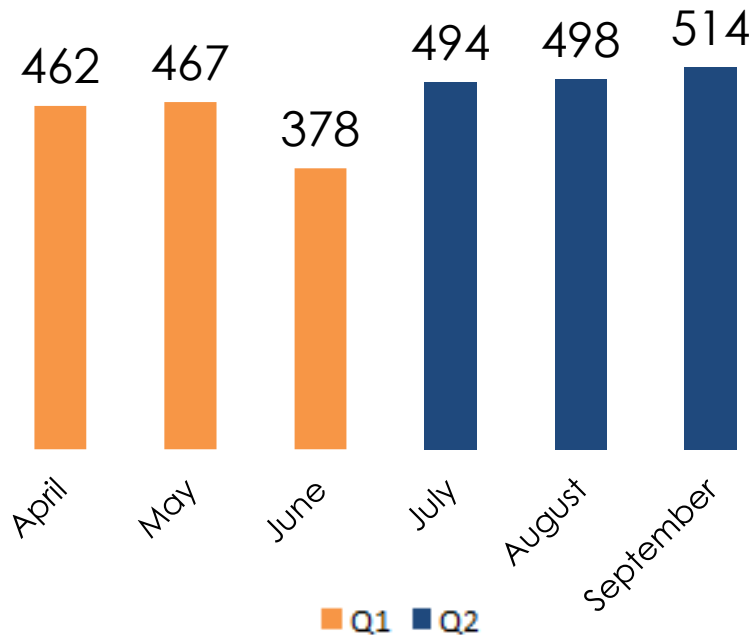


Use of Force Analysis:

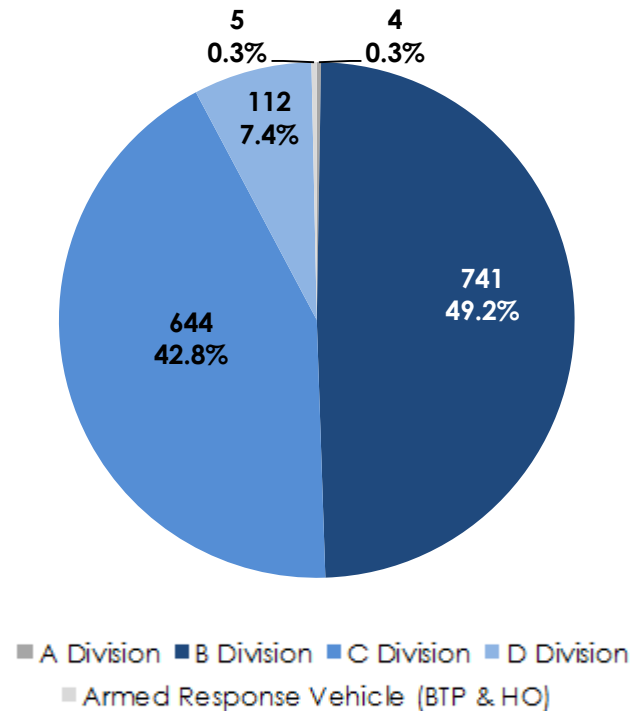
Q2 2017/18

A total of **2813** use of force forms were submitted in the 6 month period.




1,506 Use of Force forms submitted for Q2 for BTP, compared to 1,307 submitted in Q1 – increase of 199 (15.2%)

B Division submitted the majority of forms, which is to be expected as 48% of BTP's officers, PCSOs and specials are based at this division.



Officer profile

Duty

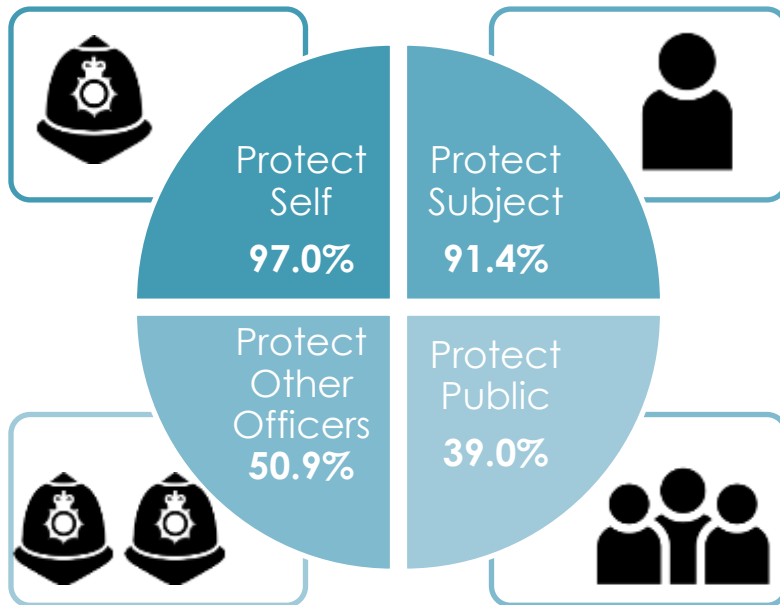
 **52%** of officers were on foot patrol and **34%** were on mobile patrol.



 **9%** of officers duties were patrolling solo.

Reason for force

The majority of the time officers used force to protect themselves (97.0%) and/or to protect the subject (91.4%).



Officer injury

Officer assaulted by subject: **8.8% (132)**

Officer spat at: **5.1% (77)**

Officer physically injured: **7.1% (107)**

Intentional

Yes 57

No 50

Injury level

Minor 103

Severe 4

Officer threatened with a weapon:

Yes **2.9% (43)**

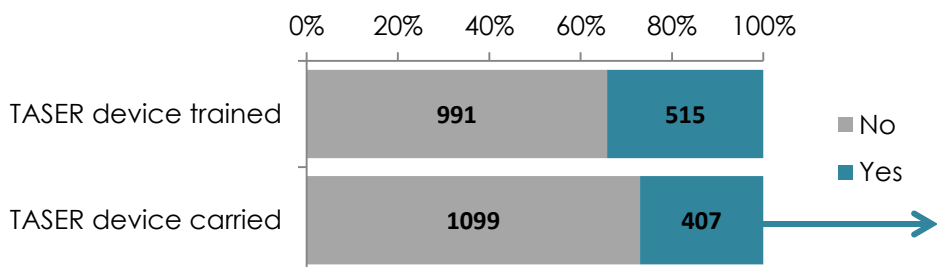
No but intelligence suggested a weapon may have been present **3.1% (47)**

Officer assaulted with weapon: **Yes 0.6% (9)**

Less than 9% of officers were assaulted by the subject, and where there was a physical injury (107), the level of injury was mostly minor, but the injury was thought to be intentional (57).

Tactics

Officer C.E.D*/TASER device trained/carried



Tactical communication was the most common type used (96.5%) followed by Handcuffing (compliant) (44.1%), and unarmed skills, for example physical restraint.

Despite C.E.D.s/TASER devices being carried in **27.0%** of use of force incidents, they were only used in **2.8%** of cases.

Tactic Deployed	Tactic used		Was used tactic effective?	
	Total	%	Yes	%
Tactical Communication	1454	97%	1002	68.9%
handcuffing (compliant)	664	44%	587	88.4%
Unarmed Skills	642	43%	278	43.3%
Handcuffing (non-compliant)	517	34%	281	54.4%
Ground Restraint	448	30%	214	47.8%
Limb/body restraint	196	13%	95	48.5%
Irritant Spray	119	8%	38	31.9%
Other / Improvised	66	4%	28	42.4%
Spit guard	53	4%	33	62.3%
Baton drawn	45	3%	17	37.8%
C.E.D	42	3%	21	50.0%
Baton used	14	1%	8	57.1%
Dog Deployed	6	0%	5	83.3%
Firearms	1	0%	N/A	0.0%
Dog biting	0	N/A	N/A	0.0%

When irritant spray tactic used

Irritant spray	Total	%
Drawn	71	4.7%
Used	48	3.2%

BTP only use P.A.V.A Spray, not CS Spray

When C.E.D/TASER device tactic used

C.E.D. (TASER device)	Total	%
Drawn	15	1.0%
Aimed	7	0.5%
Red dotted	16	1.1%
Arced	1	0.1%
Fired	4	0.3%

*Fired contains 2 accidental (negligent discharge) fires of TASER device and 1 red dotted which was used in a non-forceful way.

*Conducted Energy Device: BTP use a TASER device

Subject profile

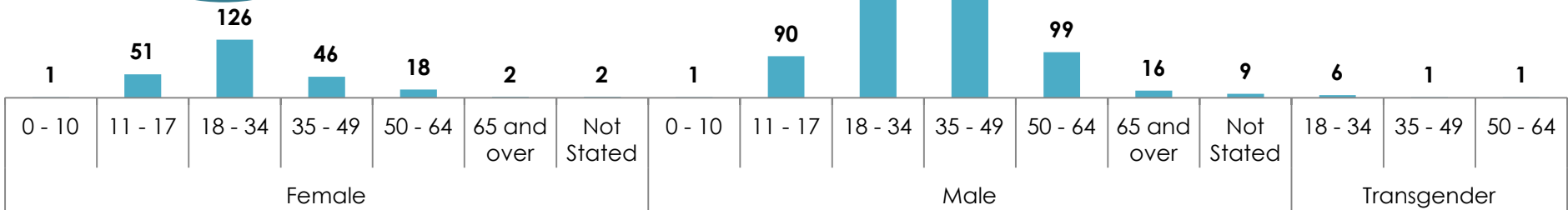
Subject Age/Gender breakdown

Subject perceived disability

75% of subjects were perceived as 'White', 15% 'Black (or Black British)' and 9% 'Asian', 'Chinese', 'mixed' or 'Other'. This largely follows the 'offender and suspect profile' of the Force

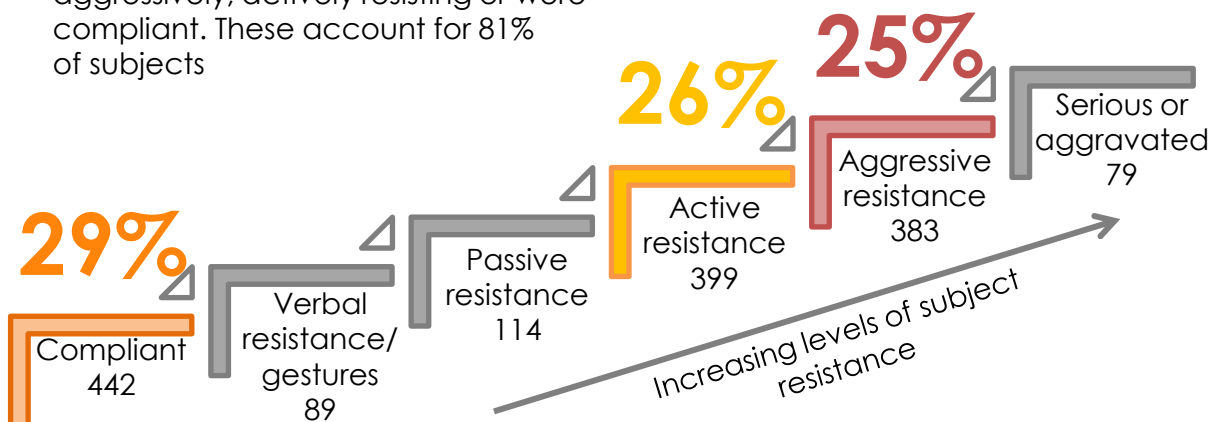
The most common subject profile is male between the age of 18-34 accounting for 46%

None	1356	90.0%
Emotionally or mentally distressed	126	8.4%
Physically disabled	19	1.3%
Both	5	0.3%



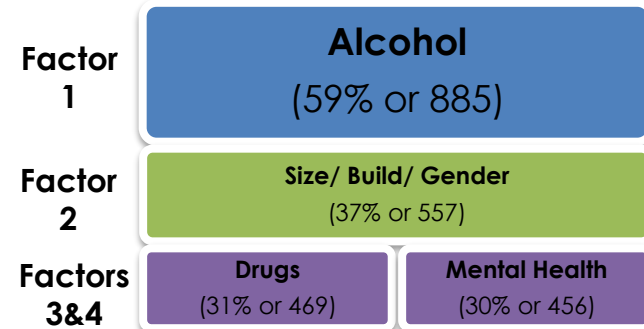
Primary conduct of subject

Most commonly, subjects were resisting aggressively, actively resisting or were compliant. These account for 81% of subjects



Impact factors

A maximum of nine impact factors affected officer use of force but were most affected by the four below



Outcome of incident when force used

Injuries of subject

5.7% of subjects were injured as a result of force used against them, the majority of injuries sustained were minor

Subject injured as a result of Use of Force

No	Yes	Unknown
1377	88	41

Nature of Injury

Minor	Severe
87	1

Medical assistance offered

No	Yes
36	52

Medical assistance provided

No	Yes	No	Yes
36	0	23	29

Outcomes



71%
Arrested/
Detained



5%
Hospitalised



6%
Detained
under
Mental
Health Act



2%
Made
off

22% Other

No incidents resulted in a fatality