



# Statistical Analysis Center

## Use-of-Force in Oklahoma, 2022

May 7, 2024

### Introduction

In January 2019, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) launched the Use-of-Force data collection as a component of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program used by law enforcement agencies. According to the FBI, the goal for use-of-force reporting is to provide “an aggregate view of the incidents reported and the circumstances, subjects, and officers involved.” ([FBI Use-of-Force](#))

It should be noted that the use-of-force data collection gathers data that is readily available within the first days of an investigation. The Use-of-Force program does not collect data regarding the outcome of the use-of-force incidents, and it does not assess if officers involved in the incidents acted lawfully.

The Use-of-Force data only collects information on incidents where a law enforcement officer(s) discharges his/her firearm in the direction of a person; where serious bodily injury of a person occurs due to the use-of-force; and where the use-of-force results in the death of a person.

### Methodology

In January 2019, when the FBI began data collection nationally, the Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation’s (OSBI) Field Services Unit began collecting use-of-force incidents in Oklahoma. To collect data, the Field Services Unit contacted all local law enforcement agencies (more than 400 reporting agencies) and provided instructions and related forms for reporting Use-of-Force data. In addition, if the Field Services Unit personnel see media reports or calls for service involving use-of-force, the field representative will send the use-of-force form to the agency with a reminder to submit data.

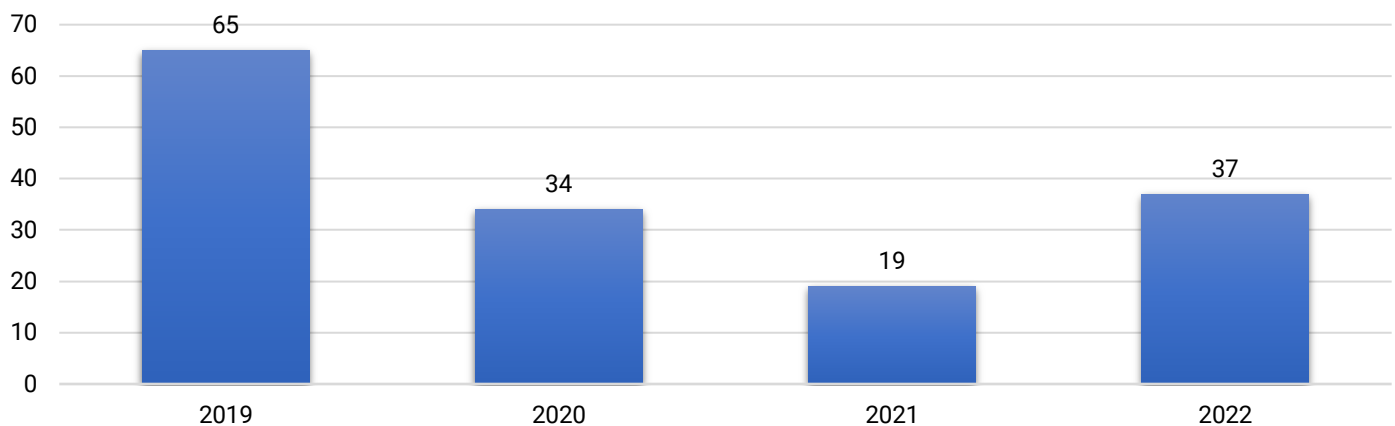
Most Oklahoma law enforcement agencies submit their data to the Field Services Unit at the OSBI and the data is then entered into the FBI’s use-of-force program. Oklahoma City Police Department is the only agency in the state that submits data directly into the FBI’s use-of-force system. Lastly, use-of-force data is collected on a calendar year basis.

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## Incident Summary

In 2022, there were 37 incidents reported that met the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> guidelines, an increase of 94.7% from 2021 (Figure 1). There were 22 unique reporting agencies in 2022. Oklahoma City Police Department reported the most incidents (13), while no other agency reported more than two incidents. Of the 37 use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents, 16 incidents resulted in a subject's death, 13 incidents resulted in a subject suffering a serious injury, and the remaining 8 incidents resulted in a law enforcement officer(s) discharging his/her firearm at or in the direction of an individual.

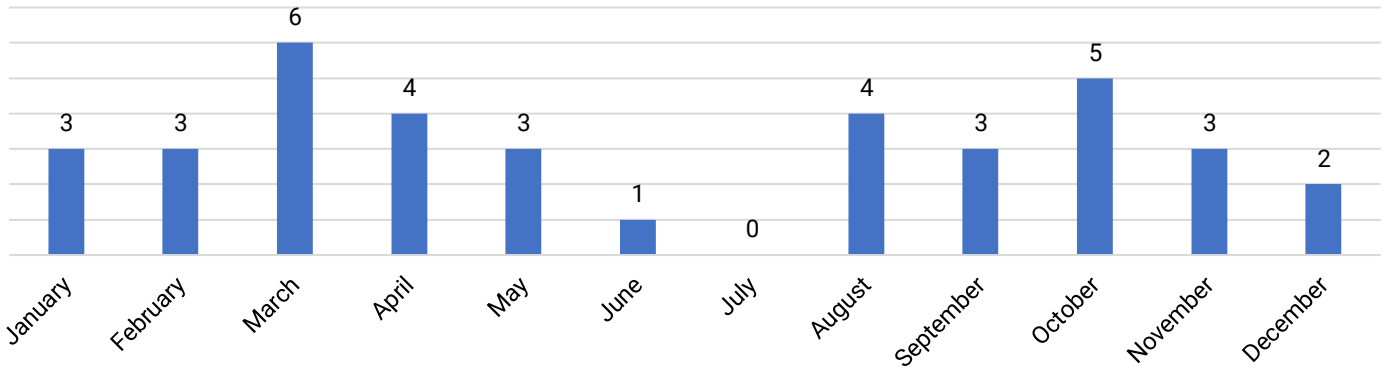
**Figure 1. Use-of-Force<sup>^</sup> Incidents per year, 2019-2022**



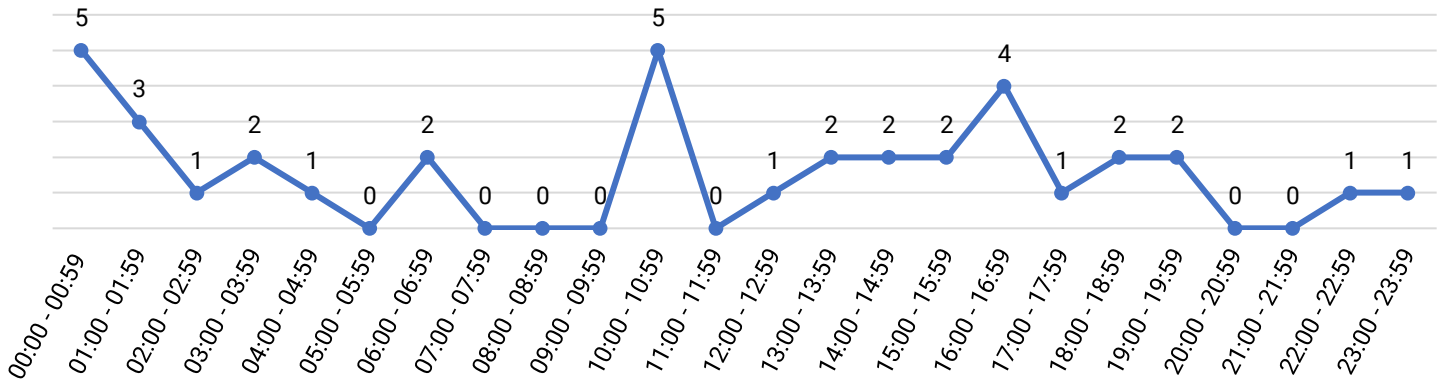
March and October were the most-reported months for use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents, and July was the only month without a reported use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident (Figure 2). Figure 3 shows the most-reported times for use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents were the hours of 0000–0059, 1000–1059, and 1600–1659. Nearly one-third (32.4%) of use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents occurred between 0000–0459, and approximately 40.0% of use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents occurred between 1300–1959. The majority of use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents occurred at a Residence/Home (45.9%) or Highway/Road/Alley/Street/Sidewalk (35.1%). The remaining incidents (18.9%) occurred at a Commercial/Office Building (5.4%), Field/Woods (5.4%), Parking/Drop Lot/Garage (5.4%), or Other (2.7%) (Figure 4).

<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

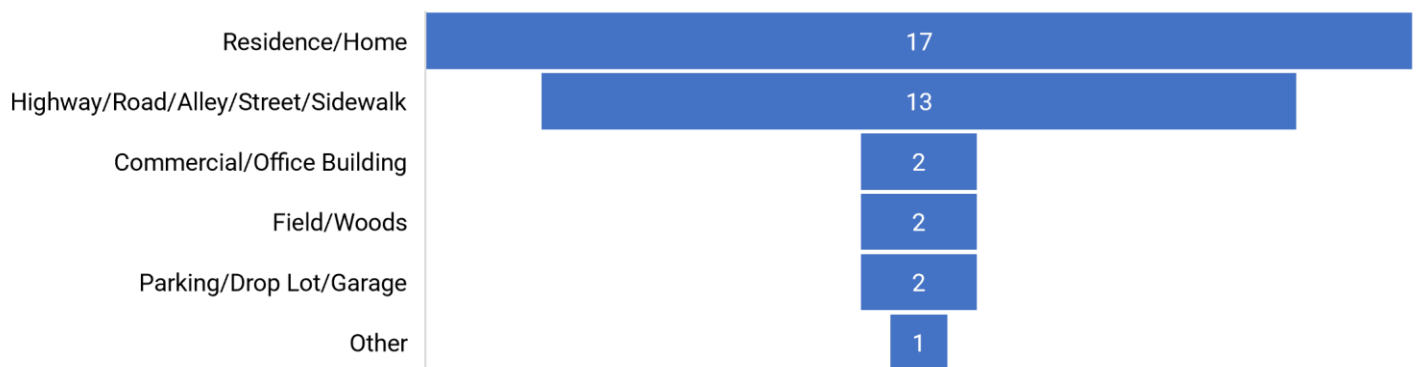
**Figure 2. Month of Use-of-Force<sup>^</sup> Incidents, 2022**



**Figure 3. Time of Day of Use-of-Force<sup>^</sup> Incidents, 2022**



**Figure 4. Location Type of Use-of-Force<sup>^</sup> Incidents, 2022**

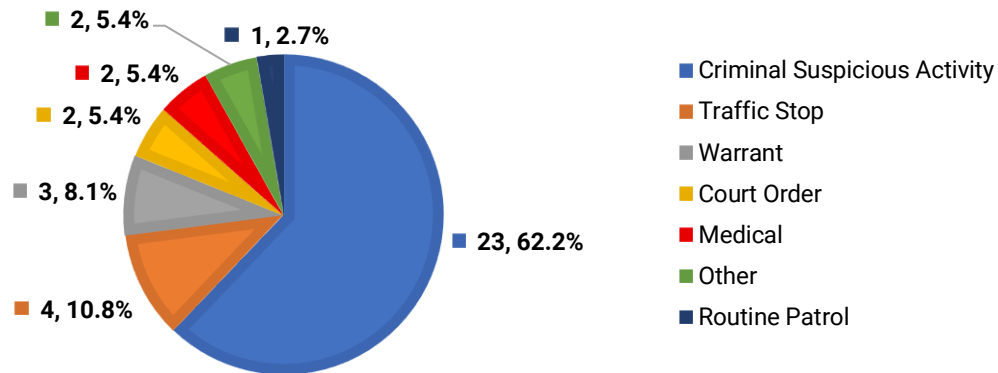


<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

The use-of-force<sup>^</sup> program collects the reason for initial contact between officers and subjects. Figure 5 shows the most-reported reason was due to Criminal Suspicious Activity (62.2%), followed by Traffic Stop (10.8%) and Warrant (8.1%). The remaining encounters were the result of a Court Order (5.4%), Medical (5.4%), Other (5.4%), or Routine Patrol (2.7%). Officers approached the subject in 26 incidents, officers did not approach the subject in 9 incidents, and there were 2 incidents pending further investigation. Of the 37 incidents, officers were ambushed in 4 incidents. In three of those four incidents, officers approached the subject; for the remaining incident, officers did not approach the subject. Over half (56.8%) of all use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents had a senior officer present.

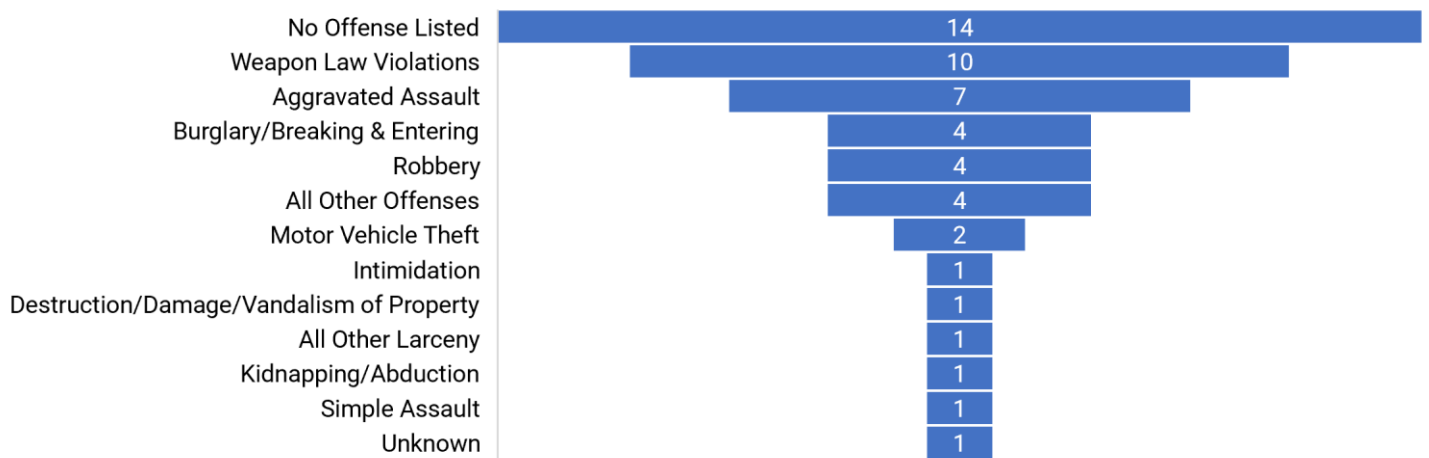
Per the FBI’s reporting guidelines, if an agency reports an initial contact of Criminal Suspicious Activity, then the agency may report up to three alleged offenses committed by the subject that led to the initial contact. Of the 37 use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents, there were 14 incidents that did not have an offense listed since the initial contact was not due to Criminal Suspicious Activity. The most common offenses reported were Weapon Law Violations and Aggravated Assault (Figure 6). Other common offenses reported included Burglary/Breaking and Entering, Robbery, and All Other Offenses.

**Figure 5. Reason for Initial Contact, 2022**



<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

**Figure 6. Number of Alleged Offenses, 2022**



**Subject Information**

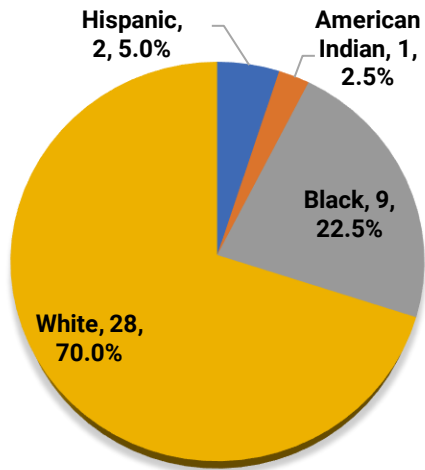
The Use-of-Force<sup>^</sup> program collects information on the subjects involved in a use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident, including demographic information. In 2022, there were 40 unique individuals reported as a subject in the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents. The majority (85.0%) of subjects were reported to be between 20 and 49 years old with the largest number of subjects reported as 30 to 39 years old (Table 1). The remaining subjects were reported in the following age ranges: one Under 18, two 18–19, two 50–59, and one 60–69 years old. In 2022, the majority of subjects were reportedly White (70.0%) or Black (22.5%). The remaining subjects were reported as either Hispanic or American Indian (Figure 7). The majority of subjects were reportedly Male (90.0%) and the remaining 10.0% were Female (Figure 8).

**Table 1. Age Range of Subjects, 2022**

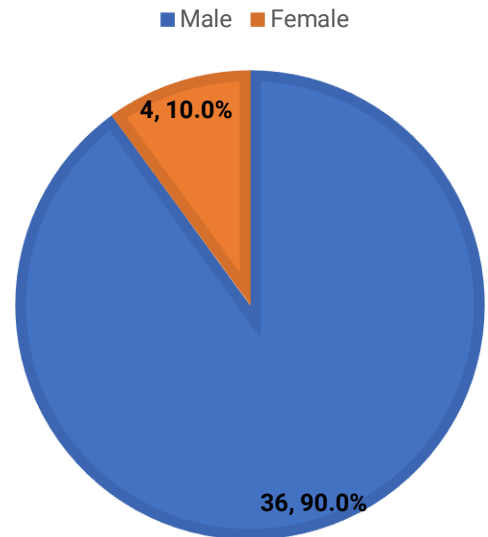
Age Range	Count	% of Total
Under 18	1	2.5
18 – 19	2	5.0
20 – 29	8	20.0
30 – 39	16	40.0
40 – 49	10	25.0
50 – 59	2	5.0
60 – 69	1	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

**Figure 7. Race/Ethnicity of Subjects, 2022**

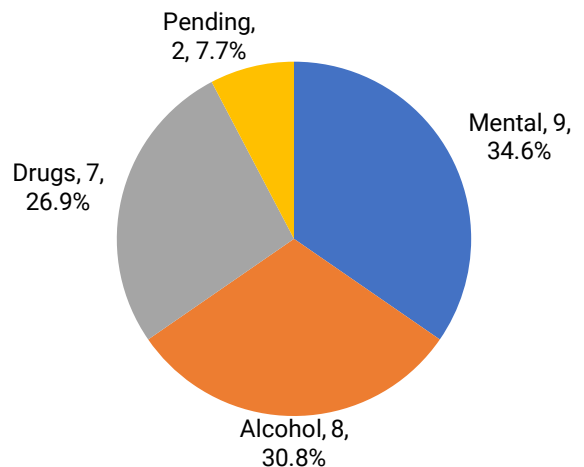


**Figure 8. Sex of Subjects, 2022**



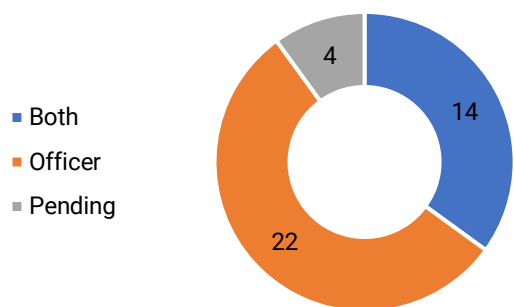
The Use-of-Force<sup>^</sup> program collects information on whether subjects exhibited any apparent or known physical or mental impairment. In 2022, there were 19 impaired subjects, 6 were not impaired, 12 were pending further investigation, and it was unknown if 3 subjects were impaired. Law enforcement agencies may report one or more types of impairment per subject. As a result, for the 19 impaired subjects, there were 26 types of impairment reported. Of the 26 types, 34.6% were Mental, 30.8% were Alcohol, 26.9% were Drugs, and 7.7% were pending further investigation (Figure 9).

**Figure 9. Impairment Type for Subjects, 2022**



<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

**Figure 10. Subject Threatening, 2022**



Additionally, the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> data collection collects whether the subject was threatening officers and/or others during the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident. Of the 40 subjects, 22 subjects threatened only officers, and 14 subjects threatened both officers and others (Figure 10). For the remaining four subjects, who the subject threatened was pending further investigation.

The use-of-force<sup>^</sup> data collection collects whether the subject resisted officers and the type of resistance used. In 2022, 34 subjects resisted officers, 3 did not resist officers, and 3 were pending further investigation. Of the 34 subjects that resisted officers, 88 types of resistance were reported, and agencies may report more than one type of resistance per subject. As shown in Table 2, the most common types of resistance reported were: Display Weapon at an Officer or Another, Non-compliance with Verbal Commands, Use of Firearm Against an Officer or Another, and Escape/Flee from Custody

**Table 2. Types of Resistance Used, 2022**

Type of Resistance	No. of Resistances	% of Total
Display Weapon at an Officer or Another	23	26.1
Non-compliance with Verbal Commands	19	21.6
Use a Firearm Against an Officer or Another	15	17.0
Escape/Flee from Custody	12	13.6
Barricaded Self	4	4.5
Directed Motor Vehicle at an Officer or Another	4	4.5
Made Verbal Threats	4	4.5
Use Other Weapon at an Officer or Another	3	3.4
Resisted Handcuffs/Arrest	2	2.3
Use Physical Weapons	2	2.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Additionally, the type of force used by officers on subjects in use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incidents was collected, and like the type of resistance, an agency may report multiple types of force used. In 2022, 46 types of force were used by officers. As shown in Table 3, the most common type of force used was Firearm (87.0%). Other types of force reported were: Electronic (2), Projectile (2), Chemical (1), and Physical (1).

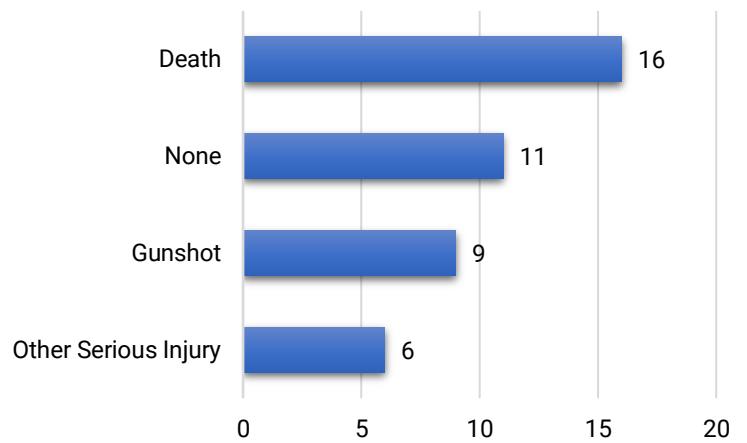
<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

Lastly, in the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> data collection, agencies may report the type of injury the subject received during the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident. If applicable, an agency can report more than one injury per subject. Of the 40 subjects in 2022, there were 42 types of injury reported (Figure 11). The most common injuries reported were Death and None. Other common injury types reported were Gunshot and Other Serious Injury.

**Table 3. Type of Force Applied, 2022**

Type of Force Applied	Count	% of Total
Firearm	40	87.0
Electronic	2	4.3
Projectile	2	4.3
Chemical	1	2.2
Physical	1	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 11. Subject Injuries, 2022**



<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

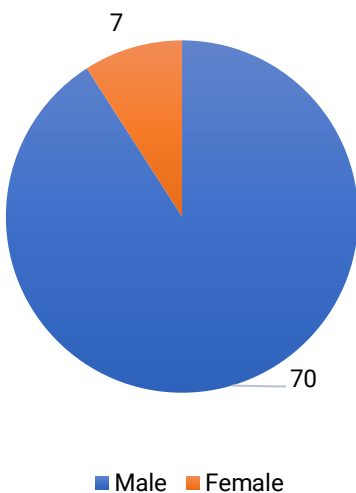


## Officer Information

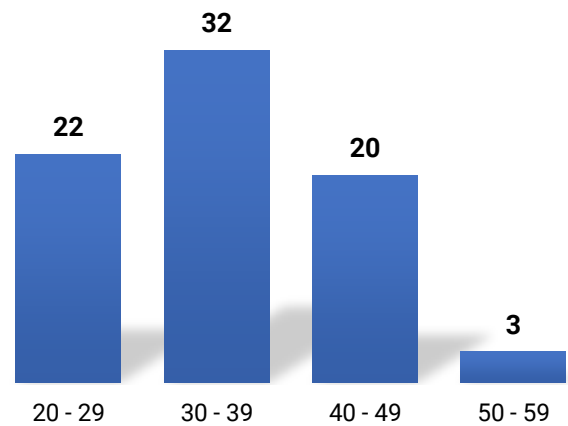
The use-of-force<sup>^</sup> data collection collects information on officer demographics and other data elements. In 2022, 77 officers were involved in a use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident. Of the 77 officers, 70 were Male and 7 were Female (Figure 12). The majority of officers were between the ages of 30 and 39 years old (Figure 13).

In the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> data collection, race and ethnicity are combined into one field. For this reason, more than one type of race/ethnicity can be reported for a single officer. In 2022, there were 78 race/ethnicities reported (Figure 14). Nearly 80% of officers were White and 10.3% of officers were American Indian. There was one officer reported as both White and American Indian.

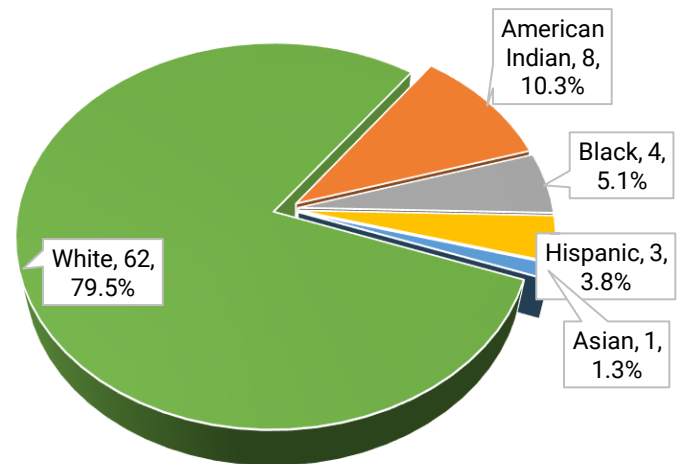
**Figure 12. Sex of Officers, 2022**



**Figure 13. Age Ranges of Officers, 2022**

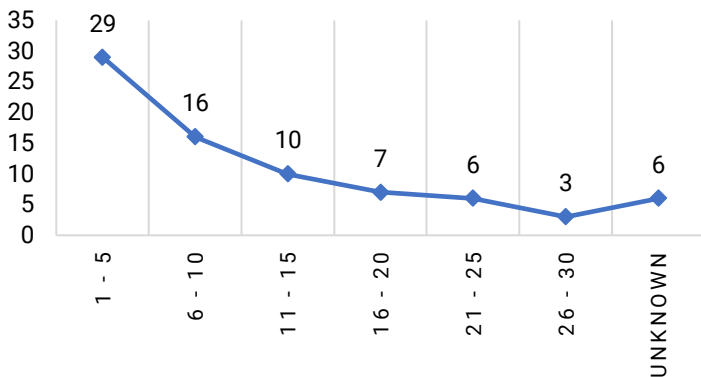


**Figure 14. Race/Ethnicity of Officers, 2022**



<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

**Figure 15. Years of Service of Officers, 2022**

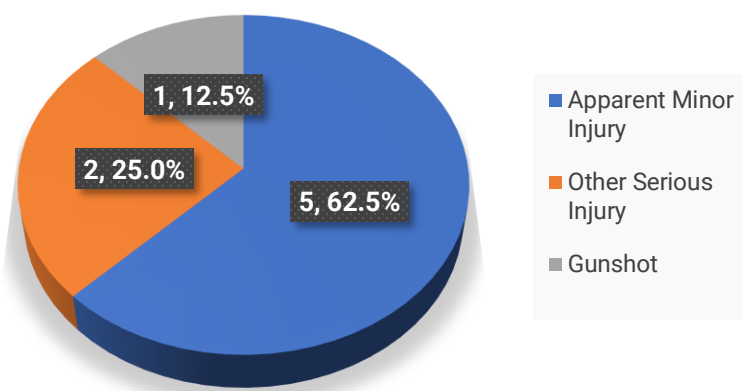


Additionally, the years of service for each officer involved in a use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident was reported. As displayed in Figure 15, over 50.0% of officers had between 1 to 10 years of service. Of the 77 officers, 9 officers had more than 20 years of service, and for 6 officers, the years of service was pending further investigation (Unknown).

In addition to the years of service, the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> data collection collects whether the officers were Full or Part Time, if the officer was identifiable, if the officer was on duty, and if the officer discharged their firearm during the incident:

- All 77 Officers were reportedly Full Time.
- 76 of 77 officers were identifiable as officers, and the remaining officer was pending further investigation.
- All 77 officers were on duty when the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident occurred.
- Of the 77 officers involved, 73 officers discharged a firearm at or in the direction of a person. Four officers did not discharge a firearm at or in the direction of a person.

**Figure 16. Officer Injuries, 2022**



The use-of-force<sup>^</sup> data collection collects whether officers were injured in the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident. If officers were injured, the type of injury was reported, and if applicable, more than one type of injury may be reported per officer. In 2022, six officers were injured during the use-of-force<sup>^</sup> incident, and four officers were pending further investigation. The remaining 67 officers were reportedly not injured.

For the six officers injured, there were three types of injuries reported: Apparent Minor Injury, Other Serious Injury, and Gunshot, which accounted for eight total injuries (Figure 16).

<sup>^</sup>Use-of-Force reports included are limited to those incidents which involved the death of the subject; serious bodily injury of the subject; or law enforcement shooting at/in the direction of a subject.

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## Glossary of Terms

**Incident Information** – Contains information on the use-of-force incident reports, excluding the subject and officer details.

**Subject Information** – Contains information on the subjects of use-of-force incident reports.

**Total Number of Officers** – Number of Officers using force during the incidents. Includes all officers who were present at any time during the contact between officer(s) and the subject, and who directly engaged at least with a use-of-force.

**Total Number of Subjects** – The total number of subjects that died or received serious bodily injury as a result of a law enforcement use-of-force, or, in the absence of death or serious bodily injury, received the discharge of a firearm at or in their direction.

**Officer Approach** – Value describes if the officer involved in the incident approached the subject.

**Ambushed** – Value described if the incident was an ambush situation. An ambush is a situation where an officer is assaulted, unexpectedly, as the result of premeditated design by the subject, or where an unsuspecting officer was targeted or lured into danger as the result of conscious consideration and palling by the subject.

**Offense** – Identifies the alleged criminal offenses committed by the subject(s) that led to the initial contact with the police. This field is collected only when the "Initial Contact" column indicates "unlawful or suspicious activity."

**Initial Contact** – Description of the reason for initial contact between officer and the subject.

**Armed** – Value indicates if the subject was in possession of a weapon, regardless of whether the subject used the weapon in a threatening or assaultive way against either law enforcement officers or other persons.

**Resisted** – Value indicates if the subject exhibited an effort to resist the actions of the law enforcement officer (s). Types of resisting can be: Escape/Flee, Resisted (Handcuffs/Arrest), Barricade, Firearm, Other Weapon, Physical (Hand/Fist/Feet), Display Weapon, Vehicle, Bodily Fluids, Throwing, Verbal Threats, Noncompliance, Pending, and Unknown.

**Impaired** – Value indicates if the subject exhibited an apparent or known impairment in mental or physical condition. Types of impairment include: Mental, Alcohol, Drugs, Pending, and Unknown.

**Threatened** – Value indicates who the subject threatened just prior to the use-of-force. Values can include: Officer, Another Party, Both the Officer and Others, Pending, and Unknown.

**Force Applied** – Indicates the type of force used by law enforcement. Values can include: Firearm, Electronic, Explosive, Chemical, Baton, Projectile, Blunt Object, Physical (Hands, Fists, Feet), Canine, Other, Pending, and Unknown.

**Injury** – Indicates if the subject was injured during the use-of-force incidents. Injuries can include: Gunshot, Unconsciousness, Other Serious Injury, Death, None, Pending, and Unknown.

**Officer Identifiable** – Indicates if the officer was readily identifiable by clothing or insignia at the time of the incident.

**Shots Fired** – Indicates if the officer discharges a firearm at or in the direction of a person during the incident.

**Officer Injured** – Indicates if the officer was injured during the incident. Injuries can include: Minor Injury, Gunshot, Unconsciousness, Serious Injury, Death, Pending, and Unknown.

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The Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation (OSBI) is recognized by the Bureau of Justice Statistics as the Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) for the State of Oklahoma. The SAC collects, analyzes, and disseminates justice information. The following individuals wrote this report, under the direction of Kara Miller, Statistical Research Coordinator of the Statistical Analysis Center:

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