

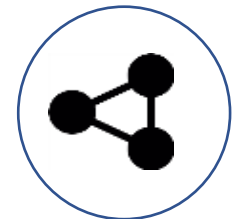


# Use of Force

## May 2024



**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 **May 2024** and are subject to further change.

# Volume of Use of Force Forms Submitted

## Where we are now:

### Volume and Compliance

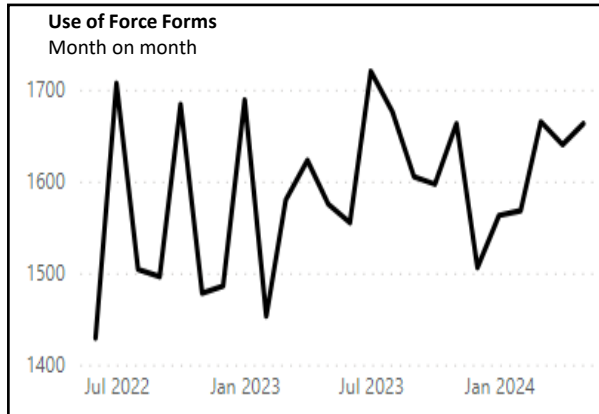
The volume of use of force form submissions remains at a relatively high level with 1663 forms in May. The volume has fluctuated above 1600 forms since March. When compared to the same month last year, a increase in the volume of forms is evident (+88/+5.6%).

The percentage of use of force incidents with a use of force form has been 90% or above since January 2024. The compliance level has risen to 93% in both April and May. Moreover, an increase in compliance is also noted when compared to May 2023, up 1.5% pts. The 12-month compliance rate remains high at 91.5%, albeit down 0.1% on the preceding year.

**Pre-Custody compliance** has shown an upward trend in recent months, showing a slow rise from 89% in December to 93% compliance in April and May.

**Compliance within Custody** has shown a notable improvement with a 97% compliance in May, a rise of 2.6% pts on the same month last year. Current performance is the showing the highest rate since September 2023 (98%). Overall, the 12 monthly average rate is up to 95% (+2.9% pts).

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



### Use of Force Form Submissions

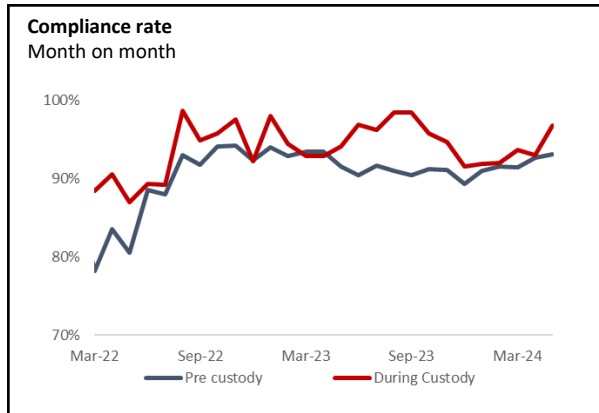
Indicator	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Forms Submitted	1663	1575	88	5.6%

Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Diff	% Diff
19421	18704	717	3.8%

### Compliance

Use of Force	Monthly Comparison		Rolling 12 months	
	May-24	+/-	2023-24	+/-
Total Compliance rate	93%	1%	92%	-
Pre custody Compliance rate	93%	1%	91%	-1%
Custody compliance rate	97%	3%	95%	3%



### Public Order

Indicator	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Forms Submitted	8	6	2	33.3%

Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Diff	% Diff
103	115	-12	-10.4%

# Custody breakdown

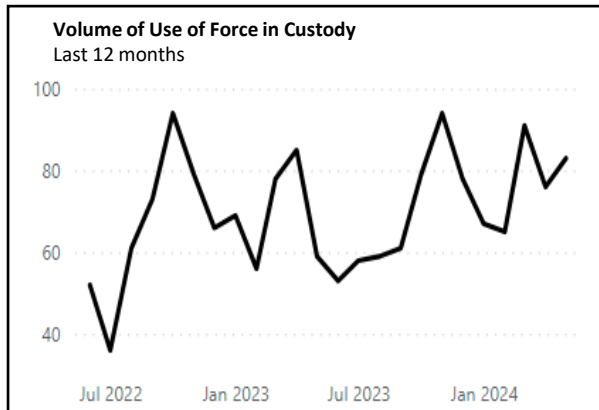
## Where we are now:

The volume of forms that indicate force was used during custody has fluctuated between 60 – 90 forms since September 2023. There were 83 uses of force in May that occurred in Custody, which is a large rise on the previous year (Up 24 forms or +40.7%). A smaller increase is apparent over a 12-month period, as 864 forms were submitted, showing a 6.9% rise when compared to the preceding 12 months.

In the last 12 months, the main **impact factor** to force being used in Custody was Drugs (380 or 44% of forms), followed closely by Alcohol (356 or 41% of forms) and Size / Gender / Build (321 or 37% of forms). In May, this is reiterated as Drugs, Alcohol and Size/gender/build are the top 3 most used impact factors for this period. Size/Gender/Build as an impact has been implemented on more occasions in recent months, however, in May the level of forms with Alcohol as the impact factor has significantly increased and is on more than half of all forms in Custody (Up to 43 forms).

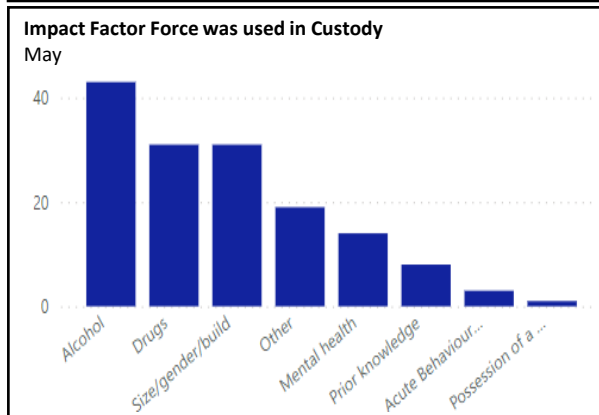
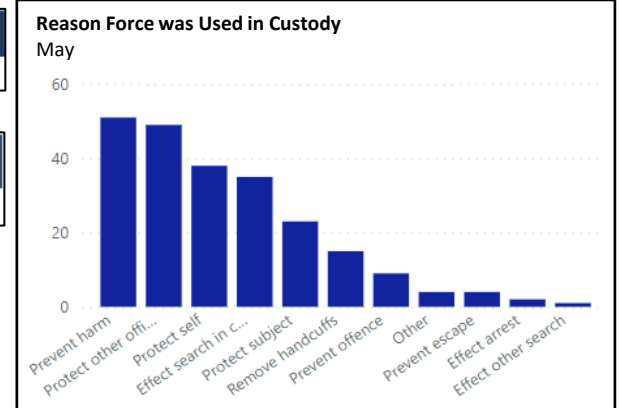
The **reason** for force being used in Custody in the last 12 months continues to be represented by historical reasons, 'Protect other officer' (62%), followed by 'Protect self' (52%) and 'Prevent harm' (47%). In May, Prevent Harm featured the most (51 forms), followed by Protect other officers (49 forms) and Protect Self (38 forms).

Please note that reason for force and impact factors can have multiple selections on a singular form



Indicator	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Forms Submitted	83	59	24	40.7%

Last 12 months	Previous 12 months	Diff	% Diff
864	808	56	6.9%



Impact factor	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Alcohol	43	22	21	95.5%
Drugs	31	28	3	10.7%
Size/gender/build	31	22	9	40.9%
Other	19	13	6	46.2%
Mental health	14	15	-1	-6.7%
Prior knowledge	8	7	1	14.3%
Acute Behavioural Disorder	3	1	2	200.0%
Possession of a weapon	1	1	1	Infinity

Reason for force	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Prevent harm	51	30	21	70.0%
Protect other officers	49	40	9	22.5%
Protect self	38	34	4	11.8%
Effect search in custody	35	20	15	75.0%
Protect subject	23	20	3	15.0%
Remove handcuffs	15	5	10	200.0%
Prevent offence	9	9	0	0.0%
Other	4	2	2	100.0%
Prevent escape	4	8	-4	-50.0%
Effect arrest	2	2	0	0.0%
Effect other search	1	1	0	0.0%
Protect public	2	2	-2	-100.0%

# UOF Volume & Outcomes

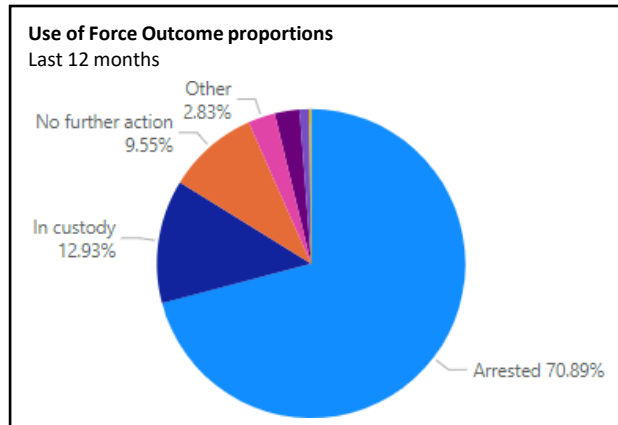
## Where we are now:

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.

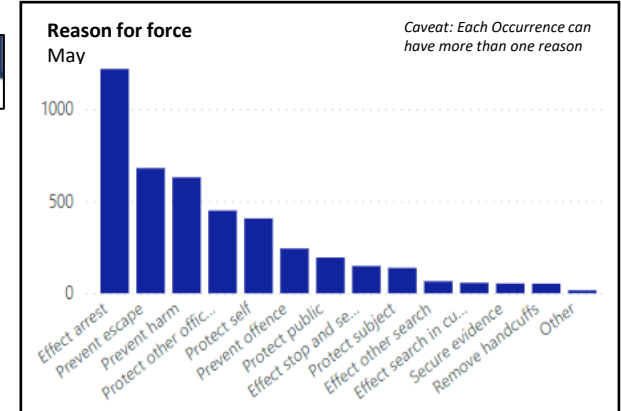
In relation to the type of outcomes listed on a use of force form, 'Arrested' continues to be the most prevalent outcome by a substantial amount. This option was selected on 79% of forms in May and represented on 78% of forms over the last 12 months. Following this, 'In custody' and 'No further action' were the next most common outcomes, representing 14% and 11%, respectively in the last year.

In May, the most common reason\* a subject had forced used on them was to 'effect arrest' as this was selected on 73% of forms. Over a 12-month period this reason was evident on 72% of forms. This is followed by Prevent escape (41%) and Prevent Harm (39%) in May.

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



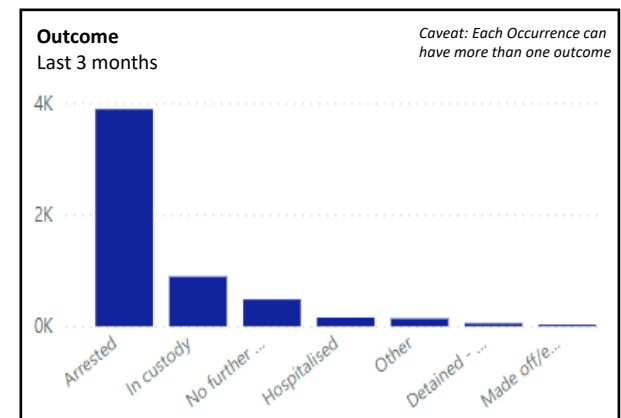
Indicator	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Forms Submitted	1309	1272	37	2.9%
<b>Last 12 months</b>	<b>15191</b>	<b>14133</b>	<b>1058</b>	<b>7.5%</b>



## Use of Force Outcome Values

May

Outcome	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Arrested	1309	1272	37	2.9%
In custody	333	157	176	112.1%
No further action	171	149	22	14.8%
Hospitalised	67	33	34	103.0%
Other	33	46	-13	-28.3%
Detained - Mental Health Act	16	11	5	45.5%
Made off/escaped	1	3	-2	-66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5.6%</b>



# Proportionality

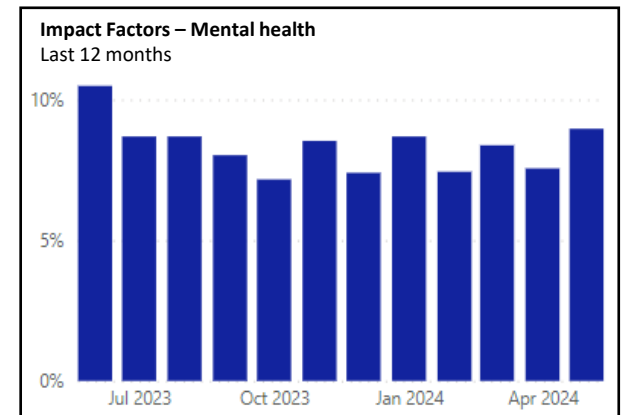
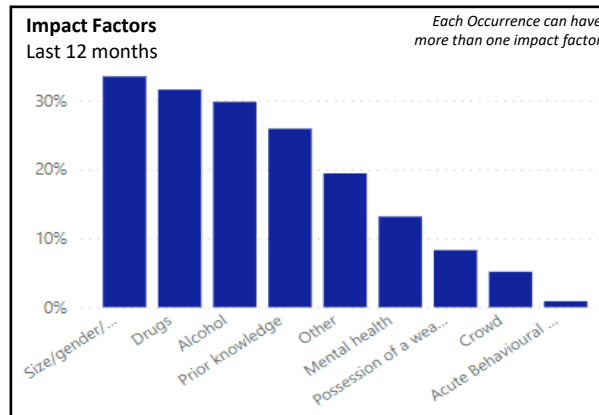
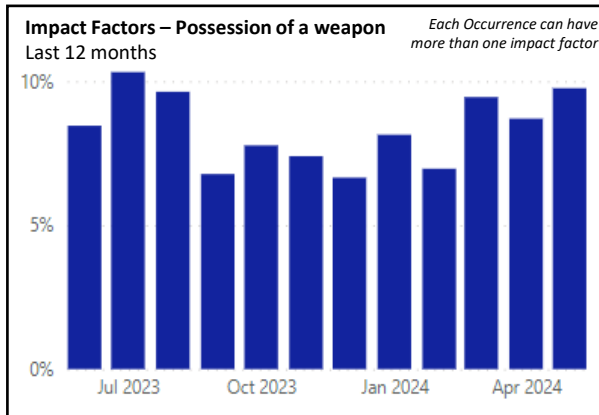
## Where we are now:

The main **impact factors** in relation to why force was used in the last 12 months was due Size/gender/build (6503/33%), followed by drugs (6132/32%) and Alcohol (5787/30%).

**Mental health** as an impact factor currently contributes to 14% of all impact factors in May. There were 229 occasions where this impact factor was listed when force had been used in May, this is a reduction of 10 or -4.2% when compared to the same period last year.

**Possession of a weapon** as an impact factor represents 9% May. This factor has been gradually rising over time and there were 157 instances recoded in May, which is the highest recorded since July 2023 (166). Current volume is up 10.6% pts on the same month last year (+15).

*Each occurrence can have more than 1 impact factor*



## Impact Factors May

Factor	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Size/gender/build	584	456	128	28.1%
Drugs	502	500	2	0.4%
Alcohol	490	508	-18	-3.5%
Prior knowledge	438	364	74	20.3%
Other	326	296	30	10.1%
Mental health	229	239	-10	-4.2%
Possession of a weapon	157	142	15	10.6%
Crowd	98	65	33	50.8%
Acute Behavioural Disorder	25	11	14	127.3%

# Gender (officer perceived)

## Where we are now:

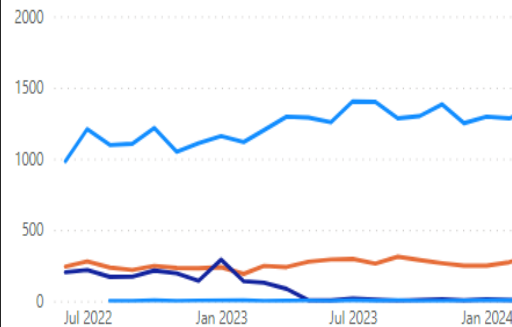
It is recognised that male subjects have force used against them more than female subjects. In fact, 82% of incidents where force has been used across the last 12 months, the subject has been Male (+2070/+15%). In May, 82% of subjects were male.

In relation to forms with no gender recorded (Missing), the force has seen significant improvement from May 2023 onwards, with only 7 and 9 recorded in April and May, respectively. Both months equate to less than 1% of forms were missing an ethnicity. The improvement is largely related to the introduction of a mandatory ethnicity field. During Custody has only had 4 forms missing the perceived gender in the last 12 months, with 1 form missing an ethnicity in May.

The gender breakdown of subjects who have been arrested depicts a similar split, with 82% male and 17% female. The 12 months arrest rate depicts a similar picture to the uof rate per 1000 pop by gender.

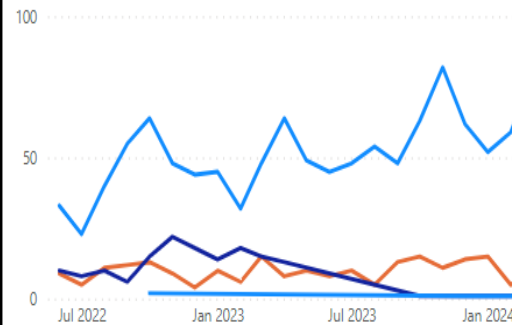
### Subject \*Gender over time

SubjectGender ● Female ● Male ● Missing ● Other



### Subject \*Gender over time (Custody)

SubjectGender ● Female ● Male ● Missing ● Other



SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	1359	1290	69	5.3%
Female	295	277	18	6.5%
Missing	9	5	4	80.0%
Other		3	-3	-100.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	15906	13836	2070	15.0%
Female	3382	2879	503	17.5%
Missing	102	1967	-1865	-94.8%
Other	31	22	9	40.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19421</b>	<b>18704</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

### Custody:

SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	66	49	17	34.7%
Female	16	10	6	60.0%
Missing	1	1	1	Infinity
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40.7%</b>

SubjectGender	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
Male	716	545	171	31.4%
Female	139	112	27	24.1%
Other	5	2	3	150.0%
Missing	4	149	-145	-97.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6.9%</b>

### 12 MONTHS ARREST PROPORTIONALITY

#### Rates (Per 1000 pop)

Male – 48.3  
Female – 11.3

#### Percentage

Male – 82%  
Female – 17%

### 12 MONTHS UoF PROPORTIONALITY

#### Rates (Per 1000 pop)

Male – 54.6  
Female – 12.2

#### Percentage

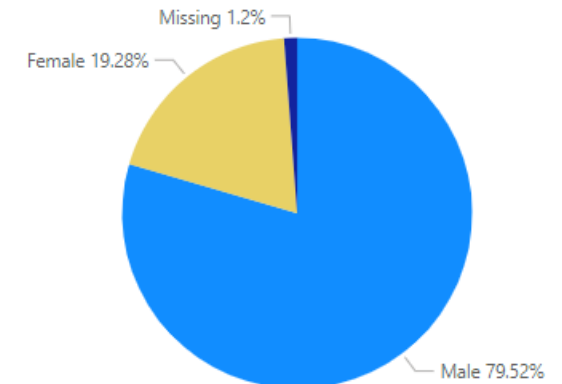
Male – 79%  
Female – 17%

### Use of Force per 100

**Arrests**  
Male – 113  
Female – 108

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.

### Officer Perceived Gender (Last 12 months)



# Age (officer perceived)

## Where we are now:

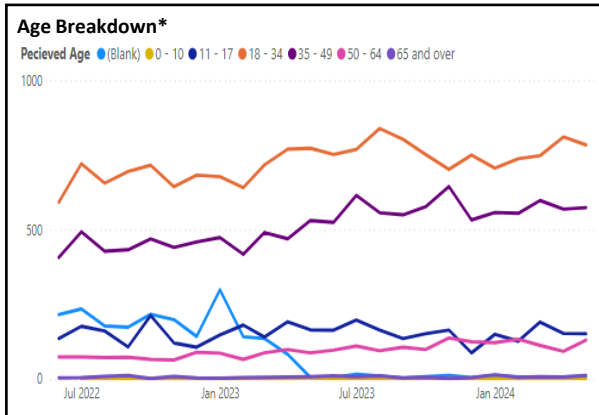
The perceived age group that were subject to the most force over the last 12 months continues to be the 18-34 age group with 47% (9154) of forms showing this. This is followed by the 35-49 age group with 35% (6856) use of force submissions. Together, these two age groups represent 82% of all uses of force in the last year. Moreover, the 35-49 age group have experienced the largest increase in volume (+1342/+24.3%).

Custody breakdown follows a similar trends with the 18-34 age group having the highest proportion (56% or 488 uses) and the 35-49 age group having 250 (29%) in the last 12 months.

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 11 occasions Pre-custody in the Last 12 months. This is no change when compared to the preceding year (-%).

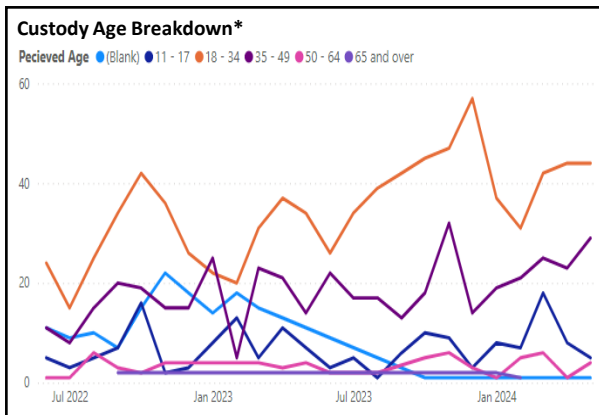
In Custody, the 11-17 age group has had 83 uses of force against them in the last 12 months (-2/-2.4%).

For the 65 and over perceived age range, there has been 3 records in custody (2 in January and 1 in February), and 95 pre-custody in the last 12 month.



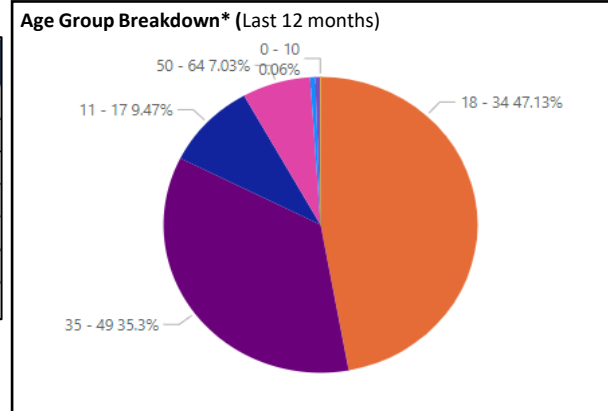
Perceived Age	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
	101	2028	-1927	-95.0%
0 - 10	11	11	0	0.0%
11 - 17	1839	1850	-11	-0.6%
18 - 34	9154	8286	868	10.5%
35 - 49	6856	5514	1342	24.3%
50 - 64	1365	941	424	45.1%
65 and over	95	74	21	28.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19421</b>	<b>18704</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Arrest	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	<b>12 Months Data</b>
<b>Under 18</b>	9.5	7%	
<b>18-30</b>	62.5	28%	
<b>30-40</b>	79.3	34%	
<b>40-50</b>	54.0	21%	
<b>50-60</b>	16.5	8%	
<b>60+</b>	3.3	3%	
UoF	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	Use of Force per 100 Arrests
<b>Under 18</b>	16.0	10%	169
<b>18-30</b>	76.4	30%	122
<b>30-40</b>	85.9	31%	108
<b>40-50</b>	52.9	17%	98
<b>50-60</b>	14.9	6%	90
<b>60+</b>	2.3	2%	71



## Custody:

Perceived Age	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
	3	152	-149	-98.0%
11 - 17	83	85	-2	-2.4%
18 - 34	488	346	142	41.0%
35 - 49	250	191	59	30.9%
50 - 64	37	32	5	15.6%
65 and over	3	2	1	50.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>6.9%</b>



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

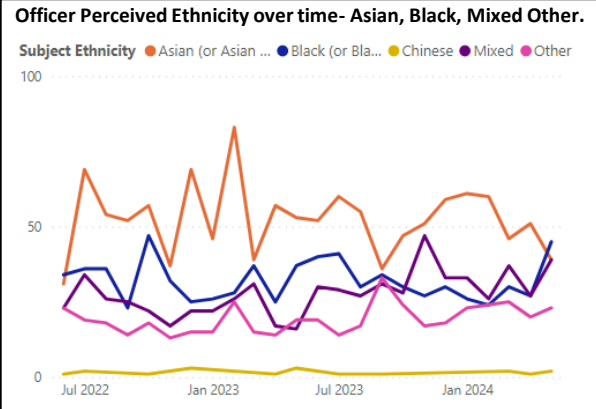


# Ethnicity (Officer perceived)

## Where we are now:

Across the last 12 months, 91% (17,665) of records report the perceived ethnicity of the subject to be white, which is also reiterated in May (1505 or 91%). The remaining ethnicities added together only represent 8% (1306). In addition, 1% of incidents where force has been used has had no ethnicity recorded (104), which is a significant improvement on the preceding 12 months, with 2106 (-95%) fewer incidents missing an ethnicity. Moreover, this change is because of the field becoming mandatory.

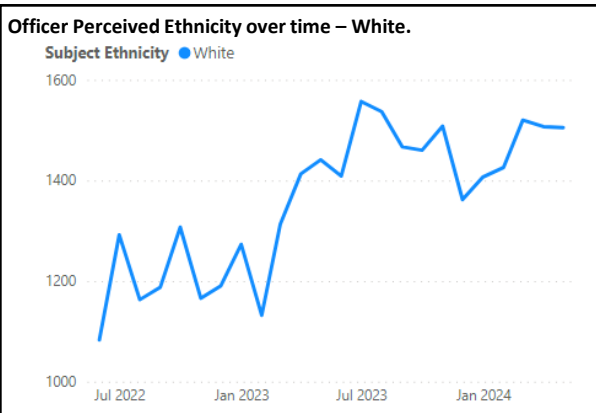
Over a 12 months period the rate of **use of force continues to be** significantly higher for black subjects (55.9 per 1000 pop) compared to white subjects (33.7 per 1000 pop). Asian subjects continue to have the lowest rate at 23.5 uses of force per 1000 population. When compared to the localised arrest profile, the black population have the lowest use of force per 100 arrests (101 per 100), whilst the Asian population have the highest (123 per 100). this shows a similar level in terms of rate. I.e., white subjects have the lowest rate of force used (112 per 100 arrests), whereas the black rate is 100 per 100 arrests and Asian is 98 per 100 arrests.



### Last month: Pre Custody

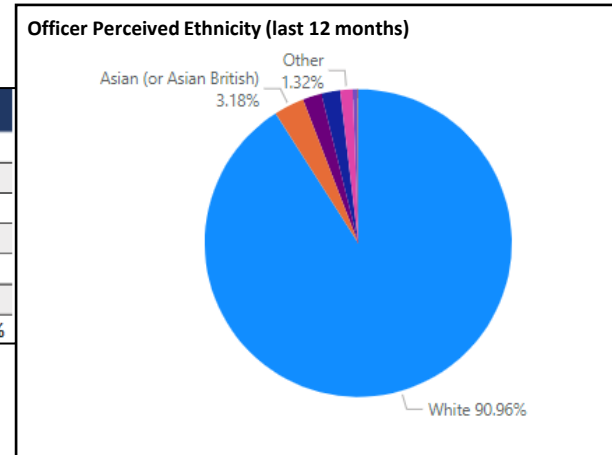
Subject Ethnicity	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
White	1505	1441	64	4.4%
Other	23	19	4	21.1%
Mixed	39	16	23	143.8%
Chinese	2	3	-1	-33.3%
Black (or Black British)	45	37	8	21.6%
Asian (or Asian British)	39	53	-14	-26.4%
	10	6	4	66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

Arrest	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	
<b>White</b>	29.2	87%	<b>12 Months Data</b>
<b>Asian</b>	19.0	3%	
<b>Black</b>	55.1	2%	
<b>UOF</b>	Rates (Per 1000 pop)	Percentage	
<b>White</b>	33.7	88%	116
<b>Asian</b>	23.5	3%	123
<b>Black</b>	55.9	2%	101



### Last month: Custody

Subject Ethnicity	Current	Same month LY	Diff	% diff
White	79	55	24	43.6%
Other		1	-1	-100.0%
Mixed	1	2	-1	-50.0%
Black (or Black British)	2		2	Infinity
Asian (or Asian British)		1	-1	-100.0%
	1		1	Infinity
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>40.7%</b>



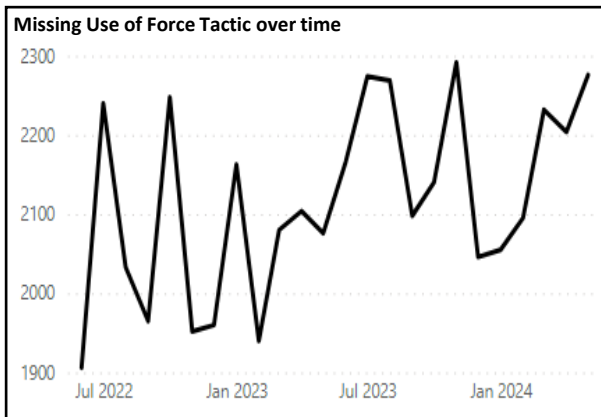
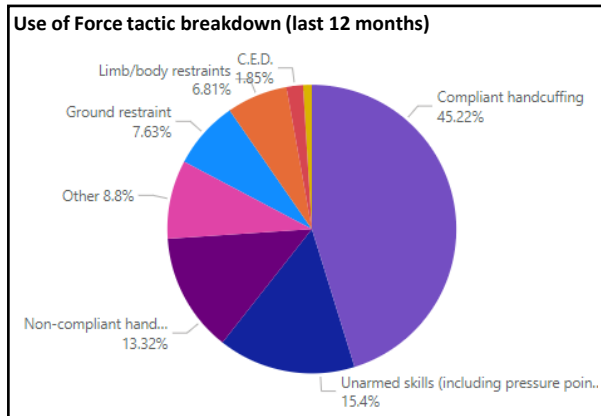
# Tactics

## Where we are now:

Across the last 12 months, the most common type of force used continues to be **compliant handcuffing**(11,719/45%). This tactic was used on 1035 occasions (61%) in May. Again, the next tactic most represented is **Unarmed Skills**, which contributes to 15% (4026) of uses across 12 months and to 17% (389) in May. This tactic is up 27% (+82) and the same month last year and up 12% on the preceding 12 months period.

TASER (C.E.D) has been listed as a tactic on 483 occasions in the last year, marginally down by 1.2% up on the previous year. Other notable tactics would be Dog deployed and dog bite which have increased by over 120% and 11% in the last 12 monthly period, respectively. Irritant Spray – CS has been used in 104% (+27) more incidents, whereas Limb/Body restraints has reduced considerably in volume (-105/-5.6%).

A decline is evident in relation to the number of tactics either left blank, or where the tactic section has not been completed in the last year. There has been 256 occasions where tactic recorded on a form. Which is a notable improvement on the preceding year, down 216 tactics (-45.8%). In May, 17 tactics were missing.



## Use of Force tactic breakdown (May)

Tactics used	Current	Last year	Diff	% Diff
Compliant handcuffing	1035	983	52	5.3%
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	389	307	82	26.7%
Non-compliant handcuffing	276	278	-2	-0.7%
Ground restraint	174	150	24	16.0%
Limb/body restraints	141	130	11	8.5%
Other/improvised	96	102	-6	-5.9%
C.E.D.	51	39	12	30.8%
Firearms aimed	22	15	7	46.7%
Spit and bite guard	20	28	-8	-28.6%
	17	17	0	0.0%
Irritant spray - PAVA used	14	9	5	55.6%
AEP drawn	10	1	9	900.0%
Irritant spray - PAVA drawn	8	5	3	60.0%
Baton drawn	5	5	0	0.0%
Baton used	4	4	0	Infinity
Dog bite	4	4	0	Infinity
Irritant spray - CS drawn	4	3	1	33.3%
Irritant spray - CS used	4	2	2	100.0%
AEP used	1	1	0	0.0%
Dog deployed	1	1	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2276</b>	<b>2076</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>9.6%</b>

## Use of Force tactic breakdown (last 12 months)

Tactics used	Current	Last year
Compliant handcuffing	11823	10882
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	4026	3611
Non-compliant handcuffing	3482	3357
Ground restraint	1995	1871
Limb/body restraints	1780	1885
Other/improvised	1346	1379
C.E.D.	483	489
	256	472
Spit and bite guard	239	166
Firearms aimed	171	160
Irritant spray - PAVA used	151	109
Baton drawn	83	57
Irritant spray - PAVA drawn	77	53
Irritant spray - CS used	53	26
Baton used	51	38
AEP drawn	50	50
Dog bite	33	15
Irritant spray - CS drawn	24	31
Dog deployed	21	10
Shield	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>26147</b>	<b>24667</b>

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

# Types of Force - Custody

## Where we are now:

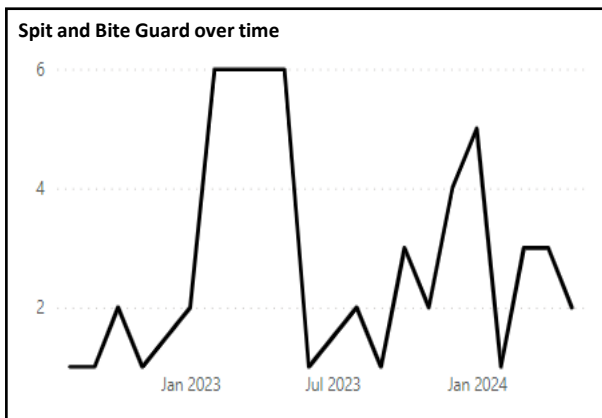
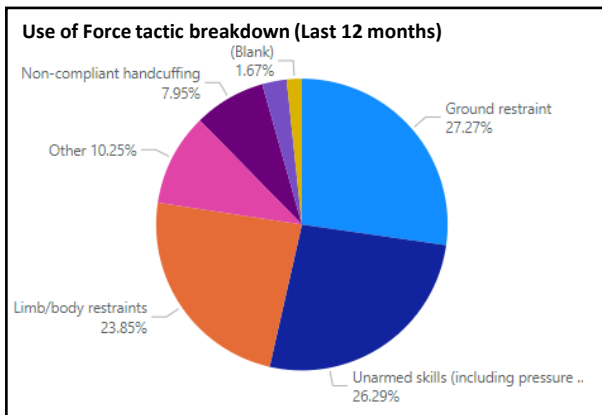
The most common type of force within a Custody setting is Ground restraint (391/27%), followed by Unarmed skills (377/26%) and Limb/body restraints (342/24%). This was also the case in May, as Ground restraint, Limb/Body restraints and Unarmed skills are the top 3 most used tactics on 45, 33 and 29 occasions, respectively. Limb/body restraints has shown the largest increase, up 71% (12 more uses, followed by Ground restraint which is up 41% (+13 uses).

Non-compliant handcuffing (8%/114), Compliant handcuffing (3%/39), Other/improvised (8%/120) Spit and Bite guard (2%/27) are also listed as a type of force in Custody over the last 12 months.

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 2 occasions being in May.

The number of forms where there has been no tactic recorded is at a low volume of 24 over the last 12 months, which is a rise on the preceding year (+6/33.3%). This was the case on 2 occasions in March.

*Data is derived from tactics and therefore the volumes are not the volumes of individuals as more than one type of force may be used by more than one officer against a single individual.*



### Use of Force tactic breakdown (March)

Tactics used	Current	Last year	Diff	% Diff
Ground restraint	45	32	13	40.6%
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	33	34	-1	-2.9%
Limb/body restraints	29	17	12	70.6%
Non-compliant handcuffing	10	13	-3	-23.1%
Other/improvised	8	4	4	100.0%
Compliant handcuffing	7	2	5	250.0%
	2		2	Infinity
Spit and bite guard	2	6	-4	-66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25.9%</b>

### Use of Force tactic breakdown (last 12 months)

Tactics used	Current
Ground restraint	391
Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints, and take-downs)	377
Limb/body restraints	342
Other/improvised	120
Non-compliant handcuffing	114
Compliant handcuffing	39
Spit and bite guard	27
	24
Baton drawn	
Baton used	
C.E.D.	
Shield	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1434</b>

# OIC and Subject Injury

## Where we are now:

### OIC Injured

The number of Officers that have been injured where force has been used was at a lower level at the start of 2024. However, since February the volume has been stable between 37-38 injuries a month. The period between February and May is higher than the same period in 2023. In April and May the percentage of forms where the officer stated they had been injured due to using force was 2%. This is the same percentage that can be seen across the 12 monthly period.

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.

### Subject Injured and Severity

The question regarding if force was used against the subject is minimally answered with 96% (18551) of the forms in the last year showing as blank. Moreover, 96% (1600) of forms in May also didn't record if the subject was injured or not.

In the last 12 months 1.4% (272) of subjects have sustained injuries, with 17 forms identifying the injuries received as 'severe' and 255 forms identifying the injuries as 'minor'.

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

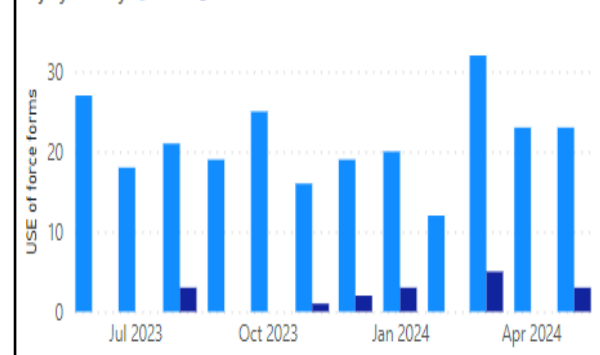
OIC Injured over time



Subject Injured over time



Subject Injury Severity  
Injury severity ● Minor ● Severe



OIC Injured  
May

OIC Injured	Current	Last year	Diff	% diff
▲	1	2	-1	-50.0%
N	1624	1542	82	5.3%
Y	38	31	7	22.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

Subject Injured  
May

Subject Injured	Current	Last year	Diff	% diff
	1600	1521	79	5.2%
N	33	27	6	22.2%
U	5	3	2	66.7%
Y	25	24	1	4.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1663</b>	<b>1575</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

OIC Injured  
Last 12 months

OIC Injured	Current	Last year	Diff	% diff
▲	9	290	-281	-96.9%
N	18967	18048	919	5.1%
Y	445	366	79	21.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19421</b>	<b>18704</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>3.8%</b>

Subject Injury Severity  
Last 12 months

Subject injury severity	Current	Last year	Diff	% diff
▲ Minor	255	210	45	21.4%
Severe	17	4	13	325.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>27.1%</b>