

Use of Force Figures Overview Q3 2018/19

1st October – 31st December 2018



CITY OF LONDON
POLICE

Use of Force (UoF) Forms

Please Note:

This report provides an insight into the number of submitted use of force forms.

Each officer involved in a UoF incident is required to submit a form detailing their involvement.

Each form can also include multiple reasons for the use force and/or multiple tactics.

Details of the subject on the forms submitted will be duplicated due to these repetitions.

The following figures are therefore an indication of the content of the forms themselves and are not a reflection of the exact number of incidents or subjects.

UoF reporting within the City of London follows national guidelines requiring the reporting of the use of any of the following tactics; handcuffing, unarmed skills, use of police dogs, drawing or use of a baton, drawing or use of irritant spray, limb / body restraints, spit guards, shields, conductive energy device (C.E.D currently TASER), AEP (attenuating energy projectile), firearms and other improvised techniques.

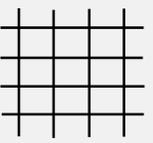
An additional tactic available in the City is the use of horses.

When choosing the appropriate tactical option officers are required to use the minimum amount of force necessary to achieve their legitimate aim.

Overview

- 83% of Use of Force (UoF) forms report incidents that took place in the City of London, with the street/highway - particularly Bishopsgate identified as a frequent repeat location.
- 70% of forms detail incidents which either took place in the course of or resulted in an arrest.
- 20 (3%) occurred at Public Order events, mostly in the Metropolitan Police area.
- Alcohol and drugs are the most common impact factors with the protection of others (75%) being the greatest reason force is used. Only 36% of subjects were compliant with the remaining resistant to some degree, 17% offered serious or aggressive resistance.
- UoF is primarily conducted by uniformed officers (90%) at constable rank with 57% on mobile patrol, 12% were single crewed.
- The first tactic employed is most commonly tactical communication (56%) followed by handcuffing (31%). Only 5% of forms (23) detailed the use of more than 4 tactics. No forms this quarter detailed the use of a spit hood, 3 involved the use of limb restraints.
- Taser was available in a third of forms but used just 11 times, no Tasers were fired just drawn, red dotted and on one occasion arced.
- There are 41 forms that detail force used against under 18s, most were 17 years old (61%, 25) and a number were linked to mental health (11).

1. Q3 Summary Infographic

			 594 Forms Submitted		 417 Arrests 70%							
USE OF FORCE / INJURY	 410 Handcuffs Used 69%		 6 Batons Used		 11 Taser Used		 0 Taser Fired					
	 8 Dog Deployments		 0 Firearms		 18 Officers Injured		 17 Subjects Injured					
SUBJECT	 448 Male 75%		 46 Female 8%		 41 Juveniles 7%		 98 Not Recorded 17% (includes Public Order)					
	 58% White		 23% Black		 11% Asian		 3% Other		 1% Unknown		 3% Not Recorded	
COMPLIANCE	 36% Compliant		 10% Verbal / Gestures		 13% Passive Resistance		 24% Active Resistance		 15% Aggressive Resistance		 2% Serious / Aggravated Resistance	
	 75% Protection of Others (includes public, Officers, subject)		 47% Prevent Offence (inc. effect search or secure evidence)		 38% Effect Arrest		 27% Prevent Harm		 46% Prevent Escape		 10% Other	

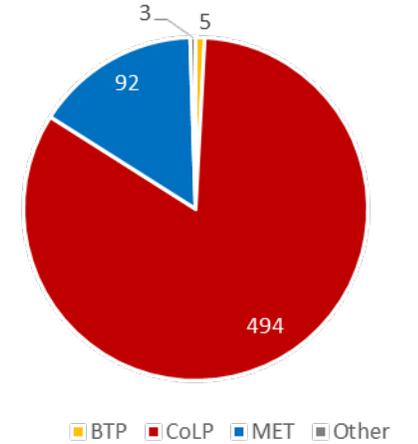
2. Q3 Breakdown

- The average number of UoF forms over the last 9 months is approximately 150-170 a month. There was a noticeable spike in December with 233 forms being submitted. Overall there has been a 20% increase between Q2 and Q3.
- The main peak for UoF occurs between 0100-0300 hours, likely associated to the Night Time Economy and consumption of alcohol or other substances. The most common days for reports are Friday and Saturday.
- Looking at the financial year to date so far most incidents occur on Saturday between 01:00-02:00.
- Of the 594 UoF forms submitted this quarter:
 - 494 (83%) took place in the City of London, with a further 16% (92) in the wider Metropolitan Police area.
 - 20 (3%) occurred at Public Order events, all but one of these occurred on Metropolitan Police ground and across five different events.
- 17 subjects received minor injuries due to UoF, with 15 of those being offered and 10 provided with medical assistance. There was one dog bite reported, the subject declined medical assistance.

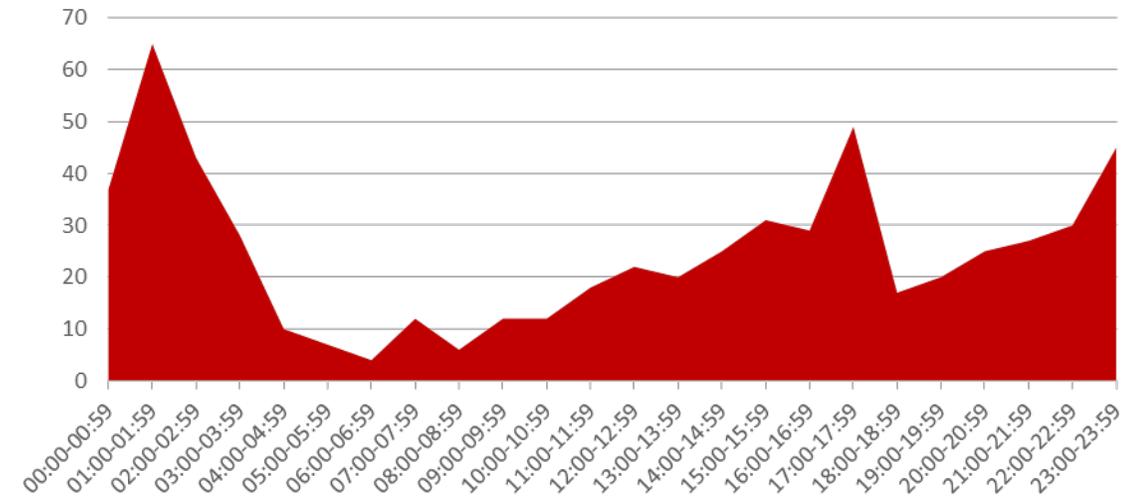
Use of Force by Month



Location of Use of Force



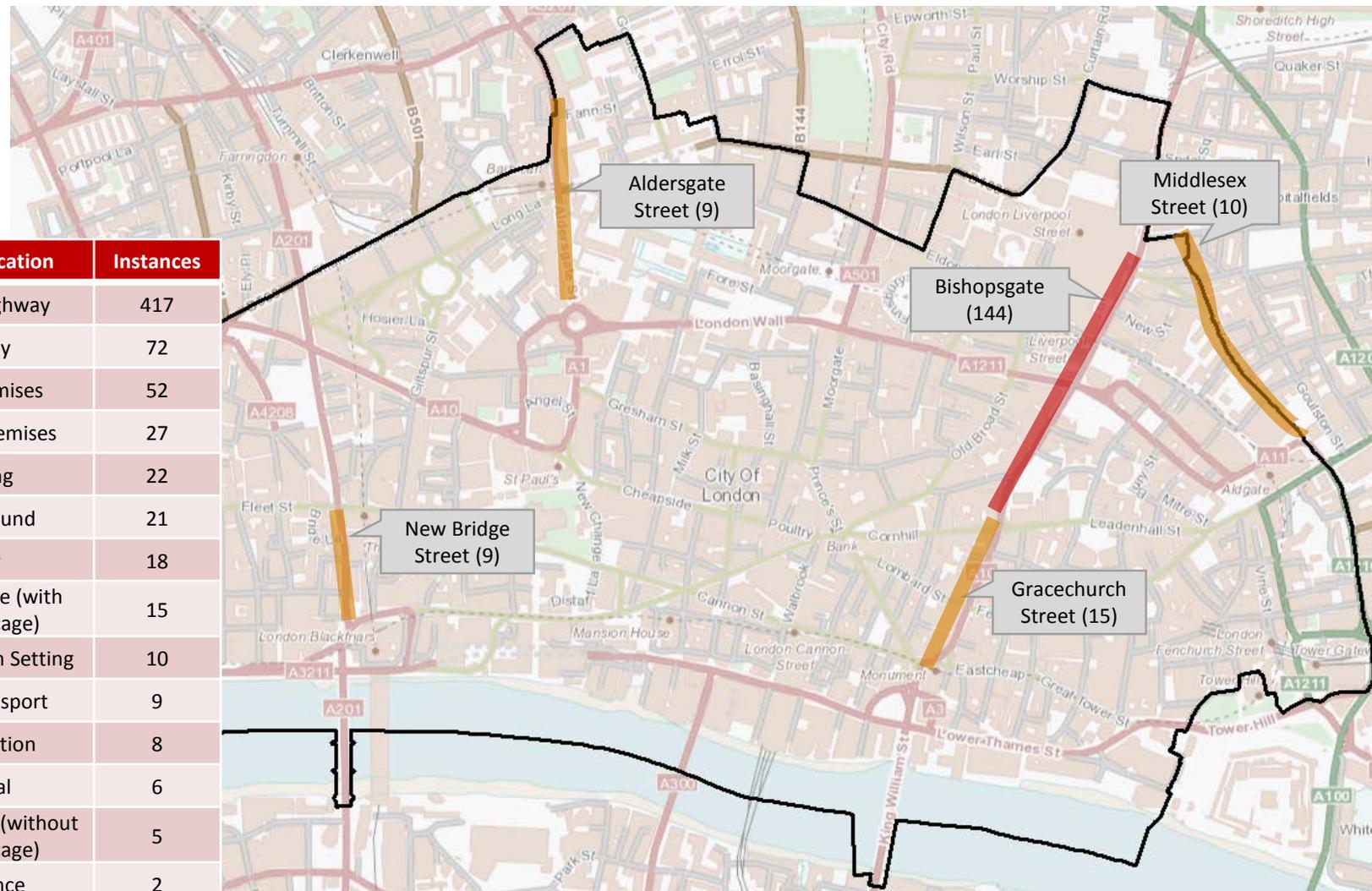
Use of Force by Hour



3. Location

- 70% of forms detailed incidents which occurred at some point on the street / highway with the custody suite being the next common location at 12%. Multiple location types can be recorded on each UoF form.
- Bishopsgate is the most common street location by far, followed by Middlesex Street, Aldersgate Street and Gracechurch Street.
- For forms involving incidents that occurred at least in part in licensed premises the most common location is New Bridge Street (7 out of 27 forms).
- These locations are highlighted on the map opposite with the total of all forms referring to that location.

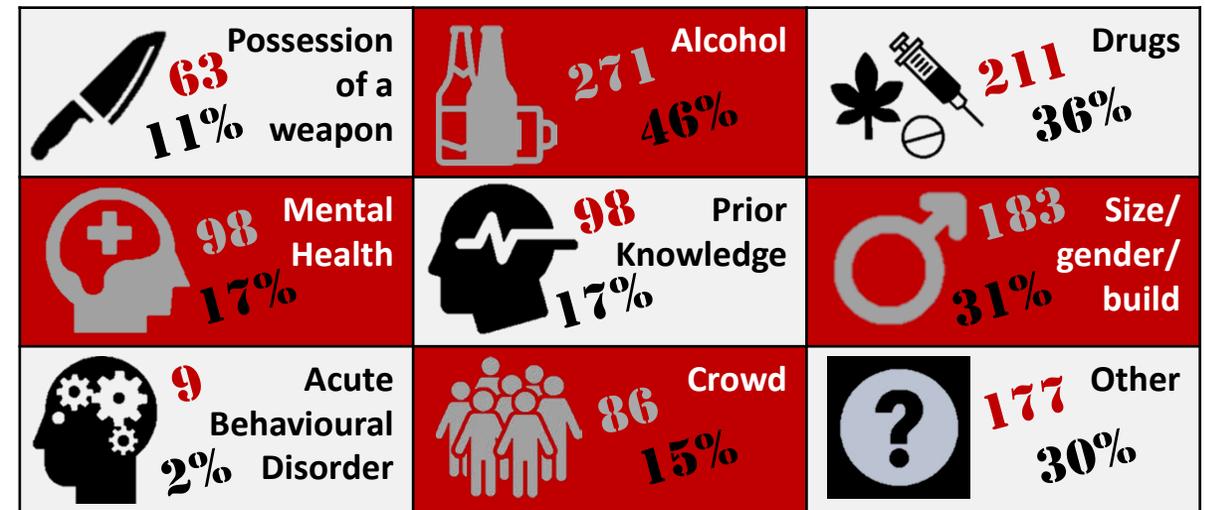
Incident Location	Instances
Street / Highway	417
Custody	72
Retail Premises	52
Licensed Premises	27
Dwelling	22
Open Ground	21
Other	18
Police Vehicle (with handling cage)	15
Mental Health Setting	10
Public Transport	9
Police Station	8
Hospital	6
Police Vehicle (without handling cage)	5
Ambulance	2
Sports/Event Stadia	2



4. Impact Factors

- Like location types, multiple impact factors can be recorded on each form – a subject could for example be under the influence of alcohol, of a large size/build and amongst a crowd of others.
- There are a high number of incidents where alcohol and drugs are recorded as impact factors at 46% and 36% respectively. The ability of subjects who have misused substances to communicate and respond to officers is impaired and there is an element of unpredictability regarding their behaviour. Only a small proportion (27, 5%) of UoF occurs in locations recorded as licensed premises; suggesting on police arrival subjects who have consumed alcohol have already moved to the street or alcohol was not consumed in these premises. There has been an increase this quarter in the percentage of incidents where alcohol is a factor from 35% to 46% while drugs has gone the other way from 45% to 36%, this may be associated with higher levels of night time economy patronage expected in December with people celebrating the holiday period – this would tie in with other increases seen in December such as drunk and disorderly arrests.
- A significant proportion (31%) of UoF refer to the size, gender or build of the individual. The level of force used in these circumstances may be dependant on if there is a substantial size/build difference between the individual and the officer, but also if the officer is single crewed.
- In 63 forms officers believed the subject to be in possession of a weapon and thus posing a threat to both officers and members of the public.
- A fifth of forms state that prior knowledge of the subject contributes to the officer's decision to use of force, however only 16 forms had this as a singular reason, it is usually combined with other impact factors.

IMPACT FACTORS



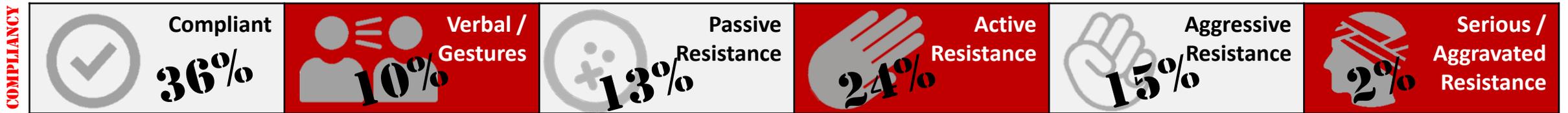
5. Reason for UoF

- There can be multiple reasons for the UoF and therefore figures will not add up to 100%.
- The primary reason given for UoF this quarter is the protection of others, this may be the public, other officers or the subject themselves.
- Just under half (47%) refer to preventing an offence, including actions linked to an investigation such as conducting a search or securing evidence. This level is similar to the figure of 46% where force is used in order to prevent the escape of the subject.
- 38% of UoF forms detail tactics used in the course of arresting the subject.



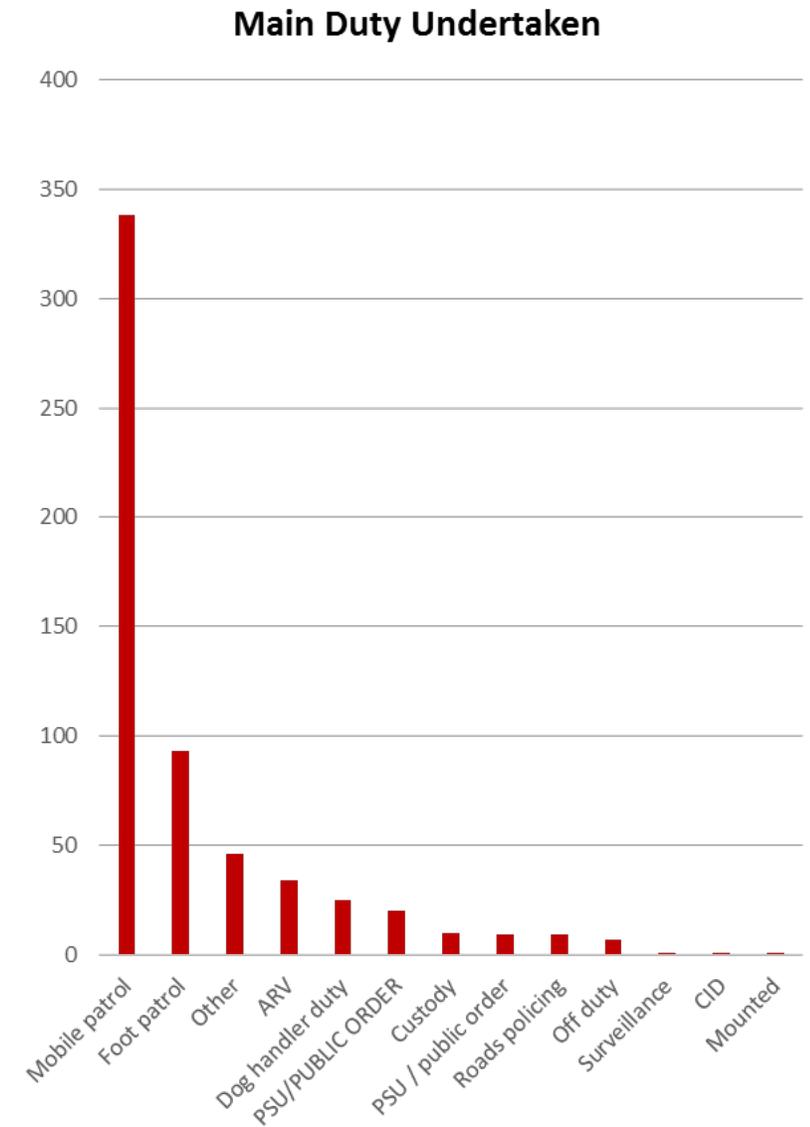
6. Conduct of Subject (Compliance)

- Just over a third of subjects are compliant with the remaining being resistant to some degree, 17% were aggressive or put up serious or aggravated resistance.



6. Officer details

- **Violence:** Eighteen officers were assaulted by the subject, on 5 occasions this was believed to be intentional, all assaults resulted only in minor injury with three requiring medical assistance. Fourteen officers were spat at.
- **Weapon:** Six officers were threatened with a weapon. Four were threatened with a blunt weapon and two with another object (not bladed), none of these officers were injured.
- **Main duty:** 57% of officers utilising UoF were on mobile patrol, followed by foot patrol at 16%. 12% of UoF forms refer to single crewed officers (72).
- **Rank:** Constables (including PC, DC and SC) account for 92% of UoF, Sergeant equivalents account for 7%. Just five UoF forms are attributed to Inspector level and one to police staff. Only six forms relate to actions taken by detective constables or sergeants.
- **Gender:** The majority of officers are male (92%) compared to female (8%) with less than 1% shown as not identifying with a given gender.



7. Tactics Utilised

- 'Tactical Communications' are deployed as the 1st tactic on 51% UoF forms; followed by handcuffing at 34%.
- Tactical communication is rarely utilised as a subsequent tactic.
- In 41% of UoF forms only one tactic is utilised, with the maximum number of tactics recorded on any form being 6.
- Not all tactics are represented in the table as they were not used in Q3 i.e. shields, spit guards and horses.
- **TASER**
 - Taser available at scene: 196 (33%)
 - Taser trained officer (carrying): 96 (16%)
 - Taser trained officer (not carrying): 79 (13%)
 - Taser use: 11
 - Taser was drawn 5 times, red dotted 5 times and arced once in the current period

	Tactic														
Tactic Order	Tactical communications	Handcuffing (compliant and non-compliant)	Unarmed skills (including pressure points strikes restraints and takedowns)	Ground Restraint	Limb/Body restraints	Baton drawn	Baton used	Irritant spray PAVA drawn	Irritant spray PAVA used	Irritant spray CS used	Dog deployed	Taser	Firearms	Other / improvised	Not Applicable
1 st	301	200	45	8	-	1	3	-	1	2	4	1	5	3	-
2 nd	16	160	103	13	2	1	3	5	2	1	4	10	-	17	241
3 rd	4	43	42	12	1	-	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	7	476
4 th	3	12	7	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	563
5 th	2	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	583
6 th	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	592

8. Subject Ethnicity

- Similar to other aspects of Use of Force forms if more than one officer is involved in an incident the subjects details will be duplicated – these figures show the information from the forms and give an indication of individuals involved but will not be exact.
- Most forms (58%) involve subjects that are White, this includes North and South European, followed by Black (23%), Asian (11%) and Other (including Middle Eastern and Oriental) at 3%. Only 1% of forms record unknown ethnicity.
- In addition there were 20 forms where subject details were not recorded these are all Public Order related and the information is not required in these instances.

Disproportionality

- Due to the relatively small resident population compared to the large transient population in the City disproportionality is difficult to calculate. Therefore the resident population of the whole London region (including the City) from the 2011 Census have been used. Based on this information people within black ethnic groups had force used against them 2.67 times more than the white population. UoF is less likely to be used against Asian and other ethnic groups than white individuals.

BLACK

2.13

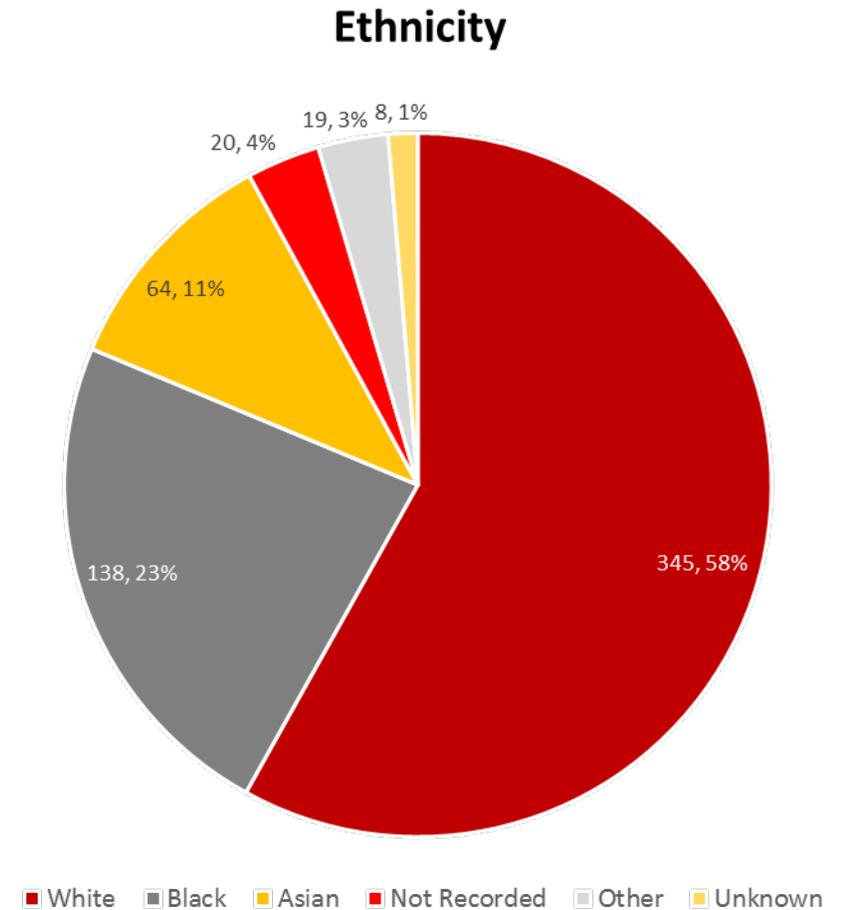
ASIAN

0.72

OTHER

0.79

The following pages analyse use of force against the three main ethnic groups by volume: White, Black and Asian.



9a. Subject Ethnicity - White

- There are a total of 345 white subjects where force was used; 76% were male, 11% female and 13% unknown.
- **Points highlighted in RED indicate an over representation of more than 5% based on comparing white subjects and the overall cohort.**
- **Outcome:** 249 (72%) were arrested, higher than the rate of 70% for the whole cohort.
- **Injury:** Of the 17 subjects who received a minor injury 8 were white.

Impact Factors (not all factors have been highlighted)

- **175 (51%) link to alcohol, higher than the whole cohort of 46%.**
- 118 (35%) link to drugs, higher than the whole cohort of 36%.
- 73 (21%) have mental health concerns, higher than the whole cohort at 17%.
- 103 (30%) identify size, gender or build of the subject as a impact factor, lower than the 31% for the whole cohort.
- 33 (10%) involve possession of a weapon, lower than the whole cohort of 11%.

Tactics Used (not all tactics have been highlighted)

- **Handcuffs:** 73% were handcuffed, higher than the whole cohort at 69%.
- **Taser:** Seven out of eleven uses involved white subjects.
- **Baton:** Drawn against one white subject and used on one other.
- **PAVA/CS Irritant Spray:** The majority of occasions involving CS Spray involved white subjects (drawn once and used 3 times), PAVA was drawn and used four times each.
- **Dog deployed:** Two of the eight dog deployments were against white subjects.
- **Limb/body restraints:** Two of the three occasions were against white subjects.

9b. Subject Ethnicity - Black

- There are a total of 138 black subjects recorded on UoF forms; 80% are male, 3% female and 17% unknown.
- **Points highlighted in RED indicate over representation of more than 5% based on comparing black subjects and the overall cohort.**
- **Points highlighted in YELLOW indicate under representation of more than 5% based on comparing black subjects and the overall cohort.**
- **Outcome: 109 (79%) were arrested, slightly higher than the whole cohort of 70%.**
- **Injury:** Eight black subjects out of a total of 17 received injuries.

Impact Factors

- 57 (41%) link to alcohol, lower than the whole cohort of 46%.
- 49 (36%) link to drugs, the same as for the whole cohort.
- 11 (8%) have mental health concerns, lower than the whole cohort at 17%.
- 58 (42%) identify size, gender or build of the subject as a impact factor, higher than the 31% for the whole cohort.
- 20 (15%) involved possession of a weapon, higher than the whole cohort of 11%.

Tactics Used

- **Handcuffs:** 68% were handcuffed, slightly lower than the whole cohort at 69%.
- **Ground restraint:** Seven of the 21 occasions involved black subjects.
- **Taser:** Use recorded three times against black subjects, all were red dotted.
- **Baton:** A baton was drawn once against a black subject and used twice.
- **PAVA/CS Irritant Spray:** Three of the seven occasions PAVA irritant spray was used it was against black subjects and one of four uses of CS spray.
- **Dog deployed:** Three of the eight dog deployments, including the singular dog bite involved black subjects.
- **Limb/body restraints:** One of the three occasions was against a black subject.

9c. Subject Ethnicity - Asian

- There are a total of 64 Asian subjects where force was used; 84% are male, 3% female and 13% unknown.
- **Points highlighted in RED indicate over representation of more than 5% based on comparing Asian subjects and the overall cohort.**
- **Points highlighted in YELLOW indicate under representation of more than 5% based on comparing Asian subjects and the overall cohort.**
- **Outcome:** 43 (67%) were arrested, slightly higher than the whole cohort of 70%.
- **Injury:** No Asian subjects received an injury.

Impact factors

- 23 (36%) link to alcohol, significantly lower than the whole cohort of 46%.
- 33 (52%) link to drugs, significantly higher than the whole cohort of 36%.
- 6 (9%) have mental health concerns, lower than the whole cohort at 17%.
- 11 (18%) identify size, gender or build of the subject as a impact factor, significantly lower than the 31% for the whole cohort.
- 7 (11%) involve possession of a weapon, same as the percentage for the whole cohort.

Tactics Used

- **Handcuffs:** 72% were handcuffed, higher than the whole cohort at 69%.
- **Ground restraint:** One of the 21 occasions involved Asian subjects.
- **Taser:** Drawn once against an Asian subject.
- **Baton:** Baton were used twice against Asian subjects.
- **PAVA/CS Irritant Spray:** Pava was drawn once involving an Asian subject.
- **Dog deployed:** Two of the eight dog deployments were against Asian subjects.
- **Limb/body restraints:** Not used.

10. Subject Gender

- The gender of the subject has only been recorded in 83% of UoF forms.
- Subject details are not recorded for Public Order related UoF, however this only accounts for 20 occasions. There are still 78 (13%) occasions where the gender of the subject is not recorded on the UoF form.
- For those forms where gender has been recorded males are significantly over represented in regards to UoF compared to females. They are 10 times more likely for forced to be used against them when compared to their prevalence in the wider population.
- A lower level of force was used against females with tactical communications and unarmed skills utilised most commonly, resulting in them less likely to be arrested (44%) and handcuffed (60%) compared to the whole cohort.



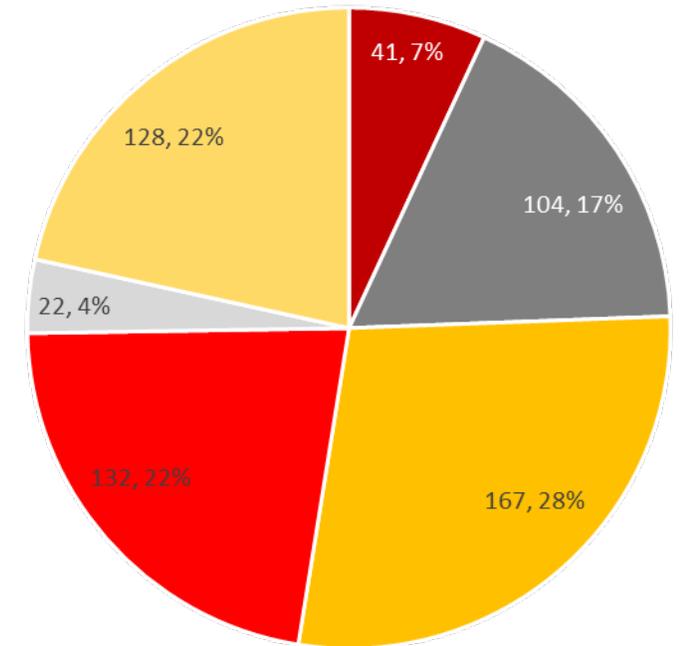
11. Subject Age

- The age of subjects is not recorded in a significant proportion (22%) of UoF, only 20 of these refer to Public Order where the details are not routinely recorded.
- UoF is used most frequently against those aged 25-34 years old (28%) with very few people being over 50 or under 18. This is likely reflective of the ages of the working population and the majority of the transient population within the City.

Children (Under 18)

- There were 41 forms involving children – the majority were 17 years old (25, 61%) while the youngest was a 12 year old white male.
- Six forms involved females (15%) the remaining 35 were male (85%).
- 56% were white, 15% black and 7% Asian.
- Six forms gave drugs as an impact factor and four the possession of weapons.
- Over a quarter were linked to mental health (27%, 11 forms) and four forms ended with the individual being detained under the mental health act – these all relate to the same incident.
- 1 use of Taser (arced) and 1 use of limb restraints.
- 65% handcuffed; 66% arrested.
- Three officers and one subject received a minor injury.

Age Group



■ Under 18 ■ 18-24 ■ 25-34 ■ 35-49 ■ 50+ ■ Not Recorded

12. Outcomes

- The vast majority (70%) of UoF result in an arrest of the subject.
- There is a concern around the question regarding hospitalisation outcome recorded by officers, even though officers are selecting yes this may not be as a result of the UoF and may concern other factors i.e. mental health or injuries sustained prior to police arrival. There are 18 forms showing hospitalisation as an outcome yet only one of these subjects received a minor injury as a result of the use of force .
- There is one fatality recorded for a white male but this appears to have been entered in error as there is no injury recorded, there is no incident number recorded on the form and there is no custody record detailed (despite an arrest outcome) so currently unverified.
- There are no additional details in order to provide context as to the 23% of UoF that have 'other' outcomes.

