

Use of Force Dashboard

April - June 2017

The City of London Police records all use of force inline with the National guidelines. This requires that officers report all uses of force as soon as practicable. A record is to be created when one of the following techniques or tactics is used:

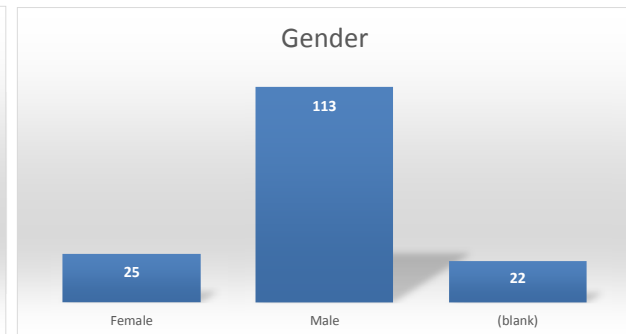
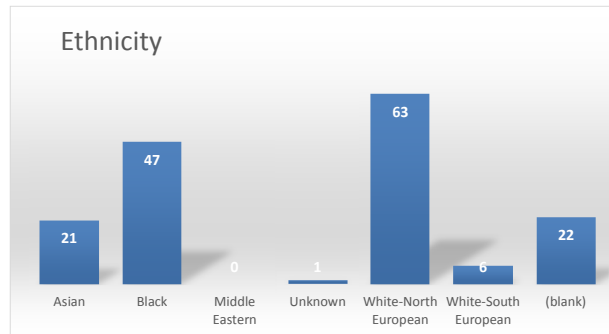
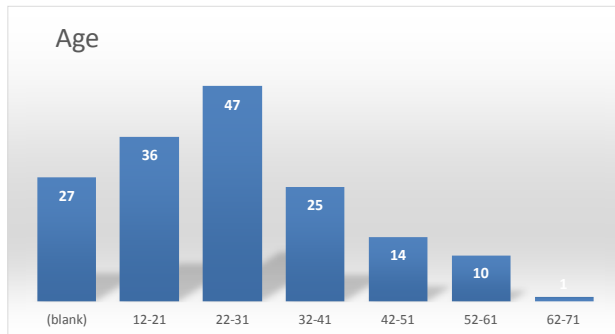
- Handcuffing on cooperative and un cooperative persons.
- Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints and take downs).
- Use of police dogs.
- Drawing or use of a baton.
- Drawing or use of irritant spray.
- Limb / Body restraints.
- Use of Spit guard.
- Use of Shields.
- Conductive Energy Device (C.E.D. currently TASER - in any of the 7 categories of use).
- AEP (attenuating energy projectile): aimed or discharged.
- Firearms: aimed or discharged.
- Other / improvised Techniques.

When choosing the appropriate tactical option officers are required to use the minimum amount of force necessary to achieve their legitimate aim. Of the options above City of London officers do not have access to Limb / Body restraints or spit hoods.

The City of London uses 2 systems to record use of force. Front line officers record via a mobile device, where as at present all other officers record via desktop from any of the stations. Both systems are easily accessible and require minimal time to complete. Results shown are the total across both systems.

During the period of April 1st - 31st June 2017 the City of London recorded 290 uses of force. Of these 184 different offenders were listed and 44 reports were processed without subject names. There were 184 reports attributed to persons subsequently arrested 29 reports attributed to persons seen under the Mental Health Act and 9 other reports of subjects attending hospital which prevented them being taken into custody.

Volume of Tactical Communications



Tactical Communication

The data above shows the number of times officers have recorded tactical communication in an incident along side other uses of force. Ordinarily officers would not report incidents of tactical communication as a solo act however if this option has been used in conjunction with, prior to or post any use of force it is recorded by that officer. The figures above show on 22 occasions ethnicity was recorded in the blank column this may be due to one of a number of factors:

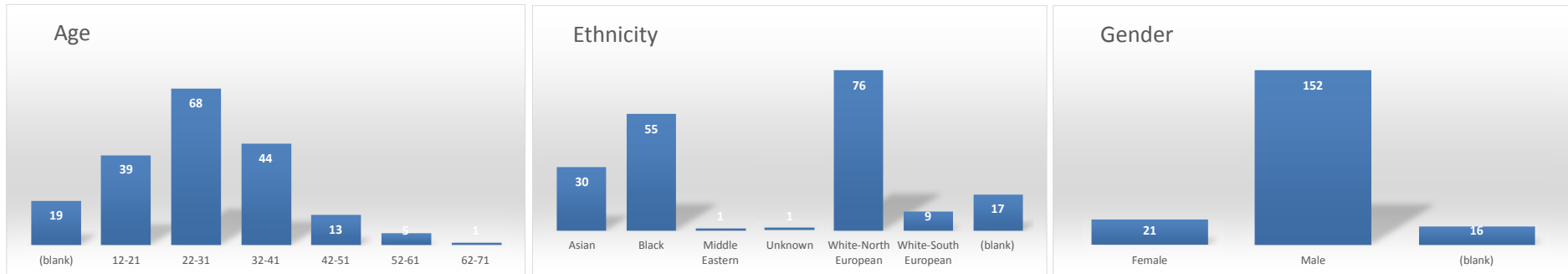
- Officers using this option on groups of individuals or multiple assailants.
- The current recording process (at the time of completing this document the mobile recording system did not prompt officers to record ethnicity details in certain circumstances, such as when personal details were unknown).

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED - NO DESCRIPTOR



NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED - NO DESCRIPTOR

Volume of Handcuffing (compliant and non-compliant)



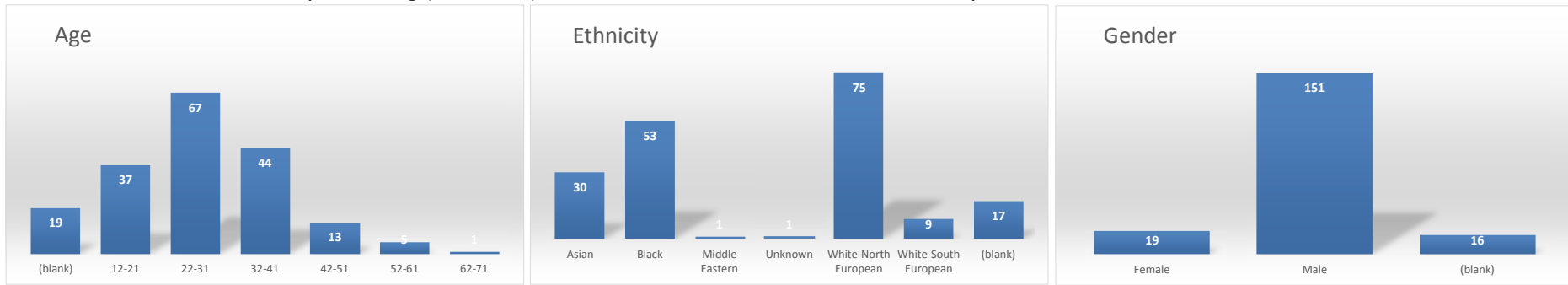
Handcuffing

In considering what action is reasonable, an officer or member of police staff should apply the principles of the National Decision Model, especially the Impact Factors. Factors such as age and gender, respective size and apparent strength and fitness may or may not support the justification of using handcuffs. Taking into account all the accompanying circumstances at the time, there must always be an objective basis for applying handcuffs.

The officer or member of police staff will need to establish an objective basis for believing that a person should be handcuffed because violence is likely to be used, against the officer, member of police staff or member of the public, the officer need not wait for a physical act from the person. Like wise the officer may also establish an objective basis for believing that a person may escape or attempt to escape.

Reviewing the data above it can be seen between the months of April - June 2017 officers used handcuffs on 189 occasions. with the largest single group being males aged between 22-31 years of age.

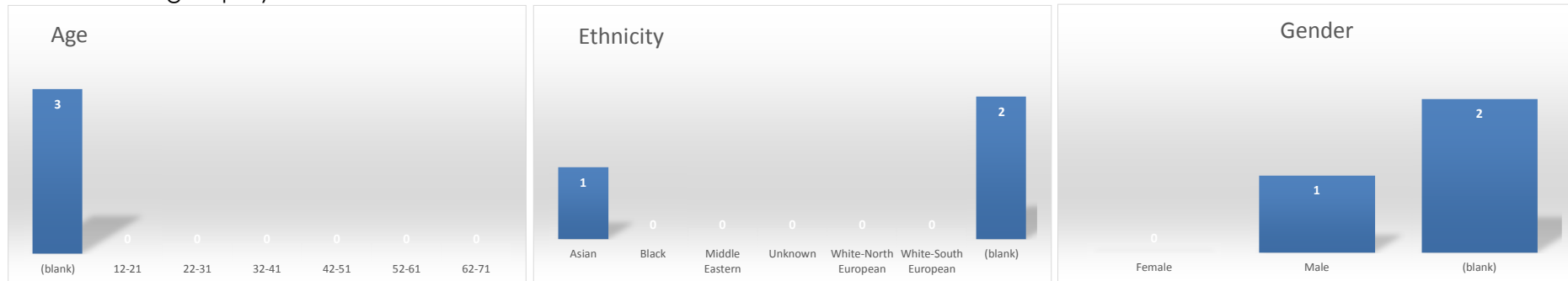
Volume of Unarmed Skills (including pressure points strikes restraints and takedowns)



Unarmed Skills

The data above represents several tactical options surrounding open hand techniques. This includes the number of times officers have used pressure points, strikes of all manners, restraints such as wristlocks and incidents where officers have forcefully taken persons to the ground (as per the ACPO Personal Safety Manual). On reviewing the recorded use of force in incidents where a person has been forcibly restrained it often takes more than one officer and could in some circumstances take 3 or 4. This would therefore produce four separate recordings of force, all with the same data. This data trend is again present where persons have had force used upon them across more than one incident, for example if a person has force used against them at the time of arrest and again later in custody all recorded uses of force will have the same data.

Volume of Dog deployed incidents

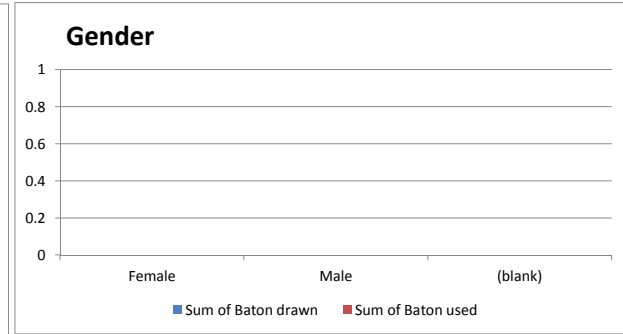
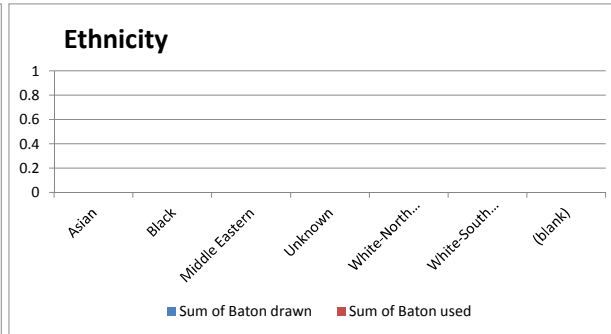
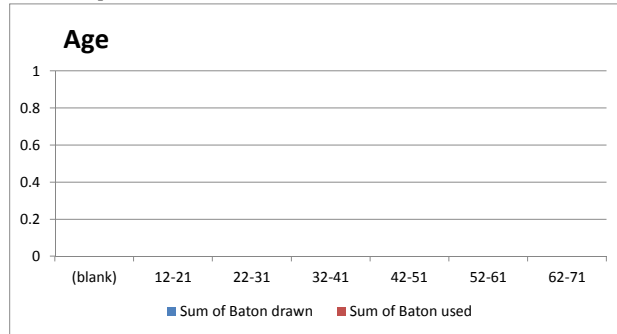


Dogs deployed

During the period of April - June 2017 there has been three recorded uses of dogs being deployed, however no recorded incidents of dogs biting persons. When data is recorded as being blank this would suggest the officer deployed a dog near a situation or group of persons with no direct individual involved, and recorded this as not knowing subject details

dog near a situation or group of persons with no direct individual involved, and recorded this as not knowing subject details.

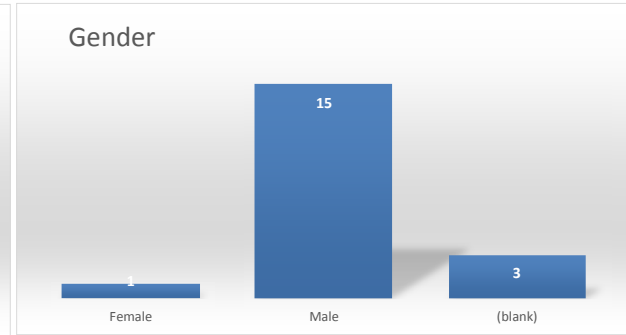
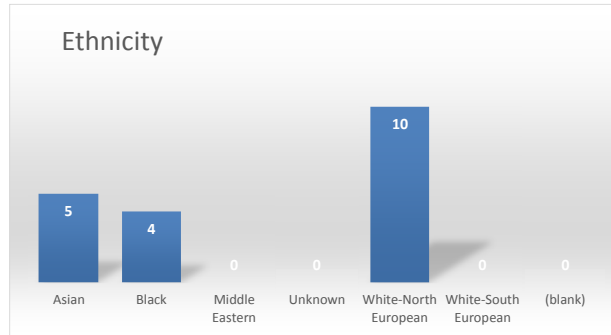
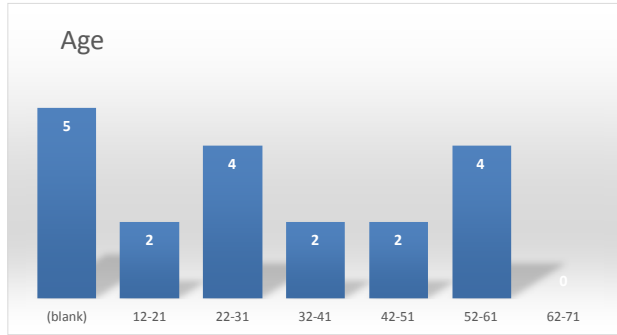
Baton [Drawn / Used



Police Batons

The use of police batons is broken down into two categories. Occasions where batons are drawn and occasions where batons are used on persons. In the period April -June 2017 there has been no recorded use of police batons by any City of London police officers.

Taser



Taser

The use of Taser ranges from the physical presence of a drawn Taser through to discharge.

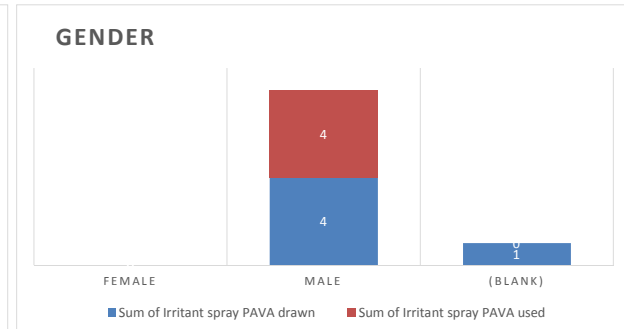
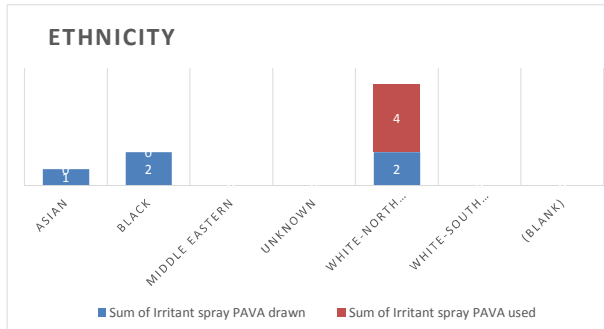
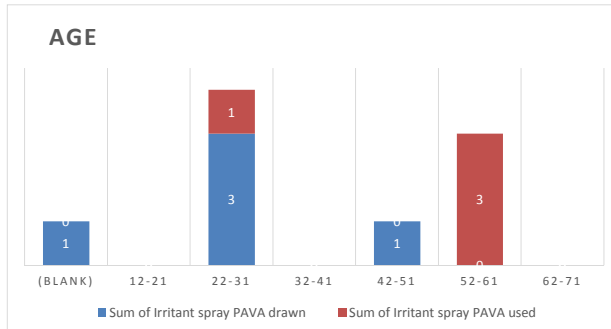
The term 'use' includes any of the following actions carried out in an operational setting:

- drawing the Taser in circumstances where any person could reasonably perceive the action as a use of force .
- Sparking of the Taser, commonly known as 'arcing'.
- Aiming the Taser or placing the laser sight red dot onto a subject.
- Firing a Taser so that the barbs are discharged at a subject or animal.
- Application and discharge of a Taser in both angled and drive stun modes.
- Discharged in any other operational circumstances, including an unintentional discharge.

The carriage of Taser does not, in itself, constitute a use of force. But when a Taser is 'used' the officer in possession is both legally and organisationally accountable.

The above figures indicate 19 uses of Taser between the period of April - June 2017. These figures account for officers use and not incidents, so if two officers were to point Taser's at the same person this would be recorded as two uses of Taser.

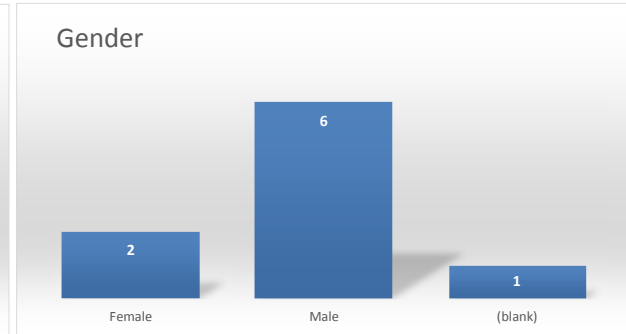
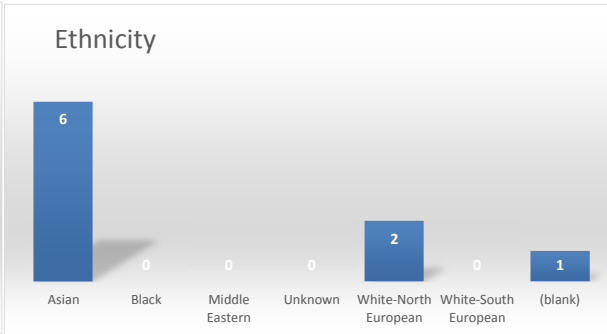
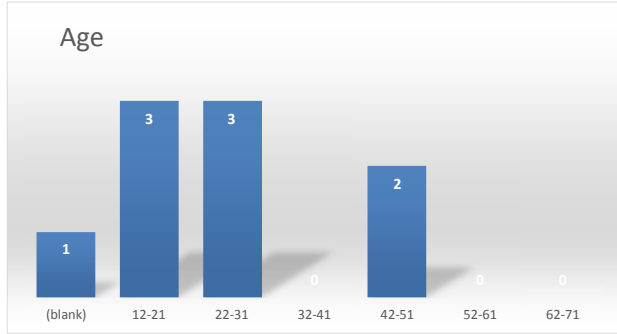
Volume of PAVA Spray [drawn / used]



Pava
Captor 2 Pava is an incapacitant spray introduced by the Home Office in 2004 . It is a liquid based solution sprayed in a jet stream pattern. Data was collated for Pava use for the period starting April -June 2017. There was **9** recorded uses. Of these recorded 5 incidents involved Pava being drawn but not used. Of the remaining incidents, one involved two officers discharging Pava on the same person.

The effectiveness of Pava spray relies on the officers accuracy when spraying and other impact factors associated with the individual or group involved. A use of force form is completed for each occasion an officer draws Pava spray and whether they go on to subsequently use it.

Volume of Firearms Incidents



Volume of Firearms Incidents

The carriage of firearms by a police officer or the presence of an armed officer does not, in itself, constitute a use of force.

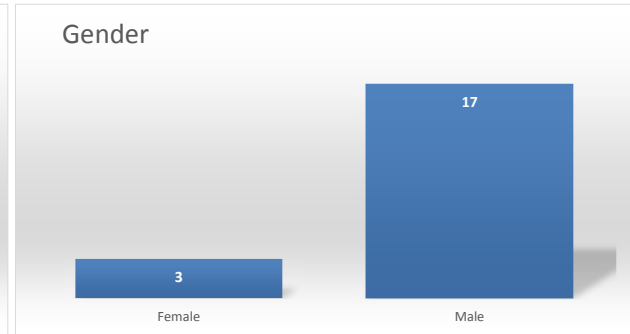
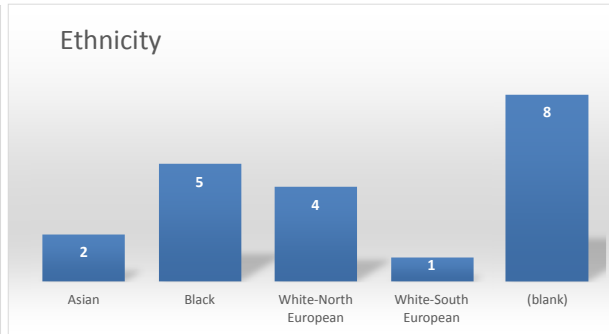
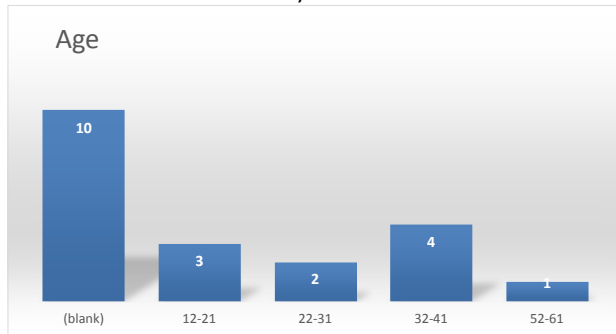
When a police officer makes use of a firearm or less lethal weapon by deliberately pointing it or discharging the weapon, for example, that will constitute a use of force for which the officer is both legally and organisationally accountable.

A police officer will be deemed to have used a firearm or less lethal weapon when it is:

- Pointed or aimed at another person
- Fired at another person
- Discharged in any operational circumstances, including unintentional discharge.

There were **9** recorded uses of force in relation to Firearms other than Taser between April and June 2017.

Force used in Custody



Force In Custody

There have been **20** recorded uses of force in custody with **17** of these related to force used on males.

The data above would suggest that on **8** occasions officers used force on individuals in custody and did not record the ethnicity of the subject. This was highlighted as a flaw in the current recording system, which if at the time of completing the form the officer does not know the personal details of the subject, they are not then prompted to answer a question regarding the subjects ethnicity. A fix has been implemented in the current recording programme that will address the issue of recording subject ethnicity.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED - NO DESCRIPTOR



NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED - NO DESCRIPTOR