

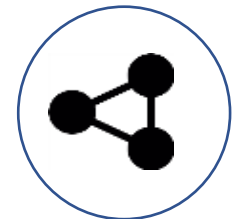


Use of Force

December 2023



**CLEVELAND
POLICE**



Use of Force - Overview

Overview

- This document provides an overview of Use of Force in the Cleveland area. Current and historical data trends have been reviewed in terms of overall **volume, the levels of compliance as well as a breakdown of age, gender and ethnicity.**
- The purpose of the 'performance insight' report is to provide an indication of **direction of travel, compliance and an assessment on performance.**
- All figures shown throughout are based on information, as known, at the end of **December 2023** and are subject to further change.

Volume of Use of Force Forms Submitted

Where we are now:

Volume and Compliance

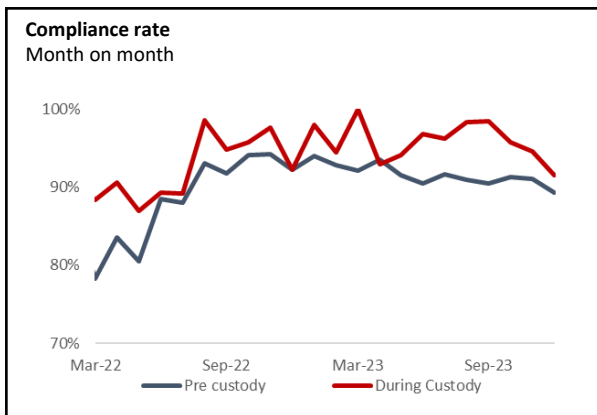
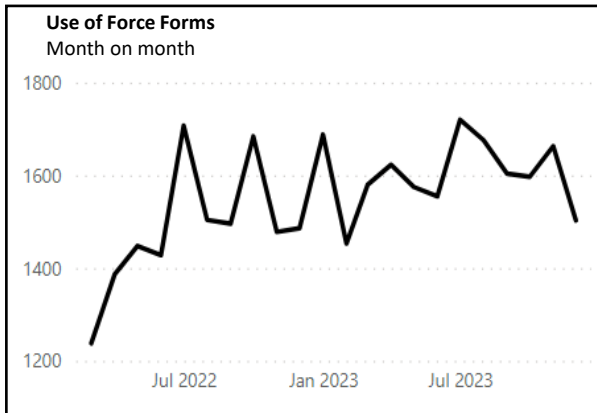
The volume of use of force form submissions remains at a relatively high level with 1503 forms in December, albeit this is the lowest volume since February 2023 (1453). When compared to the same month last year, a slight rise I noted (+17/+1.1%).

Compliance has dropped below 90% after consistently being above this threshold for 16 consecutive months. Moreover, the rate of 89.4% for December 2023 is a reduction on the same month last year (-2.9%). However, the 12-month compliance rate remains high at 92%, up 3% on the preceding year.

Similarly, **Pre-Custody compliance** has also fallen below 90% to 89.3% after being above this for the previous 16 months. The 12-month average remains notably high at 92% (+3%).

Compliance within **Custody** has also reduced in December, down to 91.5% from 94.6% on the previous month. Despite this, the 12-month rate remains notably high at 96% (+4%).

Public Order Events continues to make up less than 1% of the volume of UoF forms submitted in the last 12 months.



Indicator	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Forms Submitted	1503	1486	17	1.1%

Use of Force	Monthly Comparison		Rolling 12 months	
	Dec 2023	+/-	2022-2023	+/-
Total Compliance Rate	89%	-3%	92%	3%
Pre Custody Compliance Rate	89%	-3%	92%	3%
Custody Compliance Rate	92%	-1%	96%	4%

Public Order Events	Oct	Nov	Dec	Last 12 months
Total (%)	12 (0.8%)	10 (0.7%)	2 (0.1%)	86 (0.4%)

Custody breakdown

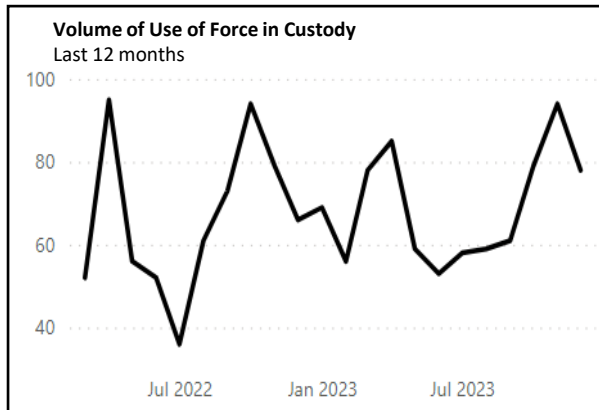
Where we are now:

The volume of forms that indicate force was used during custody has fluctuated across the last 12 months, from a low of 53 in June to a high of 94 in November. The volume of 78 in December is an increase when compared to the same month last year, up 12 forms or 18%. An increase is also evident over a 12-month period, with a rise of 165 forms or 25% more forms.

In the last 12 months, the main **impact factor** to force being used in Custody was Drugs (395 or 47% of forms), followed by Alcohol (366 or 44% of forms) and Size / Gender / Build (289 or 35% of forms). Overall, one of the above impact factors feature on 54% use of force forms in the last 12 months.

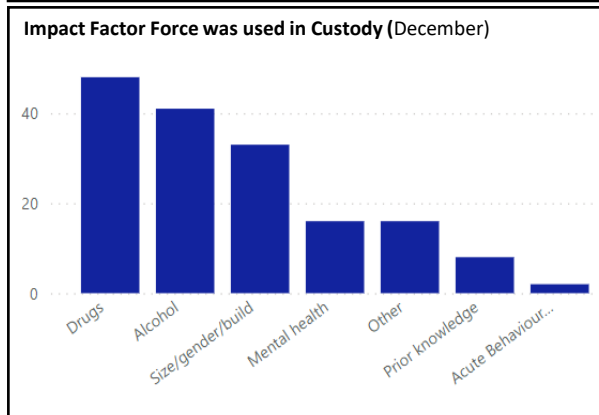
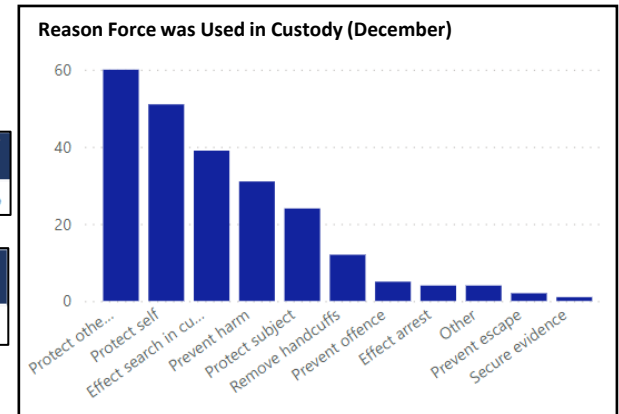
In December, this is reiterated as Drugs, Alcohol and Size/gender/build are the top 3 most used impact factors for this period. Drug and Alcohol are both higher when compared to the same period of last year, up 100% and 21%, respectively.

The **reason** for force being used in Custody in the last 12 months continues to be represented by consistent reasons, 'Protect other officer' features the most on UOF forms (59%), followed by 'Protect self' (52%) and 'prevent harm' (46%). In December, *Protect other officers* featured the most (**60 forms**), followed by *Protect Self* (**51 forms**) and *Effect search in Custody* (**39 forms**). Moreover, all reasons for force being used in custody have seen an increase when compared to December 2022, with the exception of *Prevent harm* (-8 forms/-21%) and *prevent escape* (-4 forms/-67%).



Indicator	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Forms Submitted	78	66	12	18.2%

Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Diff	% Diff
829	664	165	24.8%



Value	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Drugs	48	24	24	100.0%
Alcohol	41	34	7	20.6%
Size/gender/build	33	34	-1	-2.9%
Mental health	16	18	-2	-11.1%
Other	16	7	9	128.6%
Prior knowledge	8	5	3	60.0%
Acute Behavioural Disorder	2	1	1	100.0%

Value	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Protect other officers	60	39	21	53.8%
Protect self	51	34	17	50.0%
Effect search in custody	39	27	12	44.4%
Prevent harm	31	39	-8	-20.5%
Protect subject	24	24	0	0.0%
Remove handcuffs	12	10	2	20.0%
Prevent offence	5	4	1	25.0%
Effect arrest	4	1	3	300.0%
Other	4	2	2	100.0%
Prevent escape	2	6	-4	-66.7%

UOF Volume & Outcomes

Where we are now:

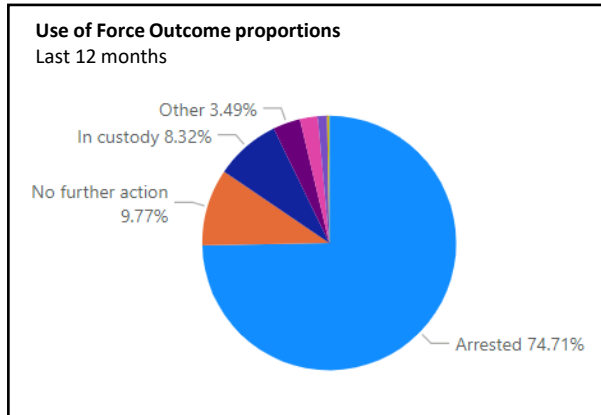
As part of use of force data collection officers are required to complete information relating to outcomes of force being used, and the reason why force was used in the first place.

In terms of outcomes listed on a use of force form, 'Arrested' continues to be the most prevalent outcome. This option was selected on 71% of forms in December and represented on 74% of forms over the last 12 months. The next most popular options for outcomes across the year are 'No further Action' and 'In custody', representing 10% and 9%, respectively.

In December, the most popular reason* a subject had forced used on them was to 'effect arrest' as this was selected on 74% of forms. Over a 12-month period this reason was evident on 71% of forms. This is followed by Prevent escape (39%) and Prevent Harm (35%) in December. Overall, these 3 reasons for force being used is evident on 60% of all use of force forms in December.

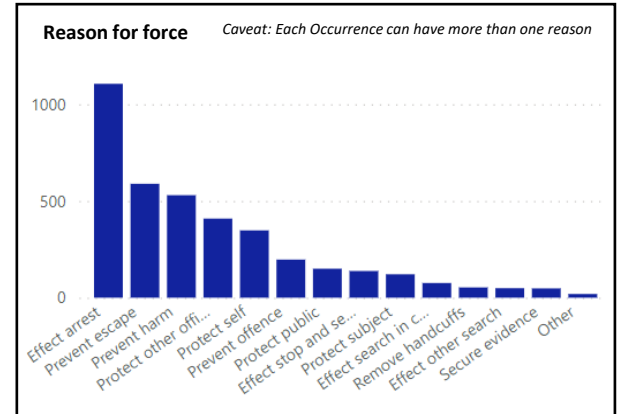
*Each occurrence can have more than one outcome and reason.

Force could be used on the same subject pre and during custody.
 Note: Subjects aged under 18 are less likely to be arrested than those 18 and over.

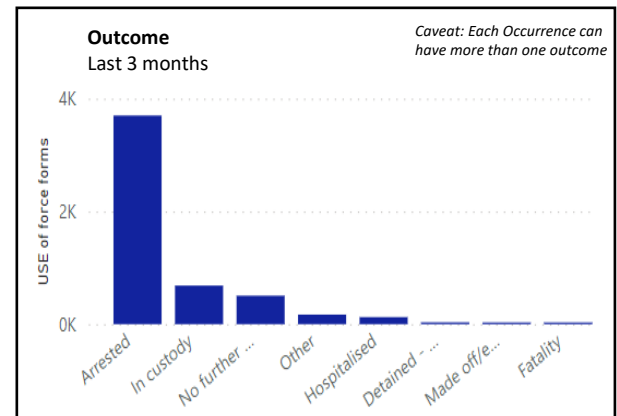


Indicator	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Forms Submitted	1178	1156	22	1.9%

Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Diff	% Diff
14832	11060	3772	34.1%



Value	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Arrested	14832	11060	3772	34.1%
Detained - Mental Health Act	234	229	5	2.2%
Hospitalised	451	335	116	34.6%
In custody	1651	12	1639	13658.3%
Made off/escaped	52	78	-26	-33.3%
No further action	1939	1155	784	67.9%
Other	693	600	93	15.5%



Proportionality

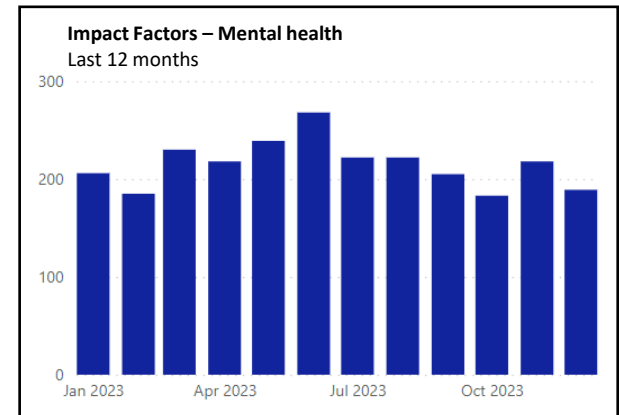
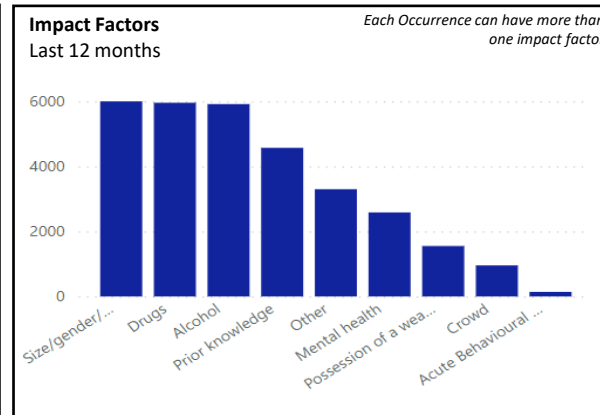
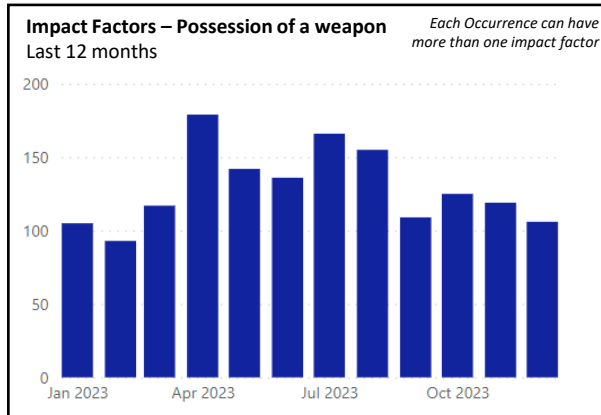
Where we are now:

The main **impact factors** why force was used in the last 12 months was due Size/gender/build (6004/19%), followed by drugs (5959/31%) and Alcohol (5918 /19%). Together these top 3 impact factors contribute to 57% of all impact factors.

Mental health as an impact factor currently contributes to 7.3% of all impact factors in December. There were 189 occasions where this impact factor was listed when force had been used in December, this is a reduction of 42 or -19.2% when compared to the same period last year.

Possession of a weapon made represents 4.1% of impact factors in December. This has been used 106 times in this month, up on last year by 24.7% (+21 times).

Each occurrence can have more than 1 impact factor



Value	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Size/gender/build	555	435	120	27.6%
Alcohol	543	566	-23	-4.1%
Drugs	497	442	55	12.4%
Prior knowledge	365	281	84	29.9%
Other	271	143	128	89.5%
Mental health	189	234	-45	-19.2%
Possession of a weapon	106	85	21	24.7%
Crowd	68	63	5	7.9%
Acute Behavioural Disorder	8	11	-3	-27.3%

Gender

Where we are now:

There is a common trend that male subjects have force used against them more than female subjects. Moreover, 80% of occasions where force has been used across the last 12 months, the subject has been Male (Up 45% on last year).

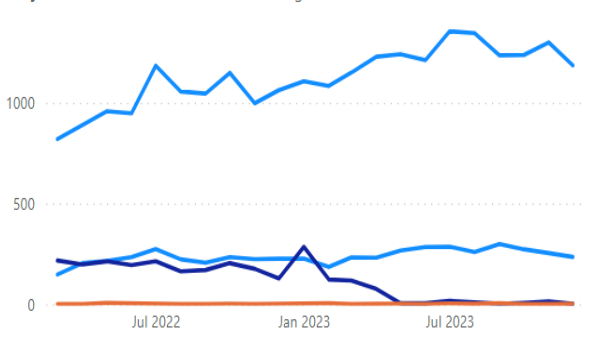
In December, there were a higher proportion of force used on a male subject Pre-custody (83% or 1186 uses), when compared to force used during custody (80% or 62 uses). This is reiterated across the last 12 months period (Pre-custody – 80%, During custody – 77%).

In relation to forms with no gender recorded (Missing), the force has seen a notable improvement from May 2023 onwards. For Pre-custody, there has been 64 forms with gender missing in the last 8 months (May onwards), in comparison to 666 missing genders over the last 12 months. This trend is also reflected on force used during custody with only 3 missing ion the last 8 months, and 63 missing in the last 12 months.

The gender breakdown of subjects who have been arrested depicts a similar split, with 82% male and 18% female.

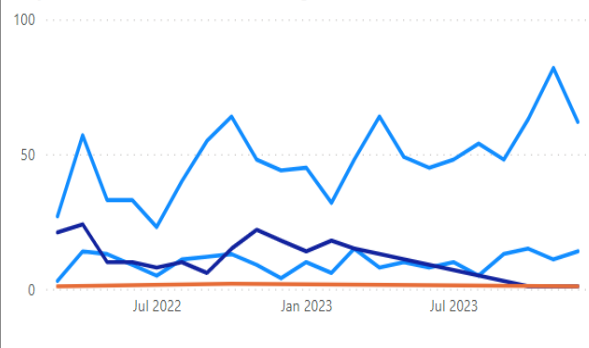
Subject *Gender over time (Pre-Custody)

SubjectGender ● Female ● Male ● Missing ● Other



Subject *Gender over time (Custody)

SubjectGender ● Female ● Male ● Missing ● Other



SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	1186	1063	123	11.6%
Female	235	226	9	4.0%
Missing	3	128	-125	-97.7%
Other	2	3	-1	-33.3%
Total	1426	1420	6	0.4%

SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	14683	10112	4571	45.2%
Female	3033	2188	845	38.6%
Missing	666	1875	-1209	-64.5%
Other	27	17	10	58.8%
Total	18409	14192	4217	29.7%

SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	62	44	18	40.9%
Female	14	4	10	250.0%
Missing	1	18	-17	-94.4%
Other	1	1	0	0%
Total	78	66	12	18.2%

SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	640	424	216	50.9%
Female	125	93	32	34.4%
Missing	63	144	-81	-56.3%
Other	1	3	-2	-66.7%
Total	829	664	165	24.8%

12 MONTHS ARREST PROPORTIONALITY

Rates (Per 1000 pop)

Male – 47.5
Female – 11.0

Percentage

Male – 82%
Female – 18%

Caveat: The arrest proportionality is based on the number of arrests compared to the number of use of force forms. One arrested person can have more than one use of force form.

12 MONTHS UoF PROPORTIONALITY

Rates (Per 1000 pop)

Male – 55.3
Female – 10.9

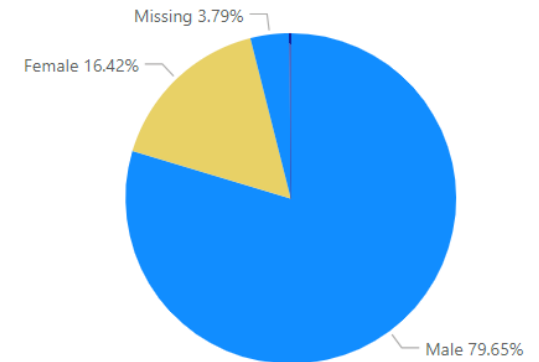
Percentage

Male – 80%
Female – 16%

Use of Force per 100 Arrests

Male – 111
Female – 104

Officer Perceived Gender (Last 12 months)



*Officer Perceived Gender

Age

Where we are now:

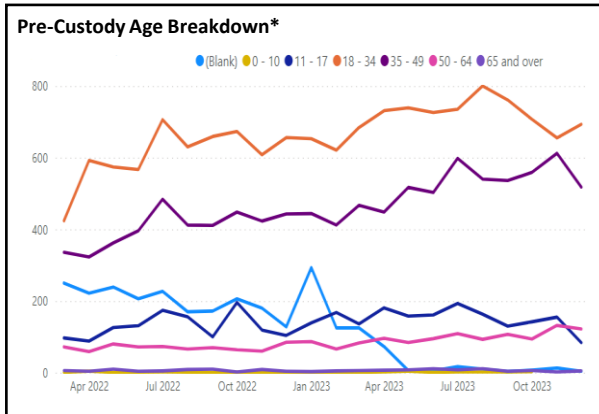
The age group that were subject to the most force over the last 12 months continues to be the 18-34 age group with 46% (8939) of forms showing this. This is followed by the 35-49 age group with 33% (6375) use of force submissions. Together, these two age groups represent 80% of all uses of force in the last year. Moreover, the 35-49 age group have experienced the largest increase in volume (+2179/+51.9%).

In terms of Pre-custody and custody breakdown, similar trends are shown as the 18-34 age group have the highest proportion in both Pre-custody (46% or 8505 uses) and in Custody (52% or 265 uses).

There has been no instances where force has been used on a subject in the 0-10 age group during Custody, whereas there has been 15 occasions Pre-custody in the Last 12 months. This is 5 more than the preceding year (+50%).

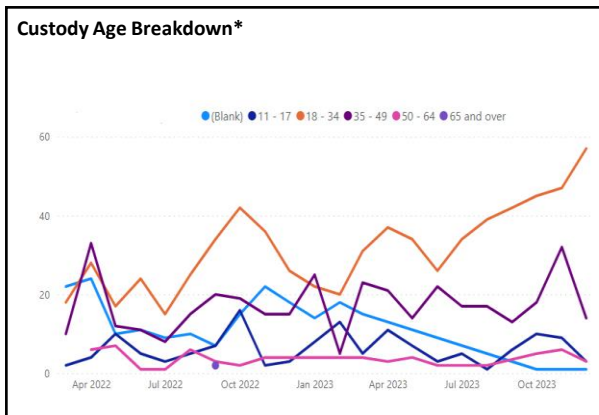
In Custody, the 11-17 age group has had 81 uses of force against them in the last 12 months (+24/+42%). There was also a similar increase for this age group Pre-custody with 1810 uses (+519/+40%).

For the 65 and over age range, there has been no records in custody, and 76 pre-custody in the last 12 months.

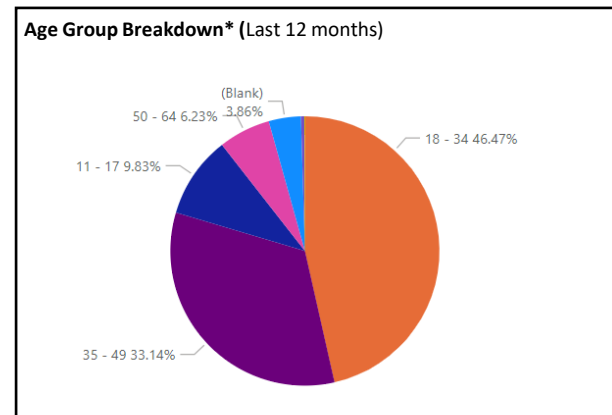


Subject Perceived Age_ Keywords	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
18 - 34	693	656	37	5.6%
35 - 49	518	443	75	16.9%
50 - 64	122	85	37	43.5%
11 - 17	84	104	-20	-19.2%
65 and over	5	4	1	25.0%
	4	128	-124	-96.9%
Total	1426	1420	6	0.4%

Arrest	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	12 Months Data
Under 18	10.2	7%	
18-30	64.8	30%	
30-40	75.7	33%	
40-50	51.9	20%	
50-60	15.8	8%	
60+	2.8	2%	
UoF	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	Use of Force per 100 Arrests
Under 18	16.0	10%	156
18-30	75.3	31%	116
30-40	79.3	30%	105
40-50	50.4	17%	97
50-60	13.7	6%	87
60+	1.7	1%	62



Subject Perceived Age_ Keywords	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
18 - 34	57	26	31	119.2%
35 - 49	14	15	-1	-6.7%
11 - 17	3	3	0	0.0%
50 - 64	3	4	-1	-25.0%
	1	18	-17	-94.4%
Total	78	66	12	18.2%



*Age is based on 'Officer Perceived age' field.

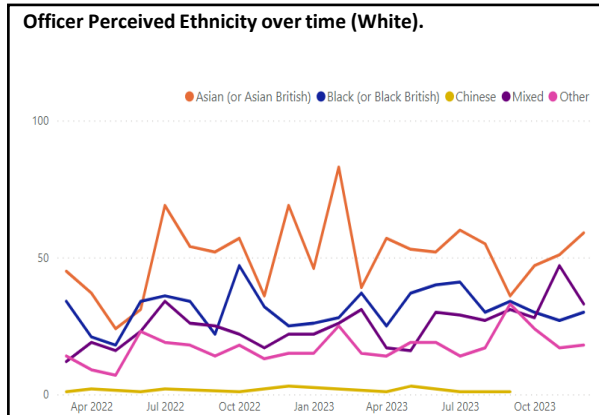
Ethnicity

Where we are now:

Across the last 12 months, 88% (16,851) of records report the perceived ethnicity of the subject to be white, this is also the case for December, as white subjects represent 90% (1360) of all forces used in this period. The remaining ethnicities added together only represent 8% (1596). In addition, 4% of instances where force has been used has had no ethnicity recorded (791) across the last 12 months. The volume of occurrences with a missing ethnicity has significantly improved as this is now a mandatory field – there has been 68 occurrences in the last 8 months with a missing ethnicity.

Over a 12 months period the rate of **use of force** is significantly higher for black subjects (46.2 per 1000 pop) compared to white subjects (28.7 per 1000 pop). Asian subjects continue to have the lowest rate at 20 uses of force per 1000 population.

When compared to the profile of persons arrested this shows a similar level of rate. For example, white subjects have the lowest rate of force used (113 per 100 arrests), whereas the black rate is 124 per 100 arrests and Asian is 118 per 100 arrests.

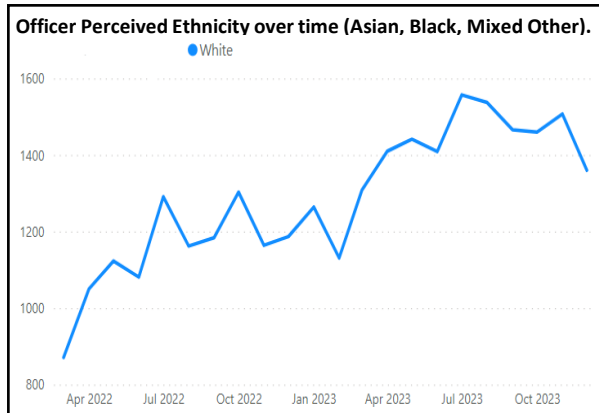


Pre-Custody (Last 12 months)

SubjectEthnicity_Keywords	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Asian (or Asian British)	623	463	160	34.6%
Black (or Black British)	370	288	82	28.5%
Chinese	6	10	-4	-40.0%
Mixed	326	210	116	55.2%
Other	225	145	80	55.2%
White	16131	10934	5197	47.5%
Total	18409	14192	4217	29.7%

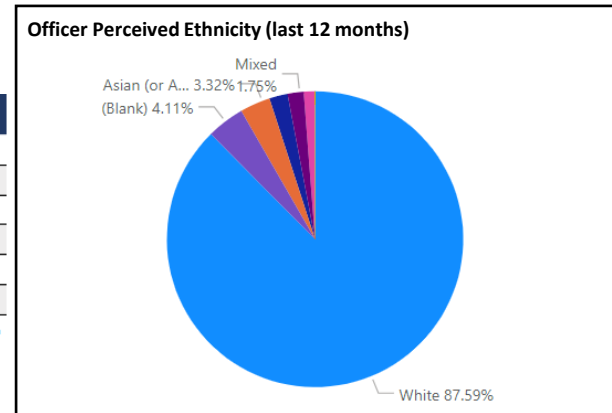
Arrest	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	
White	28.7	88%	12 Months Data
Asian	20.0	3%	
Black	46.2	2%	

UOF	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	Use of Force per 100 Arrests
White	32.1	92%	113
Asian	23.5	3%	118
Black	61.1	2%	124



During Custody (Last 12 months)

SubjectEthnicity_Keywords	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Asian (or Asian British)	63	145	-82	-56.6%
Black (or Black British)	15	15	0	0.0%
Mixed	11	6	5	83.3%
Other	5	5	0	0.0%
White	720	482	238	49.4%
Total	829	664	165	24.8%



Tactics (Pre-Custody)

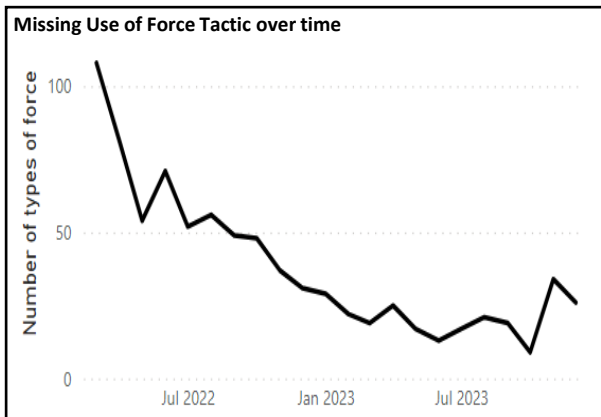
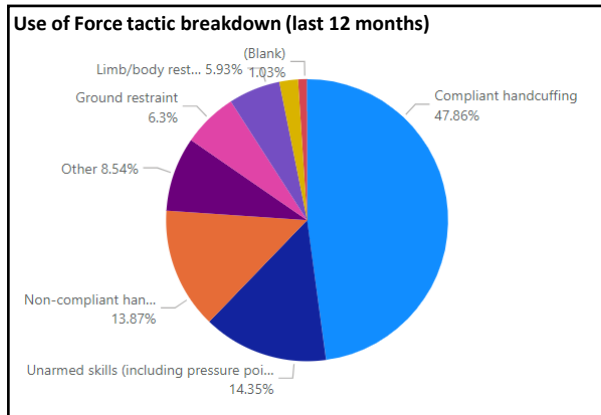
Where we are now:

In the Last 12 months, as well as each month, the most used type of force continues to be **compliant handcuffing** 48% (11,617 uses). This tactic was used on 904 occasions in December. This is followed by **Unarmed Skills** which represents 14% (3484 uses) of instances over the last 12 months and on 14% (261 uses). **Non-compliant Handcuffing** also contributes to 14% of all force used Pre-custody in the last 12 months.

The above 3 tactics represent 76% of all force used Pre-Custody over the last 12 months. Similarly, Compliant-handcuffing, non-compliant handcuffing and Unarmed skills are the top 3 most used tactics in December 2023, with compliant handcuffing showing an increase on last year (+13%), whilst unarmed skills (-3.7%) and non-compliant handcuffing (-15.8%) have both seen a decrease.

TASER (C.E.D) has been listed as a tactic on 517 occasions in the last year, up 42% on the previous year. Other notable tactics would be Firearms aimed (170 times), Baton used (46 times) and

The number of tactics either left blank, or where the tactic section has not been completed, has generally been in decline in the last year. There has been 251 occasions (pre-custody) in the last year where there has been no tactic recorded on a form. Which is a notable improvement on the preceding year, down 336 tactics (57.2%). In December 2023, 16 tactics were missing.



Use of Force tactic breakdown (December)

Tactics used	Current	Last year	Diff	% Diff
(Blank)	26	31	-5	-16.1%
AEP drawn	5	1	4	400.0%
Baton drawn	6	3	3	100.0%
Baton used	1	2	-1	-50.0%
C.E.D.	37	37	0	0.0%
Compliant handcuffing	904	798	106	13.3%
Dog bite	2	1	1	100.0%
Dog deployed	1	1	0	0.0%
Firearms aimed	12	15	-3	-20.0%
Ground restraint	137	123	14	11.4%
Irritant spray - CS drawn		3	-3	-100.0%
Irritant spray - CS used	7	3	4	133.3%
Irritant spray - PAVA drawn	3	3	0	0.0%
Irritant spray - PAVA used	8	6	2	33.3%
Limb/body restraints	116	160	-44	-27.5%
Non-compliant handcuffing	251	298	-47	-15.8%
Other/improvised	96	91	5	5.5%
Spit and bite guard	23	5	18	360.0%
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	261	271	-10	-3.7%
Total	1896	1852	44	2.4%

Use of Force tactic breakdown (last 12 months)

Tactics used	Current
(Blank)	251
AEP drawn	49
AEP used	1
Baton drawn	71
Baton used	46
C.E.D.	517
Compliant handcuffing	11617
Dog bite	16
Dog deployed	15
Firearms aimed	170
Firearms fired	1
Ground restraint	1529
Irritant spray - CS drawn	22
Irritant spray - CS used	43
Irritant spray - PAVA drawn	66
Irritant spray - PAVA used	126
Limb/body restraints	1439
Non-compliant handcuffing	3366
Other/improvised	1241
Shield	4
Spit and bite guard	201
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	3484
Total	24275

*Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)

Types of Force - Custody

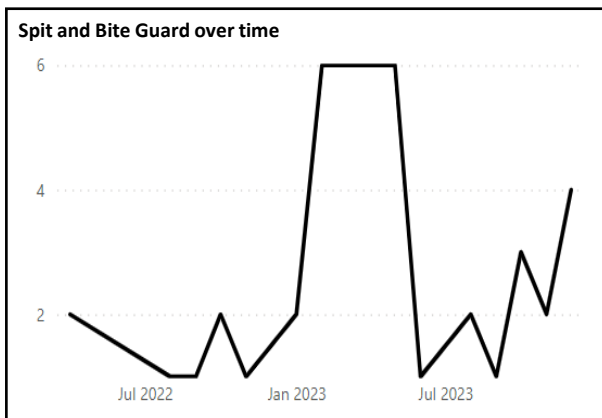
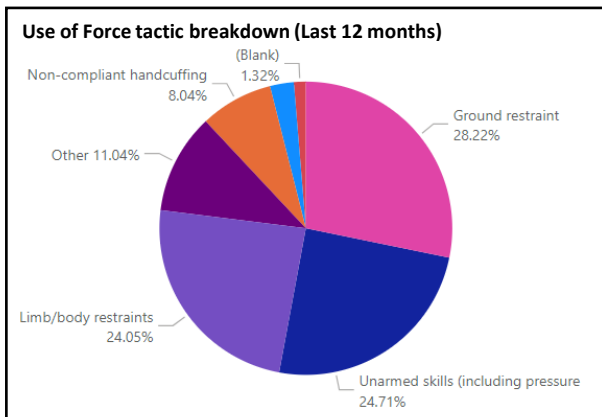
Where we are now:

Across the last 12 months, the most used type of force within Custody is Ground restraint (386 uses/28%), followed by Unarmed skills (338 uses/25%) and Limb/body restraints (329 uses/24%). The above 3 tactics represent 77% of all force used within Custody over the last 12 months. Similarly, Ground restraint, Limb/Body restraints and Unarmed skills are the top 3 most used tactics in December 2023, and all show an increase on the same month last year.

Non-compliant handcuffing (8%/110), Compliant handcuffing (3%/36) and Other/improvised (9%/123) make up most of the remainder types of force.

As shown in the bottom chart, the use of Spit and bite guard has been recorded on 27 forms in the last 12 months, with 4 occasions being in December.

The number of forms where there has been no tactic recorded is at 18 over the last 12 months, a marginal reduction on the preceding year (-1/-5.3%). This was the case on 5 occasions in December.



Use of Force tactic breakdown (December)

Tactics used	Current	Last year	Diff	% Diff
(Blank)	5	1	4	400.0%
Compliant handcuffing	2	3	-1	-33.3%
Ground restraint	39	37	2	5.4%
Limb/body restraints	37	28	9	32.1%
Non-compliant handcuffing	11	11	0	0.0%
Other/improvised	14	2	12	600.0%
Spit and bite guard	4		4	Infinity
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	35	26	9	34.6%
Total	147	108	39	36.1%

Use of Force tactic breakdown (last 12 months)

Tactics used	Current
(Blank)	18
Baton drawn	1
Baton used	
C.E.D.	
Compliant handcuffing	36
Firearms fired	
Ground restraint	386
Limb/body restraints	329
Non-compliant handcuffing	110
Other/improvised	123
Shield	
Spit and bite guard	27
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	338
Total	1368

OIC and Subject Injury

Where we are now:

OIC Injured

The number of Officers that have been injured where force has been used has been fluctuating since June. There has been two notable spikes in recent months, up to 51 and 45 forms in August and November where the OIC has noted they were injured, respectively. However, in December a considerable drop was evident, down to 24 forms which is the lowest since April (22 forms). This is 1.6% of use of force forms in December where an officer has recorded that they were injured. A similar rate was recorded across the last 12 months (2.1%).

The Use of Force form does not require the officer to state the severity of the injury, but there is a free text box available to describe the injury in. A key word search shows the most popular word used to describe the injury is 'cut'. We are unable to provide data on the severity of the injury as it would require reading each individual text field.

Subject Injured and Severity

The question as to if the subject has been injured as a result of the use of force used against them, is rarely answered (non-mandatory) with 97% (18732) of the forms submitted **not** answering this question in the last 12 months, and 97% (1464 forms) in December 2023.

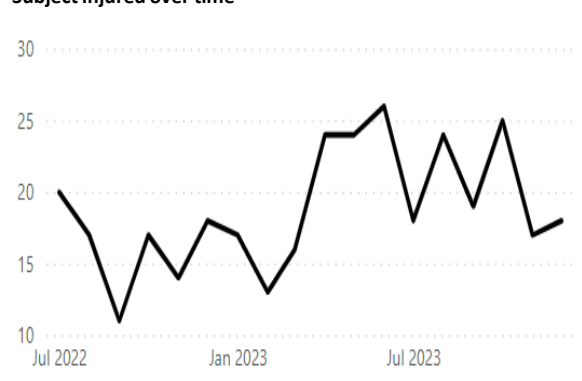
In the last 12 months 1.3% (246) of subjects have sustained injuries, with 7 forms identifying the injuries received as 'severe' and 239 forms identifying the injuries as 'minor'.

**Officer injury details can contain more than one injury*

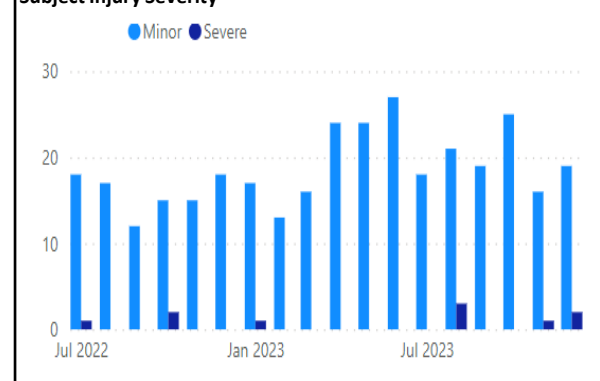
OIC Injured over time



Subject Injured over time



Subject Injury Severity



OIC Injured	Current	Last year
	0.93%	1.25%
N	97.00%	96.32%
Y	2.07%	2.42%
Total	100.00%	100.00%

Subject Injured	Current	Last year	Diff	% diff
	18732	14434	4298	29.8%
Y	241	185	56	30.3%
N	204	201	3	1.5%
U	61	36	25	69.4%

OIC Injured	Current	Last year	Diff	% diff
	179	186	-7	-3.8%
N	18660	14310	4350	30.4%
Y	399	360	39	10.8%

Subject injury severity	Current	Last year	Diff	% diff
Minor	239	183	56	30.6%
Severe	7	3	4	133.3%