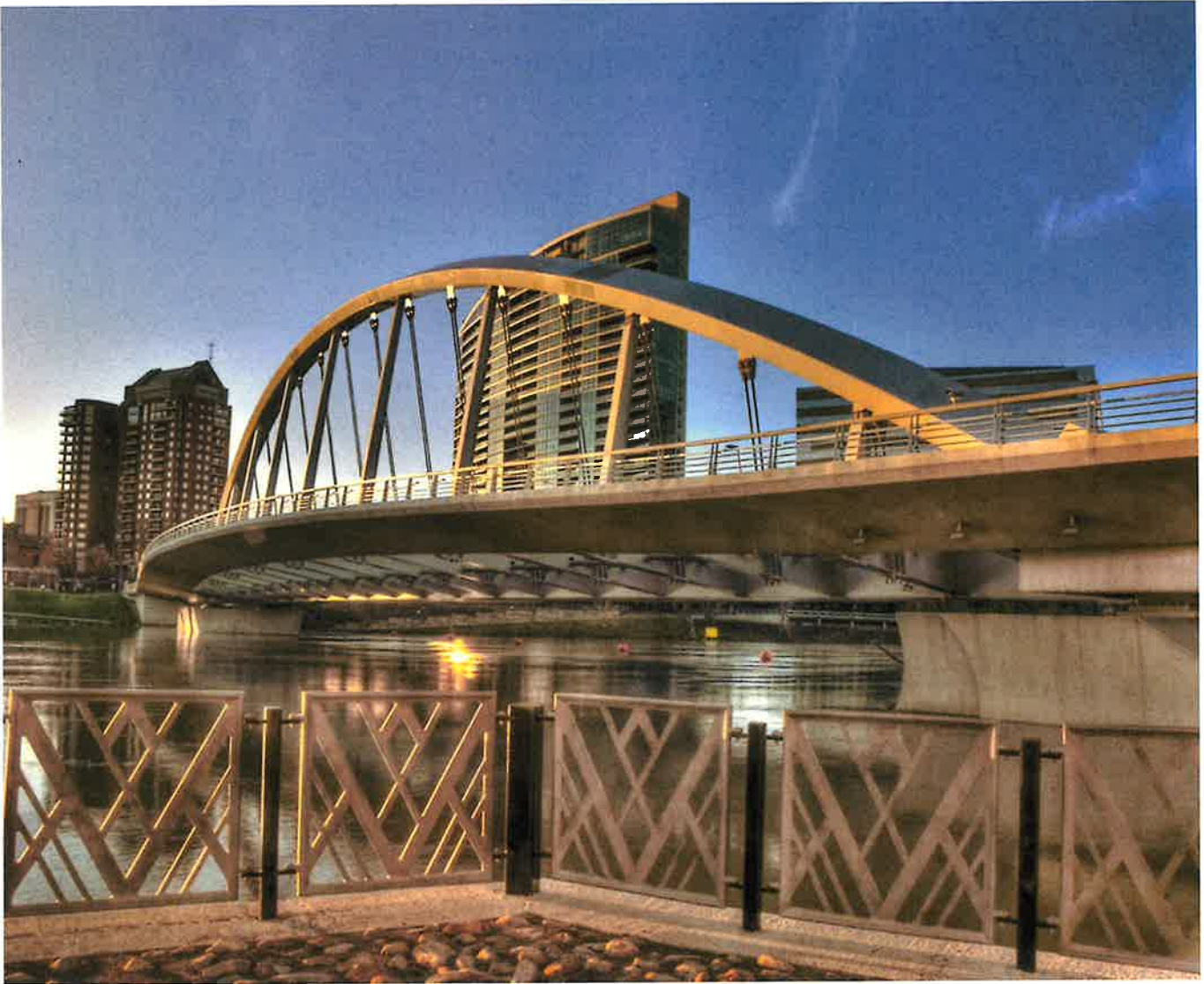


C O L U M B U S D I V I S I O N O F P O L I C E

USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS **2022** *YEAR END REVIEW*





COLUMBUS DIVISION OF POLICE

MISSION STATEMENT

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 STATEMENT

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.



Use of Force Analysis – Year-End Review

Columbus Division of Police – Training Bureau

Commander Gregory Parini #5087

Officer Patrick Hernandez #2761

USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS – YEAR END REVIEW

2022

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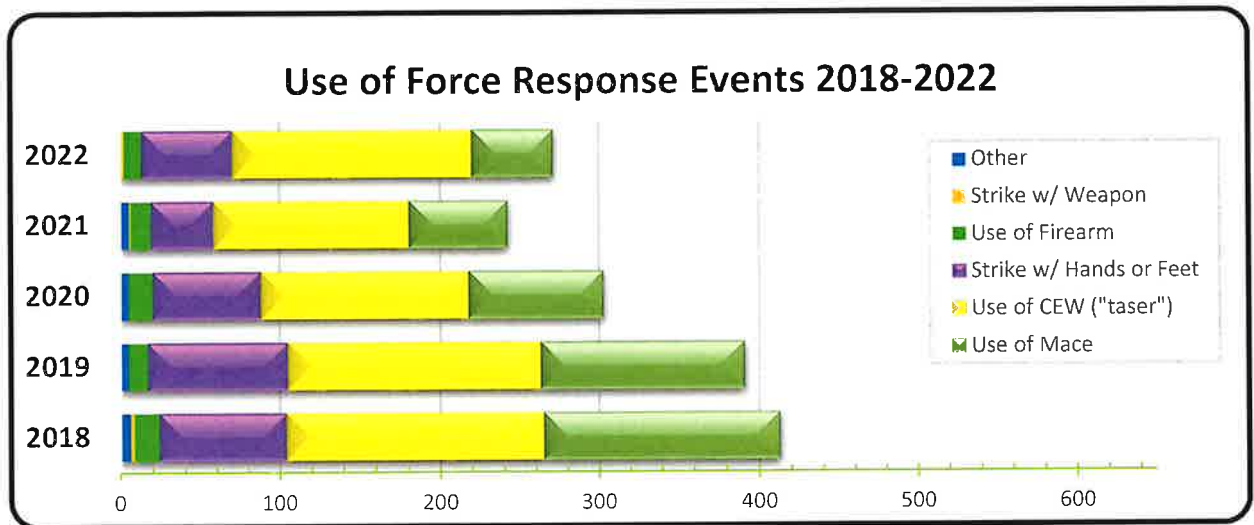
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

	Response Events and Number of Officers Involved				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
TOTAL (officers involved)	260 (310)	242 (261)	303 (387)	391 (470)	411 (512)
Canine Bite	0 (0)	4 (4)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pushing/Causing Collision	0 (0)	1 (1)	3 (3)	5 (6)	6 (6)
Strike w/ Weapon	2 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2)
Strike w/ Hands or Feet	57 (64)	39 (43)	68 (78)	88 (109)	70 (80)
Use of ECW (“taser”)	150 (170)	123 (127)	130 (145)	158 (176)	169 (188)
Use of Firearm	11 (14)	13 (15)	15 (26)	12 (13)	16 (29)
Use of Mace	51 (74)	61 (70)	85 (133)	128 (166)	148 (207)

433,150 total incidents/calls for service (911, 4545, officer-initiated combined)¹

- 13,811 custodial arrests (actual persons delivered to jail or a detention facility)²
 - o At least 96.81% of all incidents did not involve an arrest
- 260 Level 2-8 (“tracked”) use of force incidents in 2022 (.060% of all incidents)³
 - o 7.44% MORE tracked incidents in 2022 compared to 2021
 - o 99.94% of all incidents did not involve a tracked use of force event
 - o About 3.2% of arrests involve a tracked use of force event



In 2022, 260 tracked use-of-force response incidents involving 310 officers were reported.⁴ “Tracked” refers to uses of force from Level 2 (“use of chemical spray”) to Level 8 (“deadly force”) and includes the use of a conducted energy weapon (CEW) or other electronic device, hard empty hand control (strikes, punches, kicks), the use of an impact weapon (baton or flashlight), a police K-9 bite, and less lethal weapons such as beanbag rounds and multiple baton rounds. These uses of force are reported and tracked through the involved officers’ chains of command to Internal Affairs. The figures for 2022 are shown on the previous page along with the figures for the previous four years.



Exclusive Level 1 uses of force are those incidents in which *only* Level 1 or Levels 0 and 1 force was used. These incidents are accounted for separately, reviewed by a sergeant, and then forwarded to the Internal Affairs Bureau. In 2022, there were 1,130 exclusive Level 1 uses of force.⁵ Level 1 uses of force include empty hand control, joint manipulations, grounding techniques, and pressure point techniques. Most Level 1 responses were “placed on ground/tackle/leg sweep,” (690), “arm bar” (144), and “push” (94). Overall, officers reported 97.95% effectiveness of all Level 1 techniques applied.⁶

“Total incidents” is the context for which use of force events are viewed and includes dispatched calls for service (911 and non-emergency calls) and officer self-initiated activity. Sworn personnel responded

to 433,150 total incidents in 2022. The total number of incidents does not reflect the total number of contacts officers make each year as such a figure cannot reasonably be calculated.

In 2022, about 0.06% of all incidents involved a tracked use of force event. This is slightly higher than the previous year. For 2022, this equals about one tracked use of force incident in every 1,666 incidents. Until 2022, there has been a steady downward trend in use-of-force incidents over the last nine years from a high of 0.097% in 2012.

There were 13,811 custodial arrests in 2022 – a 29.7% increase from 2021.⁷ The custodial arrest figure represents the total number of times an individual was arrested and delivered to a jail or detention facility. Some individuals are represented more than once in that number because of multiple arrest incidents that occurred independently throughout the year.

Total incidents and the number of custodial arrests are the primary figures comparing use-of-force incidents. Not all uses of force are delivered to an arrestee but comparing the use of force incidents to arrest figures allows for consistent comparison over time. There are instances in which the use of force has been delivered to an individual or group with the intent of dispersing the group (without an arrest being sought or greater force being reasonable). Or force may be reasonably delivered to an individual who ultimately is not taken to a detention facility, is not charged, or can evade custody altogether.

In 2022, 99.94% of all incidents did not involve a tracked use of force and 99.7% of all incidents involved no force at all. Assuming all tracked force occurs during an arrest situation at least 98.2% of arrests were made without force. This is true because not every use of force event results in a custodial arrest as stated above. A better figure for comparison would be the total of officer-to-citizen contacts. Currently, the Division of Police does not track this activity. It is unlikely that such activity could reasonably be tracked accurately. The number of citizen contacts would have to be a much greater number than both custodial arrests and total incidents. Therefore, the use of force percentage when compared to these metrics would drop significantly below the figures for 2022: 0.06% of total incidents involved a tracked use of force, and 0.26% involved an exclusive Level 1 use of force.

In 2022, personnel responded to or initiated, on average, over 49 incidents per hour, or nearly 1,187 incidents every single day. Yet only 0.06% of the time did any personnel use any force.

The chart below compares demographics (including unknowns) of use of force recipients, UCR violent crime suspects/arrestees (homicide, aggravated assault, rape, robbery) and domestic violence suspects/ arrestees, and demographics for all custodial arrests. By and large, personnel are seeking contact with individuals who are suspected of a crime, but all individuals within the

2022	Uses of Force^{8 9}	UCR Crimes + DV^{10 11}	All Arrests¹²
Female	21.82%	17.88%	22.90%
Male	75.52%	80.13%	77.09%
Unknown/Crowd	2.66%	1.99%	0.01%
All other non-white	5.23%	5.87%	4.42%
Black	53.27%	66.07%	59.39%
White	28.76%	20.26%	34.91%
Unknown/Crowd	12.75%	7.81%	1.27%

PART I - INTRODUCTION

Each year, the Columbus Division of Police releases numerous publications to inform the public of sworn and civilian personnel's various activities. This publication reviews all sworn personnel's uses of force from the previous calendar year. A report of this nature has been published annually for many years. Continuous developments in technology utilized by the Division have assisted in gathering, tracking, and monitoring various forms of information available. Not only does this allow for increasing data analysis from year to year, but also a correction of previous years' use of force data as needed. This analysis can also help identify concerning trends in all aspects of policing, not just uses of force. The continued application of these technologies to examine data-driven measures enhances transparency and accountability, could improve crime prevention strategies, and helps the effort that Division resources can be used more efficiently.

This report provides an analysis of completed Use of Force Reports¹³ and Use of Taser Reports and provides an in-depth analysis of the use of Conducted Energy Weapons (hereinafter "CEW") for calendar year 2022. Use of force is internally defined 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."¹⁴ This report generally covers uses of force from levels of control two ("use of chemical spray") through eight ("deadly force") as defined by the Division Directives.¹⁵ A small section of this report also examines Level 1 responses ("empty hand control, pressure points, grounding techniques, and joint manipulations") concerning overall uses of force, as well as officer and subject injuries resulting from Level 1 responses. This report does not examine Level 0 responses except for those also involving the CEW. Level 0 responses alone are generally not, by policy, reported by personnel. Level 0 responses include officer presence, verbal and non-verbal commands, searching, and handcuffing. These techniques are not reported unless there is a complaint of injury. Other Level 0 responses of displaying or sparking the taser for compliance, display of a firearm, use of flashbangs and multiple baton rounds *as diversions*, and the use of the Long Range Acoustic Device (LRAD) warning tone are reported.

While this report does examine all tracked uses of force, it is considered most detailed concerning the use of a CEW, and least detailed concerning deadly force – officer-involved shooting incidents specifically. Officer-involved shooting incidents, deadly force incidents in which some other non-firearm instrument was used, and other incidents involving any suspect death are discussed more thoroughly in the Firearms Review Board report and the Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) report, respectively. All these reports, taken together, are the most complete assessment of all

uses of force by sworn Division personnel in the previous year. These reports taken together are necessary to help identify policy changes needed, to identify knowledge and application deficiencies, and to direct personnel training and development.

The data for this report are gathered from various sources throughout the Division, including Premier One offense and incident reporting, computer-aided dispatch (hereinafter "CAD") information, the Internal Affairs database, and completed Division forms such as the Division Use of Force Report and Use of Taser Report, and raw data compiled by both the Human Resources Bureau and the Research and Development Unit.

This report starts with an examination of the statistics and demographics of the Division of Police personnel in Part II. Recruit training, annual in-service training, defensive tactics training, and firearms training are discussed in Part III. Part IV discussed the Columbus and greater Central Ohio population demographics and dynamics. Part V assesses incident and arrest data for 2021 and compares those figures to the past five years.

Part VI of this report compares uses of force each year from 2018 to 2022 and considers basic factors that may have contributed to any changes. Part VII analyzes CEW usage in depth. Part VIII examines law enforcement-related injury incidents – those events involving an officer and at least one suspect or arrestee in which either the officer or the suspect or arrestee is injured. Part IX provides additional information and analysis concerning crime suspect and victim demographics. These demographics have a direct impact on who Division personnel come in contact with, and by extension, who could be a recipient of an officer's use of force. Conclusions and recommendations are discussed in Part X.

2022 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS – YEAR END REVIEW

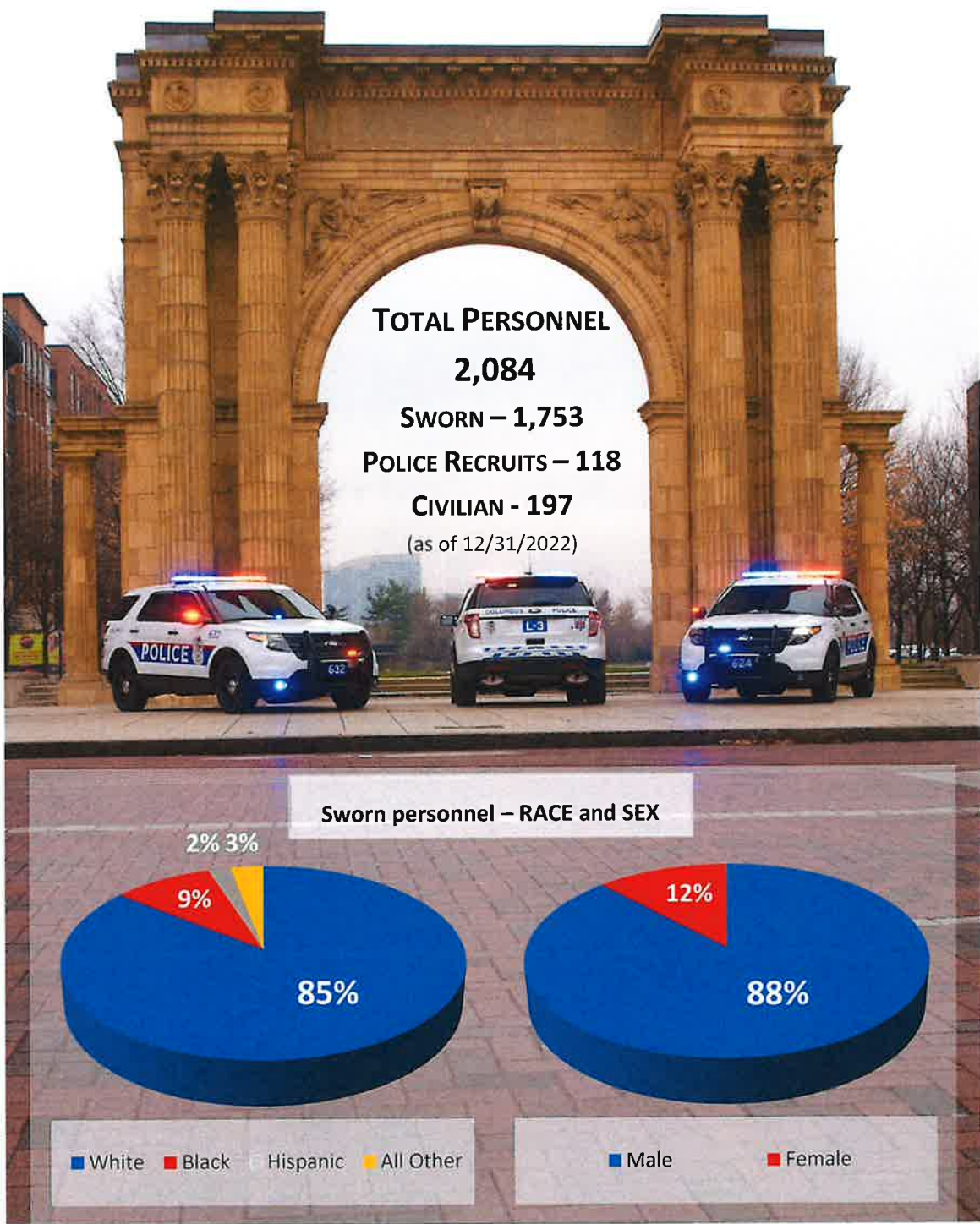
PART II – AGENCY STATISTICAL SNAPSHOT

On December 31, 2022, there were 2,084 individuals were employed directly within the Division of Police as either sworn officers, non-sworn police recruits, or civilian employees. Police cadets are not included in this figure. Overall, this was 37 fewer total employees than at the end of 2021. Of these 2,084 employees, 1,753 were sworn personnel, 118 were non-sworn police recruits, and 197 were civilians.¹⁶ In 2022, two classes of police recruits (the 136th and 137th) graduated from the academy and began field training as sworn officers.

The sworn ranks are comprised of approximately 88% men and 12% women. The racial breakdown of sworn personnel is 85% white, 9% black, approximately 2% Hispanic, 1% Asian, and less than 4% each Indian, Other, or Unknown.¹⁷ The national average for women serving as a sworn police officer is 13.3% for all law enforcement agencies in the United States.¹⁸ The national average racial makeup of officers is 71.5% white, 12.5% Hispanic, 11.4% black, 3.6% other, and 1.1% unknown.¹⁹ However, there has been increasing diversity among the last six classes of police recruits. Nearly one-quarter of the classes started in 2018 are a sex or racial minority. Over 30% of the two recruit classes that started their training in 2019 are a sex or racial minority. The recruit classes in 2020 continued the trend and were the most diverse classes to date. The 2021 recruit classes continued this trend of diversity, with 30% of recruits being a racial minority and 25% of recruits being female. In 2022, from the two graduating classes, 23% of the recruits were female, and 48% racial minorities.²⁰

Sworn personnel were broken down into the following ranks as of 12/31/2022 (from highest to lowest): Chief: 1; Assistant Chief: 2; Deputy Chief: 6; Commander: 17; Lieutenant: 50; Sergeant: 211; Officer: 1466. 56% of sworn personnel are assigned to two patrol subdivisions – Patrol North and Patrol South. Restructuring in 2019 led to many operational assignments being diverted to non-Patrol subdivisions, but a portion of those reassignments have roles akin to a traditional patrol function, such as mobile crisis interventionists, therapy dog handlers, and the Rapid

Response Emergency Addiction and Crisis Team (RREACT). About 20% of sworn personnel are assigned to different Subdivisions containing Bureaus whose primary function is investigative.²¹



PART III – TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Training within the Division of Police is broadly divided into two different categories: recruit training and advanced training. Recruit training is all the training at the beginning of an officer's career, including the initial field training period. Advanced training is all training received after the initial training period (roughly the first probationary year after completion of the basic academy). The City of Columbus had traditionally not allowed lateral transfers for police officers or any sworn personnel to ensure that every sworn member of the Division had attended and graduated from the Division's Recruit Training Program at the beginning of their sworn career. However, there have been some personnel who graduated from the Division's basic training academy as a member of an outside agency and were later hired as sworn members of the Division of Police. In those limited cases, those individuals completed additional City-of-Columbus-specific coursework and then entered the Field Training Program.

The Recruit Training Program is an Ohio Peace Officer Training Commission (OPOTC) accredited academy. OPOTC has continually added required training hours over the past five years. In 2016, OPOTC mandated 681 hours – a more than 22% increase in hours since the previous update in 2013.²² As of 7/1/2019, OPOTC mandated 737 hours²³ and saw a slight increase to the current 740 required hours for OPOTC.²⁴ Between the OPOTC required training hours, the Division specific training, as well as the extensive hours taught beyond the basic requirement, on average Recruits receive 1,240 hours of training accounting for holidays.²⁵ These new officers then have a total of 15 weeks of field training, divided into four periods called coaching phases, in which they work with specially trained, experienced officers. Upon successful completion of the coaching phases, newly sworn officers return to the Academy for two weeks of training including, Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training (40 hours) and 40 hours of additional training, including the topics of domestic violence enforcement updates, Narcan administration, legal updates, traffic control, juvenile justice, peer assistance and wellness, public corruption task force, pursuit policy, and communications.²⁶

Annually, all sworn officers receive a variety of advanced training and continuing professional development. The minimum number of hours mandated, topics to be covered, and practical application exercises required vary depending on where the mandate originates. All sworn personnel must complete training as mandated by OPOTC; CALEA (the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies); statutory requirements as enacted by the Ohio General Assembly in addition to those from OPOTC; order of the Mayor – new training or topics

for all City of Columbus employees; order of the Chief of Police; Bureau, Section, or Unit SOP. Officers may also elect to attend training as staffing and operational needs allow.

Since 2013, officers received a minimum of nearly 28 face-to-face hours of ethics and bias training, eight hours of de-escalation training (not including hours received in defensive tactics training), and eight hours of training focusing specifically on dealing with the mentally ill and those in crisis or experiencing trauma. These topics are also covered in annual defensive tactics training as well as various mandatory online training.

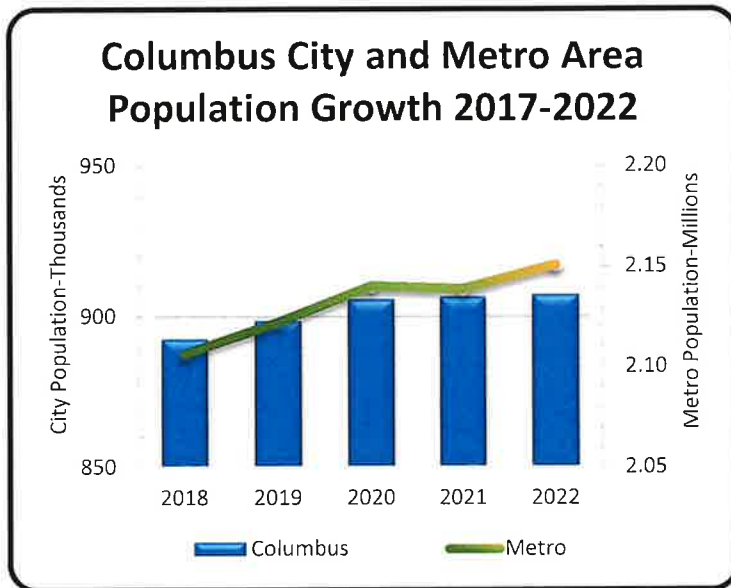
Annually, personnel typically attend five firearms qualification phases to shoot a minimum score on each phase: OPOTC course (Phase I), OPOTC and City shotgun courses (Phase II), the City of Columbus off-duty course (Phase III), the “decision” course (target acquisition/recognition; shoot/don’t shoot) (Phase IV), and the City of Columbus duty course (Phase V). In 2022, there were only three phases of qualification – Phases I through III. Additionally, each year, personnel must demonstrate sufficient knowledge of firearms policy and chemical spray policy. Personnel must have passed the policy exam, which was given during firearms Phase II in 2022.

Finally, all officers ordinarily attend yearly defensive tactics training to demonstrate proficiency in defensive tactics and to demonstrate use-of-force policy knowledge. In 2022, sworn officers completed annual defensive tactics in-service training where the following subjects were covered: annual taser user (re)certification, including taser deployments, stop sticks training, use of force encounters, use of deadly force encounters, and multiple live training scenarios involving quick reaction thinking, and decision making.²⁷

All sworn officers also completed 8 hours of officer wellness and resilience training, legal updates, and training on responding to mental health crises as part of their annual in-service in 2021. Officers also completed online training in several topics, including mental health and annual pursuit and stopping tactics policy review.²⁸

PART IV – POPULATION DEMONGRAPHICS

The City of Columbus is the largest incorporated area in Ohio²⁹ and the 14th largest city in the nation.³⁰ The city is comprised of more than 226 square miles of land and nearly 6 square miles of water. While the majority of the city is within Franklin County, there are also portions of the city within Delaware and Fairfield counties. The city and the 10-county metro area continue to grow, even as other Ohio cities and metro areas experience steady population decreases.



In 2022, the city’s estimated resident population was 907,310,³¹ while the Columbus metro population was 2,151,017.³² The city saw a slight growth since the last national census in 2020, growing just 0.2%. During the same period, the national population grew 0.4%;³³ the Ohio population increased just 2.3% during the same time.³⁴ The Mid-Ohio Regional Planning Commission expects the Columbus metro area to add over half a million additional people by 2050.³⁵ The figure at left shows the continued

population growth in the area from 2018 to 2022.

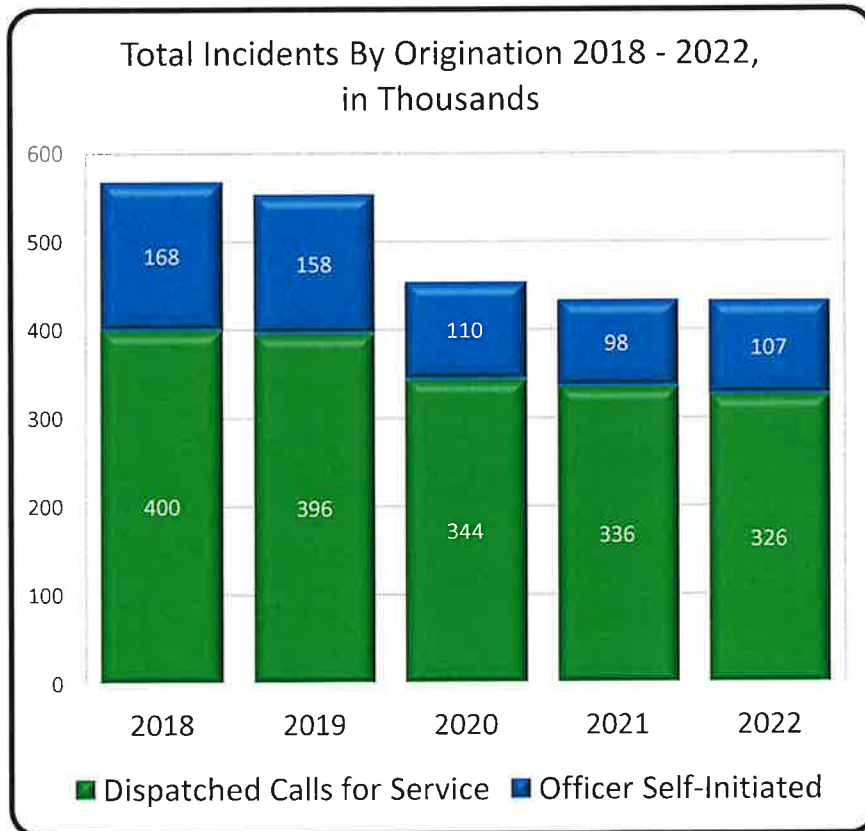
Based on the available census estimates, Columbus's population is 53.1% white alone, 28.6% black alone, and 6.2% Asian. All other racial groups including those individuals who selected two or more races accounted for about 11.5%.³⁶ There was about 7.7% of Columbus’ population identified as being of Hispanic or Latino descent, regardless of racial group.³⁷ About 12.8% of Columbus residents are foreign-born.³⁸

As of 2022, Columbus is estimated to have 390,605 households with a median income of \$58,202.³⁹ An estimated 17.7% of the resident population is below the poverty level. Although higher than the national and Ohio average, the percentage of poverty has been steadily declining.⁴⁰ Over 24.8% of Columbus residents 25 years or older have at least a high school diploma or equivalent education, and 24.3% have at least a bachelor’s degree.⁴¹ Columbus is a well-educated city when compared to Ohio in general where just over 18.9% of the population has a bachelor’s degree or higher.⁴²

2022 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS – YEAR END REVIEW

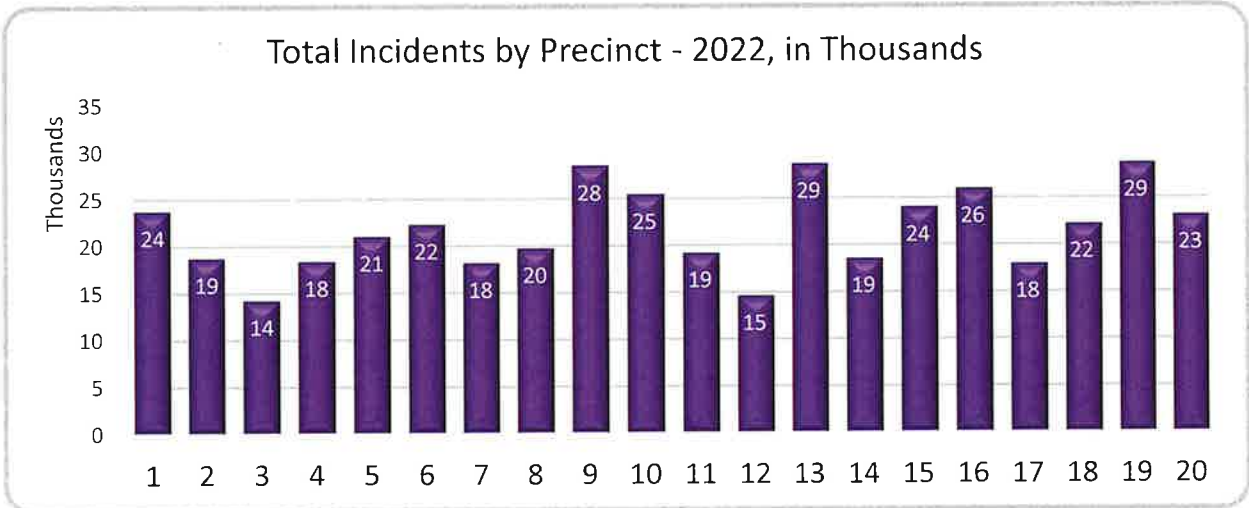
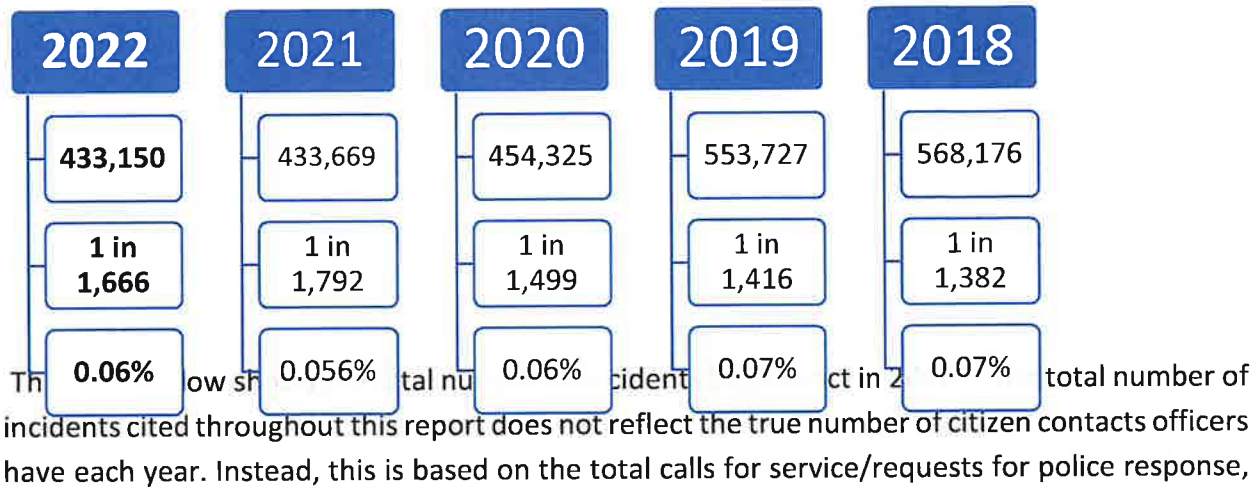
PART V – INCIDENT AND ARREST DATA

The Columbus Division of Police responded to 433,150 total incidents in 2022. This is very similar to the amount of incidents responded to in 2021, with only a 0.1% decrease in activity. The 2021 figure was a decrease of 5% from 2020. Dispatched calls for service decreased by 2.8%, and self-initiated incidents increased by 9%.⁴³ Except for dispatched calls for service in 2017, both incident types have been decreasing since 2012. The numbers shown in the chart below represent the following types of incidents: calls for service/requests for police response received by phone, including 911 or similar platforms, alarm interfaces, calls for service received via non-emergency lines or platforms, all text requests for service/response; officer-initiated activity from all sources.



In 2022, about 0.06% of all incidents involved a tracked use of force.⁴⁴ This equals about one use of force incident in every 1,666 incidents. The 0.060% figure represents a continued decrease since 2013.

The figure below summarizes the total incidents in each year from 2018 through 2022, as well as the frequency of incidents that resulted in the use of force in each of the last five years.

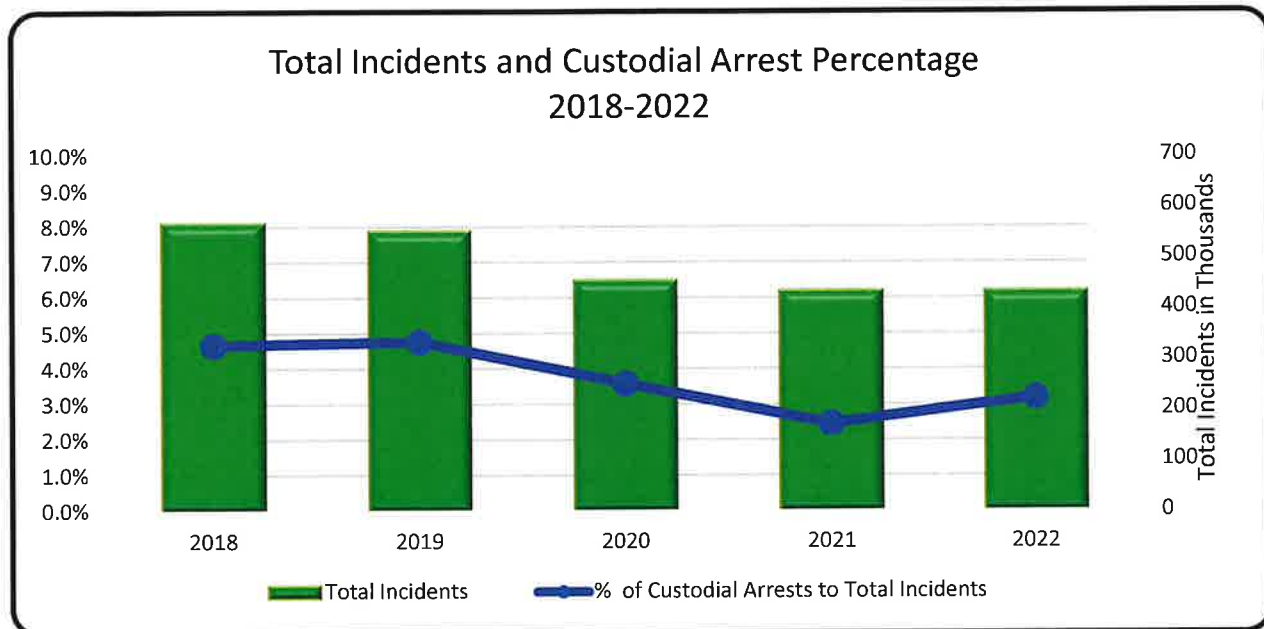


which includes officer self-initiated activity. Total calls for service were down very similar to 2021, only reducing 0.1%. This included decreases in both outside calls for service and officer-initiated runs.

There were 13,811 custodial arrests made by Division personnel in 2022. The custodial arrest figure represents the total number of individuals arrested as opposed to the number of individual charges filed. An arrestee may be charged with one or multiple statute violations, depending on law and policy, which could skew the numbers and affect the comparison from one year to another. The custodial arrest figure represents individuals arrested in any one criminal incident regardless of the number of individual charges filed.

The number of custodial arrests is the primary figure by which uses of force are measured in this report each year. In 2022, at least 96.8% of arrests were made without a use of force event, as

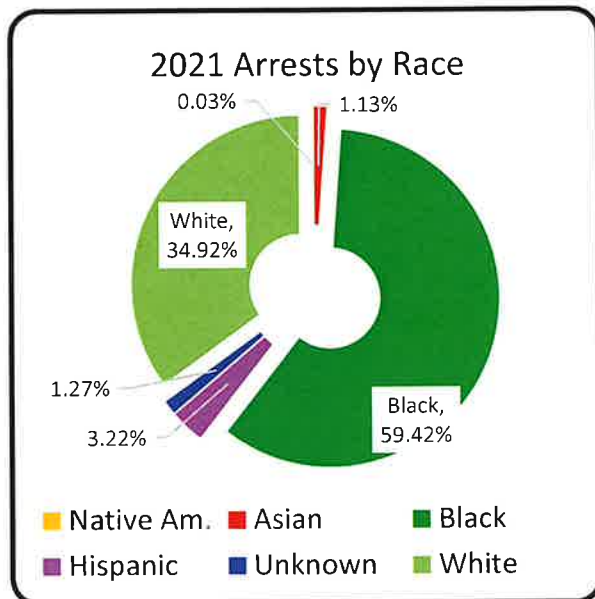
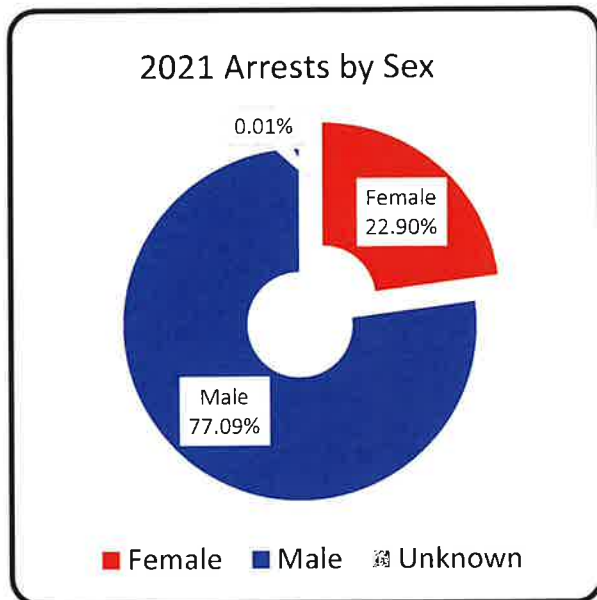
reported in this analysis.⁴⁶ This is lower than the 99.6% of arrests made without the use of force in 2021.⁴⁷ A better figure for comparison would be the total of officer-to-citizen contacts. Currently, the Division of Police does not track this activity. It is unlikely that such activity could reasonably be tracked accurately. The number of citizen contacts would have to be a greater number than both custodial arrests and total incidents and would therefore cause the use of



force event percentage, when compared to these metrics to drop significantly below the current 3.2% of use of force events per arrest, and 0.06% use of force events per total incidents for 2022. Whereas the condition of having been arrested may not apply to a use of force event, custodial arrest numbers are used for several distinct reasons.

First, it is nearly impossible to count how many individuals Division personnel come in contact with yearly. Second, it is also difficult to get an accurate count of exactly how many individuals were subjects of the use of force. For example, chemical spray and CEW “sparking” are techniques used to disperse a riotous or violent crowd. While these actions must be reported by the involved officer(s) as a use of force, the officer(s) may write “crowd” without further description as an identifier. Or force may be reasonably delivered to an individual who ultimately is not arrested and delivered to a detention facility, not charged, or can evade capture altogether. Finally, the number of custodial arrests is a figure that is easily counted and verified and consistently available across multiple years. For these reasons, the number of custodial arrests is used for comparison purposes.

The figures for custodial arrests in 2022 are broken down and categorized by sex (female, male, unknown) and race (Asian, Black, Native American, White, unknown). The information on arrest



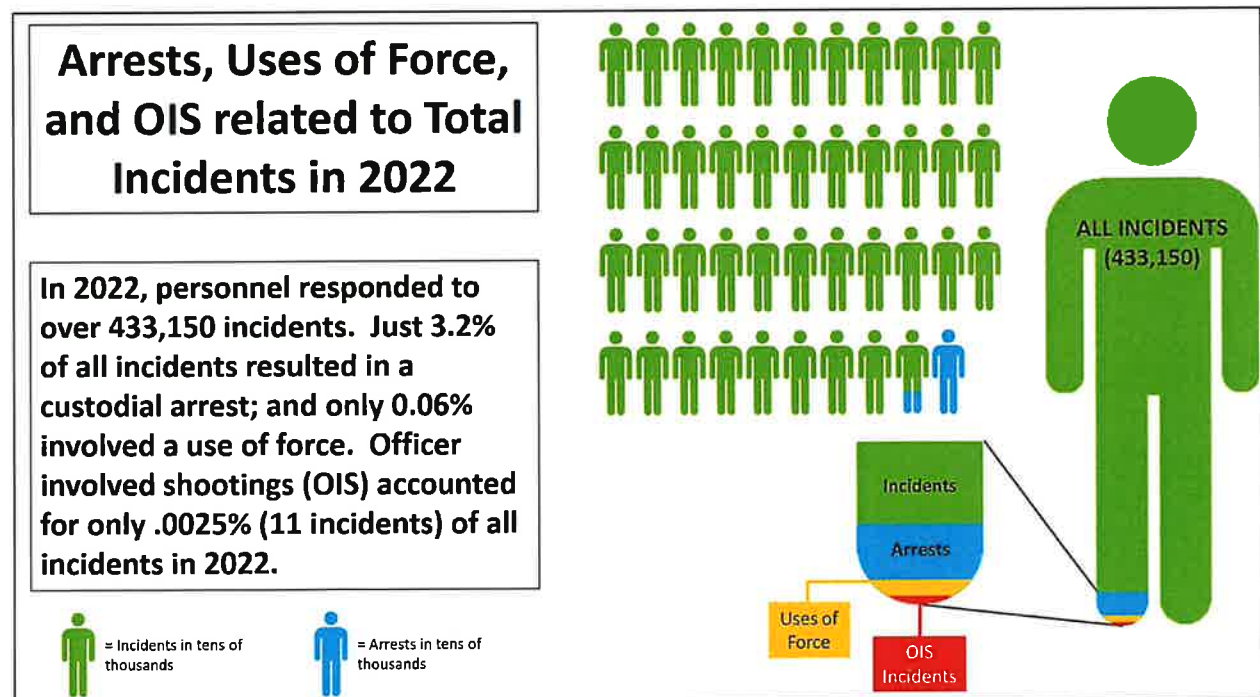
demographics is shown both graphically on the page that follows, as well as summarized in a chart along with the percentage of change from the year prior. Arrestees of Hispanic or Latino origin are not a separate category for purposes of accounting custodial arrests here. The category “Hispanic” is included in force reporting and is therefore included in this report where applicable.

The chart on the following page shows the total arrests made over the five-year study period, with yearly changes noted. The custodial arrests for each year are broken down by sex and race, with both raw data and yearly percentage breakdowns given.

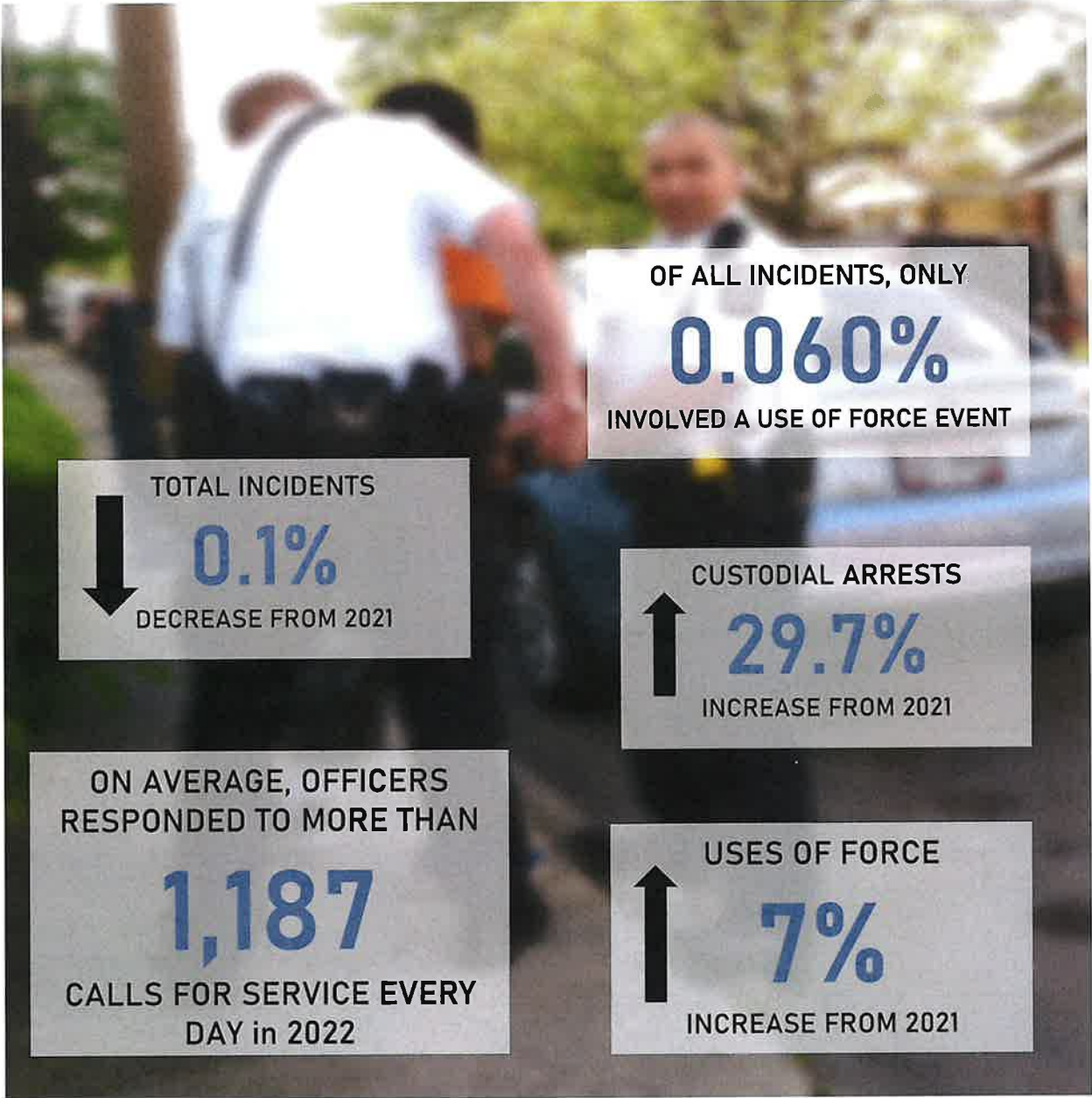
Concerning the racial breakdown of all arrests in 2022, there are some differences in how the data was gathered. In previous years, a separate “Hispanic” category was not calculated. Instead, the Hispanic origin was an identifier separate from the race category. As a separate category, Hispanic individuals accounted for 3.22% of all arrests in 2022. However, it is not possible with the current data to know which racial category these individuals would otherwise have been included. Therefore, for purposes of the chart below, Hispanic as a separate racial category was not included. The total arrests identified solely under the racial category of “Hispanic” were excluded from the calculations below.

It is important to emphasize that the vast majority of incidents and police-citizen interactions each year do not result in a custodial arrest, let alone a use of force. Of the 433,150⁴⁸ incidents in 2022, only 3.19%⁴⁹ resulted in a custodial arrest, and just 0.060%⁵⁰ of all incidents involved tracked use of force. When looking only at arrests, no more than 3.2% involved a use of force event in 2022 (compared to 1.19% in 2021). On average, in 2022, personnel responded to just under 1 incident every single minute of the year, or over 1,187 incidents every single day. Yet in only 0.06% of those incidents, did any personnel use force – on average, less than one use of force event (levels 2-8) per 24-hour period within the entire city.

Custodial Arrest Demographics 2017-2021					
	2022 ⁵¹	2021	2020	2019	2018
TOTAL (change)	13,811 (29.7%)	10,649 (-34.57%)	16,276 (-38.10%)	26,294 (-0.97%)	26,551 (+14.31%)
Female	22.9%	22.91%	22.97%	23.80%	24.47%
Male	77.09%	77.07%	77.03%	76.17%	75.49%
American Indian/ Alaskan Native	.03%	0.075%	0.08%	0.12%	0.09%
Asian/Pacific Islander	1.13%	0.88%	1.25%	0.86%	0.96%
Black	59.39%	57.08%	58.41%	54.66%	54.85%
Hispanic	3.22%				
Unknown	1.27%	4.20%	1.04%	2.55%	1.40%
White	34.91%	37.76%	39.22%	41.86%	42.70%



The infographic above depicts total incidents, custodial arrests, tracked uses of force, and officer-involved shootings. The total number of incidents represented by the green figures does not reflect the true number of citizen contacts that officers have each year. It is based on total incidents, which includes officer-initiated activity. However, the vast majority of incidents are for calls for service/requests for police response – phone calls to 911, texts to 911, call transfers, non-emergency calls, and other means of a request for police services.



OF ALL INCIDENTS, ONLY
0.060%
INVOLVED A USE OF FORCE EVENT

TOTAL INCIDENTS
↓
0.1%
DECREASE FROM 2021

CUSTODIAL ARRESTS
↑
29.7%
INCREASE FROM 2021

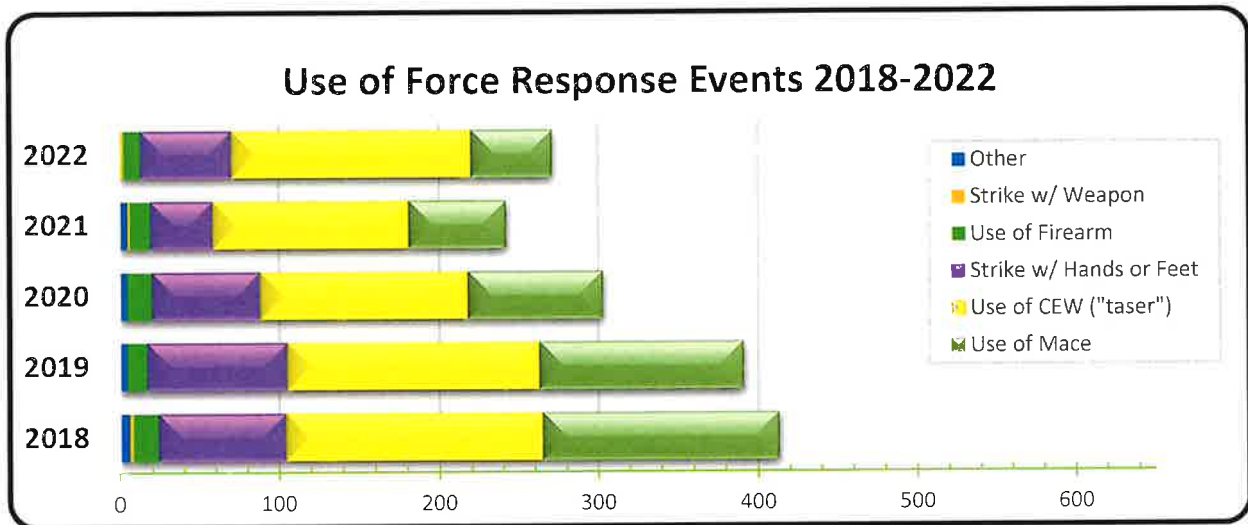
ON AVERAGE, OFFICERS
RESPONDED TO MORE THAN
1,187
CALLS FOR SERVICE EVERY
DAY in 2022

USES OF FORCE
↑
7%
INCREASE FROM 2021

2022 USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS – YEAR END REVIEW

PART VI – USE OF FORCE ANALYSIS

A use-of-force response event as discussed below may involve more than one response of the same type by one or more officers. Use of force *response events*, not total *responses* or total *incidents*, are more relevant for this part. The total of response events during a single incident is dependent upon factors such as the severity of resistance, effectiveness of the tactic used, the number of subjects or officers present, and officer and subject factors and characteristics. The total response events for an incident depend not only on the aforementioned criteria but also on the need to increase or decrease the level of force used as an incident progresses.



For example, assume two officers are dispatched to a disturbance at a residence (one *incident*). Upon arrival, they see three people actively fist-fighting in the front yard. Despite officers announcing their presence (Level 0 response), the three parties continue fighting and assaulting one another. One officer uses chemical spray around all three subjects. This is a “use of chemical spray” (Level 2) response event involving one officer and three subjects. Two individuals stop fighting and follow officers’ commands, but the third individual makes fists and attempts to strike one of the officers. One officer attempts to strike the subject (Level 4 response) while the second officer uses a CEW (Level 3 response). This is still one incident, but now also involves a “use of CEW” event and “striking with hands or feet” event (regardless of the number of officers delivering strikes, or actual number of strikes attempted or completed by either officer).

Although such incidents and circumstances are rare, they can and do happen. Understanding the terminology is critical to understanding the use of force tabulation in this report. The total

number of tracked uses of force for each year in the study period is shown in different ways – either as response events or as an incident that involved some use of force – in the pages that follow. “Tracked” refers to the use of force from Level 2 (use of chemical spray) to Level 8 (deadly force).

In 2022, there were 260 tracked use-of-force response events. The 260 response events involved 310 officers delivering or attempting some force.⁵² By comparison, there were 243 tracked use-of-force response events in 2021 involving 256 police officers.⁵³ There was a 7% increase in the use of force response events in 2022 when compared to 2021.

The number of use-of-force response events for purposes of this report is 260. However, the total number of use-of-force response events or total officers involved for calendar year 2022 may not be known for as long as two years or more after 2022. Use of force response events and incidents, as well as individual responses, are ordinarily not cataloged completely until there is a final disposition, i.e., until the documentation has been “tracked” completely and finalized. In some cases, there may be records added or removed due to data entry errors or duplicated entries. For other cases, particularly those involving potential serious misconduct or criminal activity, it may be two years or more from the date of the use of force for the investigation to travel up the involved officer’s chain of command and for a final disposition to be reached. While the number of use-of-force response events will change for 2022 as it does slightly for every year, it is not expected to change so substantially to greatly affect this or future analysis.

It must be noted that historical figures used in this report could be different than figures from previous years’ reports due to updated counts; and, that future reports may indicate a slightly different number of response events for 2022. The exception to this is more fully discussed in Part VII – CEW In-Depth Analysis. Generally, historical numbers will not be updated in that section each year unless there are extenuating circumstances.

As in previous years, the three most frequently tracked use of force responses in 2022 were Level 2 - use of chemical spray (51 response events), Level 3 – Use of CEW (150 response events), and Level 4 “hard empty hand control” – striking with hands or feet (57 response events).⁵⁴ In 2022 like in 2021, the use of CEW was the most frequent force response. The remaining uses involved the use of a firearm (11 response events), and strike with an impact weapon (2 response events). The “use of firearm” in this report is for basic information only. Officer-involved shooting (OIS) incidents are more fully discussed in the Firearms Review Board report.

In 2022, the average number of officers involved in each response event increased to 1.2 officers from the average of 1.1 in 2021. In 2020, the average number of officers involved in each event rose to 1.28 – a slight increase from 2019 in which there were 1.20 officers per event. This metric can indicate that officers are following policy and waiting for backup or other resources before responding to some calls for service. Or, this metric can indicate that despite the number of officers present, subjects are still engaging in resistive behavior such that the use of force is reasonable.

	Response Incidents and Number of Officers Involved				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
TOTAL (officers involved)	260 (310)	242 (261)	303 (387)	391 (470)	411 (512)
Canine Bite	0 (0)	4 (4)	2 (2)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Pushing/Causing Collision	0 (0)	1 (1)	3 (3)	5 (6)	6 (6)
Strike w/ Weapon	2 (2)	1 (1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (2)
Strike w/ Hands or Feet	57 (64)	39 (43)	68 (78)	88 (109)	70 (80)
Use of CEW ("taser")	150 (170)	123 (127)	130 (145)	158 (176)	169 (188)
Use of Firearm	11 (14)	13 (15)	15 (26)	12 (13)	16 (29)
Use of Mace	51 (74)	61 (70)	85 (133)	128 (166)	148 (207)

Demographics: Level 2-8 Use of Force Response Subjects 2018-2022					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
TOTAL responses	260	259	454	390	411
Female	8.2%	10.42%	17.35%	12.38%	12.42%
Male	79.4%	74.51%	66.44%	73.75%	72.30%
Unknown or Crowd/Group	12.4%	15.05%	16.21%	13.86%	15.27%
Asian	0.3%	1.54%	0.9%	0.37%	0.6%
Black	53.3%	51.73%	52.3%	48.06%	54.99%
Hispanic	4.9%	3.47%	2.1%	1.48%	2.65%
Other	0%	0.77%	0%	0.37%	0%
Unknown or Crowd/Group	12.4%	15.83%	18.7%	14.97%	15.68%
White	28.8%	26.25%	26.0%	34.75%	26.07%

In the above chart, the category “unknown” for both sex and race represents different situations. The reporting officer may have been unable to report the individual’s race and sex either because such a determination cannot be made by sight, or because that person either refuses to answer when asked or provides an answer that is inconsistent with the categories available for the officer to choose. The category “unknown” also refers to situations involving groups or crowds when chemical spray is deployed, a CEW is sparked, or nonlethal munitions are used (not as a distraction or diversion). These situations can occur at large parties, bars and nightclubs, and similar locations where officers encounter large disturbances and fights; disruptive groups at festivals or other events; violent protest events; rioting; and other similar occurrences.

Category	Incident Description				
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Administrative Issue	0	1	4	0	1
Calls for service	52	57	71	60	52
Chain of Com Rev	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A
Crime committed	21	26	29	45	52
Demonstration/riot	0	1	18	0	0
Disturbance/fight	48	59	57	112	122
Domestic Disturbance	21	23	36	20	23
Investigation	6	5	3	9	7
Juvenile Complaint	1	0	1	1	1
Mentally ill person	24	17	22	25	24
Narcotics complaint	2	0	2	1	6
Other / Unknown	0	3	5	6	10
Radio Transmission	0	0	1	1	0
Routine/daily patrol	14	10	7	12	17
Tactical deployment	8	5	4	17	8
Traffic Incident	27	9	14	34	37
Vice complaint	1	0	0	1	2
Warrant served/arrest	17	12	9	14	21

The table above is a numerical breakdown of the incidents by description.⁵⁵ Note that the total incidents by description (as well as the total of incident locations and precinct of occurrence) is not equal to the same figure as the total 260 response events stated earlier. In any one incident, there may be more than one response event description depending on how the involved personnel completed paperwork, or numerous response events in one incident. Thus, the counts of the two metrics will not be identical. For an example of a situation in which descriptions are greater than response events, suppose an incident is dispatched to a precinct cruiser (calls for service) that involved a fist fight (disturbance/fight). Further, suppose the incident evolved into a barricade situation in which SWAT was called (tactical deployment) because one of the combatants had a warrant and did not want to go to jail (warrant served/arrest). If multiple officers reported multiple uses of force in this one incident, four different descriptions *could* be listed. Still, given the total of incident descriptions is 242 compared to the total of 260 response events, it is clear that the majority of use-of-force incidents involve only one response event. For 2022, the most common incident type is the “calls for service.” While “disturbance/fight” has been the most common incident since 2011.

Incident Location					
Category	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Bar	14	21	8	31	31
Business building/ property	27	21	26	33	39
Hospital	3	2	1	1	0
Police HQ	0	1	0	0	0
Police substation	1	1	2	0	2
Police vehicle	2	2	3	1	2
Private residence/property	90	98	122	121	132
Public building/property	11	11	12	25	31
Street/alley	92	65	95	135	126
Unknown/Other	5	5	12	12	18

“Demonstration/riot” significantly increased in 2020. Due to the civil unrest in 2020, this increase was expected. “Chain of command review” and “radio transmission” are newer categories. Many incidents can be categorized with more than one description. It is up to the investigating supervisor to choose how best to describe an incident in which force is used.

The same is true for the incident location above. For example, an incident involving force that occurs on the sidewalk and in the street in front of a restaurant/bar but stems from an incident *in* that restaurant/bar may be categorized as “bar,” “business building/property,” or “street/alley” because all those descriptions are correct. During data entry, only one location may be entered.

The table on the previous page shows locations where an incident had occurred. “Private residence/property” and “street/alley” have been the two most common locations in all years of the study period. “Unknown” occurs because that box on the U-10.164 Data Processing Worksheet has not been checked and “unknown” is the default for data entry; or, as part of a Chain of Command Review upon complaint or information that a use of force has occurred but was not reported. There were five such incidents of this nature in 2022.

Incident Precinct of Occurrence					
	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
1	7	10	7	13	12
2	23	12	17	18	15
3	2	0	4	6	6
4	21	15	15	29	25
5	9	15	13	28	20
6	8	6	11	13	18
7	5	10	11	17	25
8	10	11	9	14	23
9	14	15	20	18	42
10	20	11	17	15	18
11	14	11	18	28	18
12	8	9	5	9	14
13	16	12	22	20	23
14	6	12	7	14	14
15	6	8	5	5	7
16	23	23	34	39	30
17	11	9	9	11	7
18	9	10	22	17	17
19	25	19	26	33	35
20	4	8	6	10	14
Foreign	1	3	2	1	0
TOTAL	242	229	280	358	383

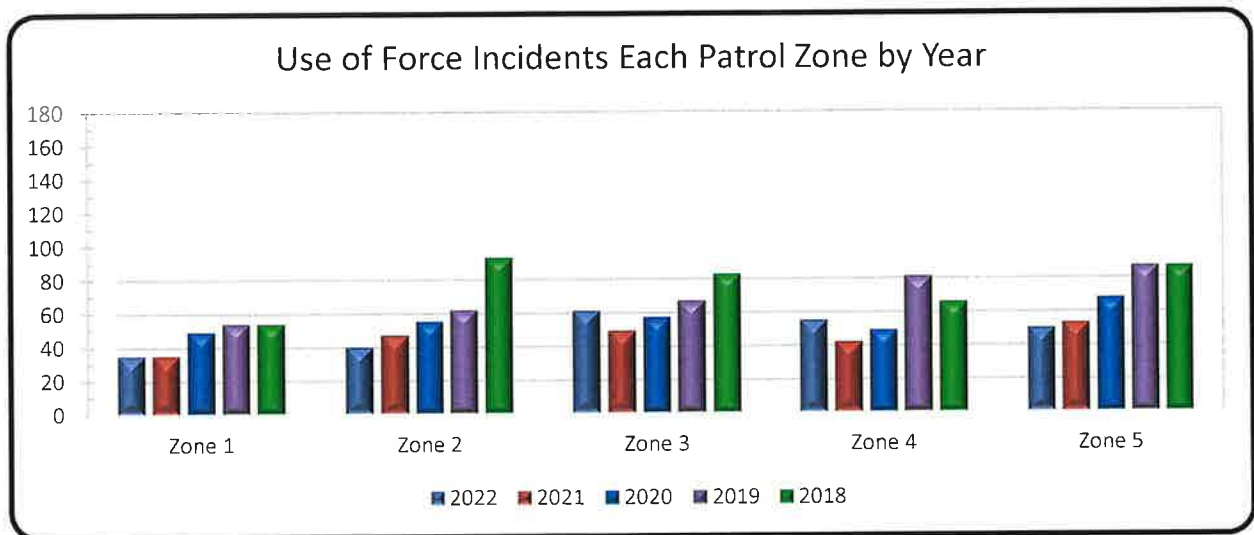
A breakdown by precinct is shown in the table at left. Uses of force occurring in a foreign jurisdiction can be the result of several circumstances: an officer who initiates contact with a subject who flees from the city to a foreign jurisdiction where force occurs; or, a police action with force initiated as the result of a mutual aid request from a foreign jurisdiction.

A police action with the use of force outside of the jurisdiction and while the officer is off-duty could be the result of intervening in an incident in which the officer is bound by law or Division Directive to intervene, for example, child abuse or an on-view crime of violence. Such circumstances are rare.

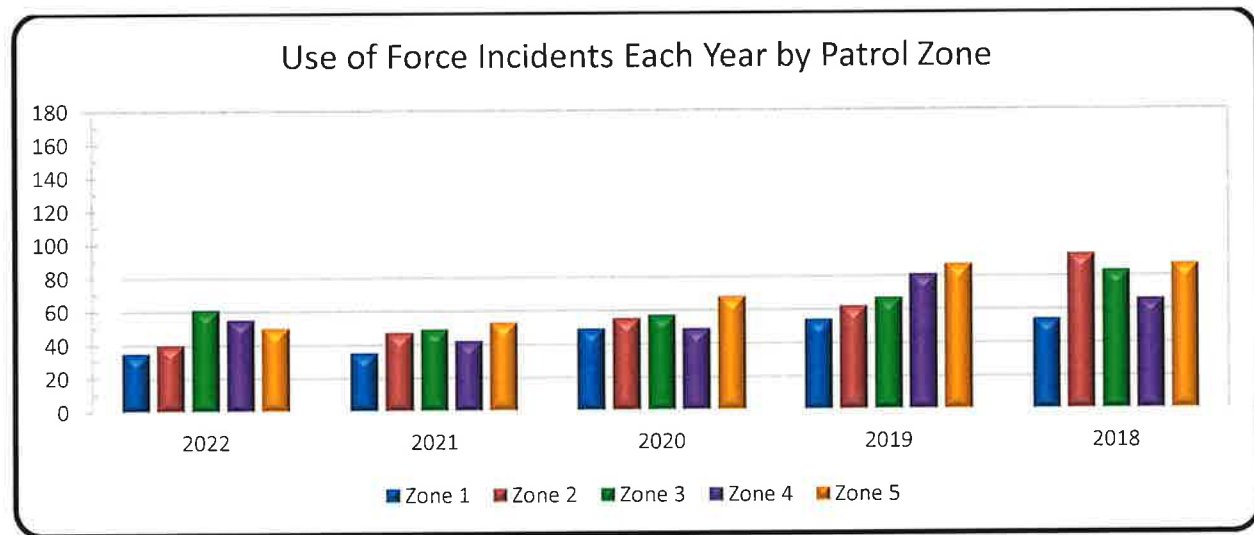
The Precincts with the three highest number of uses of force in each year of the study period are highlighted in yellow in the chart. While the

precincts with the highest number of uses of force vary somewhat from year to year, 16 and 19 Precincts have been the two highest in 2021 and 2022. These precincts were also among the highest in “total incidents.” Conversely, 3 Precinct had the lowest number of uses of force and also the lowest number of “total incidents.”

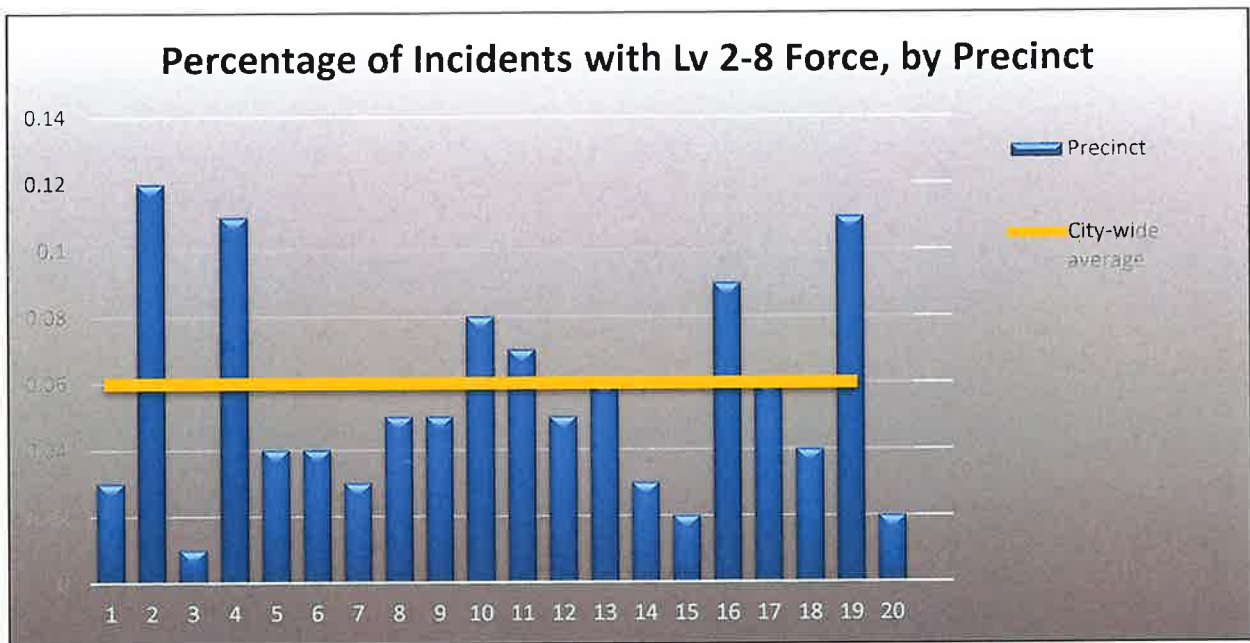
Incident Precinct of Occurrence by Zone					
Zone/Precinct	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Zone 1	35	35	49	54	54
1 Precinct	7	10	7	13	12
6 Precinct	8	6	11	13	18
17 Precinct	11	9	9	11	7
18 Precinct	9	10	22	17	17
Zone 2	40	47	55	62	93
9 Precinct	14	15	20	18	42
13 Precinct	16	12	22	20	23
14 Precinct	6	12	7	14	14
20 Precinct	4	8	6	10	14
Zone 3	61	49	57	67	83
8 Precinct	10	11	9	14	23
10 Precinct	20	11	17	15	18
15 Precinct	6	8	5	5	7
19 Precinct	25	19	26	33	35
Zone 4	55	42	49	81	66
2 Precinct	23	12	17	18	15
3 Precinct	2	0	4	6	6
4 Precinct	21	15	15	29	25
5 Precinct	9	15	13	28	20
Zone 5	50	53	68	93	87
7 Precinct	5	10	11	17	25
11 Precinct	14	11	18	28	18
12 Precinct	8	9	5	9	14
16 Precinct	23	23	34	39	30



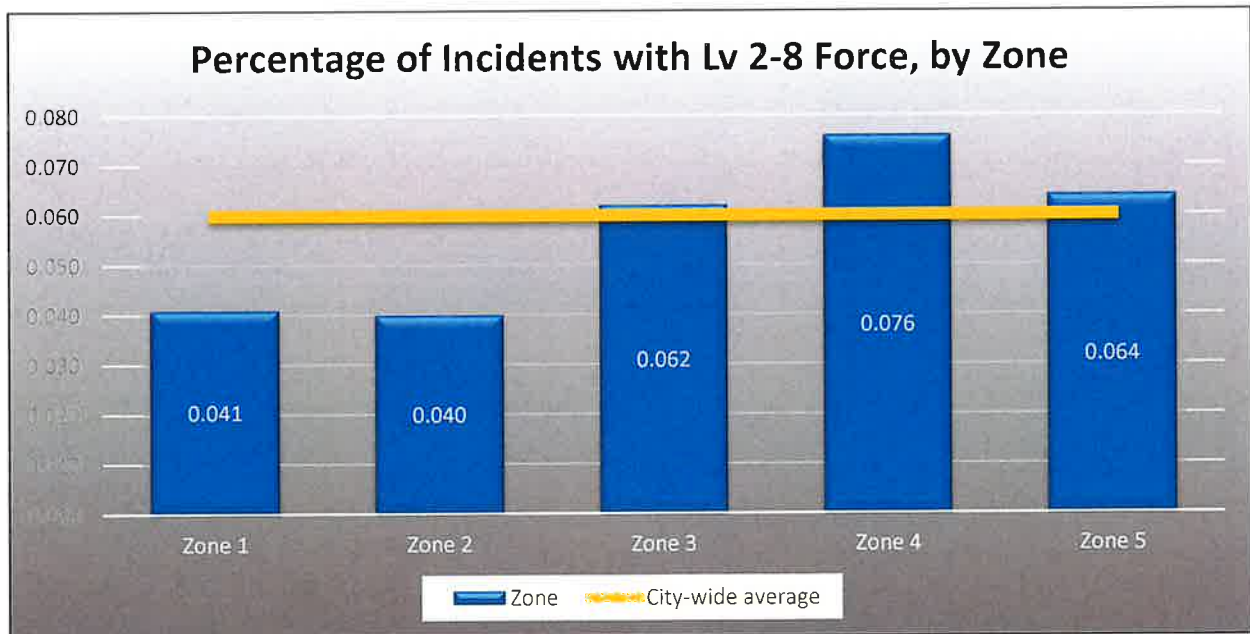
The second graph below depicts the uses of force on each Zone grouped by year. Here, it is evident in each year which patrol zone had more uses of force than others.



The next chart shows the percentage of incidents in each precinct that resulted in a use of force, and which precincts were above or below the city-wide average. The city-wide percentage of incidents that resulted in the use of force is 0.06%. There were 14 precincts under the 0.06% level and 6 above. Of those above the city-wide average, 2 precinct was the highest with 0.12% of all incidents resulting in a use of force.



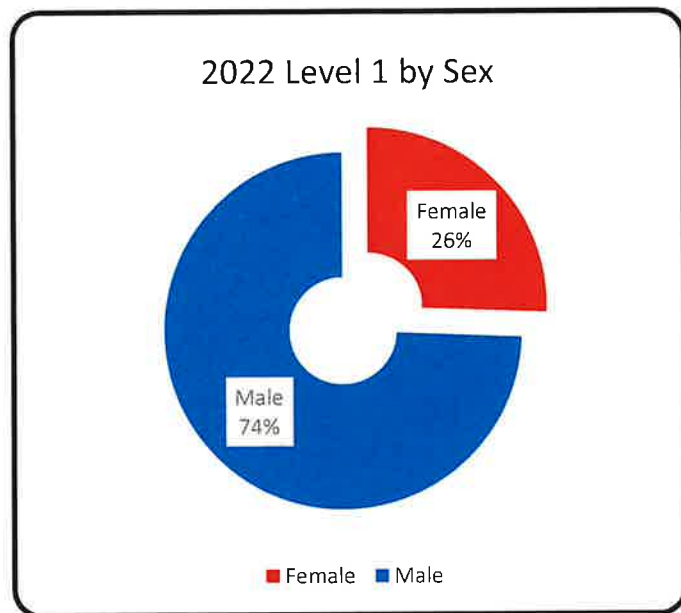
This information is also presented for each Zone below. Patrol Zones 1, and 2 – were under the city-wide average of 0.06%. Zone 3, Zone 4, and Zone 5 were both above the city-wide average with Zone 3 being at 0.062%, Zone 4 being at .076% and Zone 5 being at .064%.



The use of force response events noted and charted in this report have historically excluded Level 0 and Level 1 response events and total responses. Included in Level 0 and Level 1 responses are de-escalation techniques. While there was 260 tracked use of force incidents in 2022, there were 1,130 circumstances in which a Level 1 response was the highest level used in 2022. Unlike the use of force Levels 2-8, there was a lower number of Level 1 responses compared to the 1,434 reported in 2021 but still lower than the 1,689 reported in 2020.⁵⁶ The 2022 Level 1 responses

amounted to a 21% decrease from 2021. The overall effectiveness of all 2022 exclusive Level 1 responses was 97.96%, a slight increase over the 97.78% effectiveness in 2021.⁵⁷ That means in 2022 there were over 1,100 circumstances in which personnel were able to resolve subject resistance without resorting to a higher level of force. For every Level 2-8 use-of-force response event, there are nearly four times as many Level 1 responses used to resolve a situation. Furthermore, there are undoubtedly thousands more incidents in which a Level 0 response (such as officer presence, verbal and non-verbal commands, and sparking a CEW for compliance) had been effective in de-escalating a situation thereby not requiring any “hands-on” force at all.

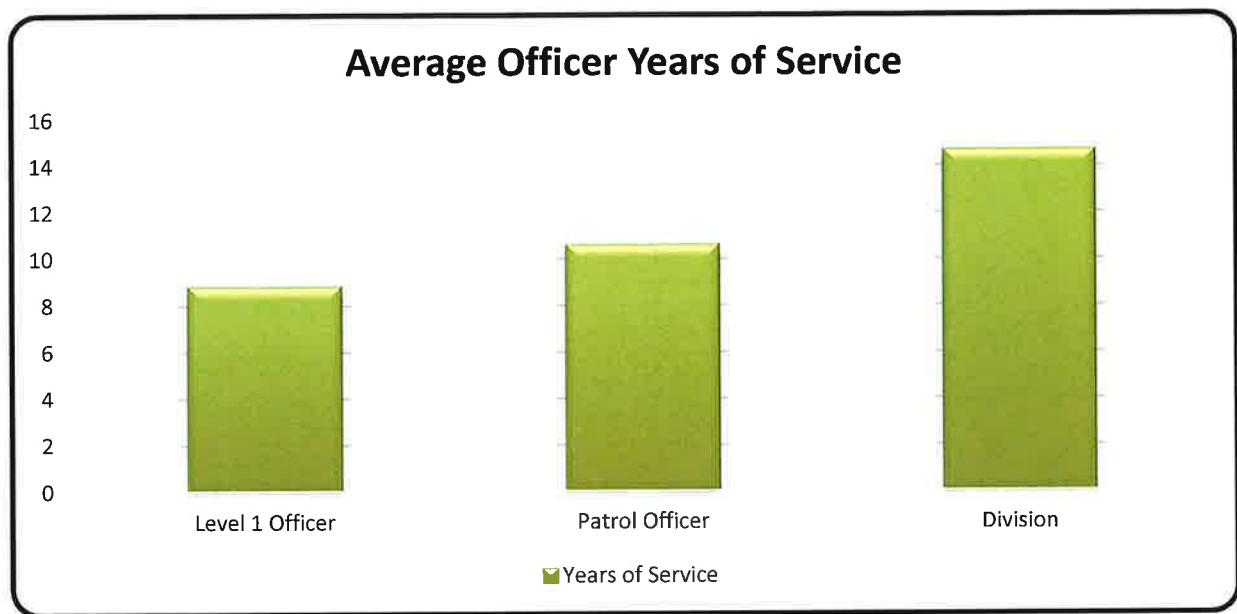
Most Level 0 responses are not reported – only those incidents involving a CEW sparked for compliance, displaying a firearm, displaying a taser, flashbangs, and baton rounds when used as



a diversion/distraction, and certain other situations involving a complaint of injury from the response (including a complaint of injury from handcuffing) are reported. Likewise, Level 1 responses are not tracked the same way that higher levels are tracked, so there is limited information. It is unknown how many higher levels of force occur after a Level 1 response has failed. Only the following Level 1 responses were studied: incidents involving *only* a Level 1 response; and incidents involving a Level 3 – Use of CEW that also involved a Level 1 response.

Concerning incidents involving only Level 1 response events – 1,130 in total – 841 involved male suspects, 289 involved female suspects. Where suspect sex was known, 74.42% were male and 25.58% were female.⁵⁸ Where suspect sex was known for all tracked use of force response events, 75.21% were male, 21.73% were female and 2.65% were unknown/crowd.^{59 60}

The average years of service of personnel involved with a Level 1 use of force was 8.8 years.⁶¹ This is slightly higher than the 8.41 average years of service reported in the 2021 year-end review. These figures are considerably lower than the average years of service for a patrol officer (10.59 years).⁶² This difference is likely due to newer officers being assigned to hours that have the highest calls for services – primarily 2nd shift hours. This may also demonstrate that an increase in de-escalation curriculum hours at the basic training level alone has a positive effect on how officers interact with subjects. Continued professional training in these areas will serve to refresh and engrain the concepts first learned at the basic training level. A change in organizational



culture can only occur over time as officers who begin their careers with greater training and emphasis on de-escalation continue to mature within the organization.

Out of the 1,130 Level 1 responses, there were 40 officers injured and 12 suspects injured.⁶³ The vast majority of these injuries to both officers and suspects were very minor: minor scrapes and scuffs, bruises, and small cuts requiring an adhesive bandage.

Introduction and Background

This part analyzes Division personnel’s use of a Conducted Energy Weapon (CEW) to prevent harm to the officer or another, to effect the arrest of or gain control of a resistive or aggressive subject, or to prevent or stop the commission of a criminal offense.⁶⁴ All CEW units in service with Division personnel are manufactured by Axon.

Officers are trained to deploy the CEW in conjunction with loud, repetitive, verbal commands and allow the CEW to complete the first five-second cycle. Following the first five-second cycle, officers are trained to evaluate the subject’s actions while giving additional loud, repetitive, verbal commands to gain compliance. If the subject fails to comply or continues resistive or aggressive behavior, officers are trained to deliver an additional cycle(s) based on the subject’s actions or to utilize some other subject-control technique if reasonable and practicable.

Methodology

The information used in this portion of the report was gathered from various sources: the Internal Affairs Bureau database; the CEW Stats database compiled by the Advanced Training Unit personnel; and, a close examination of the U-10.128 Use of Force Reports, U-10.128T Use of Taser Reports, and accompanying documents.

In some cases, the close examination of the completed forms reveals some reporting errors. For example, the form may indicate that one or both CEW probes were missed and the CEW usage was marked as “ineffective.” However, a close reading of the accompanying narrative indicates that the subject nevertheless submitted. Therefore, the CEW was effective even though the probe(s) never contacted the suspect. It is also important to note that despite the fact the suspect was not contacted by any part of the CEW, the incident is still considered a use of CEW. Therefore, it is not only possible but also a reality that not all the uses of a CEW involve the CEW making contact with a subject.

The use of the CEW in probe mode or close-quarter mode is designed to result in “neuro-muscular incapacitation” (NMI). The intended use of a CEW and the resulting NMI causes the subjected individual’s muscles to contract making purposeful movement difficult, although not impossible. Officers are trained to handcuff the subject while the CEW is cycling. “Cuffing under power” as it is called is considered an “effective” use of the CEW, and is generally accomplished by more than one officer – one who is handcuffing while the second is maintaining a hold on the

CEW. However, it is important to note that even though partial or even full NMI can be achieved, the subject can still have purposeful movements including continued resistance or the use of a weapon. "Window of opportunity" is another term used to describe when to control and handcuff the subject. After the five-second cycle has been completed, the body tends to relax and be less tense. This is another window of opportunity when handcuffing may be achieved. This is important to note when examining the number of cycles delivered or deployment modes utilized, especially in circumstances in which an officer is alone with one or multiple subjects or there are other factors present.

CEW Usage in 2022

There were a total of 146 CEW usage incidents in 2022. These uses by personnel on 145 human subjects were examined in detail for this report (one deployment on a dog which does not factor into the stats in this report).⁶⁵ In all incidents, there was only one subject recipient of the CEW's use of force.⁶⁶ In the 146 incidents in 2022, the CEW was deployed 182 times. Many of the incidents, 120 incidents or about 82.2%, involved only one deployment method on a subject.⁶⁷ Other multiple-mode incidents involved one or more types of probe deployment (regular probe deployment, close-quarter probe deployment) or a combination of a drive stun without probes and some form of probe deployment.

In the 146 incidents and 182 deployments of a CEW on 145 individual subjects, there were a total of 225 cycles delivered or attempted to/on a subject. Overall, there was an average of 1.26 deployments per subject and an average of 1.6 cycles or 8 seconds attempted per subject (assuming every cycle ran for the standard five seconds).⁶⁸ Not all attempted cycles were delivered to/on a subject, and not all cycles ran to completion of five seconds. Therefore, the true amount of time that each suspect endured the CEW is far less than 8 seconds. In 2022, there were 29 deployments requiring two cycles of the CEW, and 4 deployments requiring 3 cycles.⁶⁹

In 2021, there were 2 incidents in which a suspect received four cycles. In 2021, there were four incidents in which a deployment(s) method was used to deliver four or more cycles to a subject. In 2020, there were two incidents in which a deployment(s) method was used to deliver four or more cycles to a subject. In 2019, there were zero incidents in which the subject received more than four cycles. This contrasts with 2018 when there were nine incidents in which a subject received more than four cycles. In previous years' reports, there was an examination into each of these incidents to determine why four or more cycles were used, or more than one deployment method was used. The reasons included heavy clothing, insufficient probe spread, probe misses, and multiple CEWs used.⁷⁰

In 2022, the CEW was effective 78.02% of the time for all deployments and cycle attempts.⁷¹ This is increased from 2021 when the CEW was effective at 70.5%. In 2020, the CEW was effective 71.06% of the time for all deployments and cycles attempted. In 2019, the CEW was effective

77.61% of the time for all deployments and cycles attempted. 2018 resulted in a 72% effectiveness for deployments and cycles attempted. The 78.46% effectiveness in 2022 is slightly above the 72.63% unweighted average effectiveness of 2018-2021. The biggest difference between 2021 and each of the previous four years was a drop in drive stun applications. Drive stuns are inherently one of the most difficult applications to get effectiveness from because of the lack of NMI. We do not train specifically to use drive stuns because of this issue. Drive stuns are trained through the deployment of a close-quarter probe deployment. This is done when one of the probes is missed or when the probes are too close together. Officers are trained to leave the cartridge attached to the CEW and follow up by placing the arching unit against the subject's body (preferably 12" away from the probes), utilizing counter pressure.

Deployment Mode	Total Actual Deployments	# Cycles	Effective % 2022	Effective % 2021	Effective % 2020	Effective % 2019	Effective % 2018
Probe Mode	141	163	62%	71%	69%	75%	63%
Close Quarter Mode	16	23	70%	75%	71%	100%	94%
Drive Stun (DS)	7	11	54%	58%	75%	81%	95%
Any Mode W/ DS Follow-Up	18	26	79%	78%	80%	67%	100%
Totals	182	225	78.02%	70.5%	71%	77%	72%

In 2022, for all CEW uses in which probes were deployed in any manner (probe mode or close quarter probe mode deployment), there was a probe hit rate of 80%. Of the 338 probes expelled from the CEW, 246 contacted the subject. Of the 92 missed probes, all were associated with foot chases.⁷² For all CEW uses in 2021 in which probes were deployed in any manner (probe mode or close quarter probe mode deployment), there was a probe hit rate of 86.3%. Of the 264 probes expelled from the CEW, 228 contacted the subject. Of the 36 missed probes, all were associated with foot chases. For all CEW uses in 2020 in which the probes were deployed in any manner (i.e., probe mode deployment and close quarter probe deployment), there was a probe hit rate of 84.7%. Of 262 probes expelled from the CEW (109 probe deployments/22 close-quarter probe deployments), 222 contacted a subject. Of the 40 missed probes, 38 missed probes were the result of CEW usage during a foot chase. For all CEW uses in 2019 in which the probes were deployed, there was a hit rate of just over 83%. Of 306 probes expelled from the CEW in 2019, 254 contacted a subject. Many of the 2019 misses, 48 of 52, were due to the CEW usage during a foot chase.

CEW use in Probe Mode

In 2022, the CEW was deployed in probe mode a total of 141 times. There were 163 cycles during these deployments. Of those cycles, 62% were considered effective.⁷³ This is a slight decrease from 2021. The CEW was deployed in probe mode a total of 112 times in 2021. There were 121 cycles delivered when the CEW was deployed in probe mode. Of those cycles delivered, 71% were considered effective. This is a slight increase from 2020. The CEW was deployed in probe mode a total of 109 times in 2020. There were 114 cycles delivered when the CEW was deployed in probe mode. Of those cycles delivered, 69% were considered effective. This is a slight decrease compared to the 2019 CEW probe mode effectiveness. The CEW was deployed in probe mode a total of 143 times in 2019 for 147 total cycles. Of those cycles delivered, 75%, were deemed effective. Among those cycles deemed effective, there were examples of the CEW probes partially missing or completely missing the subject but the use of the CEW was deemed effective. This can be due to a subject who has complied/submitted due to the sound of the CEW, pain compliance (i.e., absence of NMI), or the belief that the CEW use had occurred or would occur and that it was or would be effective. As to reasons for ineffectiveness, heavy clothing and use during a foot chase were listed most frequently. Some incidents did not indicate reasons for misses or ineffectiveness.

CEW use in Close Quarter Probe Mode

In 2022, there were 16 deployments of the CEW in close-quarter probe mode. Of these deployments, 23 cycles were utilized, with an effective rate of 70%.⁷⁴ This is a slight decrease from 2021. In 2021, there were 21 deployments of the CEW in close-quarter probe mode. Of these deployments, 28 cycles were utilized, with an effective rate of 75%. This is a slight increase from 2020. In 2020, there were 22 deployments of the CEW in close-quarter probe mode with a hit rate of 71%. A total of 31 cycles were delivered to the subjects. There were 22 effective cycles for an effective percentage of 71%. In 2019, there were 10 deployments with a 100% hit rate, for 14 total cycles. The effective percentage of close-quarter probe deployment in 2019 was 100%.

The close-quarter deployment mode, implemented in 2006, has typically been the most consistently effective method of deployment each year. Since 2017, the close-quarter probe deployment method and the cycles delivered therein have had an average effective rate of over 80%.⁷⁵

CEW Use in Drive Stun Mode

In 2022, there were 8 drive stun deployments, with a total of 13 cycles. Of the cycles, an effective rate of 54% was reported. There were also 20 drive stun follow-up deployments in 2022. Of those deployments, 29 cycles were utilized, with an effective rate of 79%.⁷⁶ In 2021, there were 9 drive stun deployments, with a total of 12 cycles. Of the cycles, an effective rate of 58% was reported.

There were also 8 drive stun follow-up deployments in 2021. Of those deployments, 9 cycles were utilized, with an effective rate of 78%. In 2020, there were six deployments involving the use of the drive stun by itself. There were four deployments when the drive stun was used as a follow-up with some other deployment mode. There were 13 total cycles delivered, eight of which were delivered as a drive stun follow-up. The effectiveness was 75% for drive stuns and 80% for drive stun follow-ups. In 2019, there were 17 total deployments involving the use of the drive stun by itself. There were nine deployments when the drive stun was used as a follow-up with some other deployment mode. There were 33 total cycles delivered, 17 of which were delivered as a drive stun with no other deployment method, and eight were delivered as a follow-up. The effectiveness was 81% and 67% respectively. The lack of counter-pressure has been addressed and retrained during the DTU in-service phase training every year since 2012.

Demographic Data on Subjects

The average overall age of a subject who received a CEW cycle in 2022 was 32.12. The average age of a male was 32.28. The average age of a female was 29.25. When looking at the average age by race, the average black subject was 31.02. The average white subject was 34.94. The average Hispanic subject was 27.77.⁷⁷

The average overall age of a subject who received a CEW cycle in 2021 was 30.82. The average age of a male was 30.55. The average age of a female was 31.5. When looking at the average age by race, the average black subject was 28.84. The average white subject was 36.25. The average Hispanic subject was 28.6. The average Asian subject was 27. There was also an “other” category where the average age was 30.

The average overall age of a subject who received a CEW cycle in 2020 was 27.19. The average male was 28.91, and the average female was 24.91. When looking at the average age by race, the average black subject was 25.17, and the average white subject was 33.52. The average age of the Hispanic subject was 20.5 and the average age of the Asian subject was 32.

The average overall age of a subject who received a CEW cycle in 2019 was 32.55. The average male was 32.88, and the average female was 26.99. When looking at the average age by race, the average black subject was 32.41, the average white subject was 34.07. There were only five additional individuals who were categorized as either Hispanic or “other”. The average age was 38 and 28 respectively, but with so few cases, conclusions about age as a factor could lead to errors.

The average overall age in 2018 for CEW subjects in 2018 was 31.27 years. In 2017, the average age was 31.55 years. In 2016, the average age was 29.57, and in 2015 the average age was 29.72 years. Of the 143 individual subjects on whom a CEW was deployed in 2018, 135 or 94.4% were male. The figure below shows a breakdown by race and sex of the subject for 2022.

	Male	Female	TOTAL by race
Black	86	3	89
White	41	6	47
Hispanic	9	0	9
TOTAL by sex	136	9	145

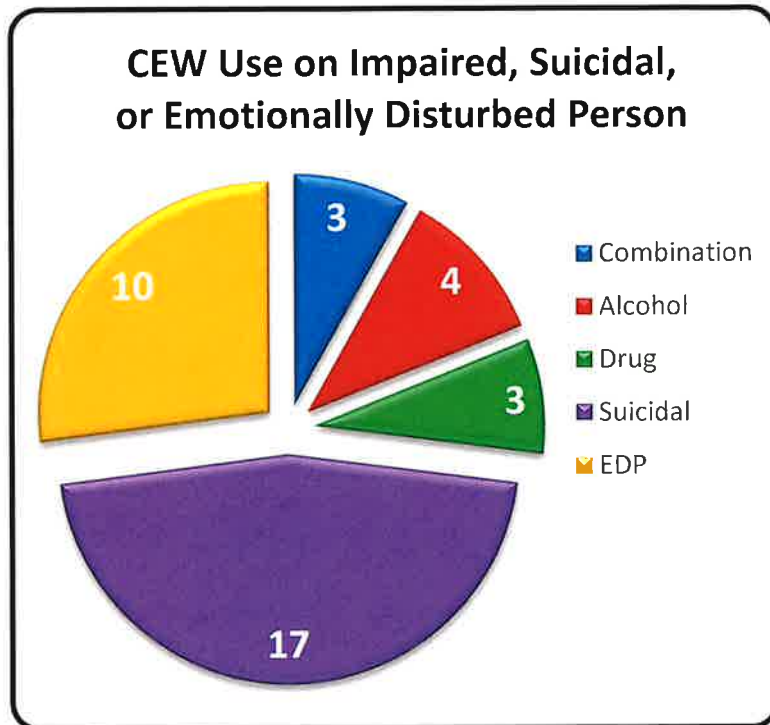
CEW Usage 2022 – Subject Demographics

CEW Use on Intoxicated, Suicidal, or Emotionally Disturbed Persons

CEW use is permitted on individuals who are chemically impaired (drugs or alcohol, or both), display signs of emotional disturbance or distress or are suicidal. In 2022, the use of the CEW on such individuals accounted for 28.97% of all total subjects. This is a decrease from 2021. In 2021, the use of the CEW on such individuals accounted for 47.96% of all total subjects. In 2020, the use of the CEW on such individuals accounted for 47.93% of total individual subjects. This is an increase from 2019 when the use of the CEW on such individuals accounted for 38.46% of total individual subjects. CEW usage among such individuals in 2018 was 46.67% of the total subjects. The percentage of CEW usage on intoxicated, suicidal, or emotionally disturbed has been steadily decreasing since 2016. See the table below for additional 2022 information.

In 2022, there were a total of 37 subjects fell into the categories of intoxicated, suicidal, or emotionally disturbed persons.⁷⁸ In 2021 59 subjects exhibited some of these factors. In 2020 58 subjects exhibited some of these factors. In 2019 55 subjects exhibited some of these signs. Drug and alcohol influence or intoxication may be determined by the reporting officers based on

personal observation, subject statements, or witness statements.



Any police interaction with an individual exhibiting the signs and symptoms of excited delirium is cautioned due to the increased likelihood of serious injury or even death to the subject, injury to officers, other public safety or emergency medical personnel, or even bystanders. Excited delirium is deemed a medical emergency in which the police may be used to help control the subject so that aid can be rendered, and the patient may be brought to medical care.

Serious injury or death can occur despite the use or non-use of force or medical interventions sought. The use of a CEW may increase the likelihood of medical complications. However, the use of the CEW is not contraindicated. Instead, the use of the CEW is regarded as the most effective way to gain control of a subject displaying signs of excited delirium. It is the preferred method for gaining control of that subject while limiting injury to responding officers, EMS personnel, and bystanders, as well as the subject himself/herself. Furthermore, these subjects must be restrained as quickly as possible, so medical aid may be provided as soon as possible. There were no incidents in 2022 in which the CEW was used on a subject who displayed signs and symptoms indicative of excited delirium. The most recent incident of this nature was in 2014 in which there was one incident involving a suspected case of excited delirium. In that incident, the CEW use was effective. The use of the CEW did not result in serious medical complications to the subject. No officers were injured in that incident.

CEW Target Areas and Probe Contact Locations

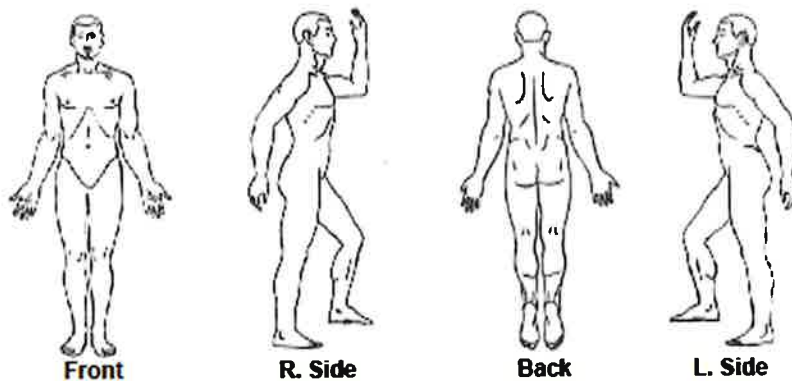
When deploying the CEW in probe mode, officers are trained to place the red laser aiming dot emitted from the CEW slightly below the sternum line of a subject who is facing the officer. When a subject's back is to an officer, the trained target area is from the base of the subject's neck to the subject's heels. Officers are further trained to hold the CEW in an upright (non-

canted) position unless the subject’s body is canted. Aiming the CEW in this manner results in a higher probability of probe hits and probe contact with large muscle groups on the subject. Contact with large muscle groups can be critical to the effective use of the CEW, and crucial in resulting in neuro-muscular incapacitation (NMI) when deployed in probe mode or close-quarter probe mode. Aiming the CEW according to this training also reduces the probability of a short “dart-to-heart” distance as recommended by Axon, the manufacturer of the CEW approved for use by Division personnel.

The target and probe contact locations have been divided into three broad categories: front, back, and side (either left or right side). Within each broad category are the distinctions of above (any areas approximately above the collar bones), midsection (approximately between the collar bones to just slightly below the naval), and below (all areas below the naval or belt line, and all areas of the arms and legs). The figure below shows these areas as they are depicted on the U-10.128T, with the addition of dividing lines to indicate the regions described above (except that the form lists the “below” area as “extremities”).

Target or contact area	% of Total (2021)	% of Total (2021)	% of Total (2020)	% of Total (2019)	% of Total (2018)
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BACK	45.81%	56.93%	63.12%	60.44%	Above
FRONT	18.44%	27.74%	26.95%	29.12%	
SIDE (left or right)	5.59%	15.33%	9.92%	10.44%	Midsection (not including arms)
Above	5.59%	7.31%	7.09%	15.66%	Extremities (includes arms)
Preferred Target Area-Midsection	79.50%	81.75%	85.81%	72.89%	
Below	11.80%	10.94%	7.09%	11.45%	6.4%



The table above shows a count of the target or contact areas.⁷⁹ Incidents of complete misses or malfunctions where there is no CEW contact with the subject are not included. The follow-up drive stun location associated with the probe and close-quarter deployment has not been included.⁸⁰ The figures reflect the location specifically targeted during close-quarter probe deployment or drive stun; or, in the case of probe deployment, the location of the top probe. The actual contact location may have been different due to unexpected subject movement. The totals in the table may be different than those above due to how the area is recorded.

Deadly Force Incidents

In 2022, there were 19 incidents in which the CEW was used instead of deadly force. In 16 of these incidents, the subject was armed with a knife. In 3 of the incidents, the subject was armed with a firearm. In all 19 incidents, the subject was either suicidal or was having a medical crisis of some type. In each of these incidents, the CEW deployment was effective in ending the threat without the officers utilizing deadly force against the individual. In 2021, there were 13 incidents in which the CEW was used instead of deadly force. In 11 of these incidents, the subject was

armed with a knife. In 2 of the incidents, the subject was armed with a firearm. In all 13 incidents, the subject was either suicidal or was having a medical crisis of some type. In each of these incidents, the CEW deployment was effective in ending the threat without the officers utilizing deadly force against the individual. In 2020, there were 6 incidents in which the CEW was used instead of deadly force. In all of these incidents, the subjects were suicidal and threatening themselves with a knife. There were no incidents in 2019 in which the CEW was used instead of deadly force. For the CEW to be used instead of deadly force, personnel must satisfy the five-prong test for such use as defined by policy and training.⁸¹ The five prongs of the test for the use of a CEW instead of deadly force are: personnel have reasonable time to deploy the CEW, personnel have sufficient distance from the subject, personnel have some barrier between them and the subject, there is lethal force back-up in the event the CEW is not effective as intended and the subject threatens officers or others, and personnel must have the belief that such use of the CEW is reasonable.

These incidents in which officers used the CEW instead of deadly force or with individuals who demonstrated suicidal or homicidal intentions serve as prime examples of how annual CEW training has benefitted officers, the Division of Police, the involved individual, and the community as a whole. These incidents serve as examples of how officers can utilize the CEWs as just one less-than-lethal force option to effectively resolve a situation and save lives.

Additional Analysis of CEW Usage

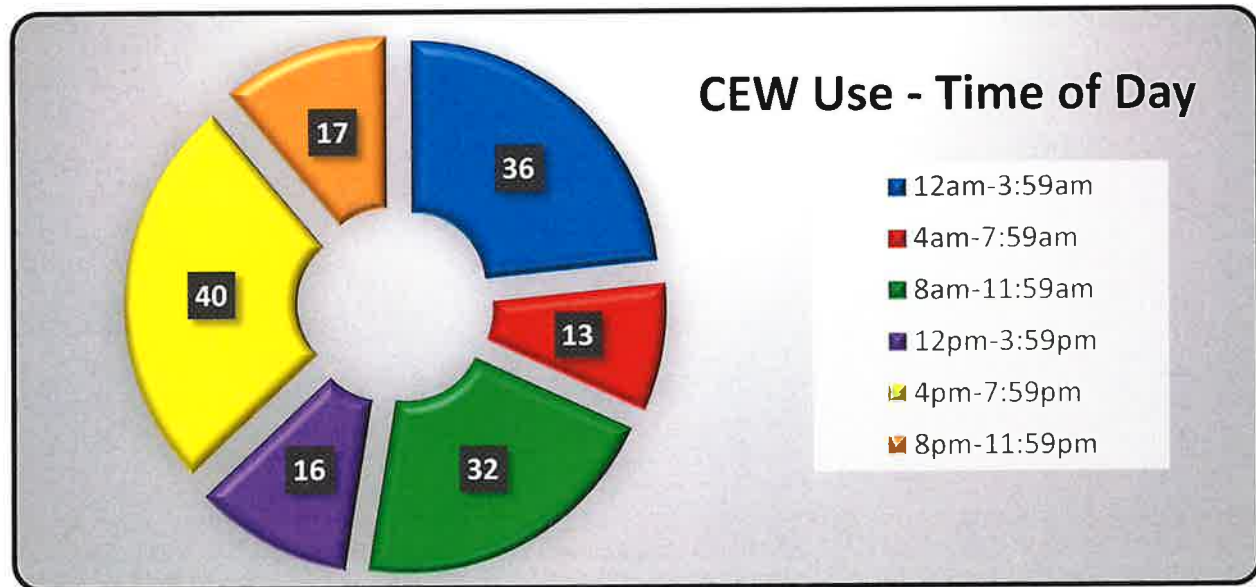
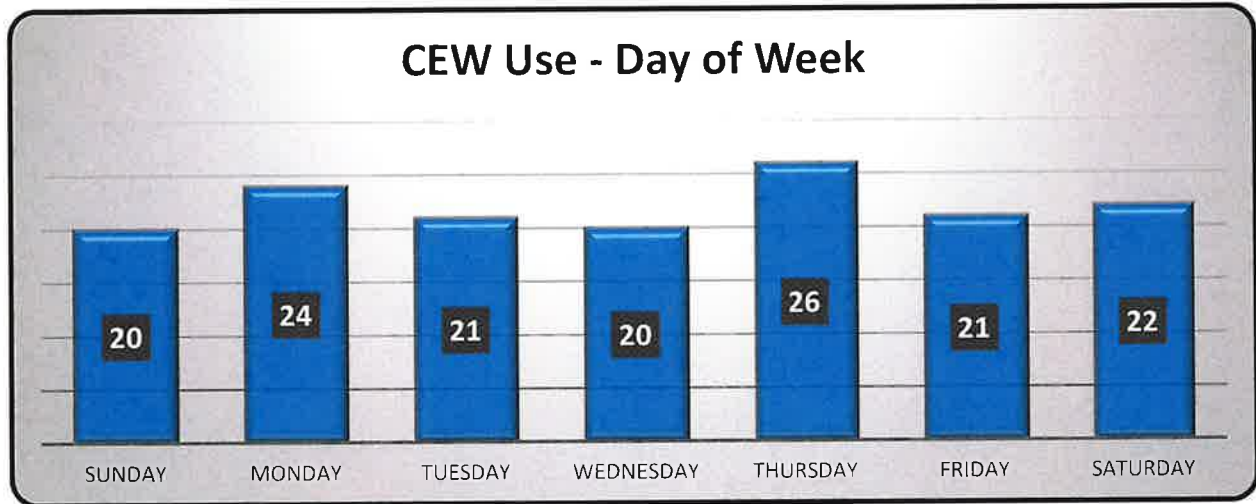
In 2022, there was one instance of a CEW being used on an animal that was aggressive towards officers and preventing them from rendering aid to a subject. In both 2021 and 2020, there were no reported uses of a CEW against an animal. In 2019, there were two reported uses of a CEW against a dog. While not included in the data above, it is mentioned here because it served to resolve those situations without officers using their firearms to subdue the animal.

YEAR	TOTAL # INCIDENTS	% change	# DRIVE STUN	% change
2005	234	--	149	--

2006	220	-6%	183	+22.8%
2007	405	+84.1%	163	-11%
2008	262	-35.3%	149	-8.6%
2010	194	-26%	36	-75.8%
2011	181	-6.7%	56	+55.5%
2012	154	-14.9%	53	-5.4%
2013	151	-1.9%	49	-7.5%
2014	163	+7.9%	9	-81.6%
2015	145	-11%	14	+55.6%
2016	135	-6.9%	6	-57.1%
2017	162	+20%	30	+400%
2018	169	+4.3%	20	-33.3%
2019	144	-14.79%	26	+30%
2020	121	-15.98%	6	-76.93%
2021	123	+1.01%	9	+50%
2022	146	+1.18%	6	-66%

The table shows the total number of incidents for each year since the Division acquired CEW-style intermediate weapons. In previous years, there have been scenario-based exercises during yearly defensive tactics training to emphasize the effective use of the CEW in various scenarios. There have also been general in-service training topics to address de-escalation. Although CEW use rose in 2017 and 2018, there is still an overall downward trend in the number of CEW incidents since the device was first issued to personnel in 2005. This is despite the Columbus population growing and officers responding to upwards of more than half a million calls for service each year. 2021 is no exception to the trend. CEW incidents did increase from 123 incidents in 2021 to 146 incidents in 2022.

The CEW is routinely issued to and used by all Patrol Subdivision personnel as well as the following non-patrol personnel: SWAT, canine officers, community liaison officers, court liaison personnel, Traffic Bureau officers, and others. Below is also a breakdown of the time of day (in four-hour blocks), and the day of the week that CEW use incidents occurred in 2021.



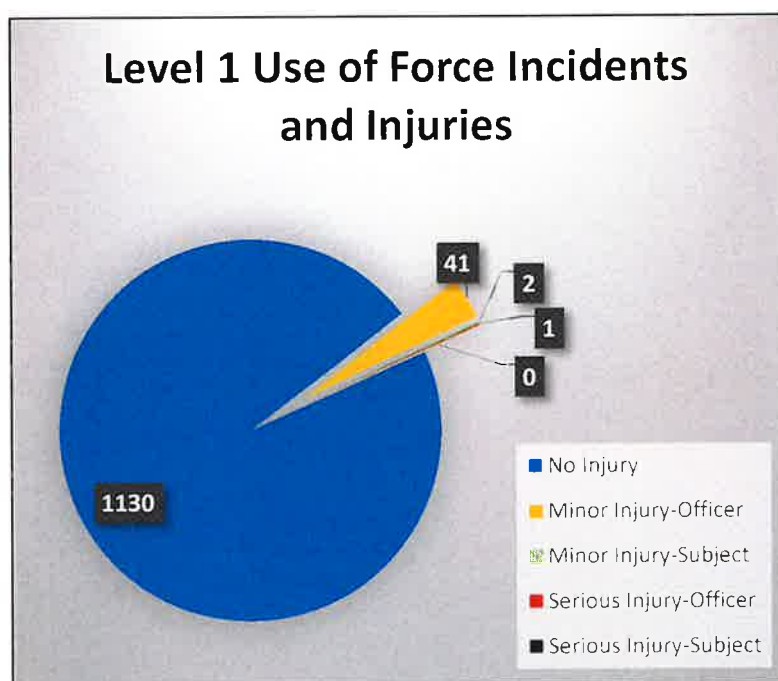
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PART VIII – LE RELATED INJURIES

The following part examines two related topics: injuries to subjects and officers because of uses of force, with a focus on Level 1 uses of force; and intentional felonious assaults upon officers.

Injuries to Subjects and Officers

A review of law enforcement injury incidents is a somewhat recent addition to this annual report. This section first appeared in the 2017 year-end review. There is a distinction drawn between a subject's injuries received because of a use of force, and those injuries occurring before police contact and therefore not related to the use of force. For this year's report, Level 1 responses in 2022 with no other level of force were examined.



A Level 1 response is defined as empty hand control and includes pressure points, grounding techniques, joint manipulations, and pain compliance techniques. The Division form U-10.128 includes the following categorizations and check boxes for officers to report a Level 1 response: mandibular angle (pressure point), escort position – locked out, arm bar takedown, jugular notch (pressure point), transport wrist lock, wrist roll, hypoglossal (pressure point),

physically placed on the ground, and other. The U-10.128 form is included in the addendum to this report.

For this report, an injury to an officer or subject is categorized by the authors based on the information contained in the arrest report narrative or the U-10.128. The categories for injury are none, minor, and serious. A minor injury does not require treatment or requires only very cursory treatment (adhesive bandage, etc.) typically provided at the scene. Examples of these types of injuries are cuts and scrapes that do not require sutures, abrasions, minor bruising, and other non-life-threatening injuries. These injuries also include circumstances in which EMS response is requested and treatment is provided at the scene with no transport or further treatment required. A serious injury requires transport to a definitive care facility, is physically life-threatening, or otherwise requires substantial, complicated, or long-term care. Examples of

these injuries are broken bones, large lacerations requiring sutures, any injury resulting in loss of consciousness, or any other potentially or life-threatening injury.

Overall in 2022, there were 1,130 incidents in which there was a Level 1 use of force reported not in combination with some other use of force.⁸² These incidents do not include any other use of force, i.e., these Level 1 responses were not *in addition to* Level 4 hard empty hand control, etc. These incidents *do* include Level 0 responses, although those responses are not categorized or tabulated in this report. The number of Level 1 exclusive responses was lower than the 1,434 incidents in 2021.

Of the Level 1 incidents in 2022 examined for this portion of the report, 841 involved male subjects, and 289 involved female subjects.⁸³ In 2022, Level 1 responses were used on 74.42% male subjects and 25.58% female subjects for incidents in which sex is known.⁸⁴ These percentages are consistent with 2021 in which 73.09% involved male subjects and 26.90% involved female subjects.⁸⁵

When examining Level 1 response recipients and comparing those demographics to all Level 2 through Level 8 use-of-force recipient demographics, there are some differences noted. Between Level 1 and Level 2-8 recipients, there are far fewer unknown Level 1 recipients. Also, in Level 1 uses of force where sex was known, 74.42% were to males with 25.58% to females. Compare this to Level 2 through Level 8 use of force response recipients in which 93.46% were male and 9.62% were female (where sex was known).⁸⁶

The average officers' years of service for all Level 1 incidents was 8.82 years⁸⁷, compared to 8.41 years of service in 2021. In 2020, the average Level 1 officer years of service was 8.44. As stated in Part VI above, this may demonstrate that an increase in de-escalation curriculum hours at the basic training level alone has a positive effect on how officers interact with subjects. Continued professional training in these tactics serves to refresh and engrain the concepts first learned at the basic training level. A change in organizational culture can only occur over time as officers who begin their careers with greater training and emphasis on de-escalation continue to mature within the organization.

Race is not a metric collected on the U-10.128 Use of Force report. Often age may be unknown even when sex and race are known or presumed. So, the age and racial makeup of all subjects receiving force is not always available unless an arrest is made and the arrest form or other documentation, which does indicate race, is attached to the Use of Force reporting form.

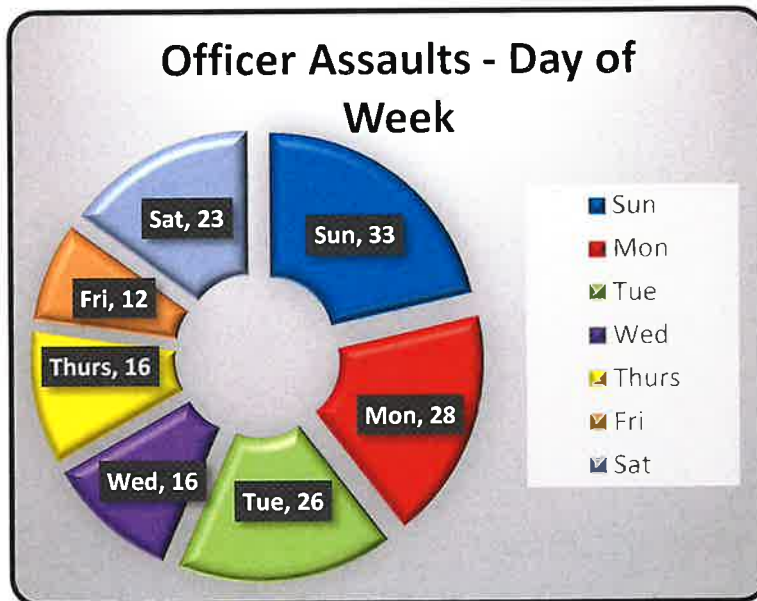
In the 1,130 exclusive Level 1 incidents, there were 12 injuries to subjects from the Level 1 use of force. Of those injuries, 0 subjects required hospital treatment, and 12 subjects had minor injuries and were treated at the scene by responding medics. There were 42 officers injured in the same set of incidents, 1 requiring hospital treatment and 41 who sustained minor injuries.⁸⁸

Assaults on Officers and Resulting Officer Injuries

This section examines intentional assaults on officers that were investigated by the Columbus Division of Police Major Crimes Bureau. The incidents examined here are those assaults specifically investigated for felony assault on a police officer where there is the potential for a suspect to be indicted. This information is vital for instructors who teach the use of force and subject control.

For example, over 75% of the time an officer is feloniously assaulted, and the suspect either strikes or spits on the officer (bodily fluids). This means that officers are assaulted by suspects within a very close distance, likely under 3 feet. Training can impact the safety of officers within that close range. The Police Tactical Boxing program not only teaches officers how to properly strike, but also, and perhaps most importantly, teaches officers proper defense from

spontaneous assaults. Without proper training within close range of a subject, an officer may not be prepared for the most common types of attacks.

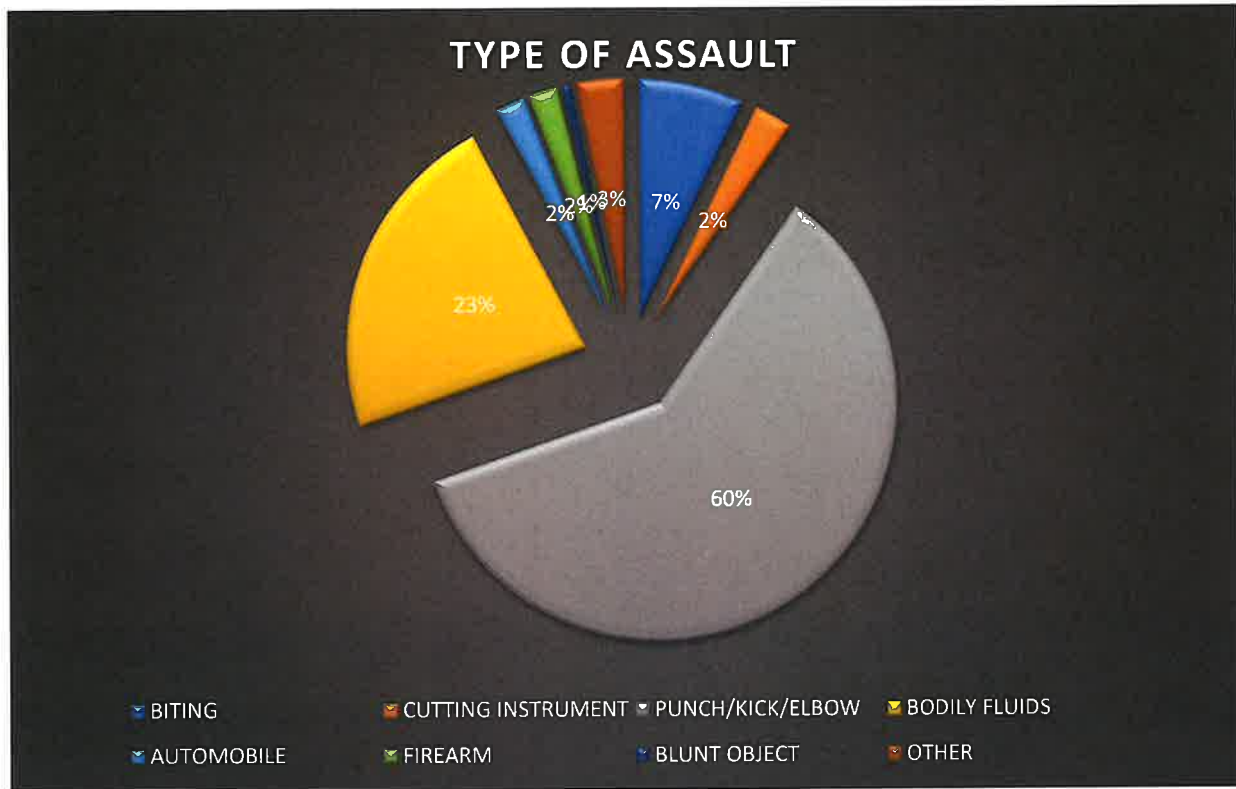


In 2022, there were 156 incidents in which 155 officers were assaulted.⁸⁹ This is an increase from 2021. In 2021, there were 74 incidents in which 91 officers were assaulted. The chart shows the day of the week that these incidents occurred in 2022.⁹⁰

In 2022, there were 16 female officers and 137 male officers assaulted – 10% and 90% respectively.⁹¹ In 2021, there were 12 female officers and 76 male officers assaulted – 13.6% and 86.4% respectively.

The officers assaulted in 2022 had an average age of 35 and 7.98 years of service.⁹² The officers assaulted in 2021 had an average age of 37.66 and 8.84 years of service. The officers assaulted in 2020 had an average age of 37.31 years and 9.87 years of service. The racial breakdown of officers in 2022 is as follows: 3 Asian officers, 12 black officers, 1 “Other” officer, 1 Hispanic officer, and 129 white officers. The percentages of officers assaulted by race are 84% white, 7% black, 2% Asian, 3% “Other”, and 1% Hispanic.⁹³ The racial breakdown of officers in 2021 is as follows: 1 Asian officer, 13 black officers, 1 Hispanic Officer, 1 “Other” officer, and 72 white officers. The percentages of officers assaulted by race are 81.8% white, 14.7% black, 1.1% Asian, 1.1% Hispanic, and 1.1% “Other”.

The chart below shows a breakdown of the types of assaults on officers:



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PART IX – VICTIM AND SUSPECT INFO

Officers make contact with individuals for a variety of reasons and under many different circumstances. The contact may be the result of a self-initiated activity, such as a traffic stop, in which the officer has witnessed a traffic violation; or, contact may be the result of having been dispatched to a location to investigate a specific crime or complaint. Dispatched calls for service are by far the more common circumstance in which officers have contact with members of the community every year. Officer-initiated activity was up by over 9% in 2022.⁹⁴ From the incident descriptions as reported by supervisors on the Data Processing Worksheet, form U-10.164, the five most frequent incidents in which force was used in 2021 are described as “disturbance/fight,” “calls for service,” “crime committed,” “domestic disturbance,” and “mentally ill person” in that order. Numbers for the categories in the previous five years were similar. Some form of citizen-initiated contact was the second most frequently noted incident description in 2022.⁹⁵

While the estimated black population of Columbus is approximately 28.6% in 2022,⁹⁶ 53.27% of all tracked uses of force in 2022 were on subjects who identified as or were described as black.⁹⁷ At first glance, there appears to be a racial disparity in the use of force on the overall population. However, when viewed considering the contacts that officers are making, and *why* those contacts are made, a distinguishable pattern emerges. Officers do not have contact with the entire population. A significant portion of the general population may have no contact with police, and therefore no chance whatsoever of being involved in a use of force incident. Instead of comparing the use of force demographics to the population at large, it is more accurate to compare the use of force demographics to the population with whom the officers are making contact when force is used. For example, suspects, arrestees, and, to a much smaller extent, victims and witnesses should be taken into consideration when analyzing force. This puts the use of force in context with the nature of the contacts that officers are having. The following section of this report compares some crime victim and suspect demographics from 2022 with use of force information from 2022.

As stated above, each incident in which force has been used is categorized by incident description. While many different events may be described as a “disturbance,” “fight,” “crime committed,” or even “calls for service,” there are several violent crimes that fall under these categories and would have to be categorized as such. An incident involving force against a murder suspect or a robbery arrestee could be categorized in many different ways since “robbery” and “murder” are not available as incident descriptions. For this reason, use of force demographics will be compared to suspect and arrestee demographics for all arrests; and compared to demographics for certain violent crimes in this section.

In taking this information into account, it is important to note that the single biggest category of arrestee data is for “all other offenses” in the group “B” offenses. This category includes arrests

that fall outside the specific violent crimes discussed later in this section. More importantly, this category includes resisting arrest – one of the most prevalent reasons for an officer to have used force in the first place. “All other crimes” account for over 70% of all arrests in 2021. UCR violent crimes, defined as Homicide, Aggravated Assault, Rape, and Robbery, plus domestic violence accounted for the other arrests.

There are several reasons to include domestic violence incidents with the other defined UCR violent crimes. First, to classify an incident as domestic violence, there must have been some use or attempted use of actual violence upon the victim at some point. Second, the parties *must* have some domestic relationship as defined in the Ohio Revised Code.

When analyzing the demographics for suspects and arrestees and uses of force, there is consistency when it comes to both race and sex. Of all arrestees in 2022, about 59.39% were categorized as black, and 34.91% were categorized as white when race was known and reported.⁹⁸ However, these figures do not take recidivism into account. It is not possible to tell from the data how many of the 13,811 total arrestees in 2022 were because the same person had been arrested multiple times in one year – something that can and does occur. Therefore, either race or sex categories may be disproportionately represented because of a smaller group of repeat suspects/arrestees. Of all of the UCR violent crimes plus domestic violence suspects/arrestees where suspect/arrestee race was known or reported, 66.07% were categorized as black, and 20.26% were categorized as white.⁹⁹ Of those UCR violent crimes and domestic violence suspects/arrestees for which sex was known in 2022, 81.83% were reported to be male.¹⁰⁰ This is compared to 81.83% in 2021 and 76.44% in 2020.¹⁰¹

As for uses of force in 2022, just over half (53.27%) were to black subjects; roughly three-quarters (75.52%) were to males.¹⁰² Males and black subjects make up a greater number of use-of-force subjects, as well as all custodial arrests. Males and blacks also make up a greater number and proportion of identified suspects/arrestees. This is true regarding locally reported UCR violent crimes as well as all arrestees in general (across all local crimes and incidents). This demonstrates some consistency in interactions that do not, initially, involve the police. When the police are interviewing a cooperative victim or witness, it is that victim or witness who typically describes a suspect’s sex and race. The individual officer does not generally make that determination.

2022 Suspects/Arrestees by Race: UCR Violent Crimes and Domestic Violence¹⁰³						
Suspect Race	COMBINED CRIMES	Agg. Assault	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	DV
Black	66.07%	77.32%	84.00%	52.63%	74.23%	62.08%
White	20.26%	19.14%	13.00%	42.11%	21.54%	27.99%

All Others	5.87%	2.04%	2.00%	1.75%	0.77%	7.64%
Unknown	7.81%	1.49%	1.00%	3.51%	1.15%	2.29%

In Columbus in 2021, whites made up approximately 20.26% of suspects and arrestees for UCR violent crimes and domestic violence. In domestic violence incidents alone in 2021, whites account for 27.99% of suspects. Whites received 28.76% of all tracked uses of force by all races including unknown/crowd uses.

Force is used on each demographic at approximately the same rate that each demographic is identified as a suspect or arrestee in the UCR violent crimes and domestic violence. However, whites account for a greater percentage of all arrests. In other words, the apparent disproportionate distribution of force recipients and suspect demographics is not similarly reflected in arrest data.

2022 Victims by Race: UCR Violent Crimes and Domestic Violence¹⁰⁴						
Victim Race	ALL CRIMES	Agg. Assault	Homicide	Rape	Robbery	DV
Black	52.23%	53.80%	71.01%	42.52%	44.88%	56.48%
White	35.47%	30.05%	23.19%	41.71%	41.25%	35.04%
All Others	6.65%	4.40%	2.90%	7.25%	10.75%	6.67%
Unknown	5.66%	11.75%	2.90%	8.53%	3.12%	1.82%

The breakdown of victims in 2022 by race follows 52.23% identified or reported as black, and 35.487% identified or reported as white. The remainder was either unknown, Asian/Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaskan Native. In all UCR crimes and domestic violence, the percentage of black victims was higher than the percentage of white victims in each category except rape. See the chart above for the breakdown of victims by race, and the racial breakdown of victims in each of the crime categories observed.

Finally, the chart below compares demographics of use of force recipients, UCR violent crimes (homicide, aggravated assault, rape, robbery) and domestic violence suspects and arrestees, and all arrestees (excluding racial and sex unknowns in each category, if applicable.)

2022	Uses of Force^{105 106}	UCR Crimes + DV^{107 108}	All Arrests¹⁰⁹
Female	21.82%	17.88%	22.90%
Male	75.52%	80.13%	77.09%
Unknown/Crowd	2.66%	1.99%	0.01%
All other non-white	5.23%	5.87%	4.42%
Black	53.27%	66.07%	59.39%
White	28.76%	20.26%	34.91%
Unknown/Crowd	12.75%	7.81%	1.27%

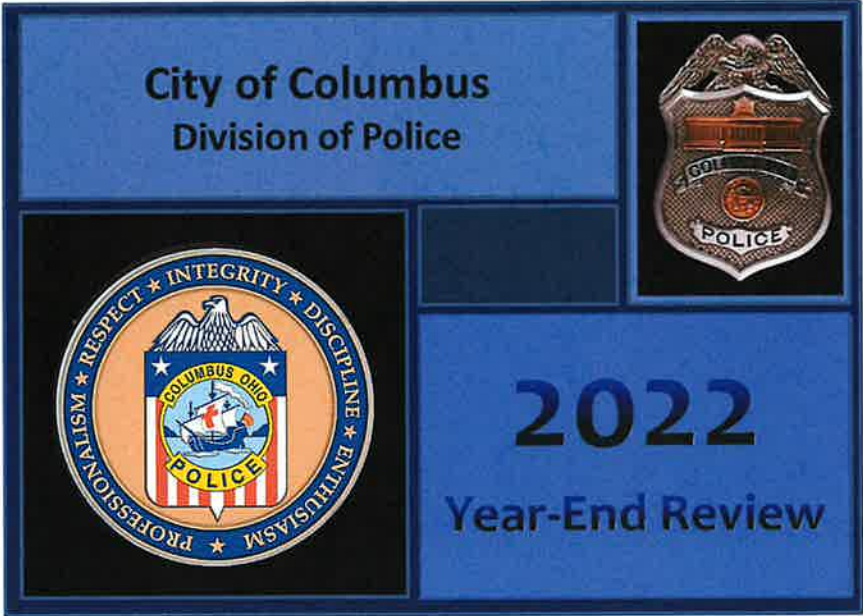
Conclusions

In 2022, officers used force 260 times while responding to 433,150 incidents which equates to 1 use of force in every 1,666 incidents. Only 0.06% of incidents resulted in the use of force. Further, 11 incidents, or 0.0025%, resulted in an officer discharging their firearm at another person.

Annual training continues to focus on various aspects of using force including de-escalation and officer safety.

Recommendations

1. Revised policy requires officers to intervene when they witness excessive force. The Training Bureau has and will continue to incorporate scenarios to reinforce this policy.
2. Training on punches, kicks, and impact weapons strikes will continue to focus on target acquisition. This specified training is to reduce or eliminate injuries to both suspects and officers.
3. De-escalation is now integrated with all Use of Force training in both classroom and scenario-based learning environments. This is true for sworn officers as well as recruits.
4. Training on Uses of Force on persons who suffer from mental illness will continue to be emphasized. In 2022 the Use of Force on the mentally ill was consistent with recent years, however, it remains a focus of the Division and the Training Bureau.
5. The use of Body body-worn cameras to document the incident and the observations of the involved officers will continue in 2022. This helps provide a more complete picture of what happened leading up to and through the use of force.



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- ¹ See Total Number of Calls for Service by Police Zone and Precinct - January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022 Report (unpublished internal document) (on file with author Hernandez). [*herein after* Calls for Service].
- ² See PremierOne Arestees by IBR Category with S_R_A 1/1/2022 – 12/31/2022, Retrieved May 26th, 2023. (physical copies of report are on file with author Hernandez). [*herein after* PremierOne Arestees].
- ³ See Premier One - IAB Use of Force Statistics Report (unpublished internal document) (on file with author Hernandez). [*herein after* PremierOne Use of Force]
- ⁴ *Ibid.*
- ⁵ See CITY OF COLUMBUS, DIVISION OF POLICE, FORM U-10.128 USE OF FORCE REPORT (Dec. 2017). (physical copies of report are on file with author Hernandez). [*herein after* CPD U-10-128].
- ⁶ CPD U-10-128, *supra* note 5.
- ⁷ PremierOne Arestees, *supra* note 2.
- ⁸ CPD U-10-128, *supra* note 5.
- ⁹ PremierOne Use of Force, *supra* note 3.
- ¹⁰ Email from Eboni Perryman, CPD Wellness, to author Hernandez (July 5, 2023, 10:03am) of Domestic Violence Incidents Statistics (on file with author Hernandez). [*herein after* Domestic Violence Incidents Statistics 2022].
- ¹¹ See Violent Crimes Demographics 1/1/2022 – 12/31/2022, retrieved May 15th, 2023. (physical copies of report are on file with author Hernandez).
- ¹² PremierOne Arestees, *supra* note 2.
- ¹³ CPD U-10-128, *supra* note 5.
- ¹⁴ CITY OF COLUMBUS, DIVISION OF POLICE, DIVISION DIRECTIVE NO. 2.01(I)(A) (Jun. 30, 2023).
- ¹⁵ See *Id.* At (I)(B).
- ¹⁶ Email from Megan Howe & Sgt. Alt Kirk, CPD Research and Development, to author Hernandez (May 12, 2023, 11:29 AM) (on file with author Hernandez).
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁸ *Gender distribution of full-time law enforcement employees in the United States in 2021.* (n.d.). Retrieved May 24, 2023, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/195324/gender-distribution-of-full-time-law-enforcement-employees-in-the-us/#:~:text=In%202021%2C%2060.3%20percent%20of%20full-time%20civilian%20law,86.7%20percent%20of%20law%20enforcement%20officers%20were%20male.>
- ¹⁹ *Share of full-time sworn officers in local police departments in the United States in 2020, by ethnicity.* (n.d.). Retrieved May 24, 2023, <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1357576/police-officers-ethnicity-us/>
- ²⁰ Email from Tina Hundley, CPD Academy Office Assistant, to author Hernandez (May 16, 2023, 1:07 PM) (on file with author Hernandez).
- ²¹ Email from Megan Howe & Sgt. Alt Kirk, CPD Research and Development, to author Hernandez (May 15, 2023, 2:06 PM) (on file with author Hernandez).
- ²² See CITY OF COLUMBUS, DIVISION OF POLICE, ANNUAL REPORT 23 (2016).
- ²³ OHIO ATTORNEY GENERAL, HOW TO BECOME A POLICE OFFICER IN OHIO (July 1, 2019), <https://www.ohioattorneygeneral.gov/How-to-Become-a-Peace-Officer-in-Ohio.>
- ²⁴ Email from Tina Hundley, CPD Academy Office Assistant, (RE: Academy Hours) to author Hernandez (May 23, 2023, 4:26 PM) (on file with author Hernandez).
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*
- ²⁶ Email from SGT Keith Barker, FTO SGT, to author Hernandez (July 11, 2023, 11:22 AM) (on file with author Hernandez).
- ²⁷ See CITY OF COLUMBUS, Training Bureau drive “T:\Advanced Training Unit\In-Service\2022 In Service” (last accessed May 16th, 2023).
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*
- ²⁹ *Ohio.* (n.d.). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 16th, from <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/2010/geo/state-local-geo-guides-2010/ohio.html>
- ³⁰ *Largest Cities in the United States by Population.* (n.d.). Ballotpedia. Retrieved May 16th, 2023, from https://ballotpedia.org/Largest_cities_in_the_United_States_by_population
- ³¹ *Columbus city; Ohio.* (n.d.). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 16th, 2023, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Columbus_city;_Ohio?g=160XX00US3918000.
- ³² *Columbus, OH.* (n.d.). Census Reporter. Retrieved May 16th, 2023, from <https://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US3918000-columbus-oh/>

³³ *U.S. Population Growth Rate 1950-2023*. (n.d.). macrotrends. Retrieved May 16th, 2023, from <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/USA/united-states/population-growth-rate#:~:text=United%20States%20-%20Historical%20Population%20Growth%20Rate%20Data,%20%200.49%25%20%2070%20more%20rows%20>

³⁴ *Ohio Population 1900-2022*. (n.d.). macrotrends. Retrieved May 16th, 2023, from <https://www.macrotrends.net/states/ohio/population>

³⁵ *Central Ohio Population Resource Hub*. (n.d.). MORPC. Retrieved May 16th, 2023 from <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/cd446109151f474db74b13fa0795023c/page/County-Projections/>

³⁶ *Columbus city; Ohio*. (n.d.). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 16th, 2023, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Columbus_city;_Ohio?g=160XX00US3918000.

³⁷ *Ibid.*

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *State Ohio*. (n.d.). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 16th from, <https://data.census.gov/profile/Ohio?g=040XX00US39>

⁴³ *Calls for Service, supra note 1.*

⁴⁴ *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

⁴⁵ *Calls for Service, supra note 1.*

⁴⁶ *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

⁴⁷ Baker, Lang, et al., *2021 Use of Force Report*. Retrieved July 10th 2023 from J:\Use of Force Report\2021.

⁴⁸ *Calls for Service, supra note 1.*

⁴⁹ *PremierOne Arestees, supra note 2.*

⁵⁰ *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

⁵¹ *PremierOne Arestees, supra note 2.*

⁵² *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ See Baker et al., *Columbus Division of Police 2021 Use of Force Report*. Retrieved July 10th 2023 from J:\Use of Force Report\2021.

⁵⁷ *Ibid.*

⁵⁸ *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

⁵⁹ *Ibid.*

⁶⁰ *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

⁶¹ *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

⁶² See Sworn Personnel Statistics 4th Quarter 2022. (via Email from James Halsey, Information System Analyst, Columbus Division of Police, July 13, 2023 10:20am) (on file with author Hernandez).

⁶³ *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

⁶⁴ CITY OF COLUMBUS, DIVISION OF POLICE, DIVISION DIRECTIVE 2.04 (II)(A)(2) (June 30, 2023).

⁶⁵ See IAB review packets, consisting of Data Processing Worksheet, U-10.128, U-10.128T, U-10.197 and other supporting documentation for each incident of CEW usage. (on file with author Hernandez). [*herein after* IAB CEW Review]

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*

⁷⁰ Baker, Lang, et al., *2021 Use of Force Report*. Retrieved July 10th 2023 from J:\Use of Force Report\2021.

⁷¹ *IAB CEW Review, supra note 66.*

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *Ibid.*

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*

⁷⁵ Baker, Lang, et al., *2021 Use of Force Report*. Retrieved July 10th 2023 from J:\Use of Force Report\2021.

⁷⁶ *IAB CEW Review, supra note 66.*

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*

⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

⁸⁰ The majority of close quarter target locations for the probes were the middle to upper back, with a follow up drive stun to the buttocks, hamstring, or leg area.

⁸¹ Training on these policies is conducted annually as part of Division In-Service training for all officers.

⁸² *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

⁸³ *Ibid.*

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁸⁵ Baker, Lang, et al., 2021 Use of Force Report. Retrieved July 10th 2023 from J:\Use of Force Report\2021.

⁸⁶ *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

⁸⁷ *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ U-10-128

⁸⁹ Email from SGT Richard Ketcham, CPD ATU, to author Hernandez (July 18, 2023, 10:58am) (on file with author Hernandez).

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁹¹ *Ibid.*

⁹² *Ibid.*

⁹³ *Ibid.*

⁹⁴ *Calls for Service, supra note 1.*

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ *Columbus city; Ohio.* (n.d.). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 16th, 2023, from https://data.census.gov/profile/Columbus_city;_Ohio?g=160XX00US3918000.

⁹⁷ *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

⁹⁷ *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

⁹⁸ *PremierOne Arestees, supra note 2.*

⁹⁹ *Domestic Violence Incidents Statistics 2022, supra note 10.*

⁹⁹ See Violent Crimes Demographics 1/1/2022 – 12/31/2022, retrieved May 15th, 2023. (physical copies of report are on file with author Hernandez).

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁰¹ Baker, Lang, et al., 2021 Use of Force Report. Retrieved July 10th 2023 from J:\Use of Force Report\2021.

¹⁰² *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

¹⁰² *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

¹⁰³ *Domestic Violence Incidents Statistics 2022, supra note 10.*

¹⁰³ See Violent Crimes Demographics 1/1/2022 – 12/31/2022, retrieved May 15th, 2023. (physical copies of report are on file with author Hernandez).

¹⁰⁴ *Domestic Violence Incidents Statistics 2022, supra note 10.*

¹⁰⁵ *CPD U-10-128, supra note 5.*

¹⁰⁶ *PremierOne Use of Force, supra note 3.*

¹⁰⁷ *Domestic Violence Incidents Statistics 2022, supra note 10.*

¹⁰⁸ See Violent Crimes Demographics 1/1/2022 – 12/31/2022, retrieved May 15th, 2023. (physical copies of report are on file with author Hernandez).

¹⁰⁹ *PremierOne Arestees, supra note 2.*