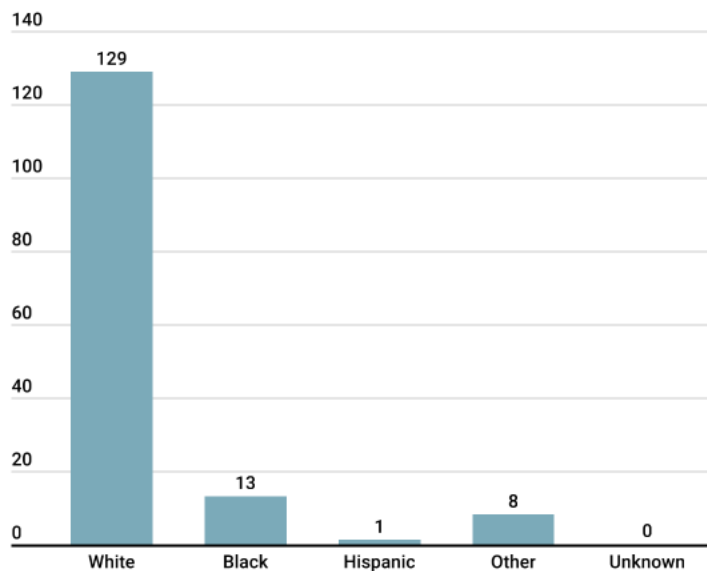
## LEVEL 3

# Demographics of Officers Using "Level 3" force

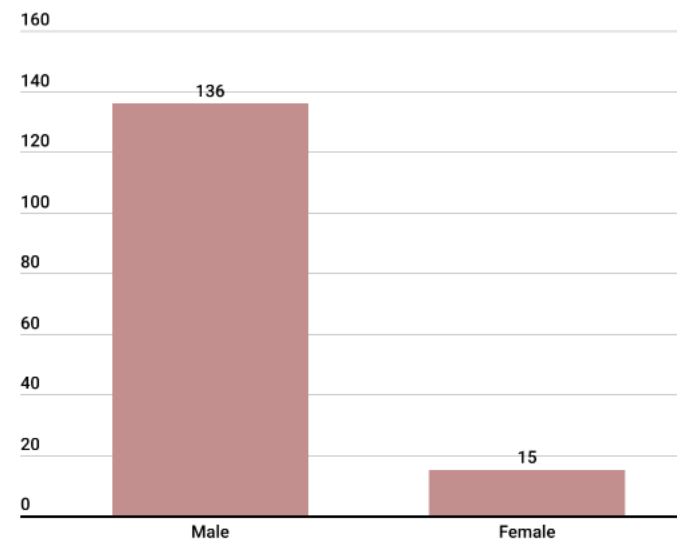
### Age

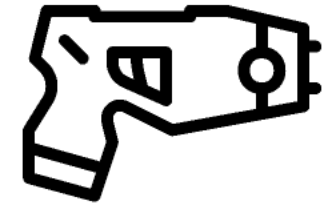


### Race



### Gender

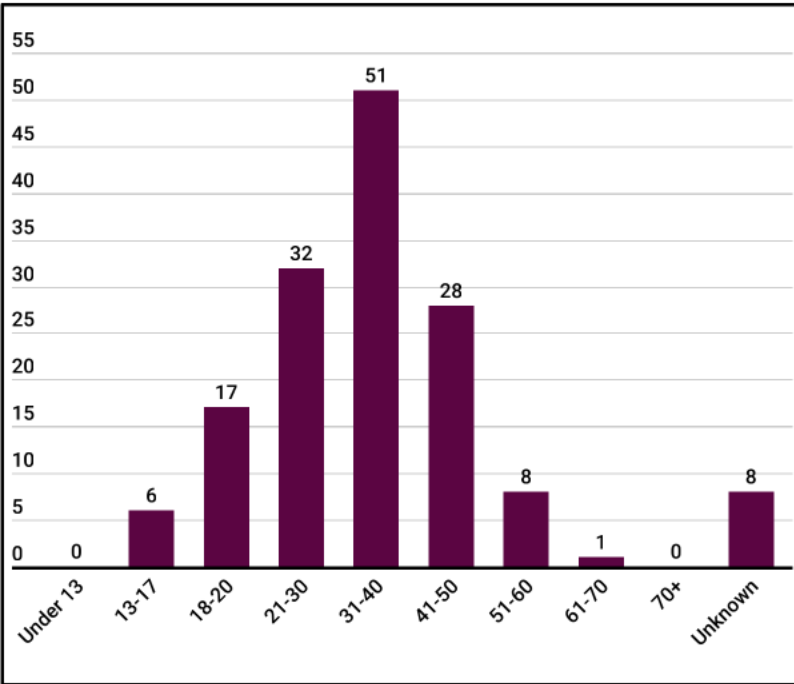




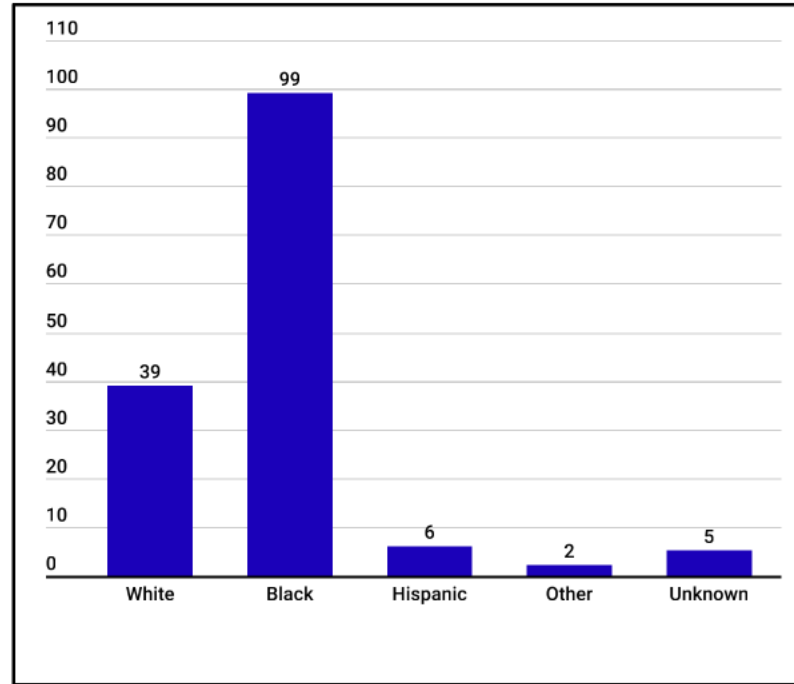
## LEVEL 3

# Demographics of Subjects "Level 3" force was used against

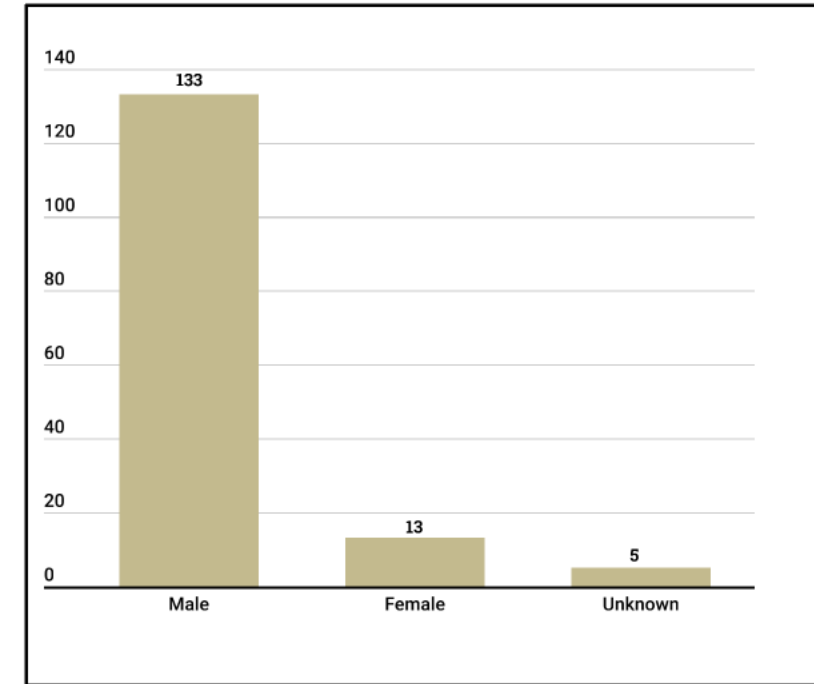
### Age

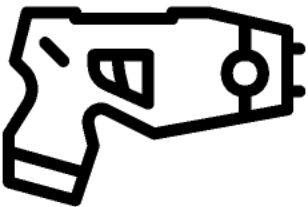


### Race

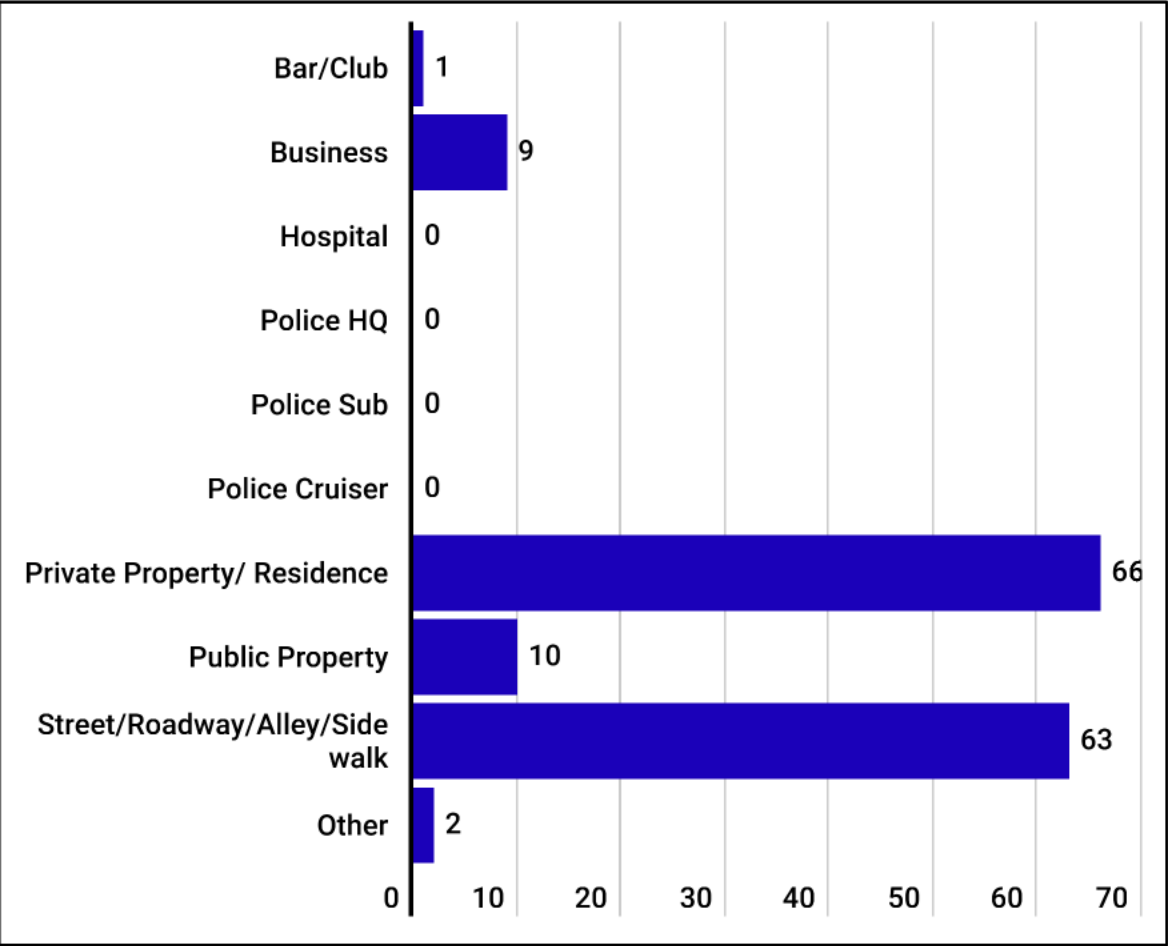


### Gender

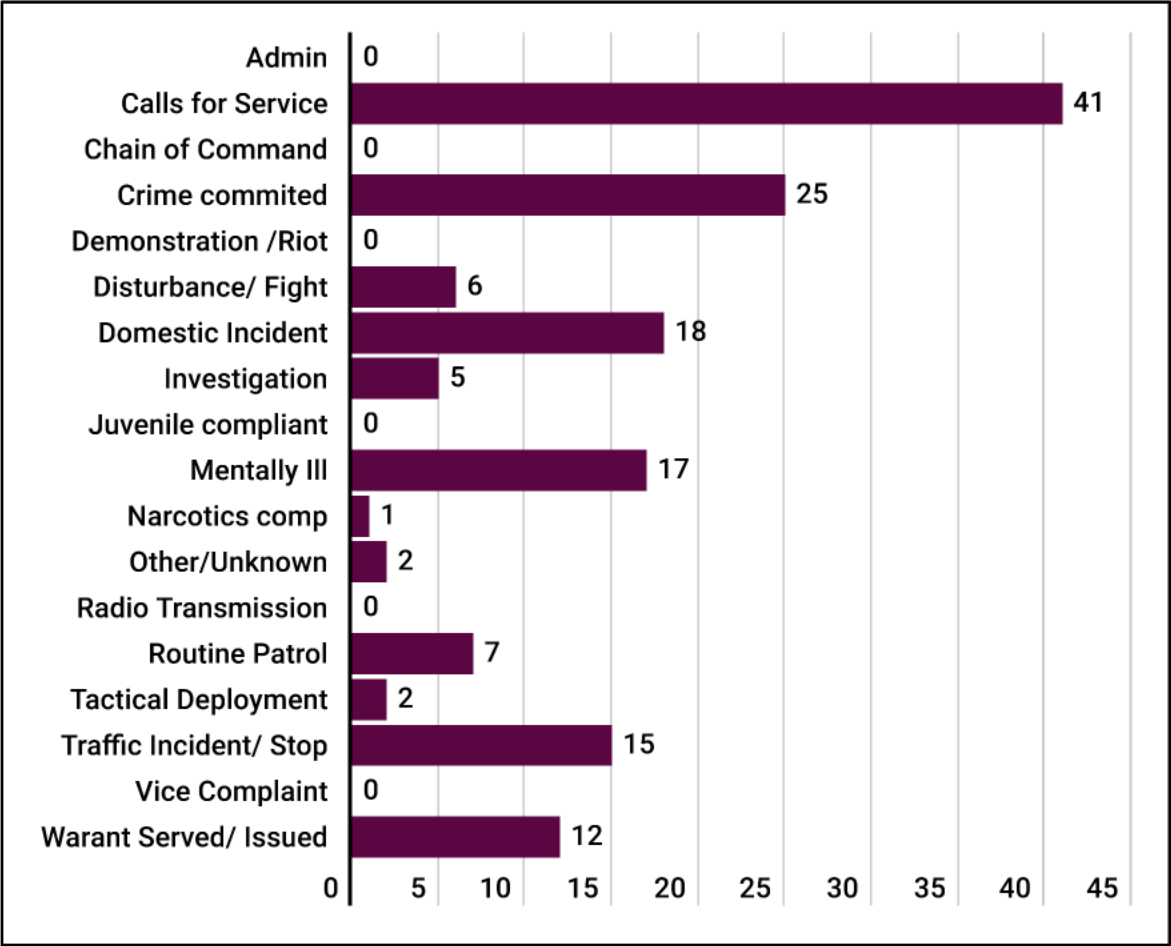




# LEVEL 3



Location Type



Reason For Contact



## LEVEL 4

# 5 Year Trend of "Level 4" Uses of Force



2023 .....97

2022 .....64

2021 .....43

2020 .....78

2019 .....109



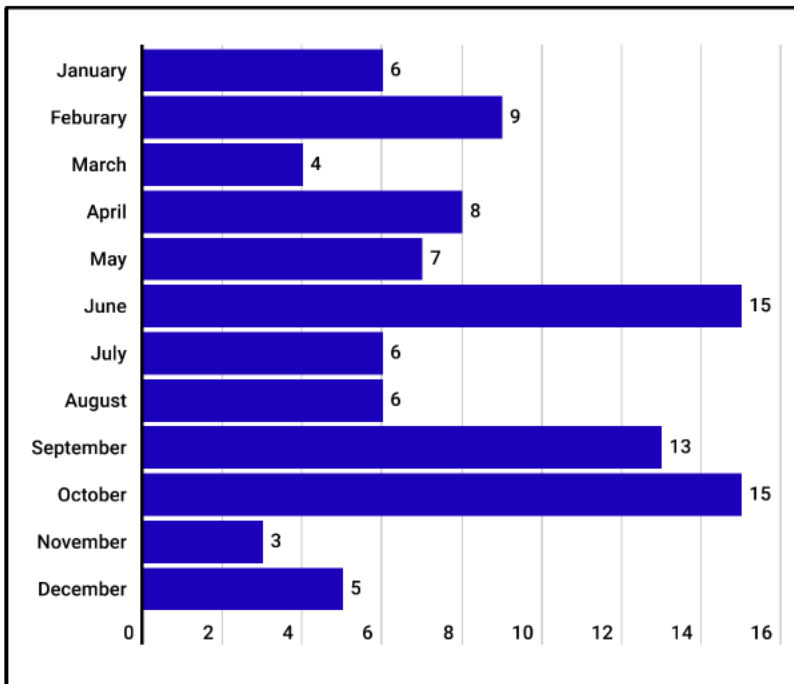
## LEVEL 4

The Columbus Division of Police documented **97** uses of "Level 4" force during the year, distributed across **77** use of force events. Notably, **44.3%** of these "Level 4" force applications resulted in injuries to Officers. Among the injured, **4** Officers received on scene medical attention from medics, **12** were treated at hospitals and subsequently released, while **27** Officers reported sustaining injuries that did not necessitate medical treatment. This data highlights the physical risks associated with Police work, particularly when force is applied at this level.

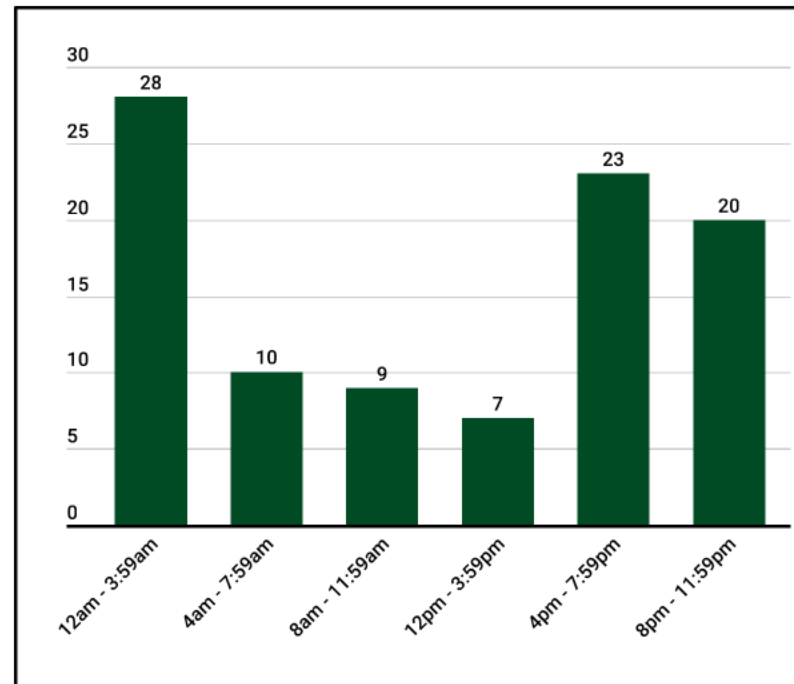


# LEVEL 4

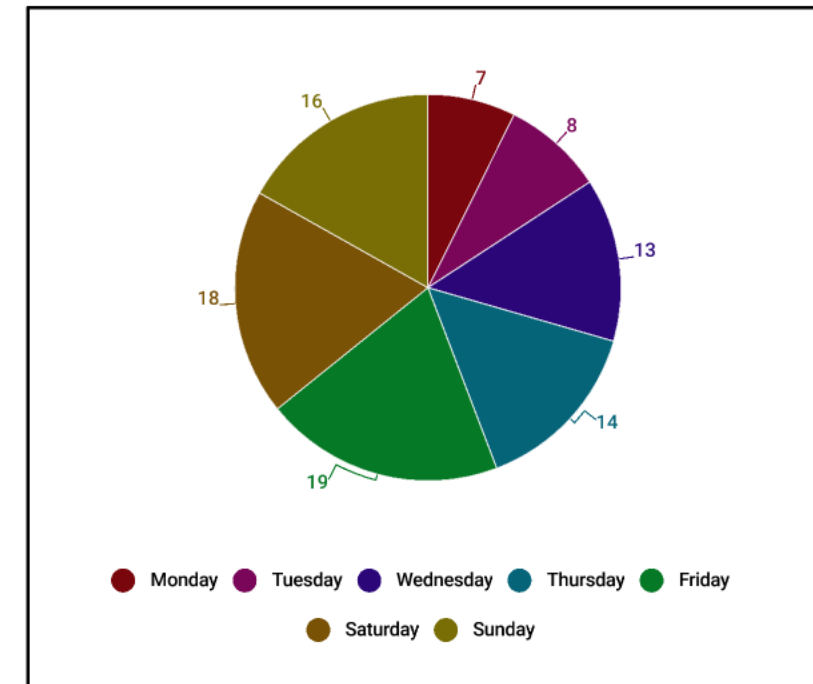
## Month



## Time of Day



## Day of Week

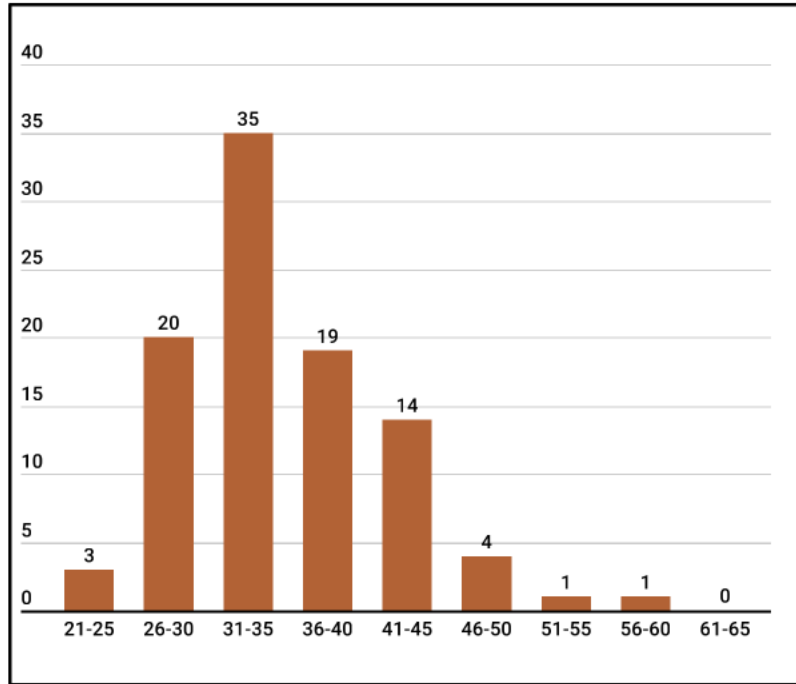




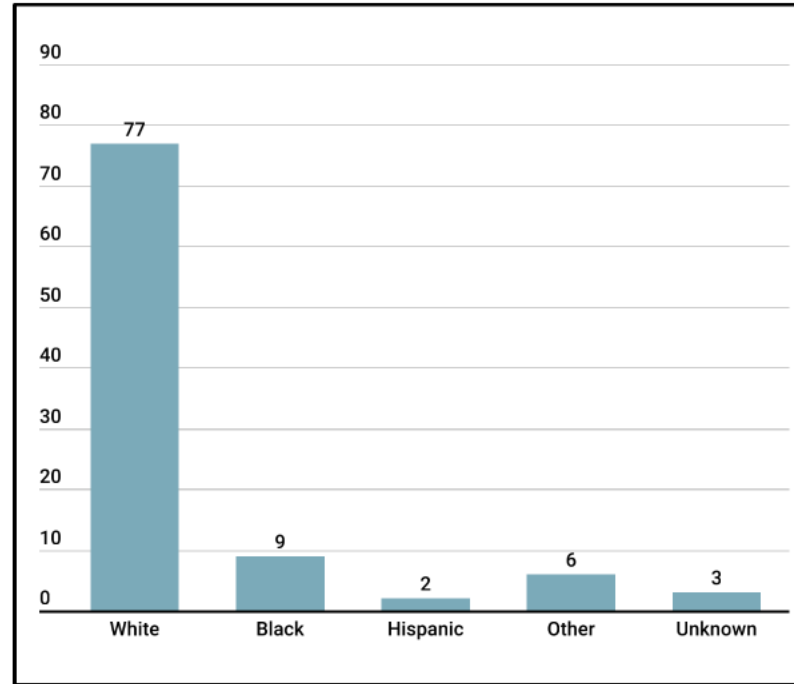
## LEVEL 4

# Demographics of Officers using "Level 4" Force

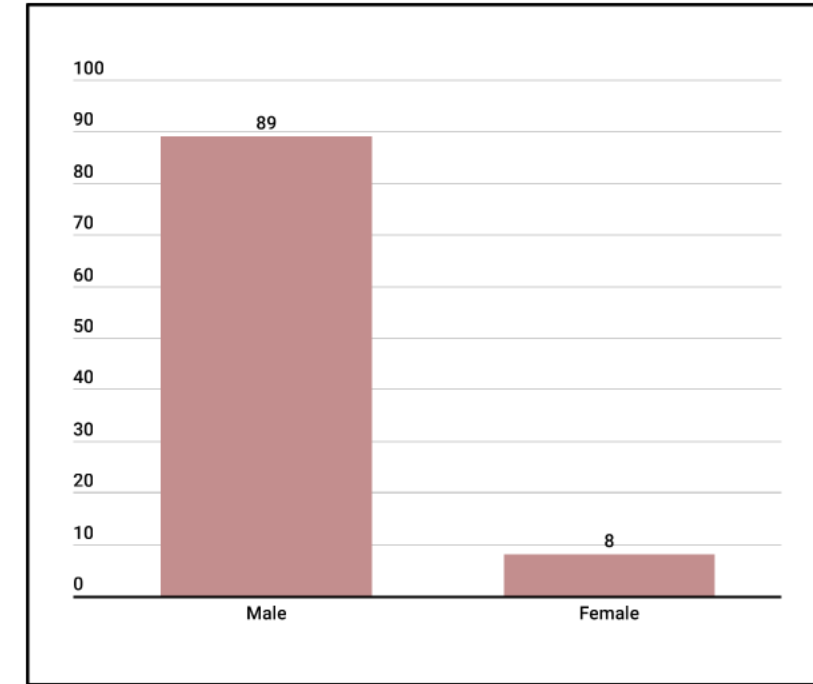
### Age



### Race



### Gender

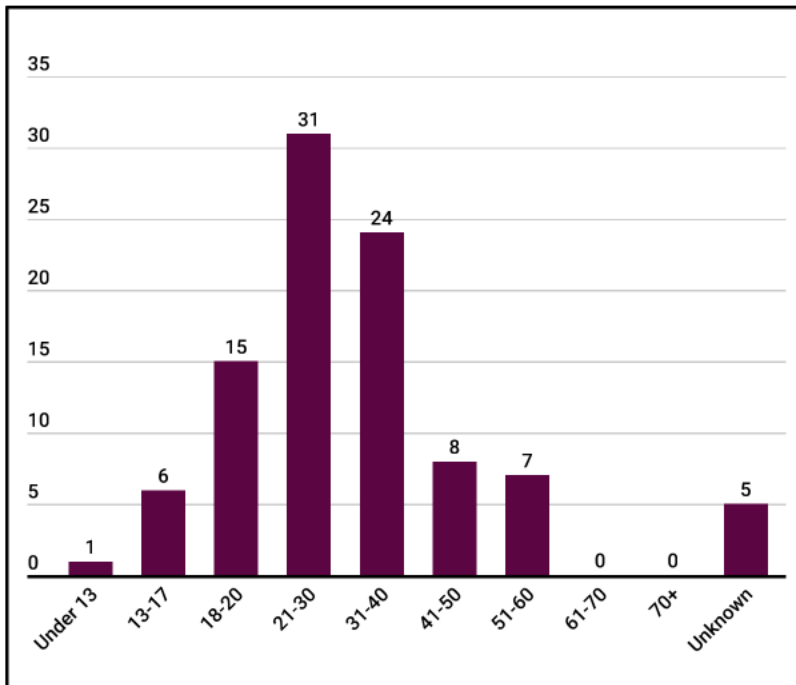




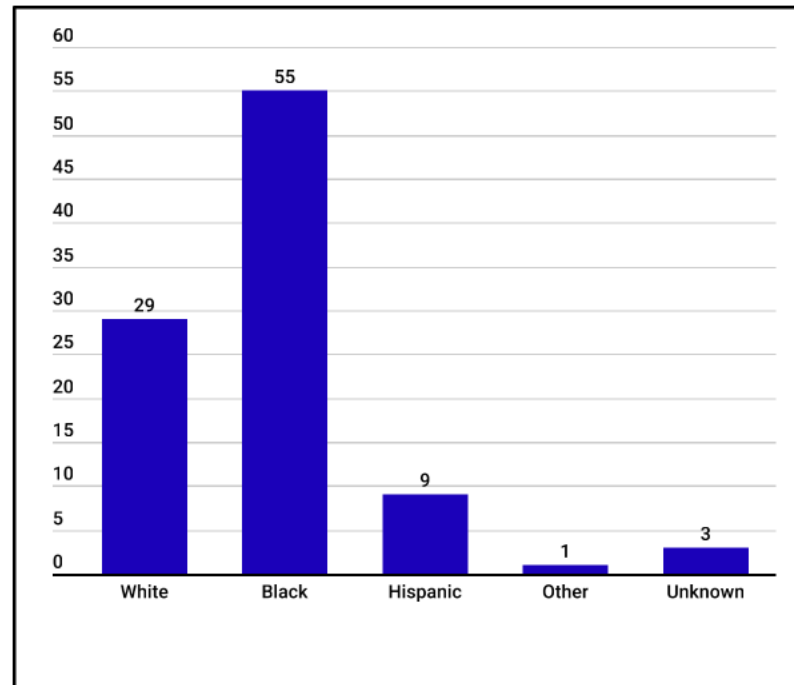
## LEVEL 4

# Demographics of Subjects "Level 4" Force was used against

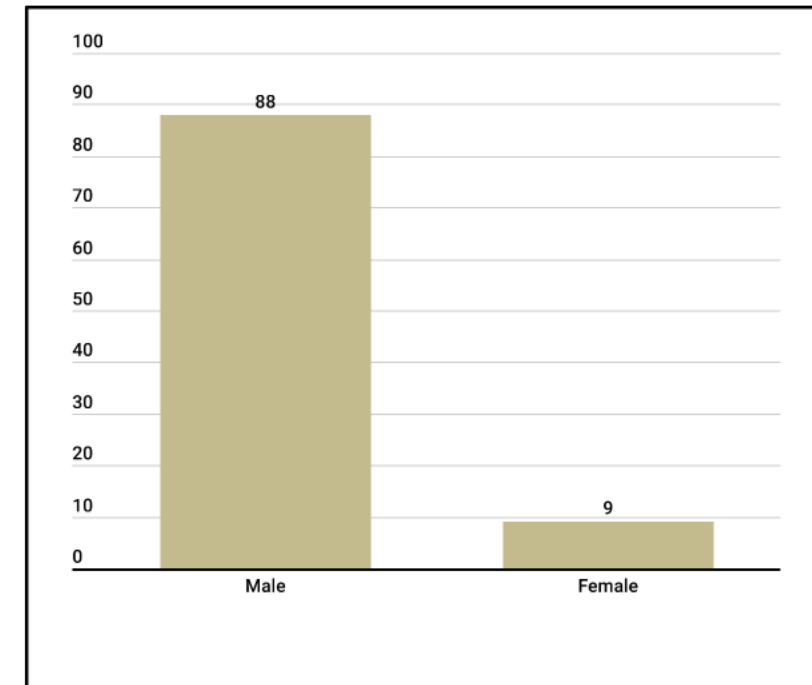
### Age



### Race

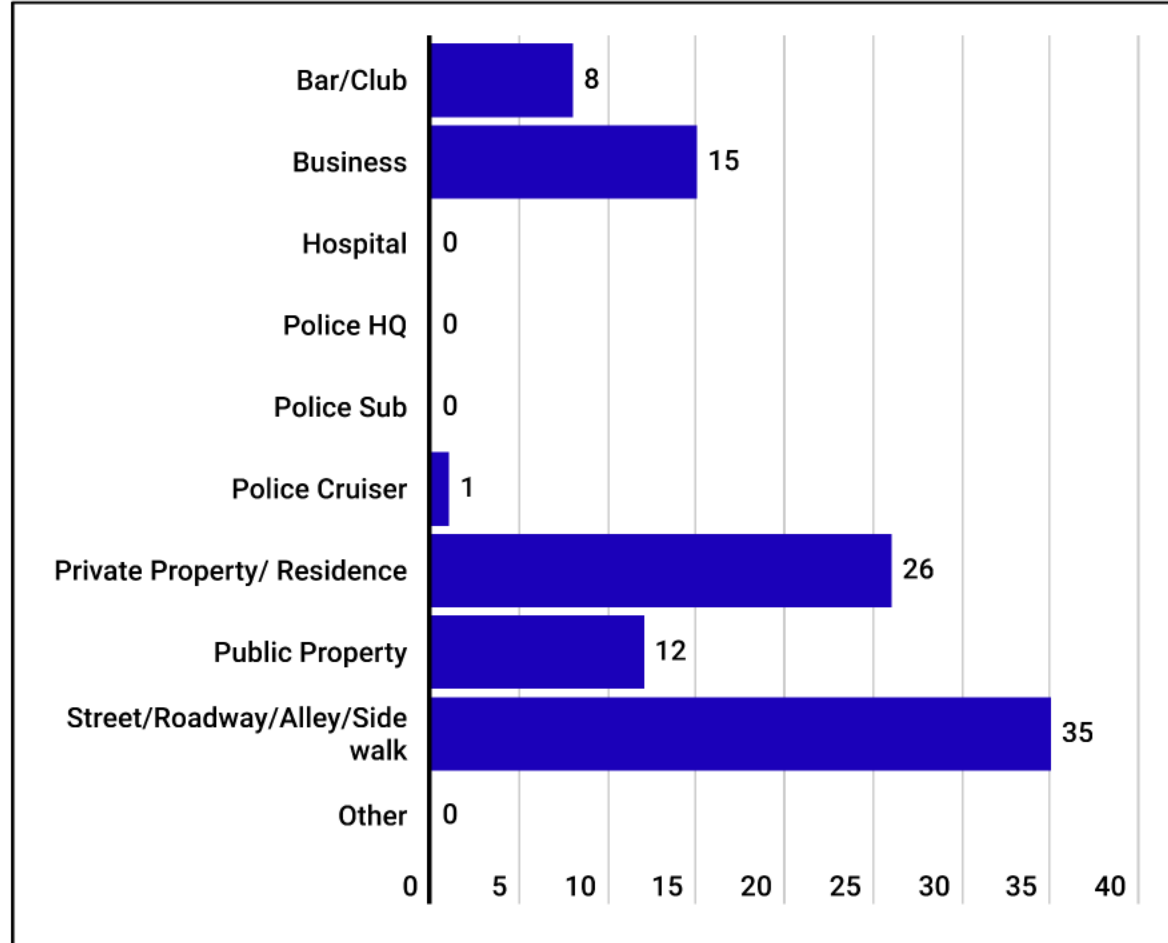


### Gender

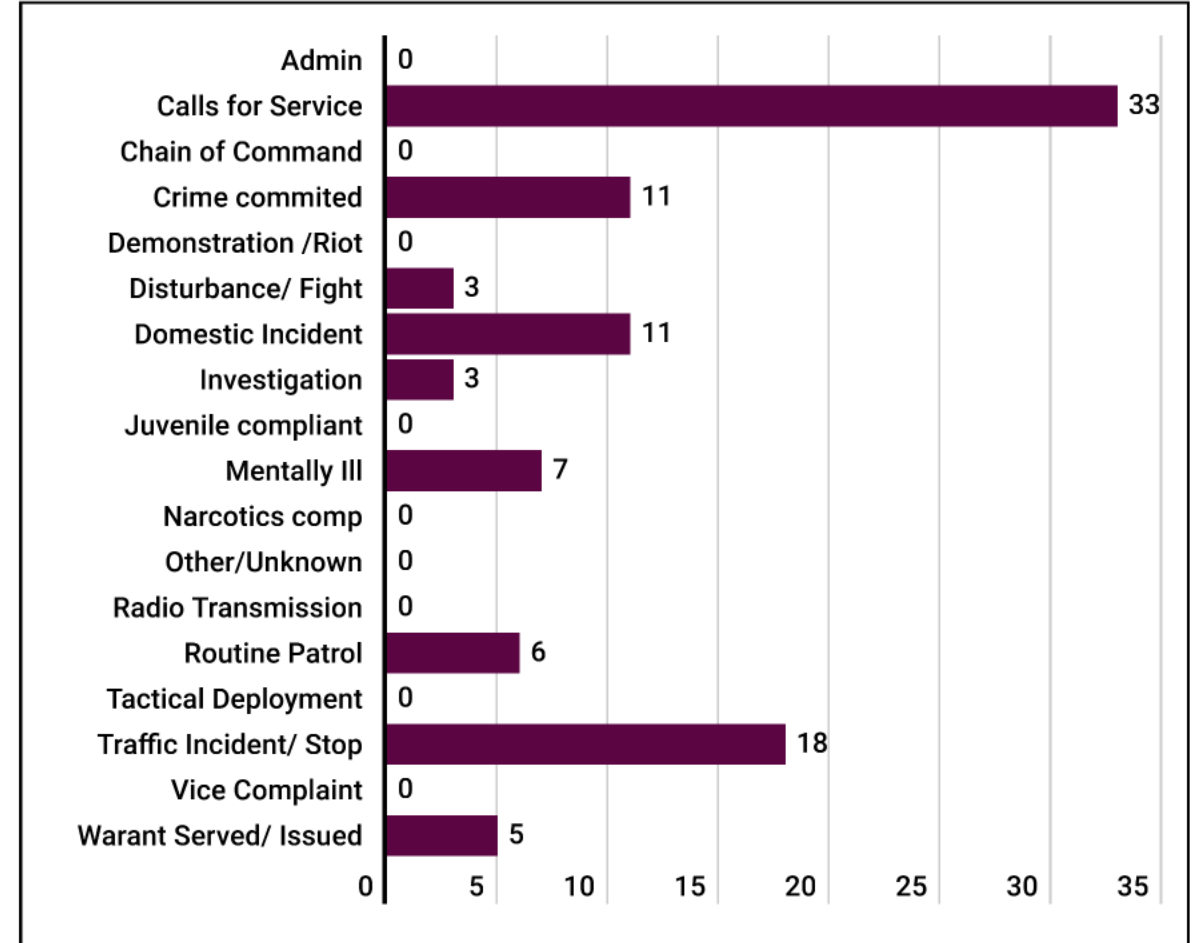




# LEVEL 4



Location Type



Reason For Contact



# LEVEL 5

## 5 year trend of "Level 5" uses of force



2023 .....3

2022 .....2

2021 .....1

2020 .....0

2019 .....0



## LEVEL 5

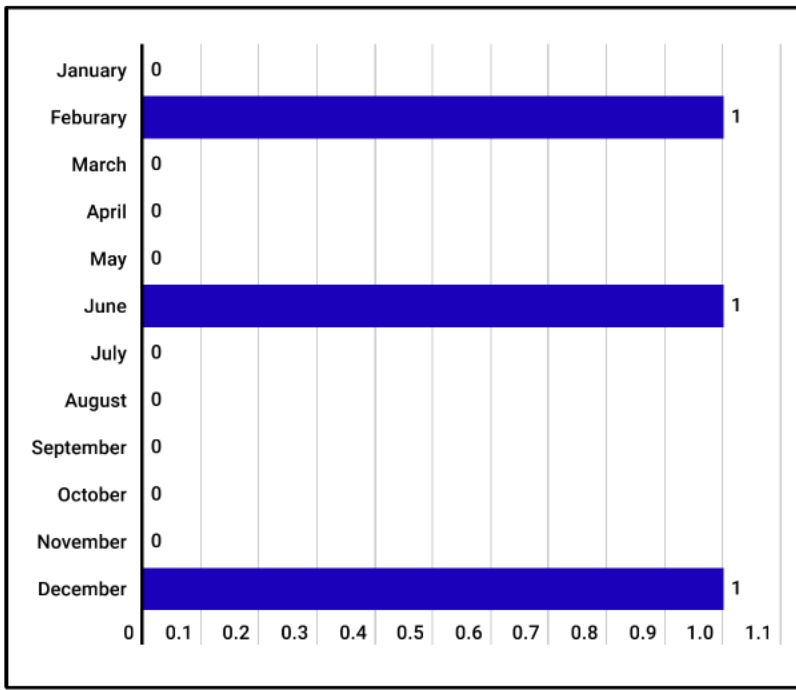
In 2023, the Columbus Division of Police reported a total of 3 incidents involving the use of "Level 5" force spread over 3 total calls for service.

Over the 3 "Level 5" uses of force, none of them resulted in injuries to Officers.

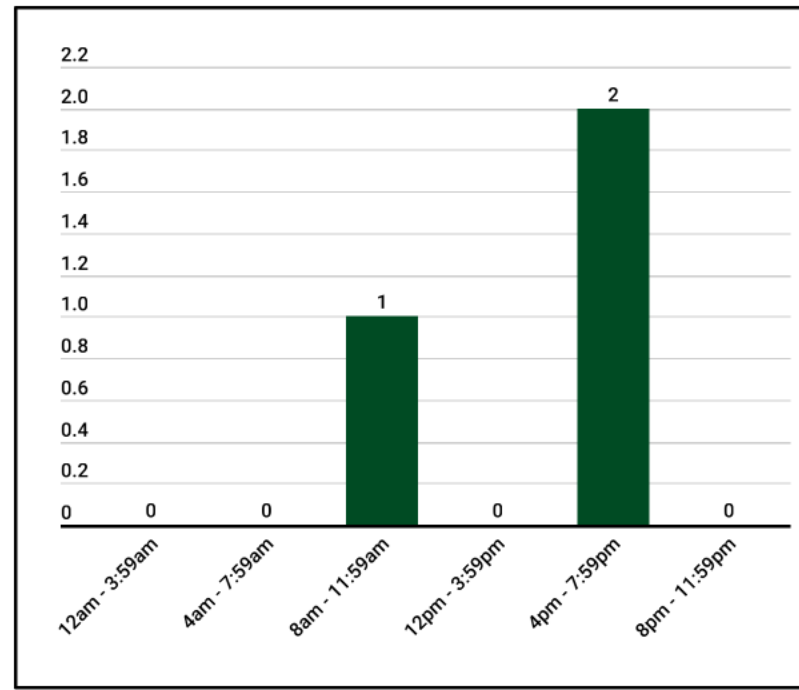


# LEVEL 5

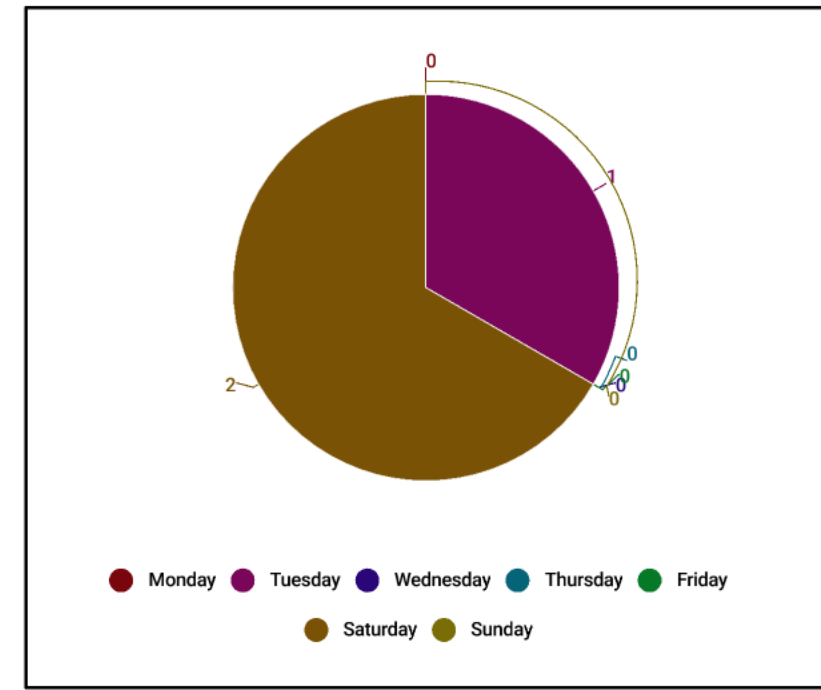
## Month



## Time of Day



## Day of Week

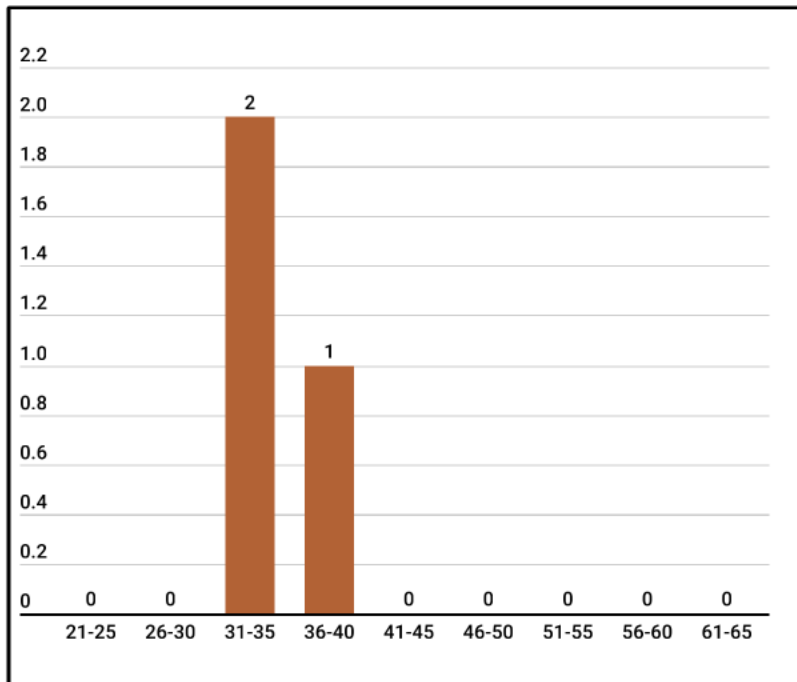




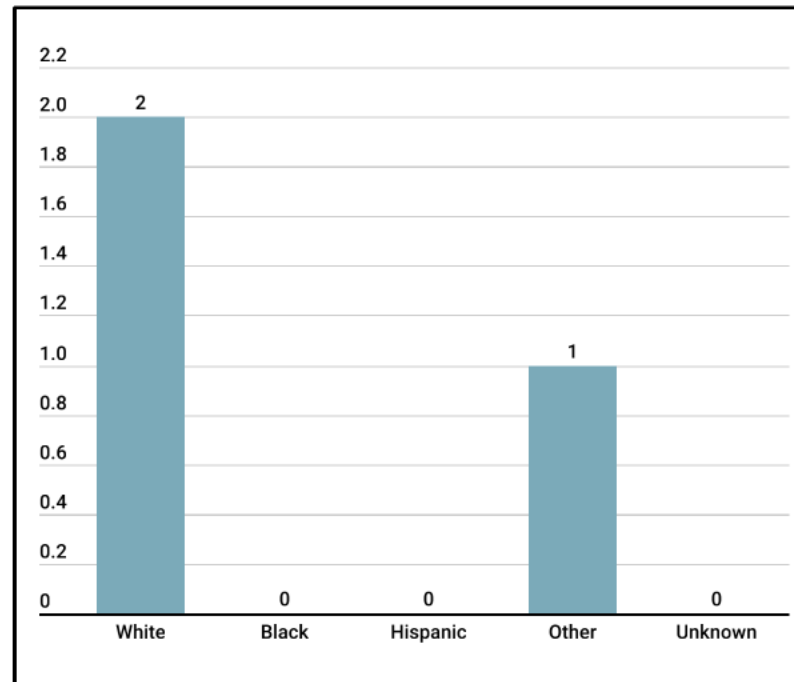
## LEVEL 5

# Demographics of Officers using "Level 5" Force

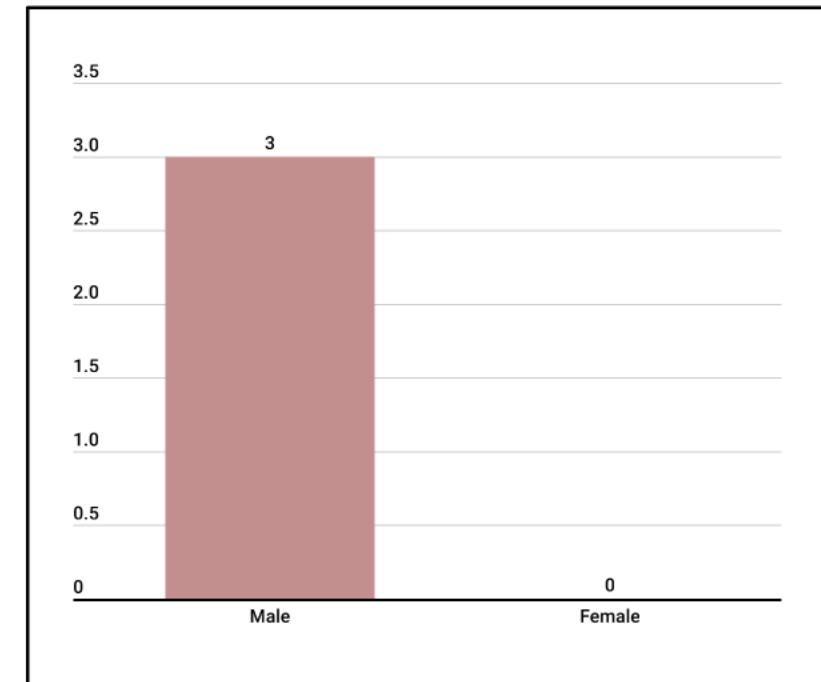
### Age



### Race



### Gender

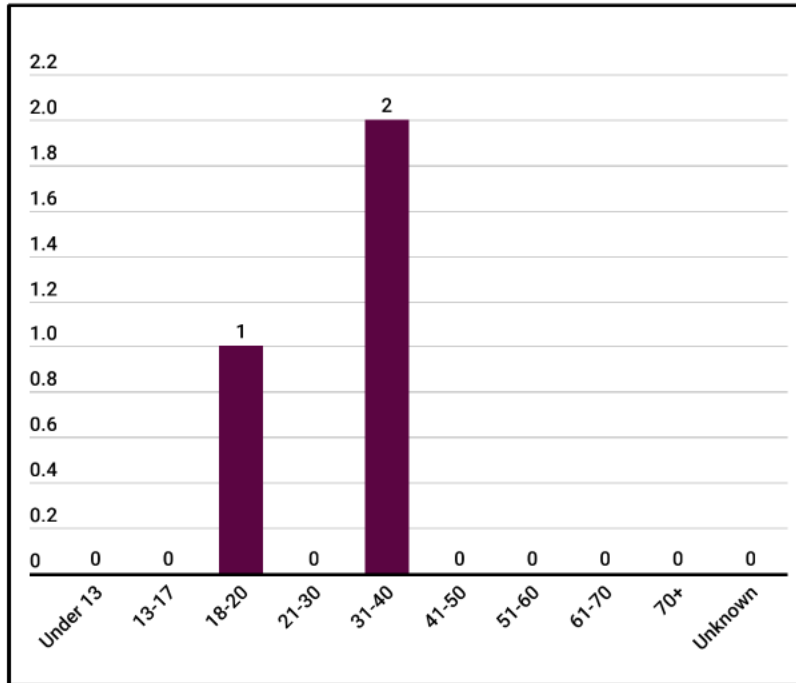




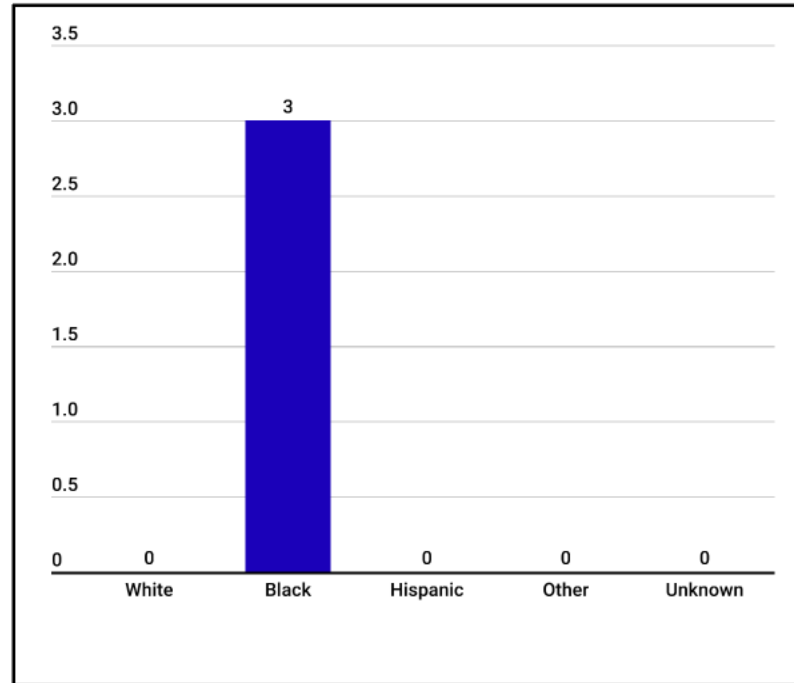
## LEVEL 5

# Demographics of Subjects "Level 5" Force was used against

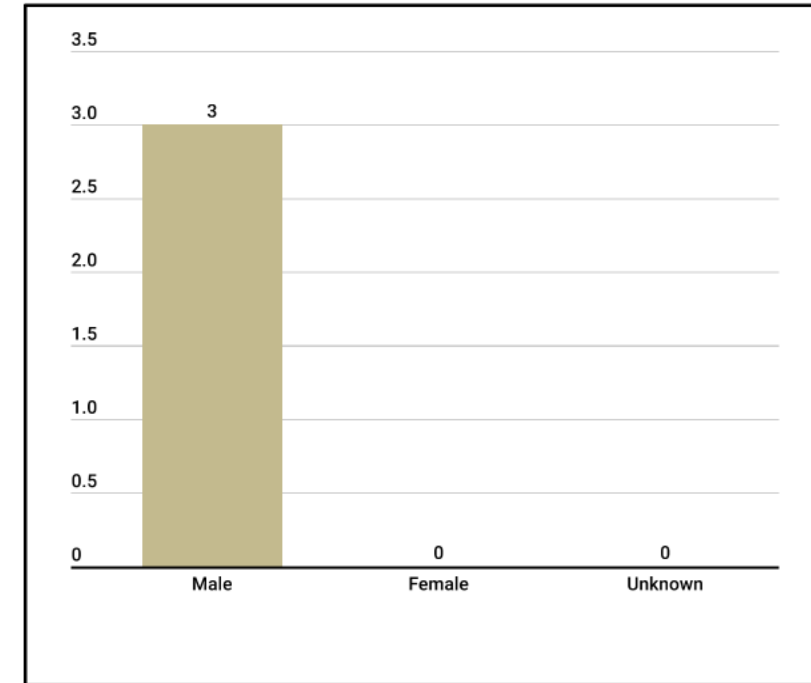
### Age



### Race

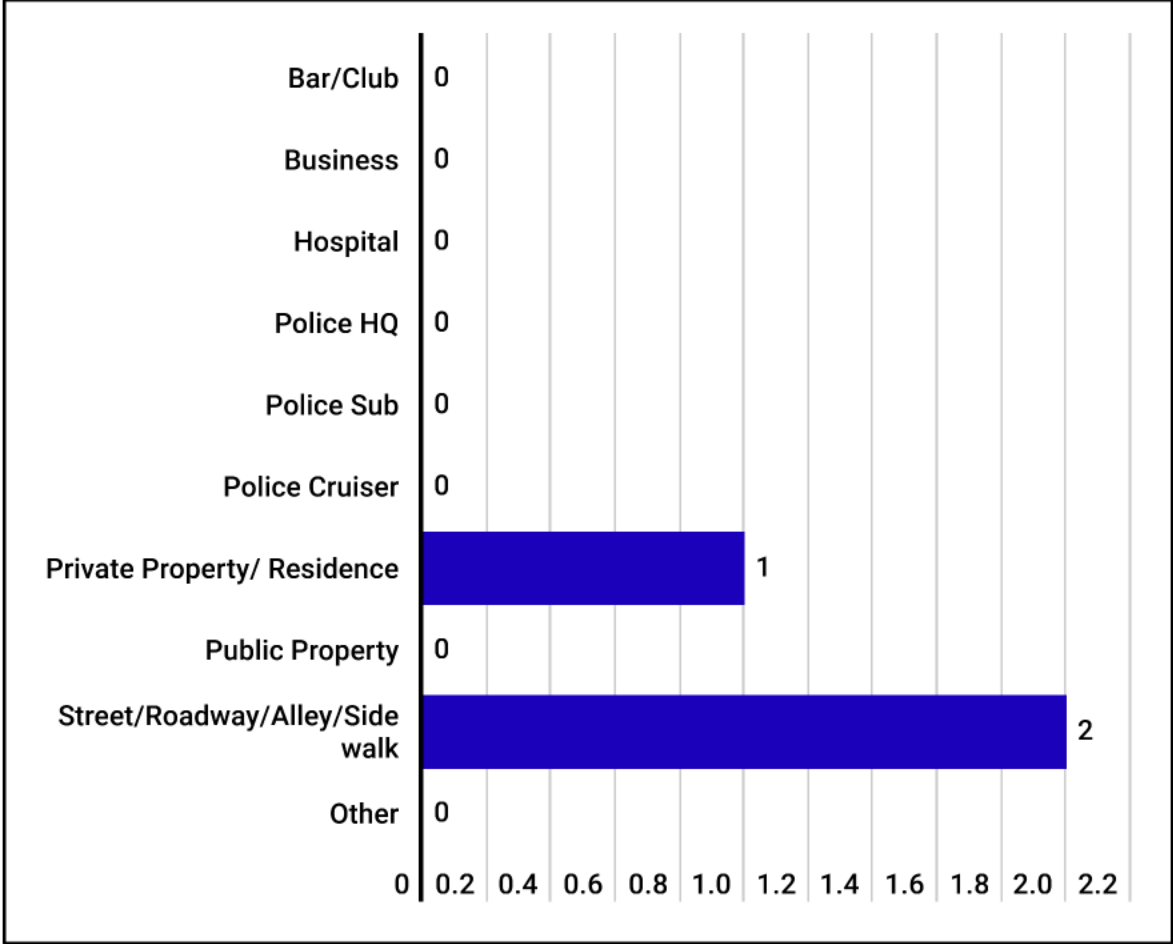


### Gender

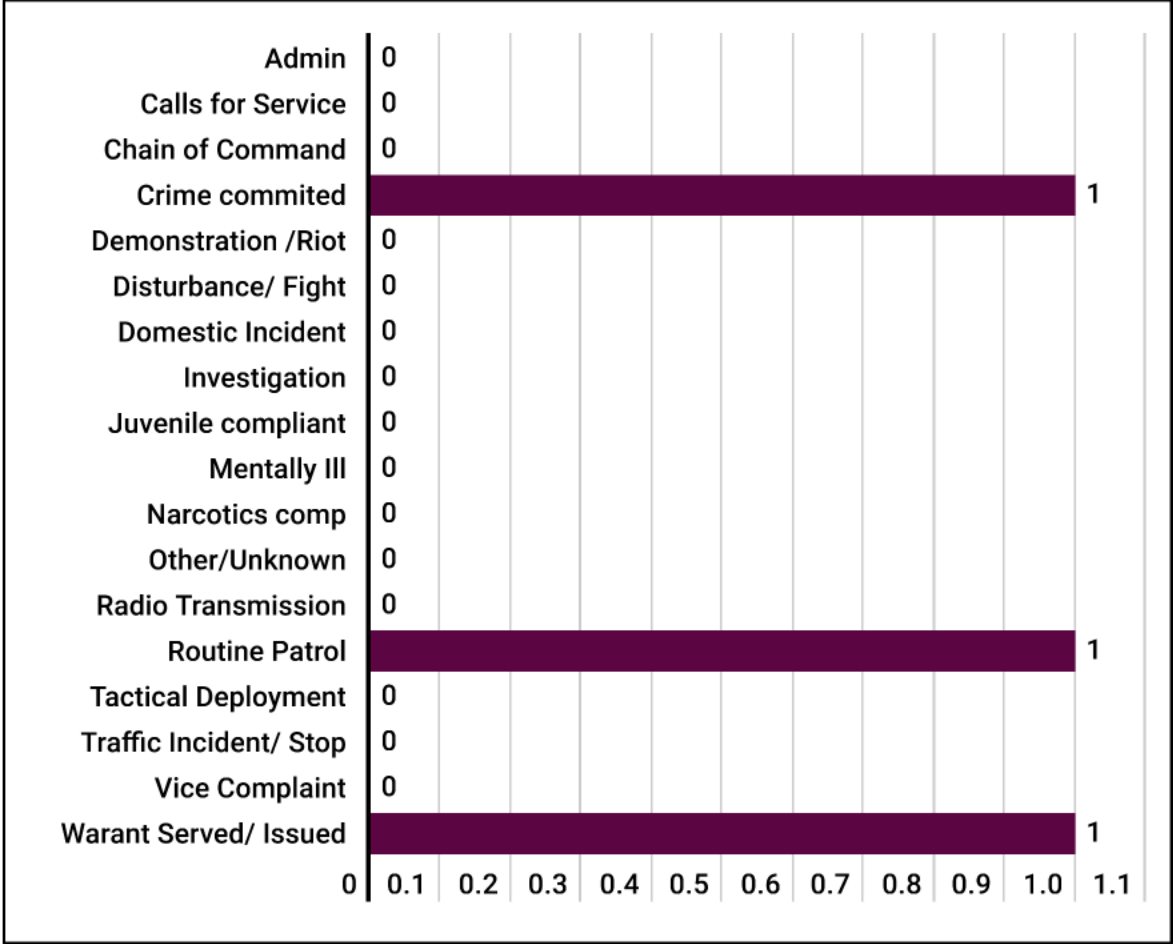




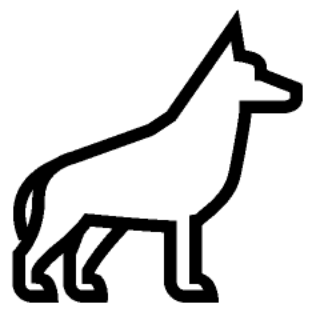
# LEVEL 5



Location Type



Reason For Contact



## LEVEL 6



## 5 Year Trend of "Level 6" Uses of Force

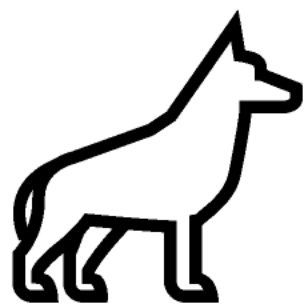
2023 .....1

2022 .....0

2021 .....4

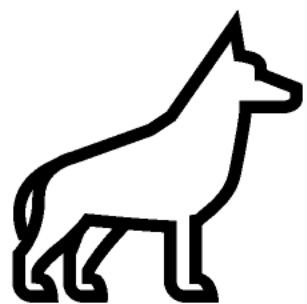
2020 .....2

2019 .....0



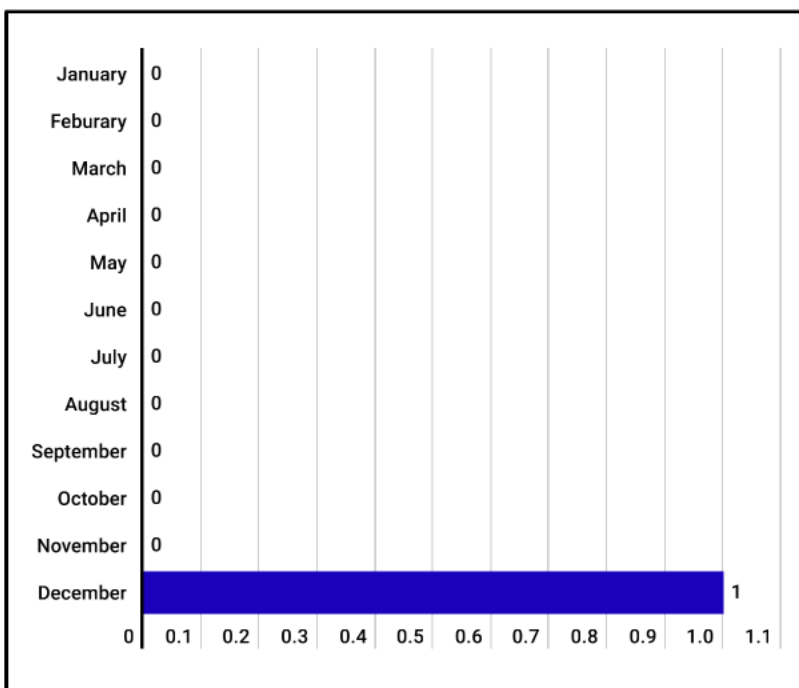
## LEVEL 6

In the previous year, the Columbus Division of Police documented a singular instance of "Level 6", involving the deployment of a K-9 unit. It was reported that the Officer did not sustain any injuries during the incident. However, information regarding any injuries sustained by the subject was unavailable.

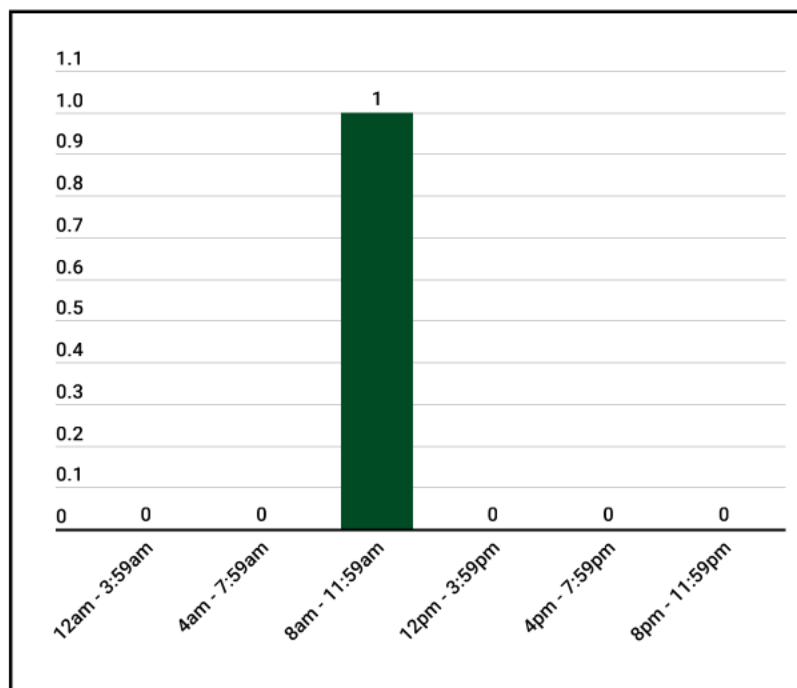


# LEVEL 6

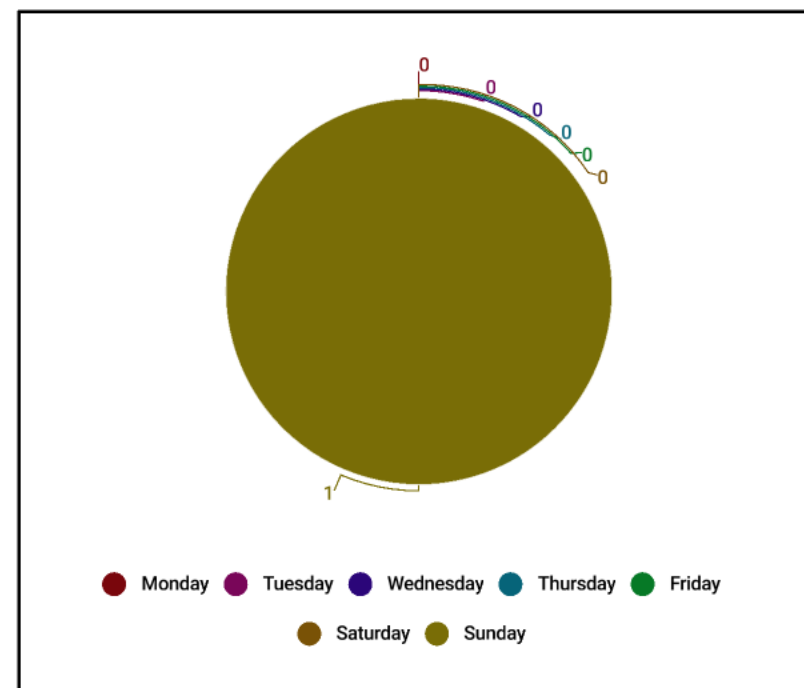
## Month

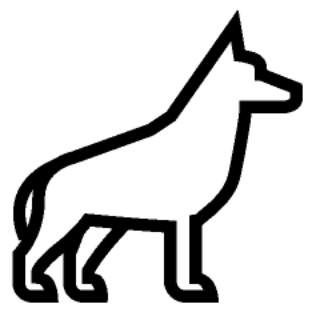


## Time of Day



## Day of Week

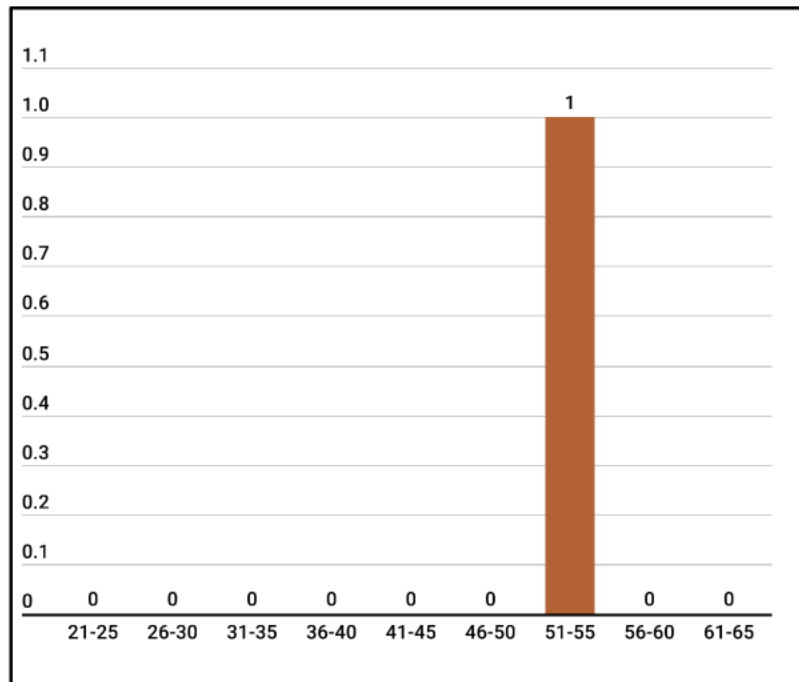




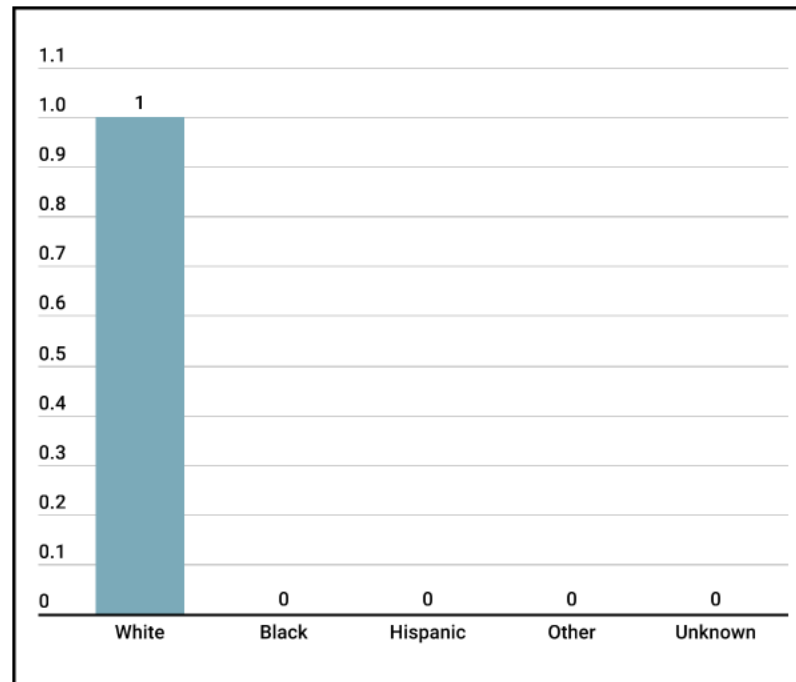
**LEVEL 6**

# Demographics of Officers using "Level 6" Force

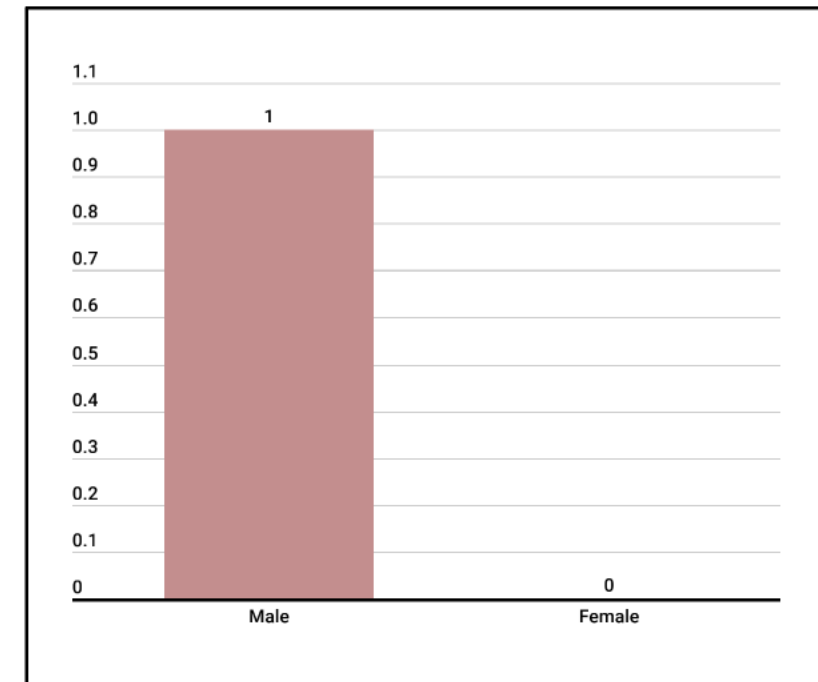
**Age**

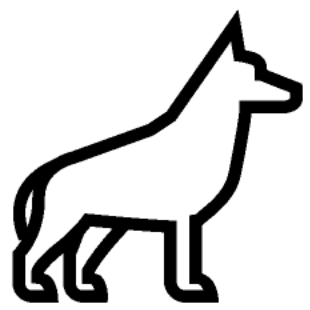


**Race**



**Gender**

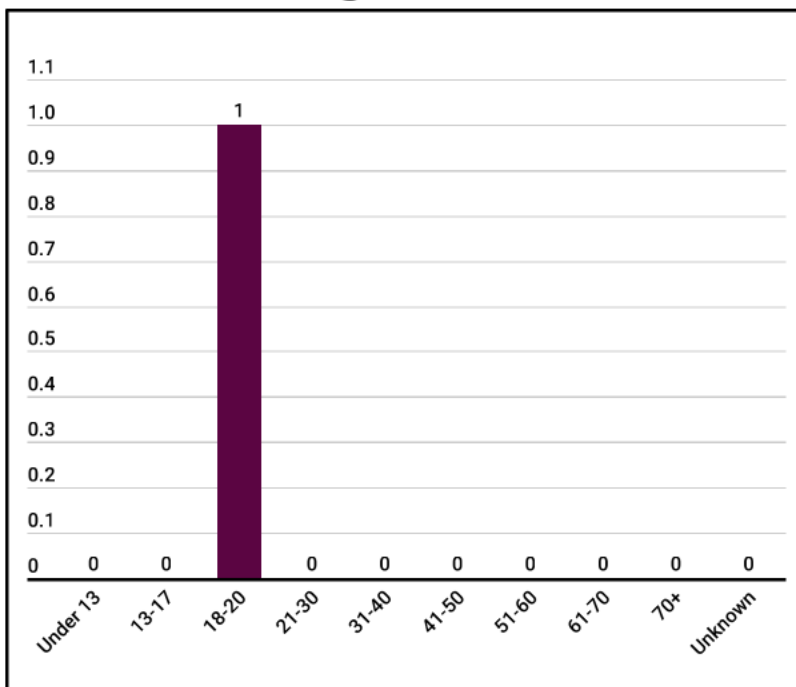




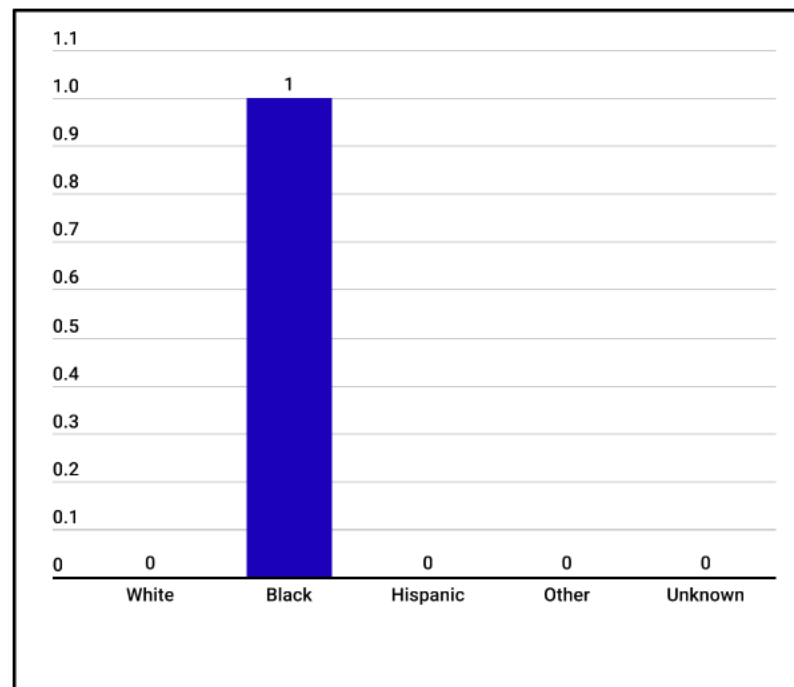
## LEVEL 6

# Demographics of Subjects "Level 6" Force was used against

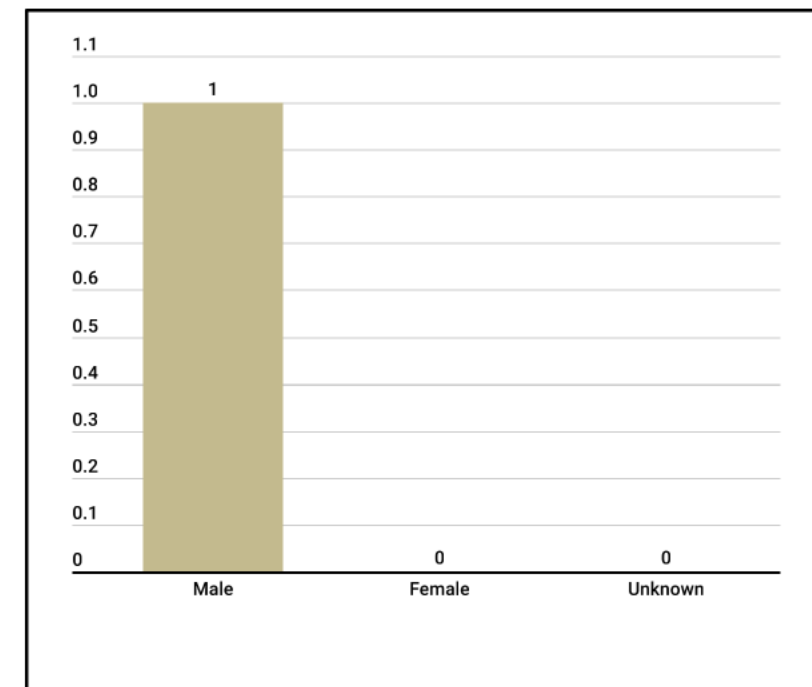
Age

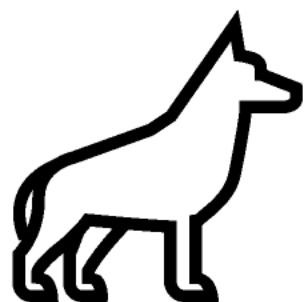


Race

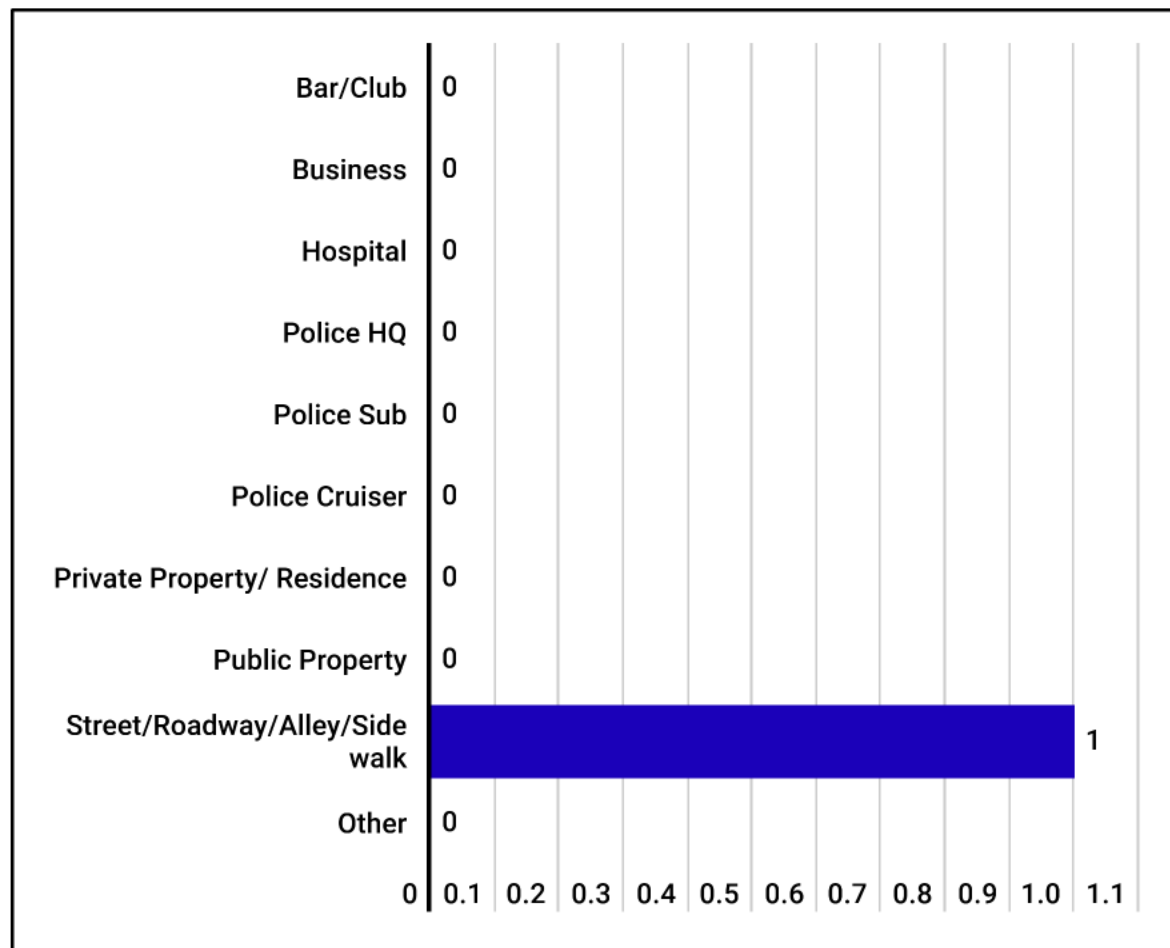


Gender

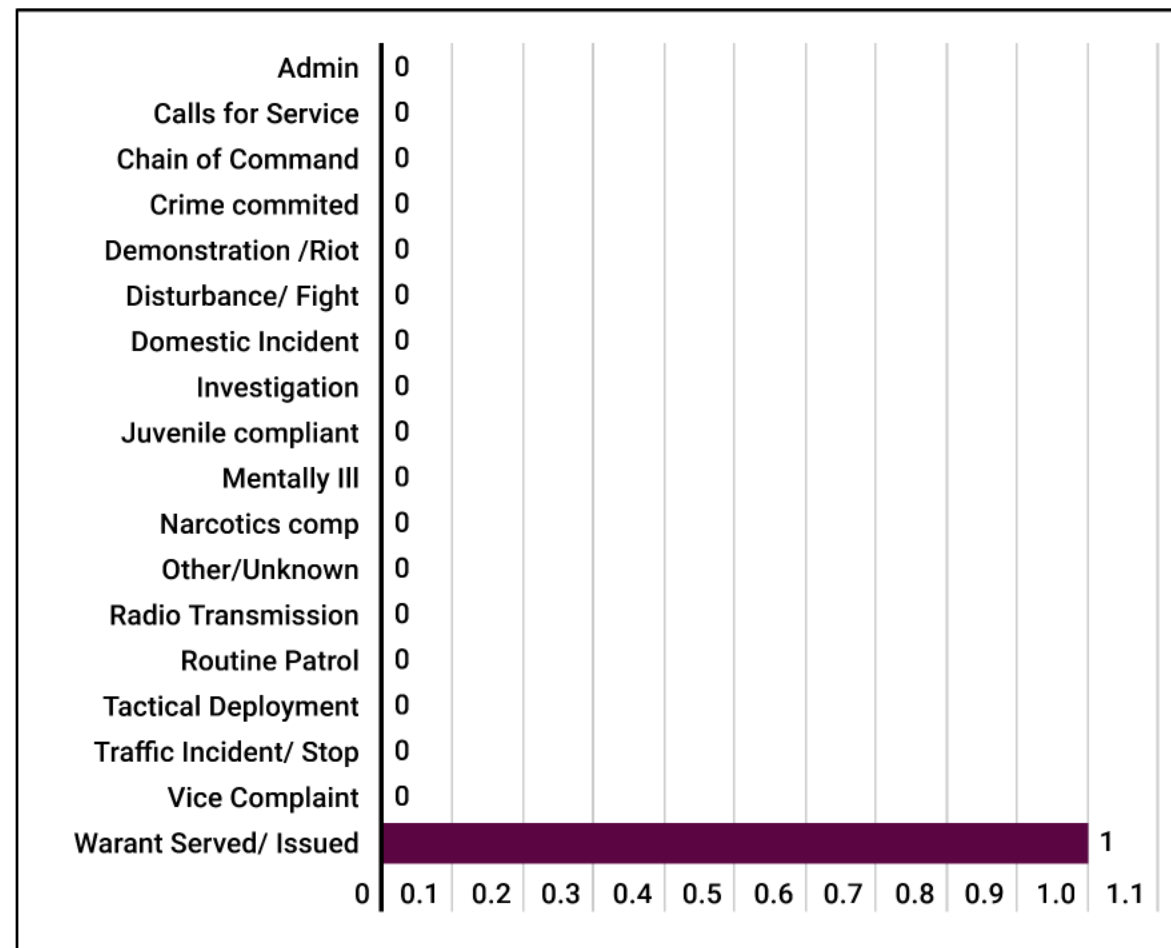




# LEVEL 6



Location Type



Reason For Contact



## LEVEL 7



## 5 Year Trend of "Level 7" Uses of Force

2023 .....0

2022 .....0

2021 .....0

2020 .....0

2019 .....0

There have been no reported Level 7 uses of force within the last 5 years.



## LEVEL 8



## 5 Year Trend of "Level 8" Uses of Force

2023 .....30

2022 .....14

2021 .....15

2020 .....26

2019 .....13



## LEVEL 8

In 2023, the Columbus Division of Police documented **30** instances of "Level 8" use of force, distributed across **13** separate calls for service targeted at **13** suspects.

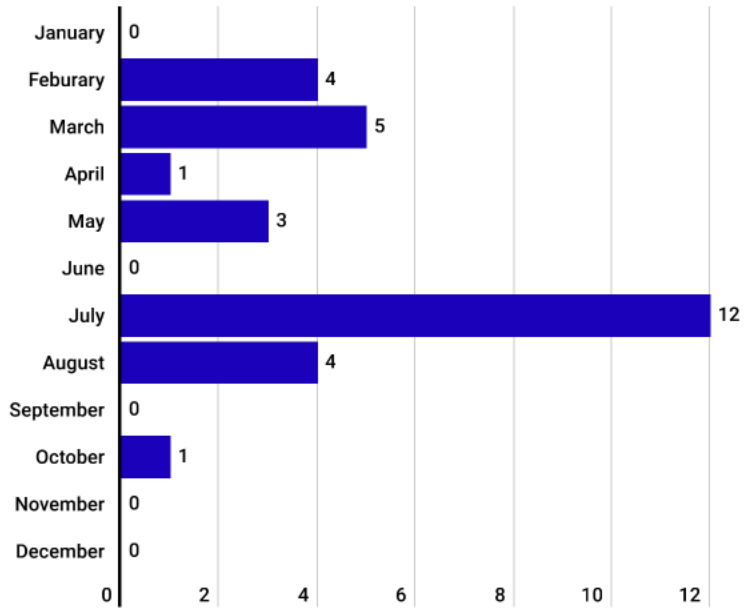
Fatal outcomes were reported in **5** of the **13** cases, highlighting the grave consequences of such encounters.

**3** of the **5** fatal uses of "Level 8" force were **white** males, and **2** of the **5** were **black** males. Remarkably, **99.992%** of all service calls concluded without resorting to "Level 8" uses of force.

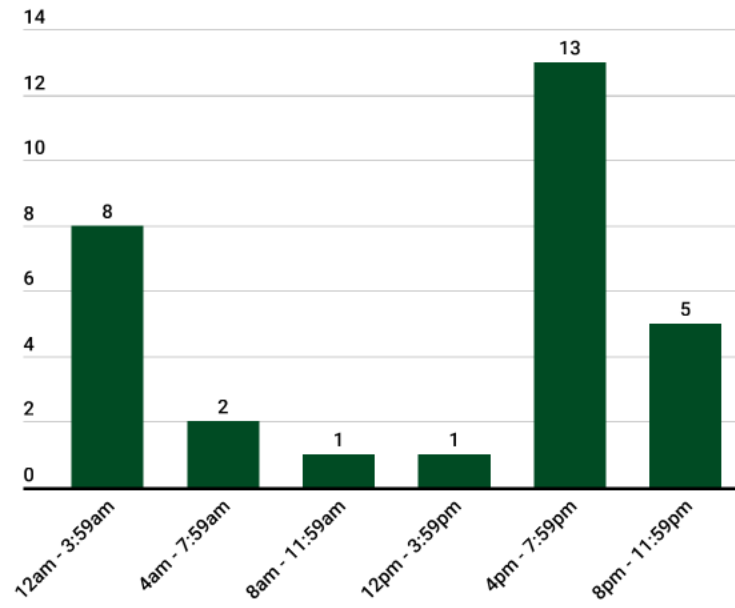


# LEVEL 8

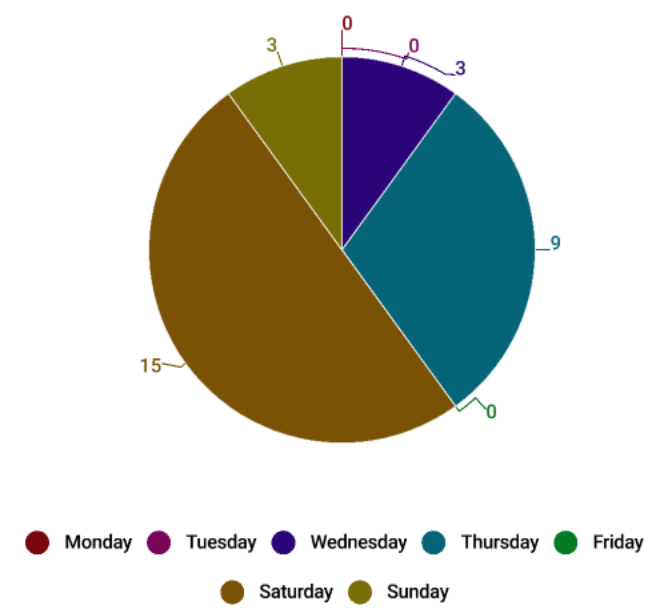
## Month



## Time of Day



## Day of Week

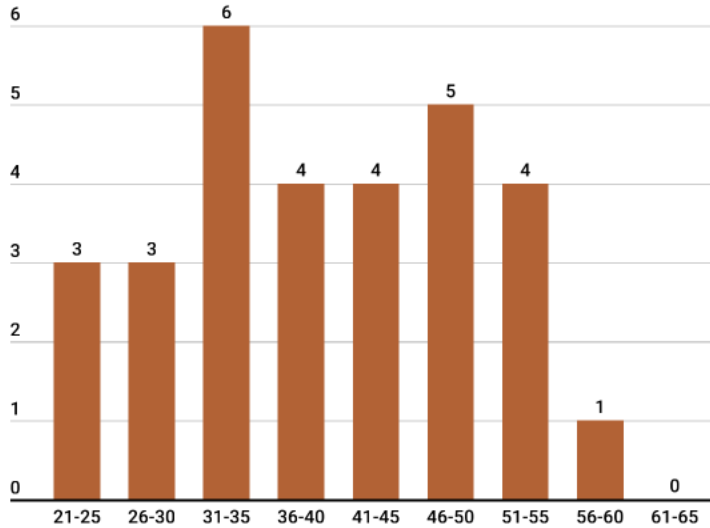




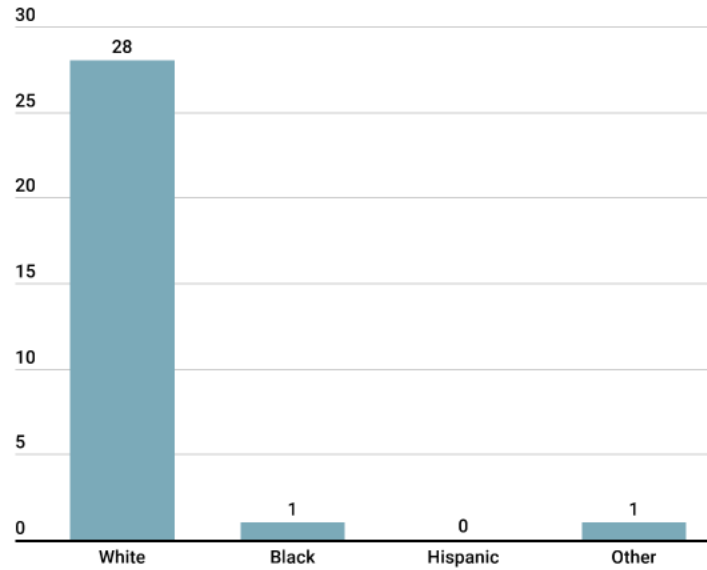
## LEVEL 8

# Demographics of Officers Using "Level 8" force

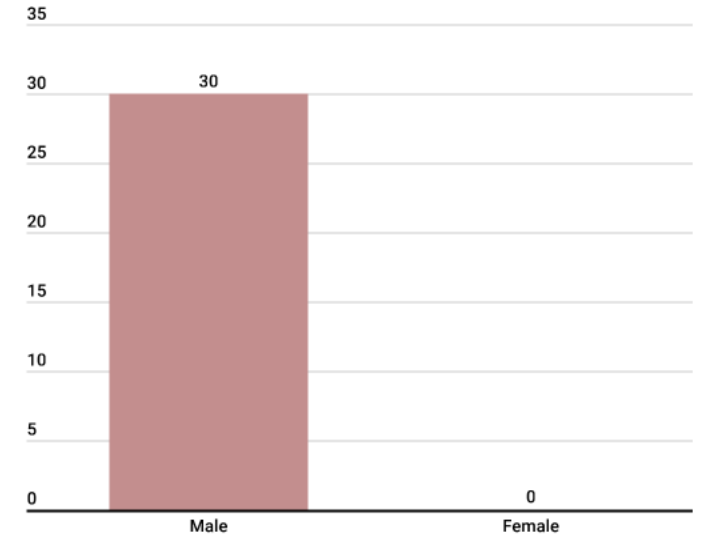
### Age



### Race



### Gender

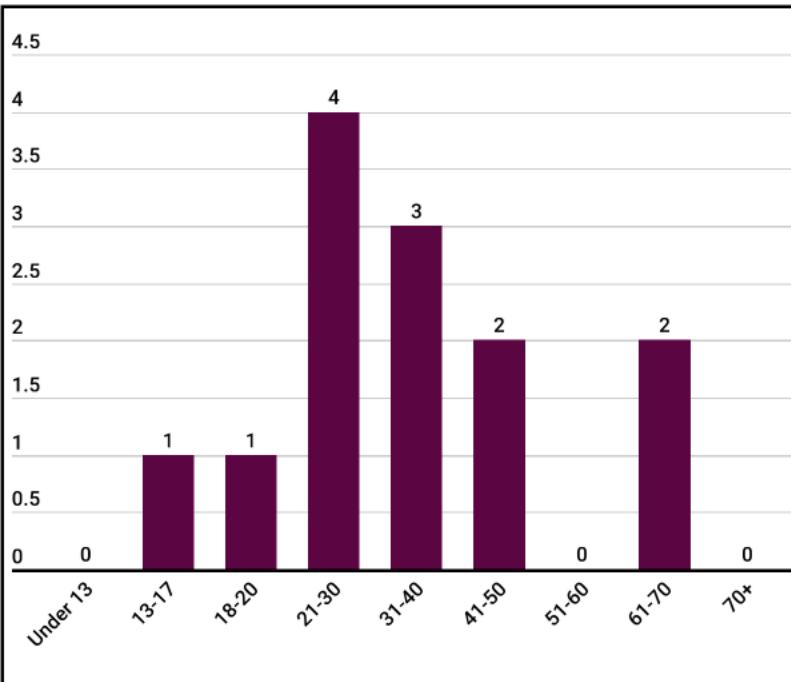




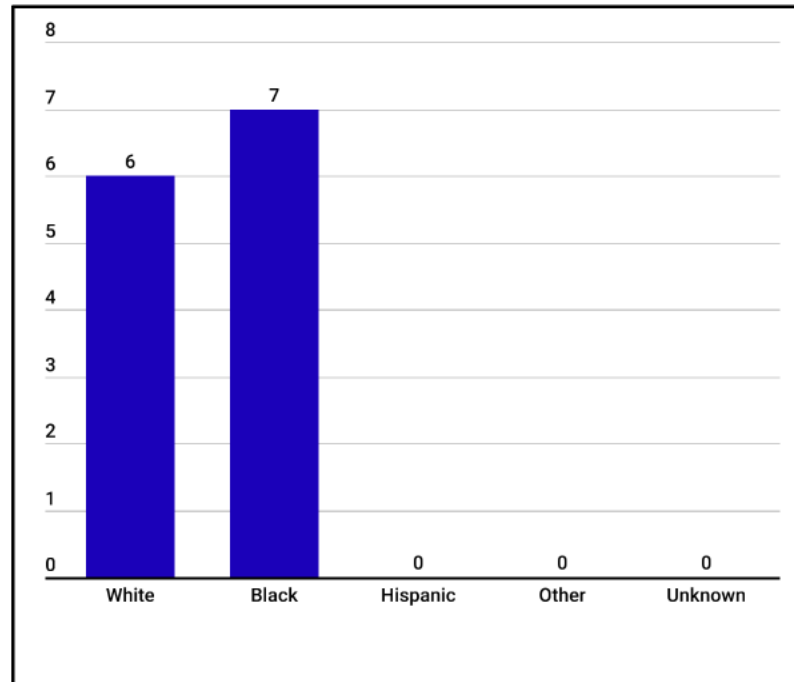
## LEVEL 8

# Demographics of Subjects "Level 8" force was used against

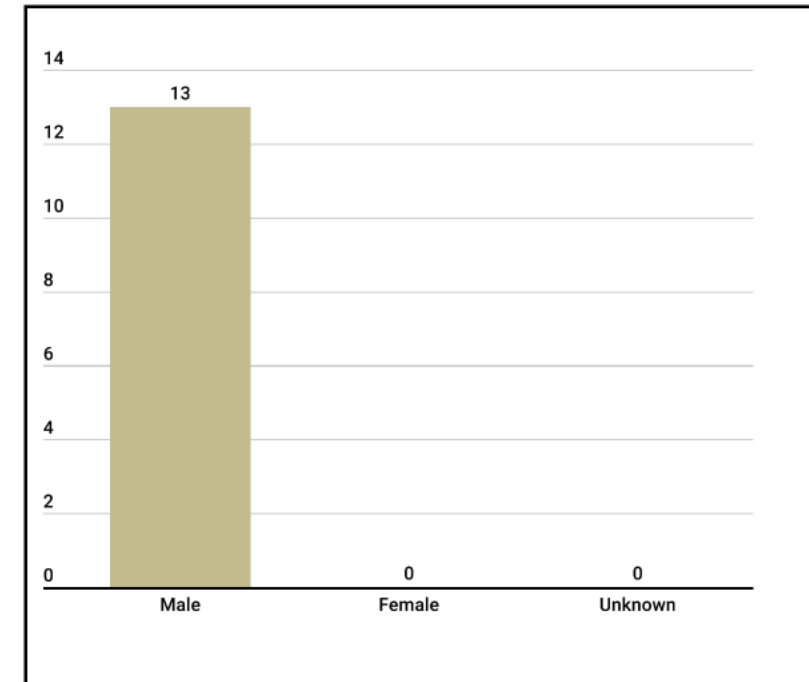
### Age



### Race

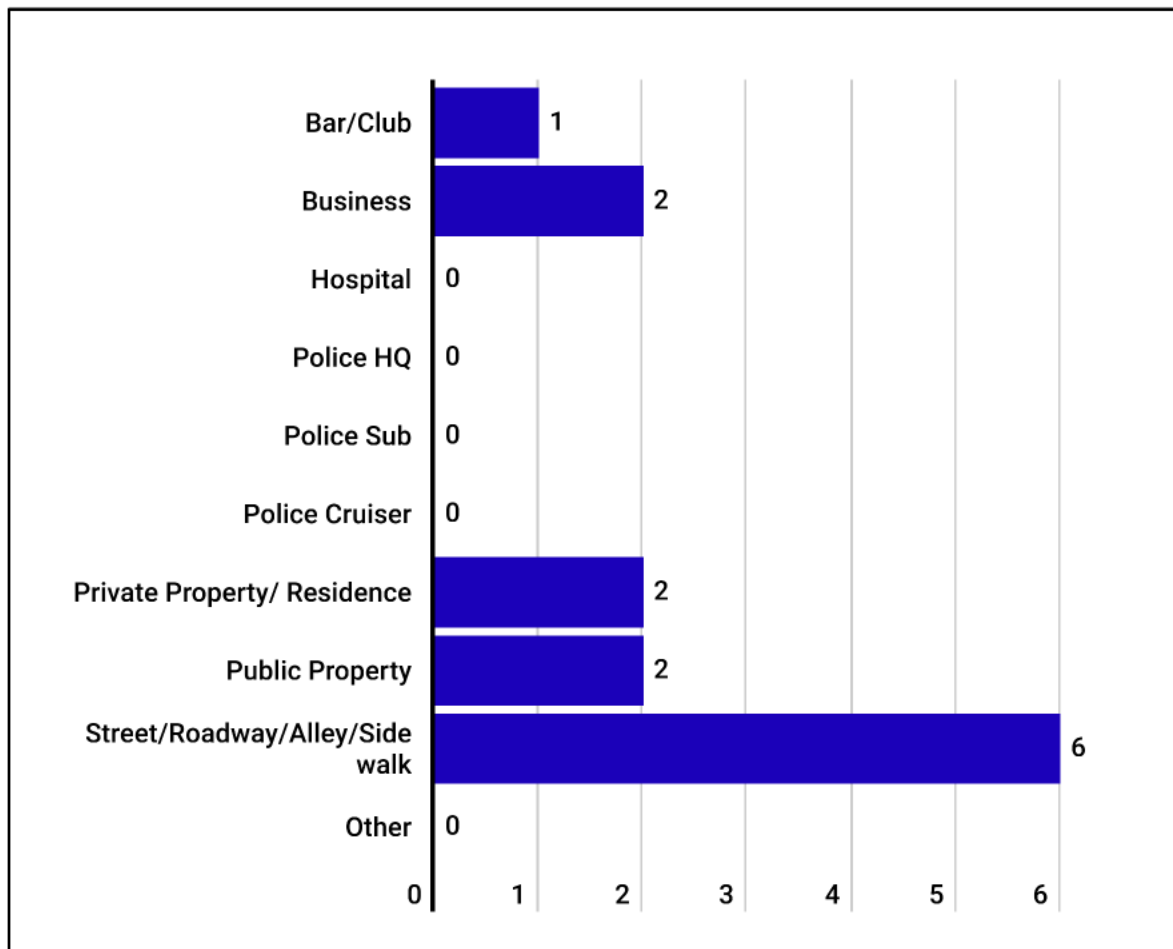


### Gender

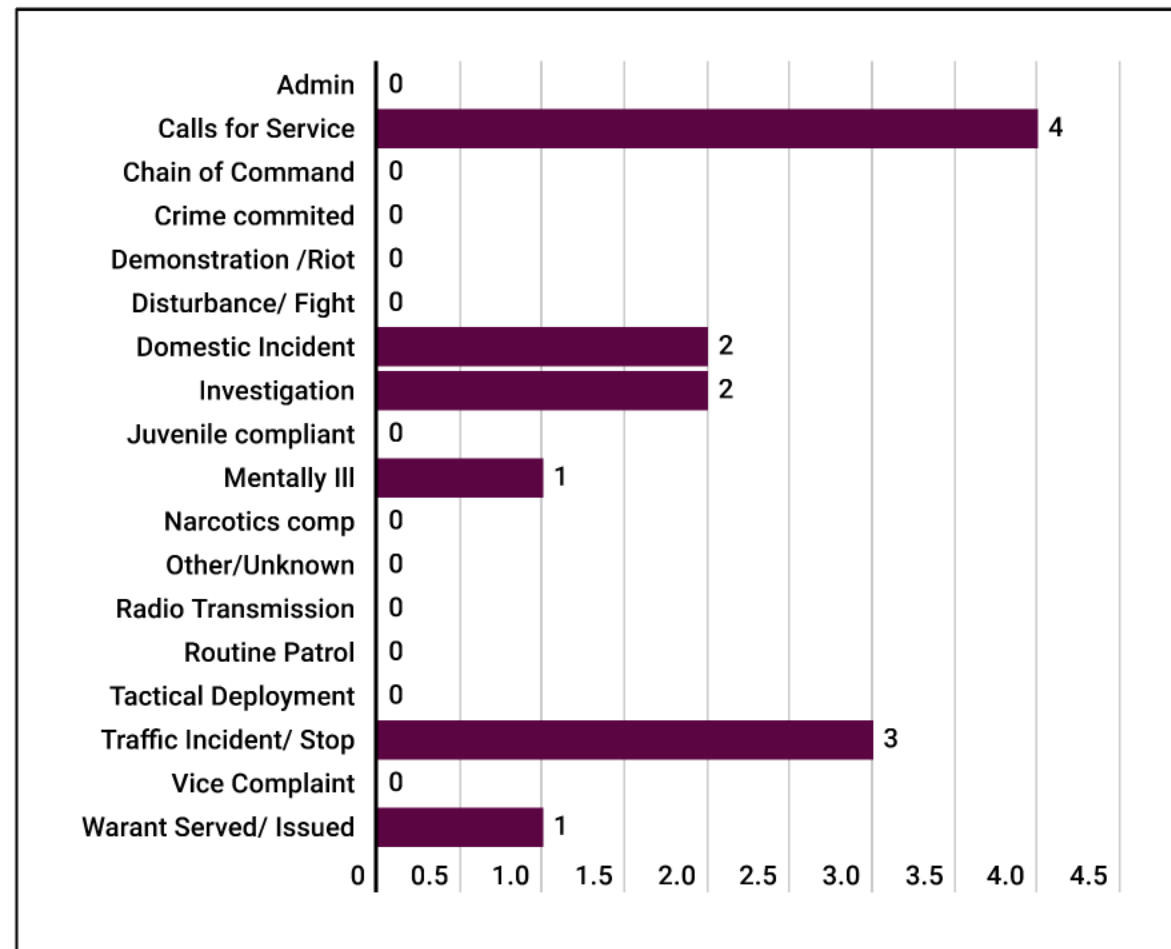




# LEVEL 8



Location Type



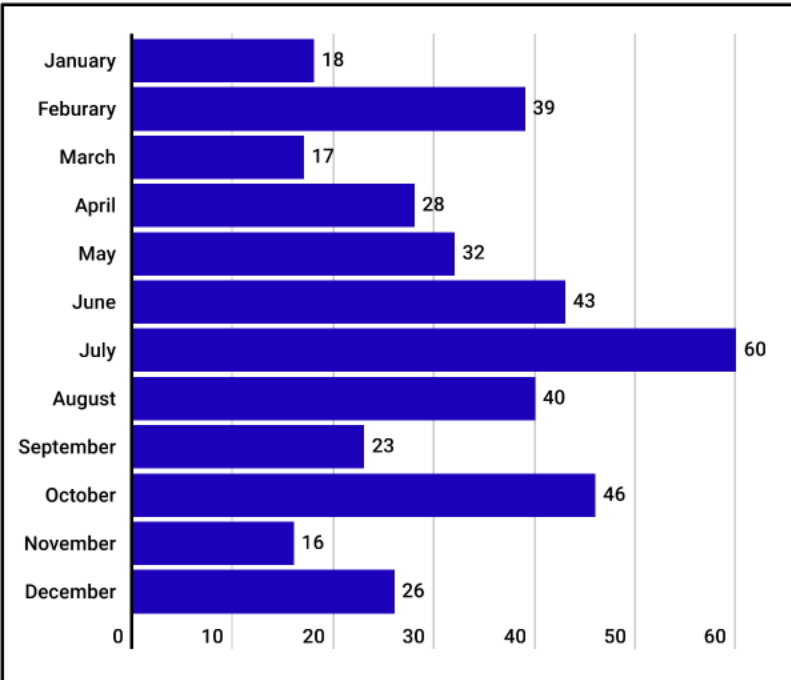
Reason For Contact

|                                                                                                                    | 2023         | 2022         | 2021         | 2020         | 2019         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  Total                            | 1512         | 1390         | 1373         | 1562         | 2050         |
|  Level 1                          | 1124         | 1130         | 1131         | 1259         | 1689         |
|  Level 2<br>(Calls for Service)   | 106<br>(57)  | 74<br>(51)   | 70<br>(61)   | 133<br>(85)  | 166<br>(128) |
|  Level 3<br>(Calls for Service)   | 151<br>(139) | 170<br>(150) | 127<br>(123) | 145<br>(130) | 176<br>(158) |
|  Level 4<br>(Calls for Service)   | 97<br>(77)   | 64<br>(57)   | 43<br>(39)   | 78<br>(68)   | 109<br>(88)  |
|  Level 5<br>(Calls for Service)   | 3<br>(3)     | 2<br>(2)     | 1<br>(1)     | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)     |
|  Level 6<br>(Calls for Service) | 1<br>(1)     | 0<br>(0)     | 4<br>(4)     | 2<br>(2)     | 0<br>(0)     |
|  Level 7<br>(Calls for Service) | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)     | 0<br>(0)     |
|  Level 8<br>(Calls for Service) | 30<br>(13)   | 14<br>(11)   | 15<br>(13)   | 26<br>(15)   | 29<br>(16)   |

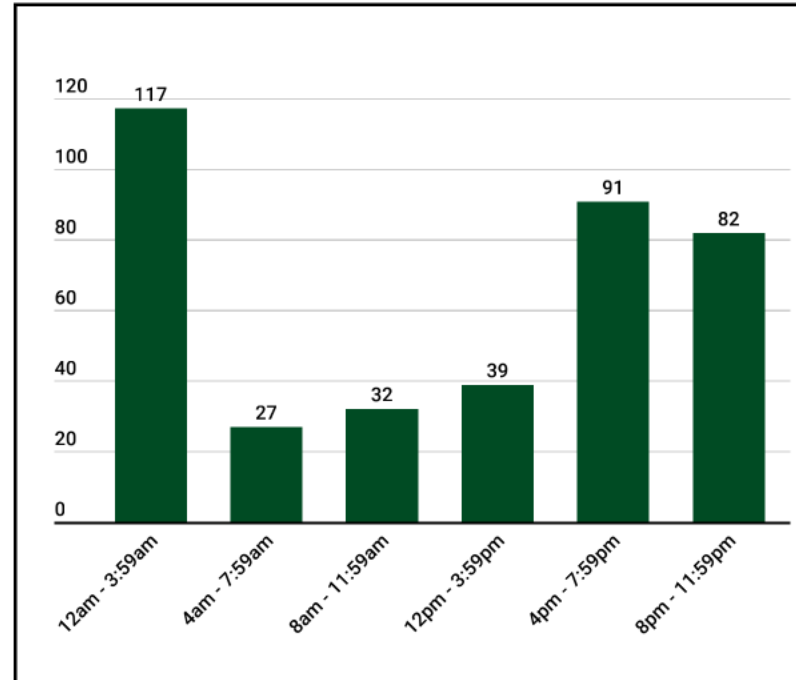
# LEVELS 2-8

## Breakdown of all 388 "Tracked" Uses of Force

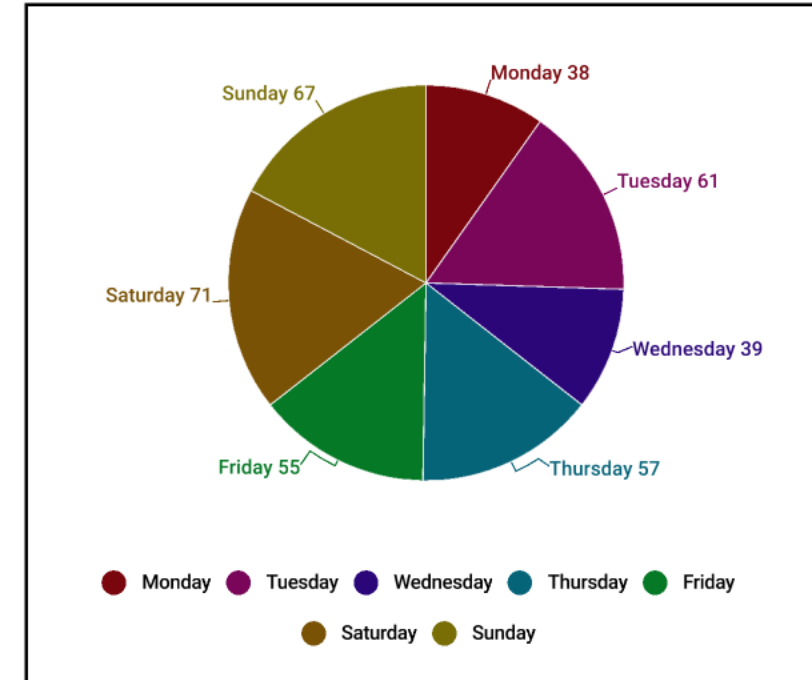
### Month



### Time of Day



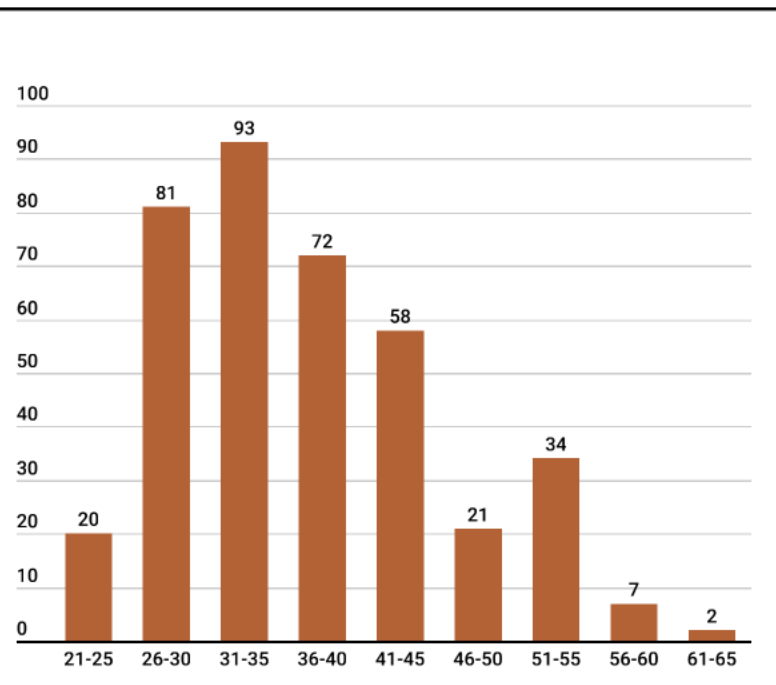
### Day of Week



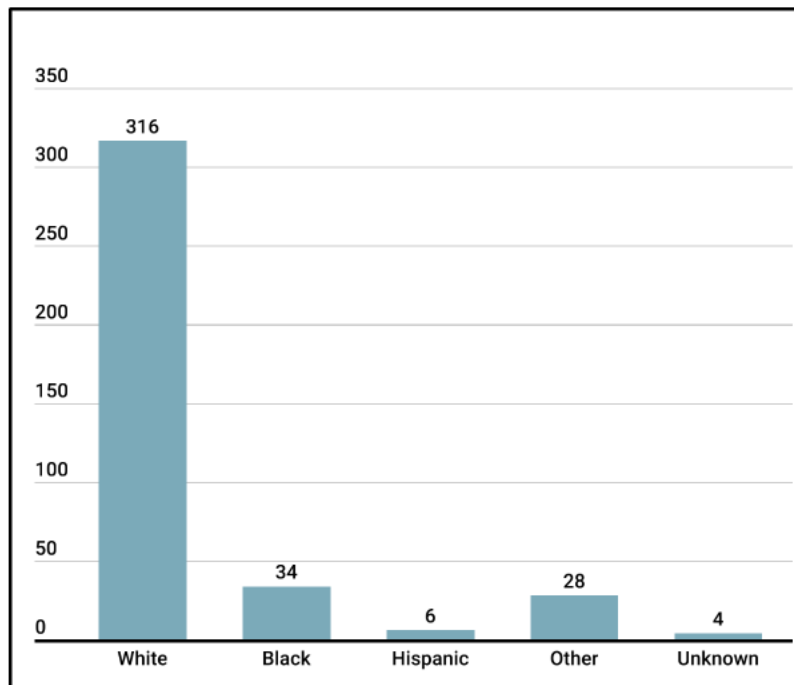
# LEVELS 2-8

## Demographics of Officers using "Level 2-8" Force

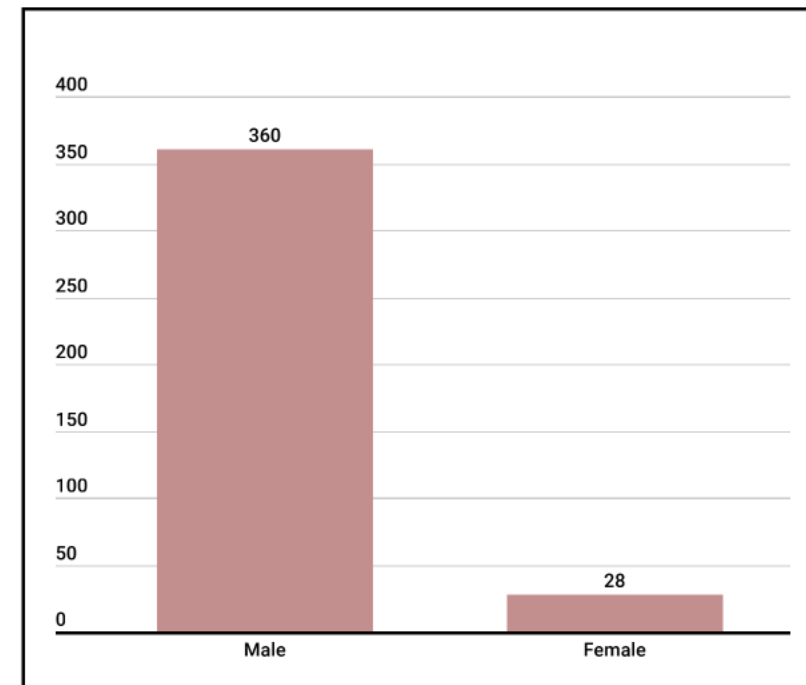
Age



Race



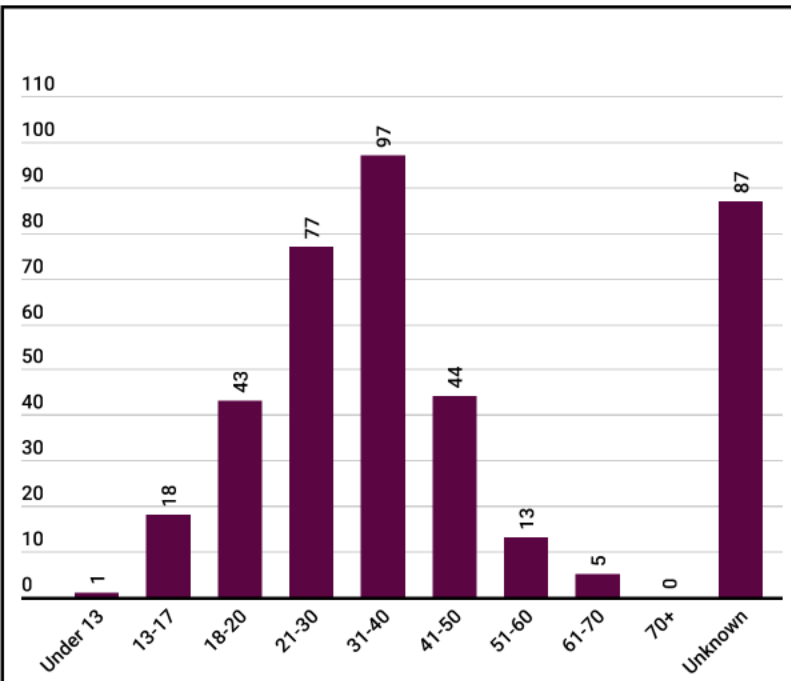
Gender



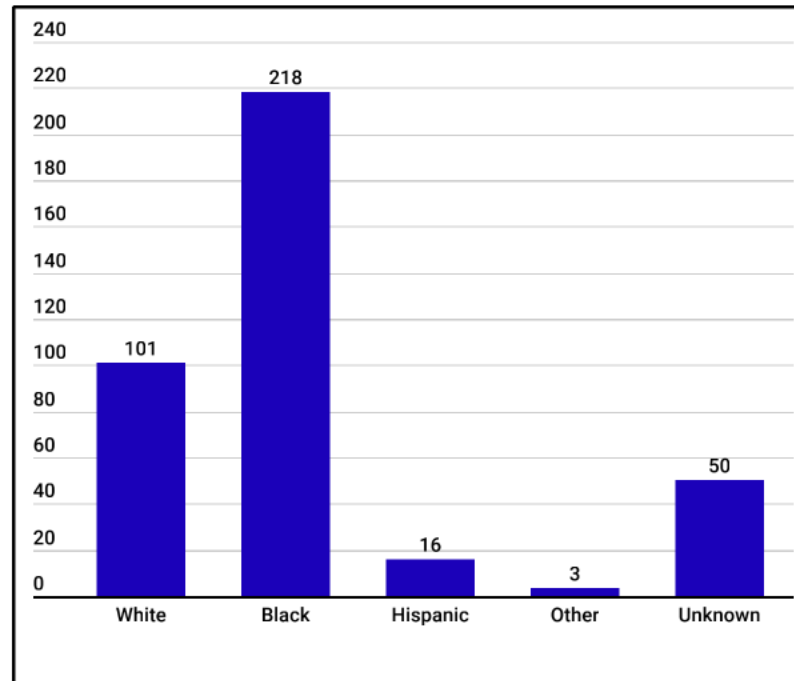
# LEVELS 2-8

## Demographics of Subjects "Level 2-8" Force was used against

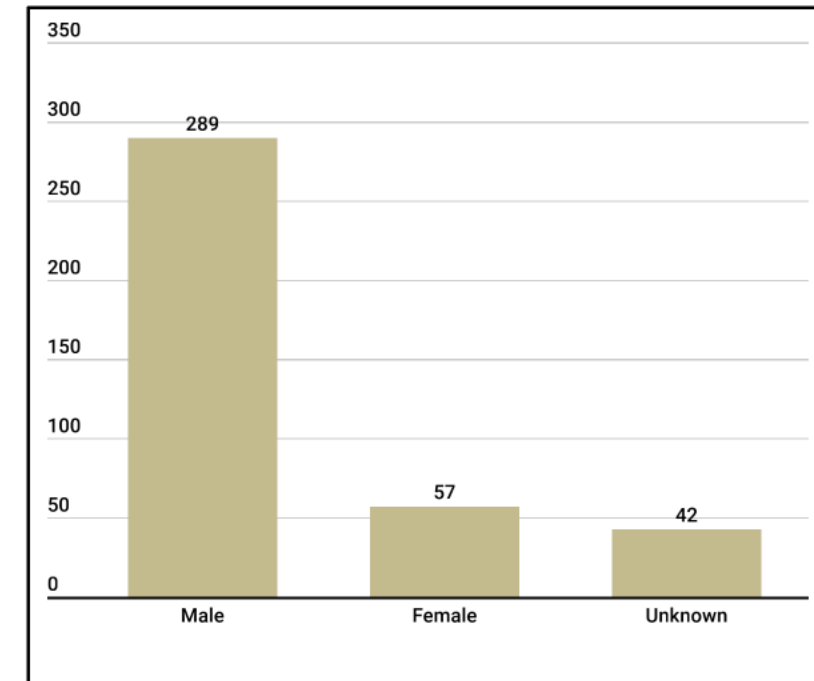
### Age



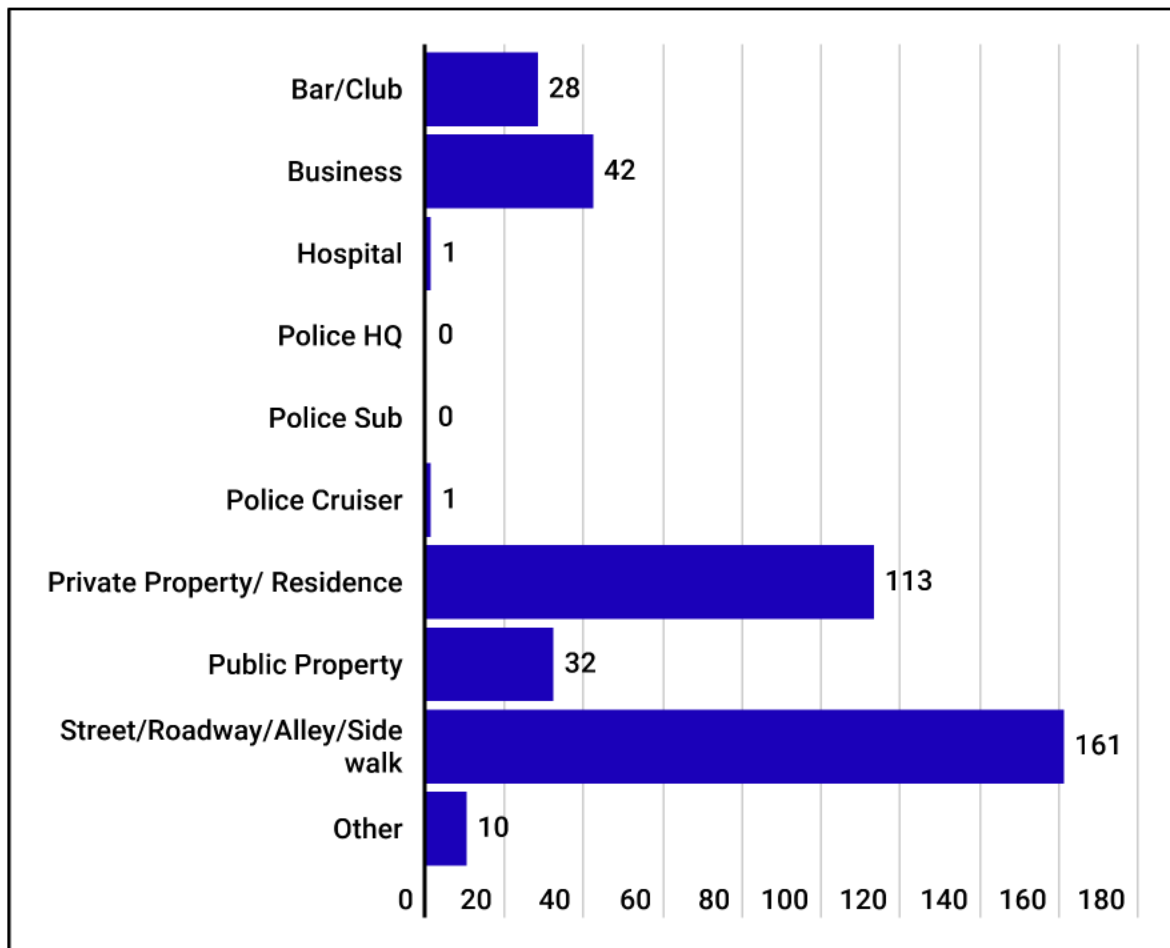
### Race



### Gender

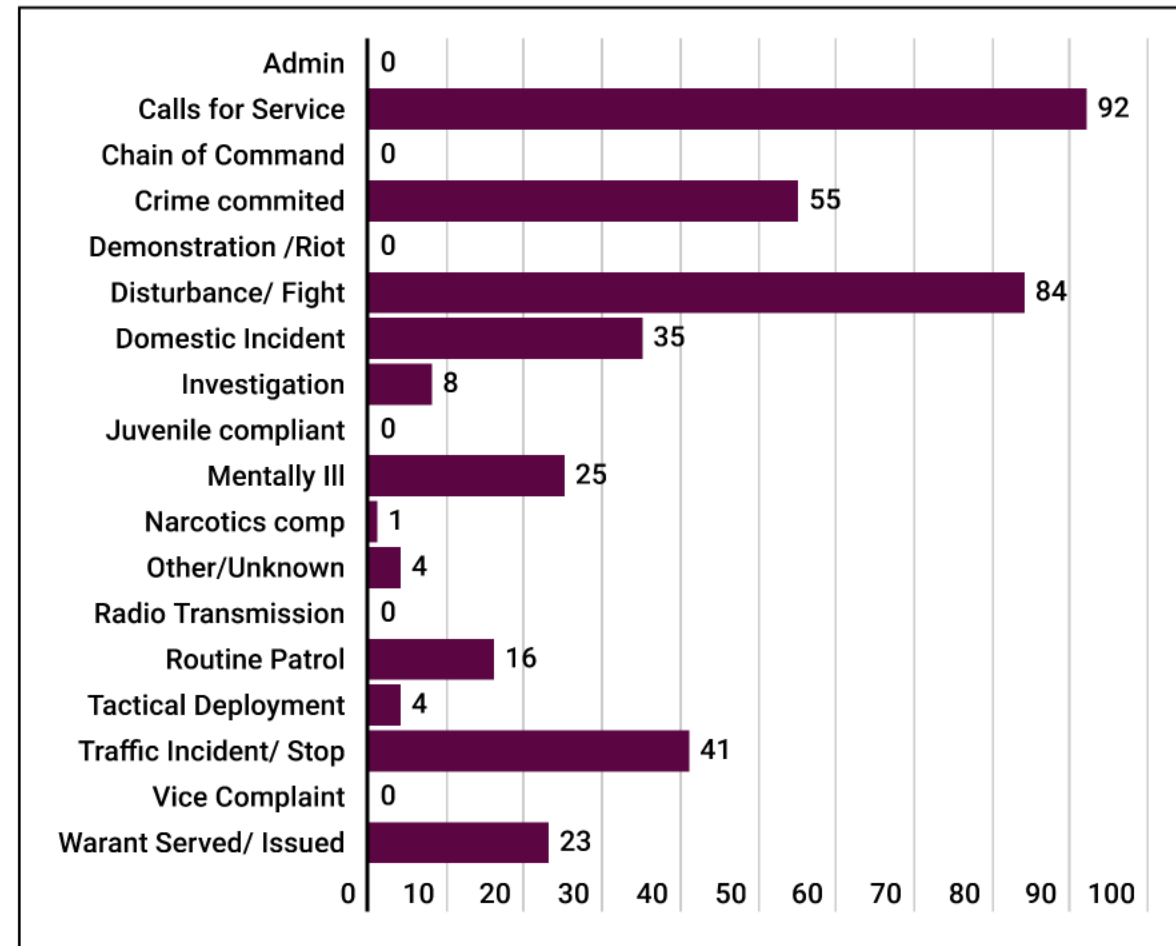


# LEVELS 2-8



Location Type

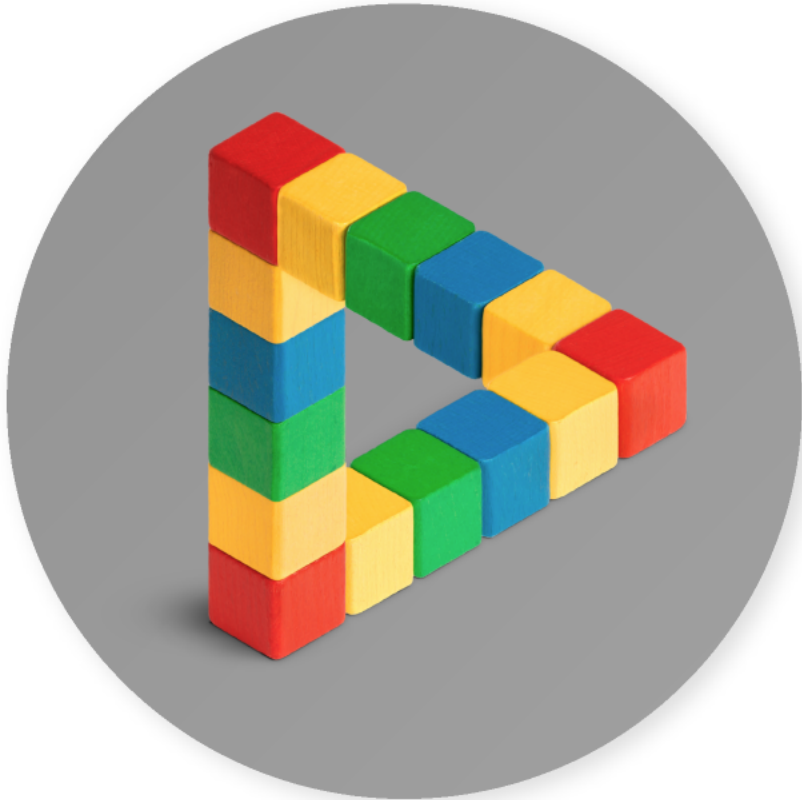
# Breakdown of all 388 "Tracked" Uses of Force



Reason For Contact



# Injuries

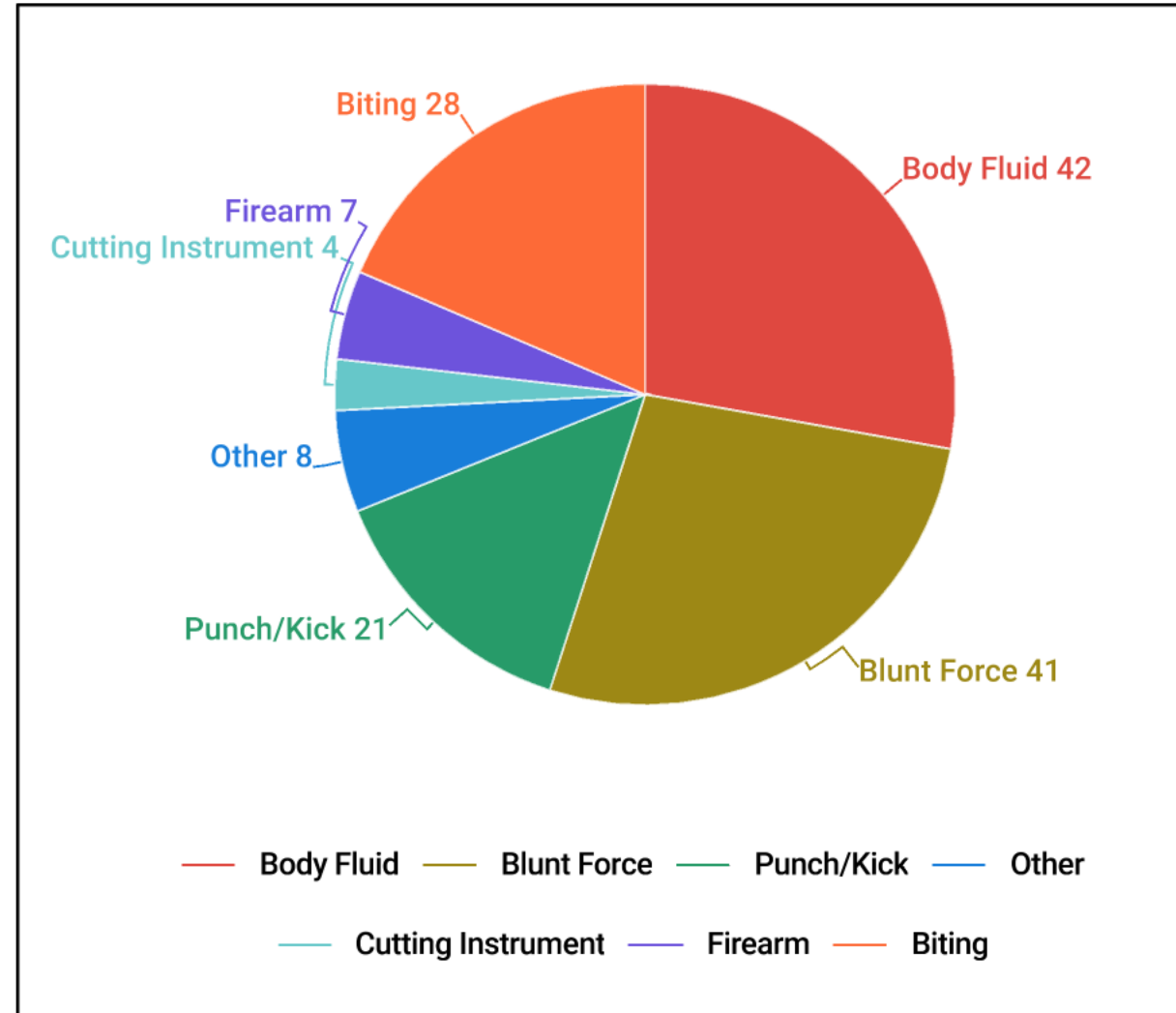


## 5 Year Trend of Assaults on Officers

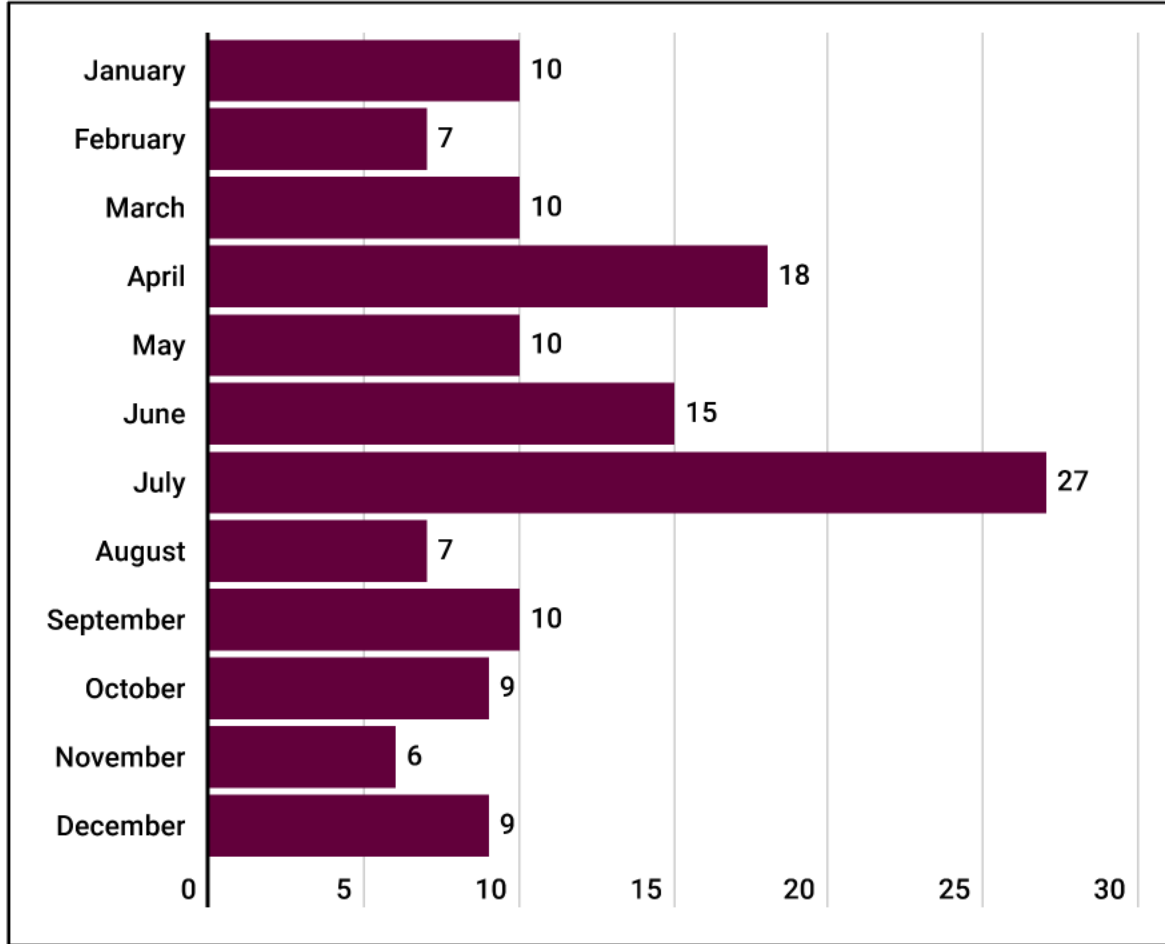
|      |          |
|------|----------|
| 2023 | .....151 |
| 2022 | .....155 |
| 2021 | .....91  |
| 2020 | .....140 |
| 2019 | .....73  |

In 2023, Columbus Police Officers endured **151** assaults while on duty. They were subjected to **42** instances of assault involving body fluids, closely followed by **41** blunt force attacks, showcasing the physical and at times, degrading confrontations they face. Other notable assault methods included **21** cases of punching or kicking, **28** incidents of biting, showing the close-quarters combat situations officers frequently navigate. Furthermore, they contended with more lethal threats, including **4** assaults with cutting instruments and **7** with firearms, alongside **8** incidents classified under "other".

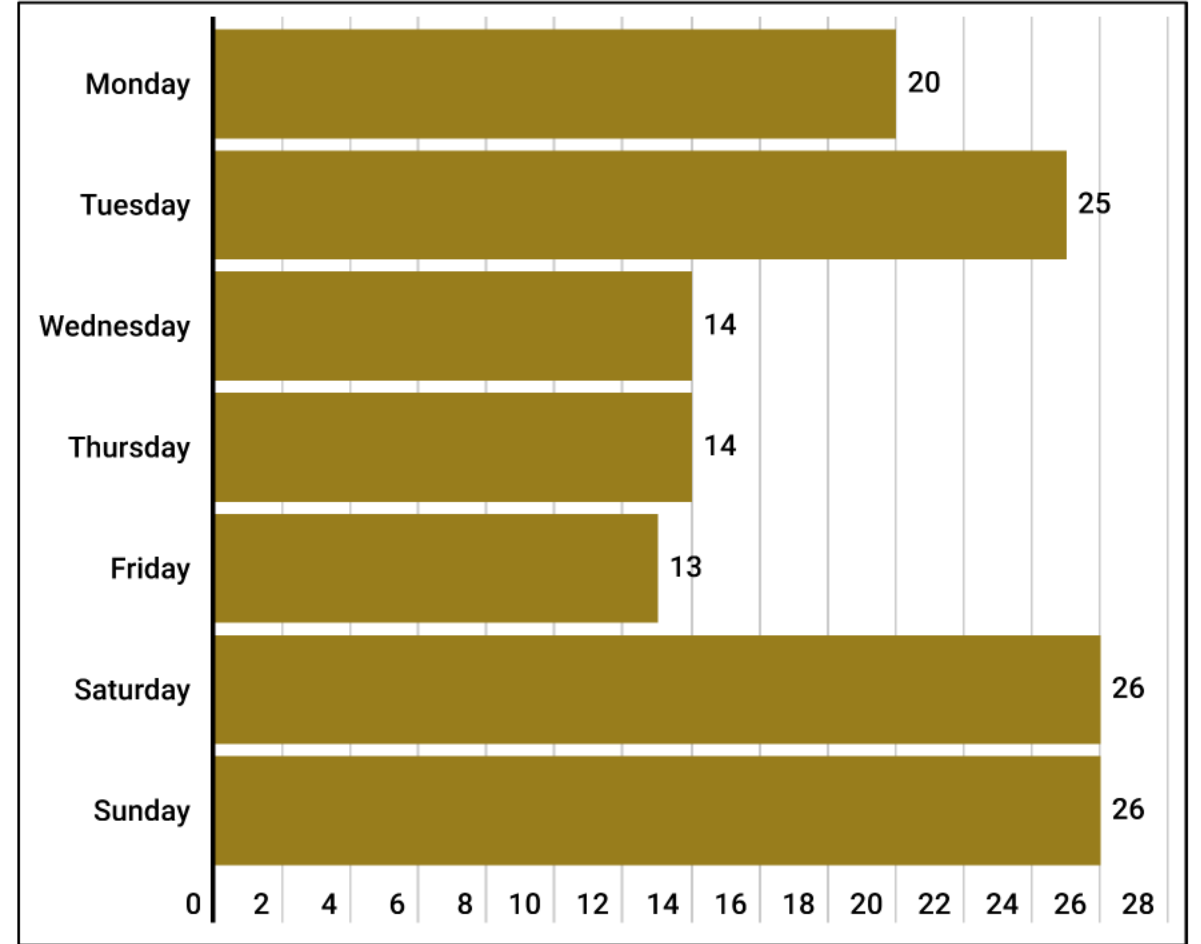
## Ways Officers were Assaulted

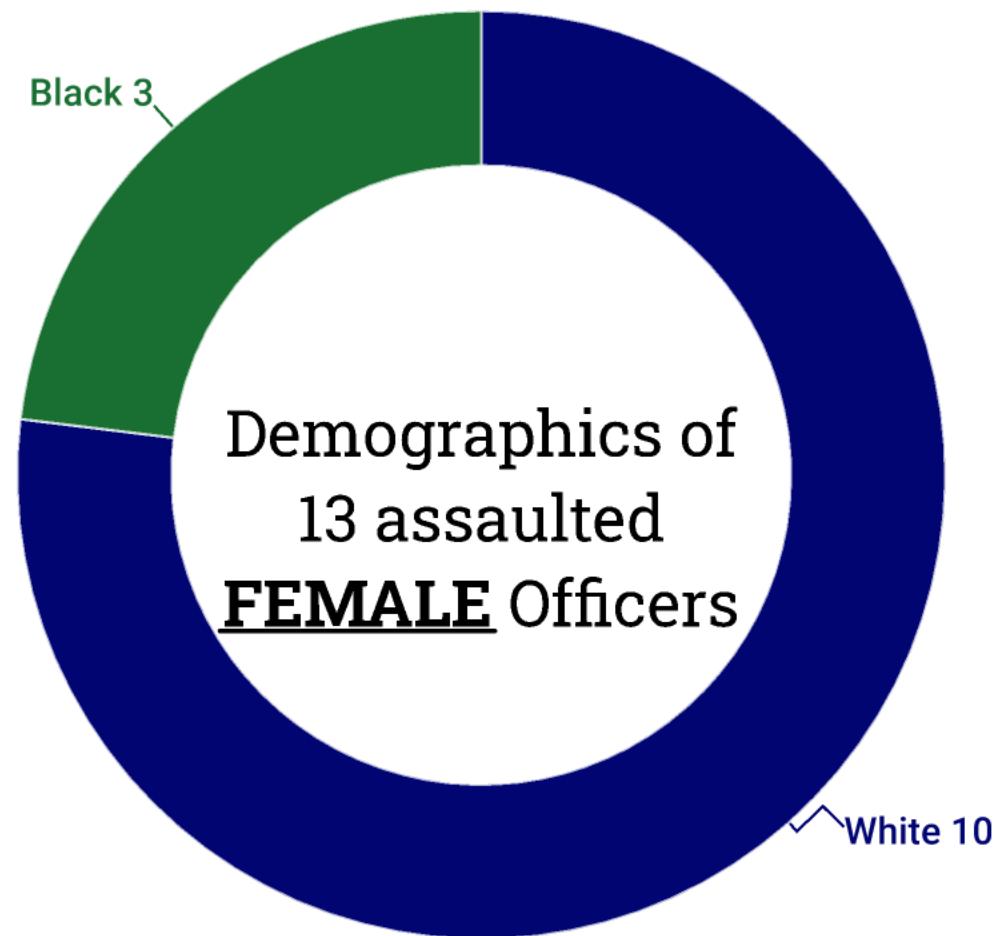
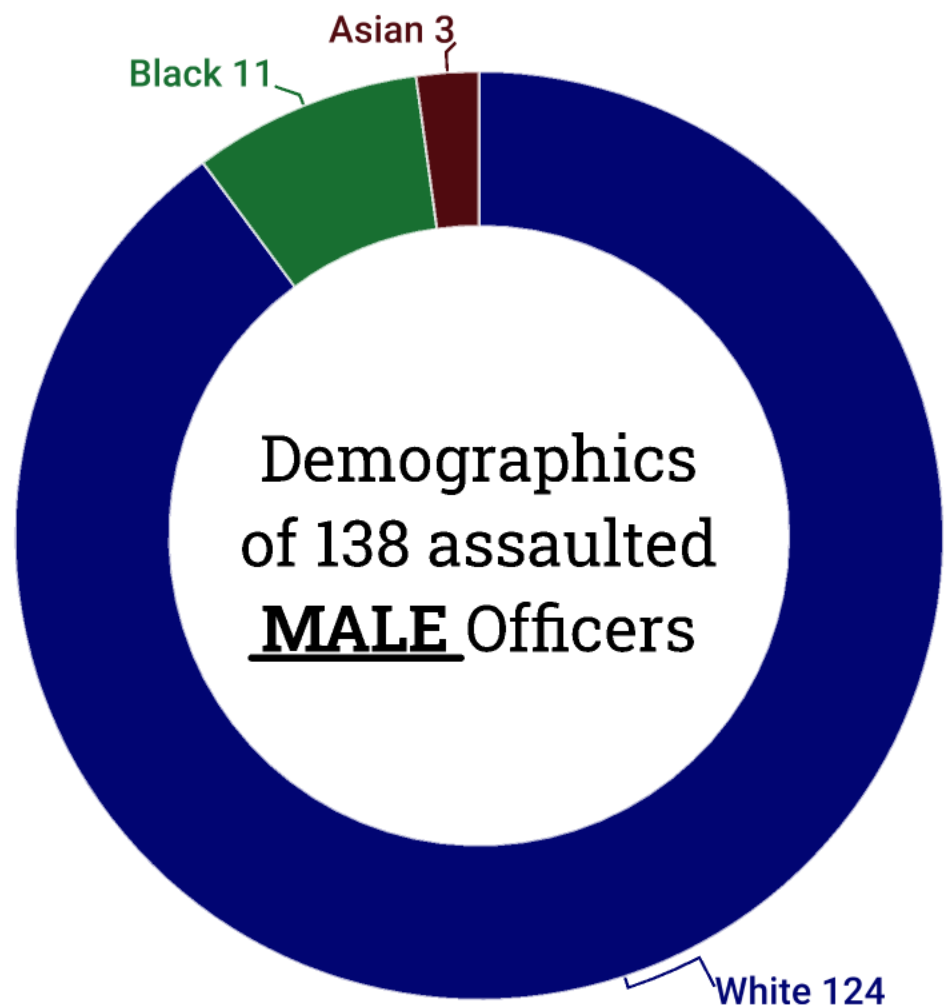


## Month of Officer Assaults

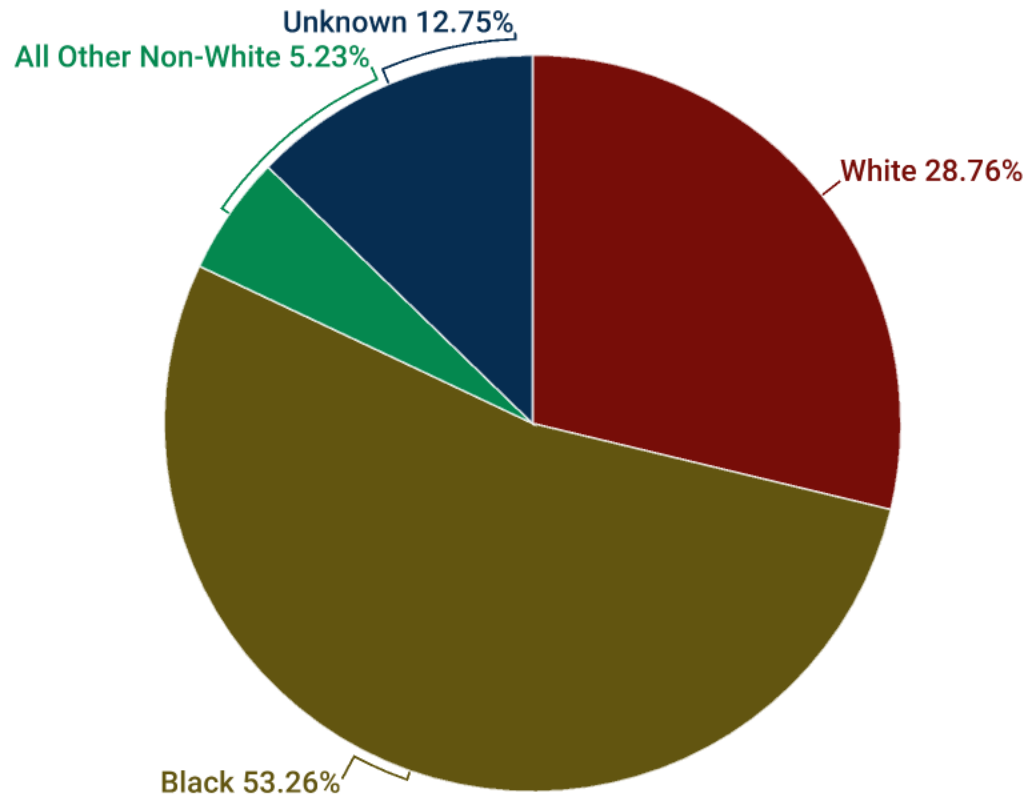


## Day of week of Officer Assaults

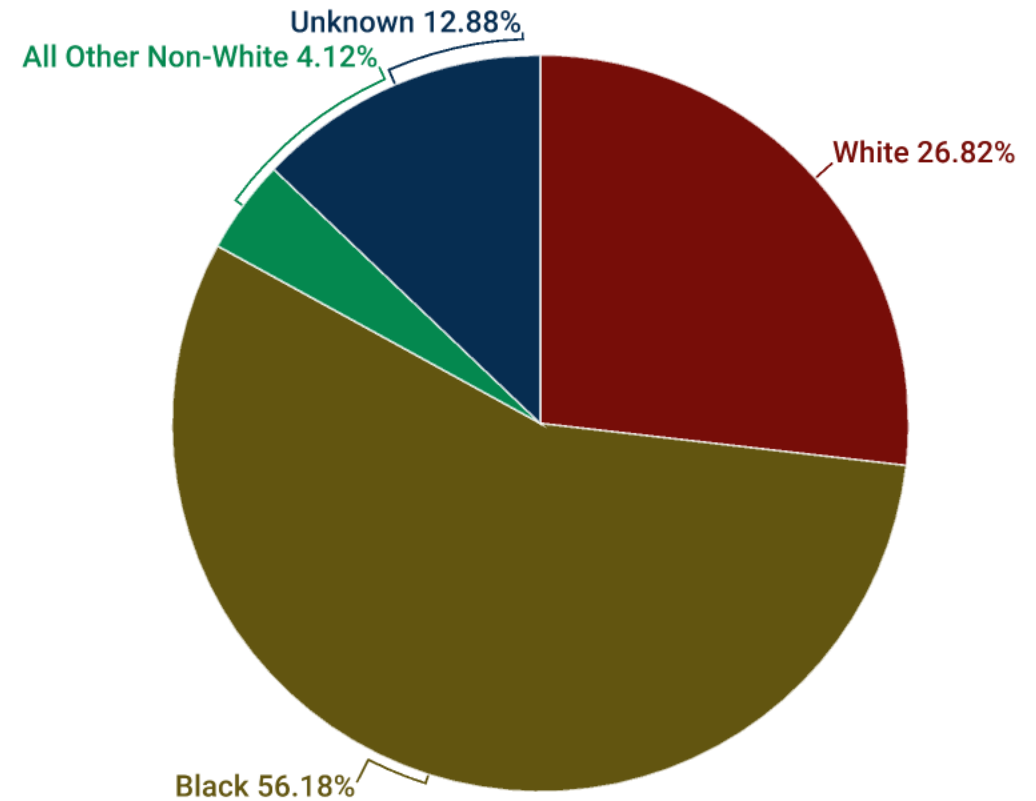




2022

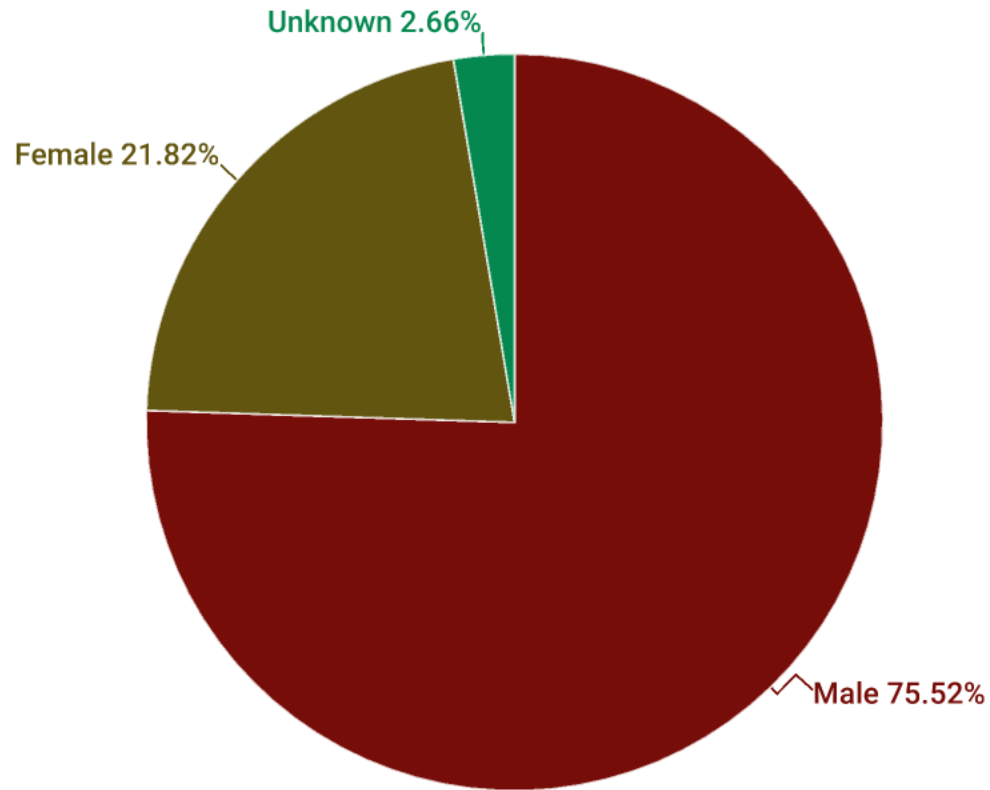


2023

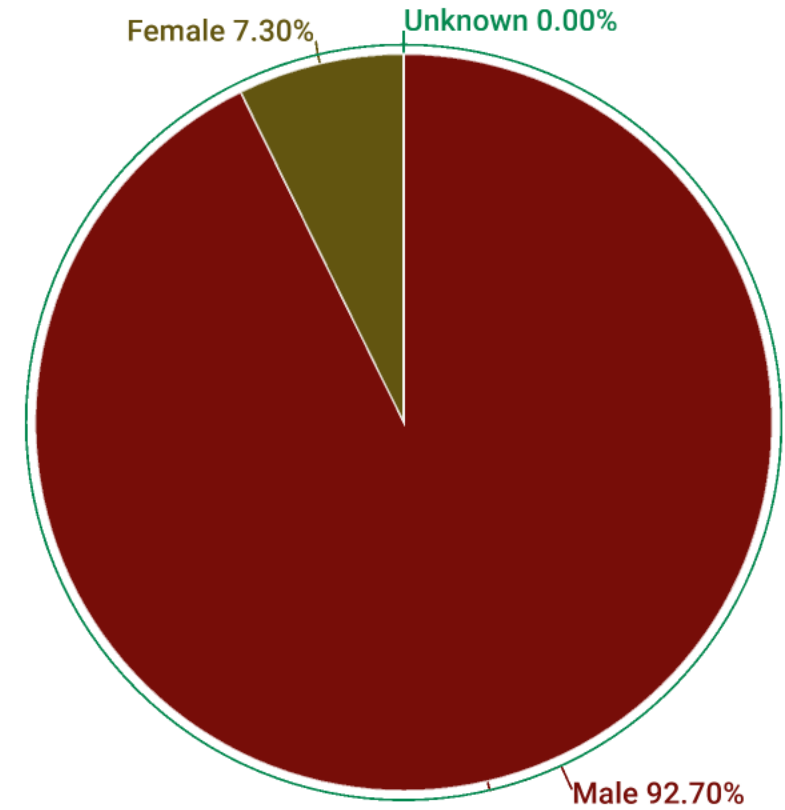


Between the years 2022 and 2023, the trends and patterns related to the use of force across various racial groups remained remarkably consistent. Notably, the most significant fluctuation observed was a slight increase in the use of force against Black individuals, which increased by 2.92% compared to the previous year.

2022



2023



Upon examining the trends regarding the uses of force across different genders, a noteworthy escalation in the use of force against male subjects is observed. The statistics reveal that in 2022, the occurrences of force used against males stood at 75.52%, which markedly increased to 92.7% in 2023.

The five primary categories of encounters most frequently resulting in a "tracked " use of force are as follows:

1. Calls for Service (92)
2. Disturbances / Fights (84)
3. Crime Committed (55)
4. Traffic Stop (41)
5. Domestic Incident (35)

# Assault Trends on Officers:

In 2023 Officers were assaulted by bodily fluids **4.8%** more than in 2022.

However Blunt Force assaults on Officers decreased from **60%** to **27.1%** from 2022 to 2023.

# Conclusion

In 2023, Officers used force **388** times while responding to **398,457** incidents which equates to **1** use of force in every **1,026** incidents. Only **0.097%** of incidents resulted in the use of force. Further, **30** incidents, or **.002%** resulted in an Officer discharging their firearm at another person.

# Recommendations:

1. The Division is implementing active bystander training (ABLE) for all sworn personnel which will be incorporated into annual mandated training going forward.
2. A Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu for Law Enforcement (BJJ-LE) program is being developed to help train Officers to be more confident in their empty hand control techniques. This training will reduce the amount of force used on subjects and reduce injuries to subjects and Officers.

# Recommendations:

3. The Division is testing the WRAP restraint system which will help Officers more quickly immobilize combative subjects, which will reduce the amount of force used on subjects and reduce injuries.

4. The Division will continue to integrate CIT techniques and MCR units to help reduce the likelihood of the use of force on subjects in a mental health crisis.



# **Use of Force Analysis - Year End Review**

**Columbus Division of Police - Training Bureau**

Training Commander Lowell Rector #5090

Prepared by: Officer Dakota Freeman #3215