

Use of Force Quarter 3 2022/23

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Use of Force Quarter 3 2022/23

Background

Police officers are confronted with difficult and demanding situations on a daily basis, and are trained to use force proportionally, lawfully and only when necessary, in the pursuit of maintaining order and keeping people (including themselves) safe. This covers a variety of tactics including unarmed defence tactics, handcuffing, and drawing or using a Conductive Energy Device (CED or Taser), in situations ranging from detention and transportation of individuals to a police station to prevention of immediate harm.

In April 2017 the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) established requirements for a consistent, uniformed approach from all Police Forces to record the use of force by officers. This means that every officer attending an incident where force has been used against an individual must complete and submit the necessary form. Consequently, there may be more than one form submitted for a single incident. The figures quoted in this report refer to the number or percentage of forms as opposed to incidents.

Norfolk and Suffolk Constabularies will publish their use of force data on a quarterly basis in order to promote transparency around the execution of policing powers and to allow public scrutiny. As well as being a rich source of information from which we can evaluate the effectiveness of use of force techniques for training purposes and in the execution of duties, the data will also provide insight into the challenges faced by officers, and will illustrate how appropriate use of force can prevent harm to the public by enabling officers to maintain order.

Norfolk

Overview

Overall Numbers

There were 1924 reported instances of use of force in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3. This compares to 1768 in the previous quarter (a 9% increase), 1843 in the same quarter of the previous year (a 4% increase) and an average of 1809 over the 8 previous quarters. Numbers of reports of use of force over time are shown in figure 1.

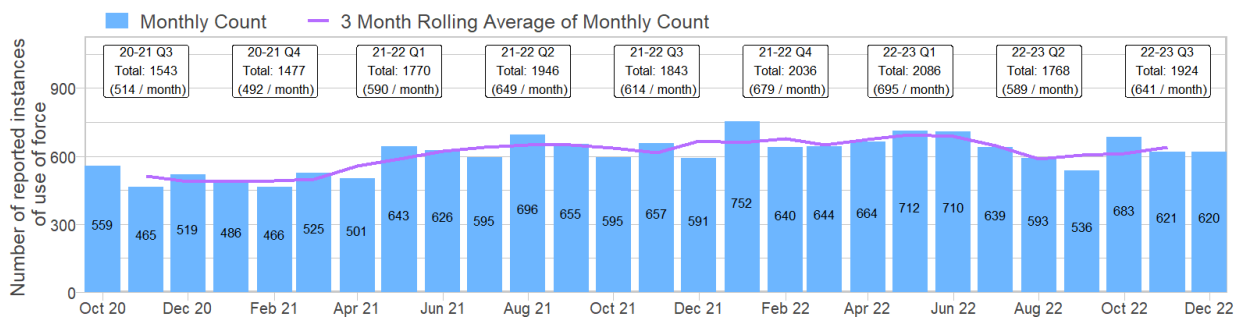


Figure 1: Number of reported instances of use of force in Norfolk over time, by month (bars) with 3-month rolling average (line), and quarterly totals.

Ethnicity

Of the 1924 persons subject to use of force in 22-23 Q3, 141 (7.3%) were perceived by the officer to be of BAME ethnicity and 1655 (86%) were perceived to be of White ethnicity. In 128 instances (6.7%), perceived ethnicity was unknown or unrecorded. Figure 2 shows quarterly numbers of persons of perceived BAME and White ethnicity subject to reported instance of use of force over time. Numbers for specific ethnic minority groups that make up the BAME category are shown in figure 3.

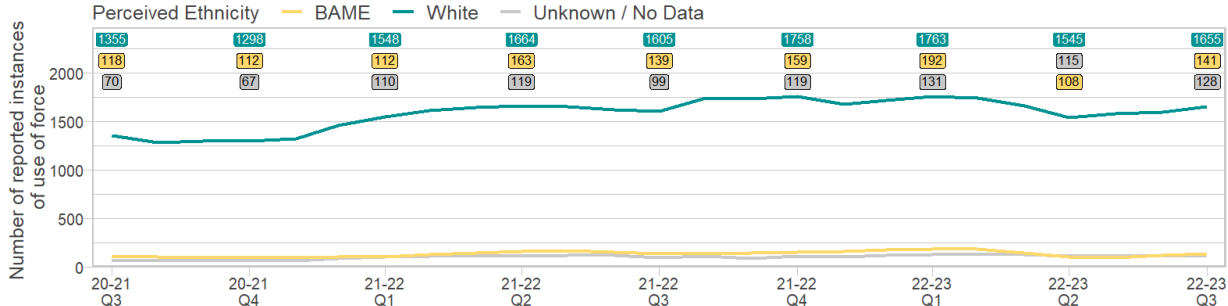


Figure 2: Number of reported instances of use of force in Norfolk over time, broken down by perceived BAME and white ethnicity, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

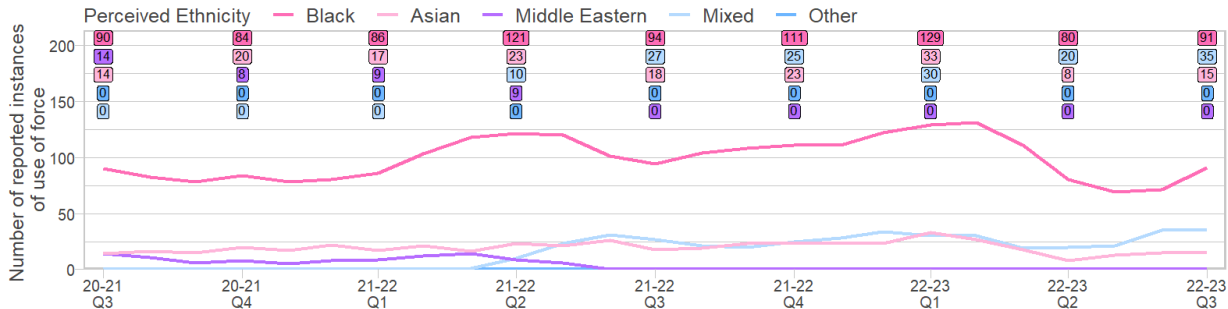


Figure 3: Number of reported instances of use of force in Norfolk over time, broken down by perceived minority ethnic group, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

Gender

Of the 1924 persons subject to use of force in 22-23 Q3, 1478 (76.8%) were male and 386 (20.1%) were female. The resident population in Norfolk is 49 % male and 51 % female.

77% of reported instance of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 were male. Males also accounted for the majority of reported instance of use of force subjects in all of the previous 8 quarters. Figure 4 shows quarterly numbers of persons subject to use of force by gender over time.

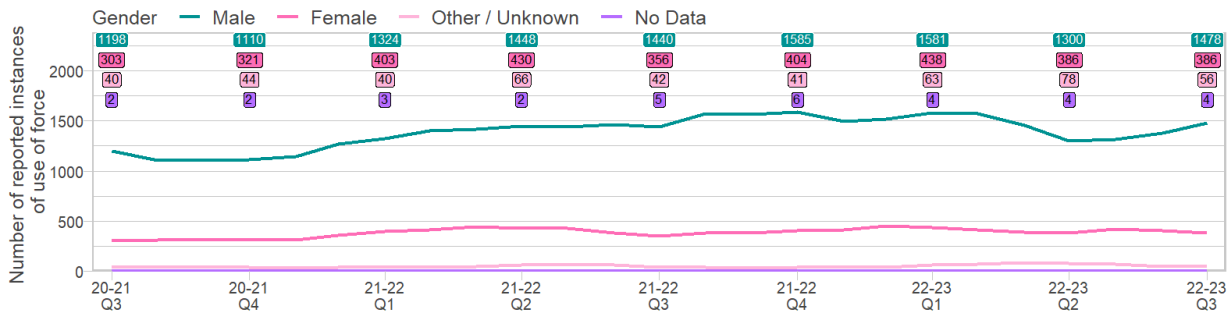


Figure 4: Number of reported instances of use of force in Norfolk over time, broken down by gender, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

Age

52% of persons subject to use of force in 22-23 Q3 (1008 of 1924) were aged 18-34. The same age group also accounted for the highest percentage of persons subject to use of force in all previous quarters. Each of the age groups 0-17, 18-34, 35-49, 50-64 and 65+ accounted for between 19.2% and 21.6% of the resident population in Norfolk. Figure 5 shows quarterly numbers of persons subject to use of force by age group over time.

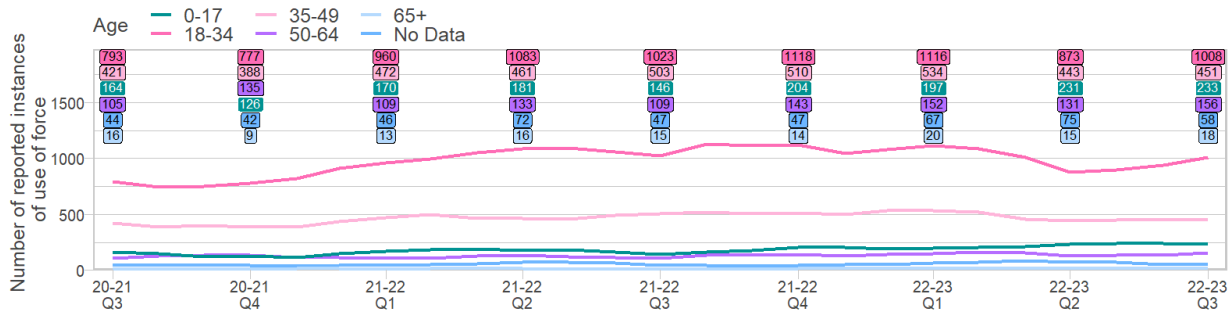


Figure 5: Number of reported instances of use of force in Norfolk over time, broken down by minority ethnic group, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

Location

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by location in figure 6. The most common location for use of force was street / highway, which accounted for 49.9% of instances of use of force. Dwelling accounted for a further 28.2%.

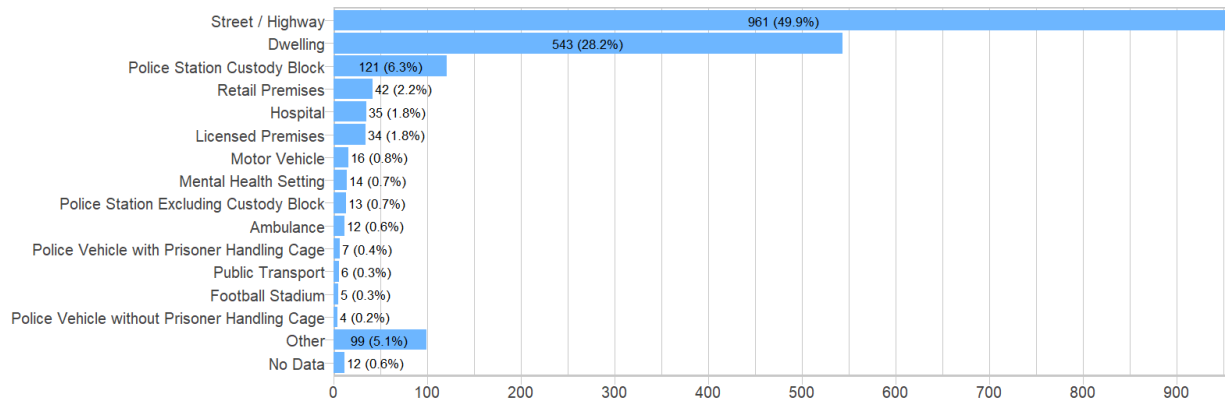


Figure 6: Use of force locations in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by location in figure 7. Percentages of White individuals for whom ambulance (100%), football stadium (100%), police vehicle without prisoner handling cage (100%), motor vehicle (93.8%), police station custody block (93.4%) and mental health setting (92.9%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of Black individuals for whom police station excluding custody block (23.1%) and public transport (16.7%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of Asian individuals for whom mental health setting (7.1%) and licensed premises (2.9%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom retail premises (7.1%), hospital (2.9%) and street / highway (2.3%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations.

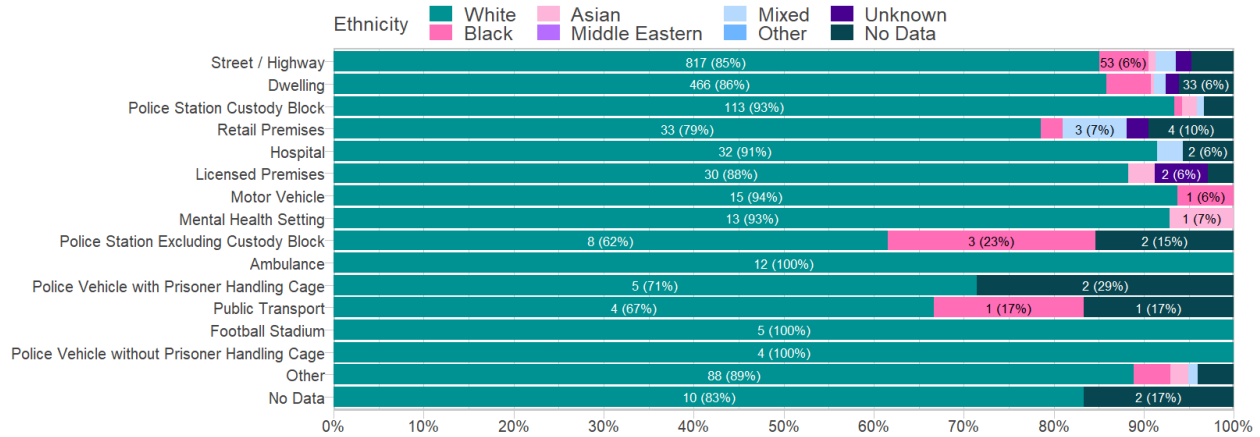


Figure 7: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by location

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by location in figure 8. Percentages of male individuals for whom football stadium (100%), licensed premises (82.4%) and motor vehicle (81.2%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of female individuals for whom ambulance (50%), mental health setting (42.9%), police vehicle with prisoner handling cage (42.9%), hospital (40%) and public transport (33.3%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations.

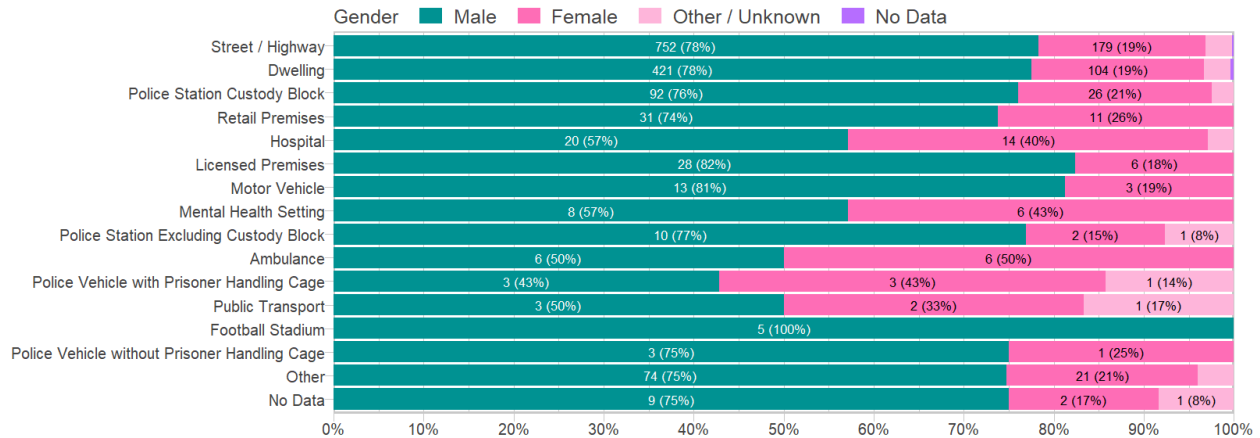


Figure 8: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by location

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by location in figure 9. Percentages of individuals aged 0-17 for whom public transport (33.3%), ambulance (25%) and police vehicle without prisoner handling cage (25%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of individuals aged 18-34 for whom mental health setting (85.7%) and hospital (65.7%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of individuals aged 35-49 for whom motor vehicle (50%), ambulance (50%), football stadium (40%) and licensed premises (32.4%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of individuals aged 50-64 for whom football stadium (40%), police vehicle without prisoner handling cage (25%) and police station excluding custody block (23.1%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. The percentage of individuals aged 65+ for whom dwelling (1.5%) was cited as the location was high relative to other use of force locations.

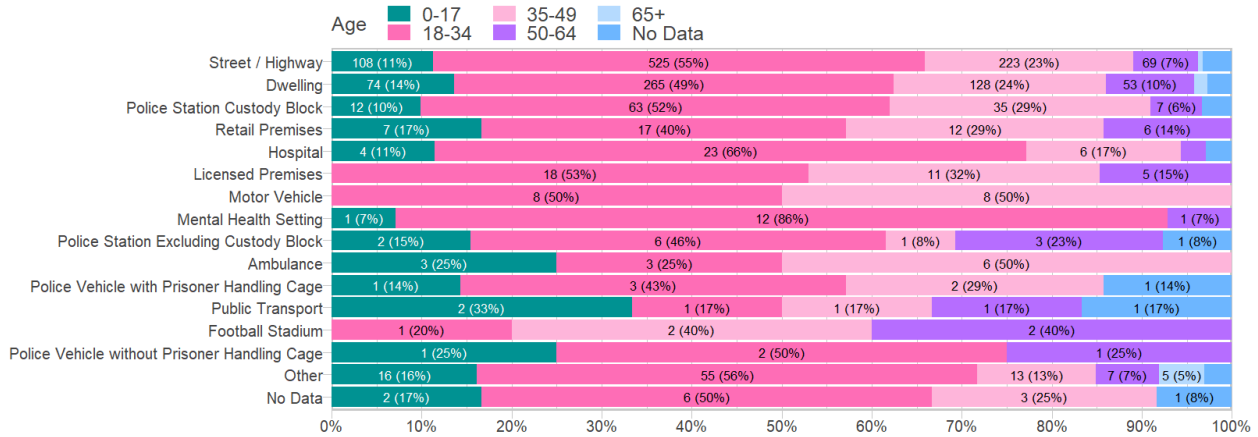


Figure 9: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by location

Reasons for Use of Force

Officers may cite more than one reason for use of force when reporting use of force.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by reason for use of force in figure 10. The most common reason for use of force was effect arrest, which accounted for 64.9% of instances of use of force. Other was cited for 57.8%, Protect Other Officers for 54.1%, Prevent Escape for 54% and Prevent Harm to Subject for 36.2%.

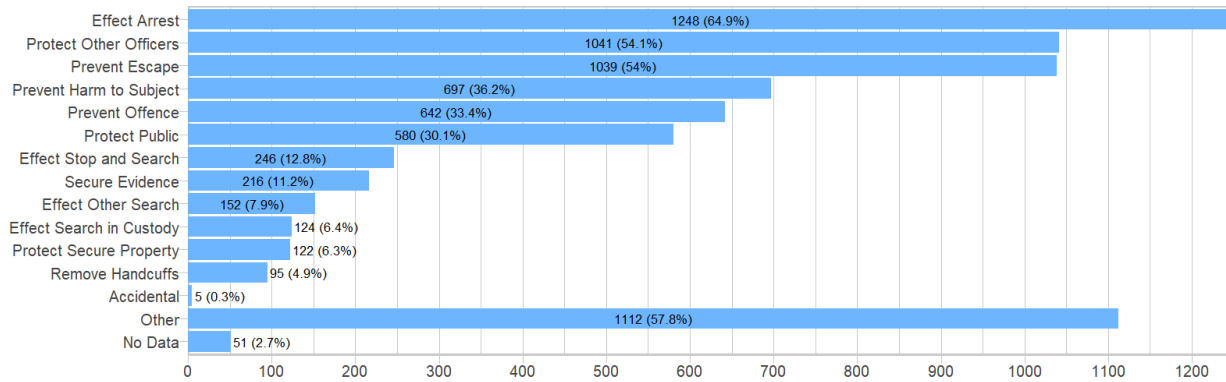


Figure 10: Reasons for use of force in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by reason for use of force in figure 11. Percentages of White individuals for whom remove handcuffs (92.6%), effect search in custody (91.9%) and prevent harm to subject (88.5%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of Black individuals for whom protect secure property (9%), secure evidence (7.9%) and effect stop and search (6.9%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of Asian individuals for whom effect stop and search (0.8%), effect arrest (0.7%), effect other search (0.7%), prevent escape (0.6%), prevent harm to subject (0.6%) and protect public (0.5%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom protect secure property (4.9%), secure evidence (4.6%) and effect stop and search (2.8%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force.

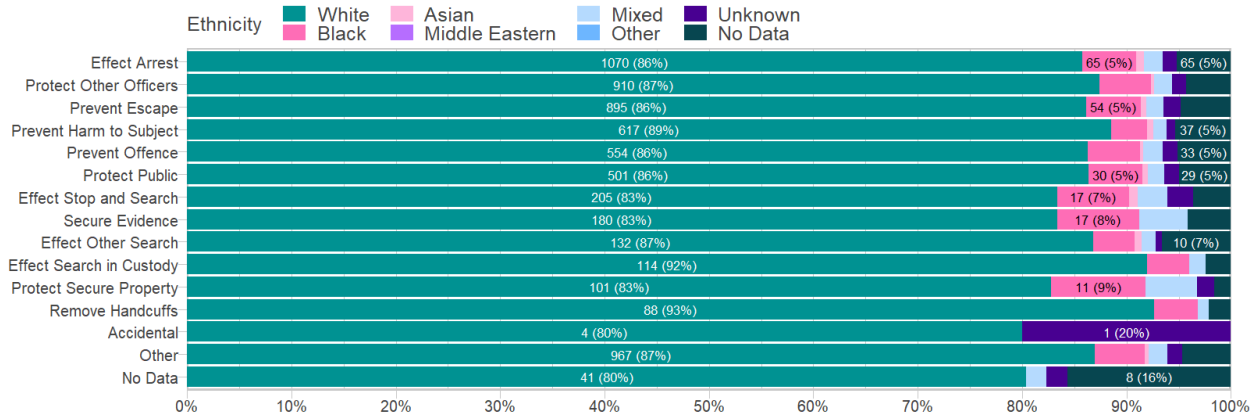


Figure 11: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by reason for use of force

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by reason for use of force in figure 12. Percentages of male individuals for whom accidental (100%), protect secure property (91%), secure evidence (88.4%) and effect stop and search (86.6%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of female individuals for whom prevent harm to subject (28.3%), prevent offence (20.7%), protect other officers (20.5%) and effect search in custody (20.2%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force.

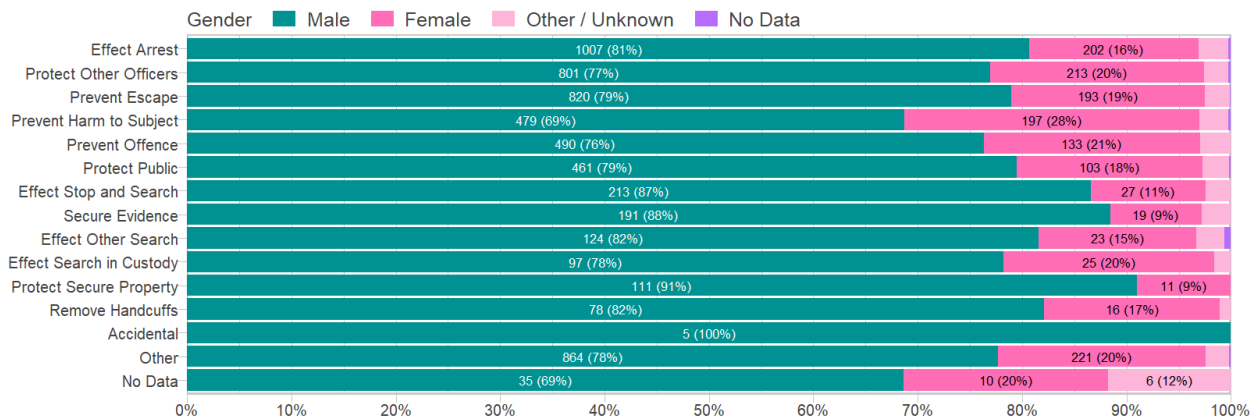


Figure 12: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by reason for use of force

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by reason for use of force in figure 13. Percentages of individuals aged 0-17 for whom prevent harm to subject (16.1%) and prevent offence (14.6%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of individuals aged 18-34 for whom secure evidence (59.7%), effect stop and search (58.9%) and effect search in custody (56.5%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. The percentage of individuals aged 35-49 for whom accidental (40%) was cited as a reason for use of force was high relative to other reasons for use of force. The percentage of individuals aged 50-64 for whom accidental (40%) was cited as a reason for use of force was high relative to other reasons for use of force.

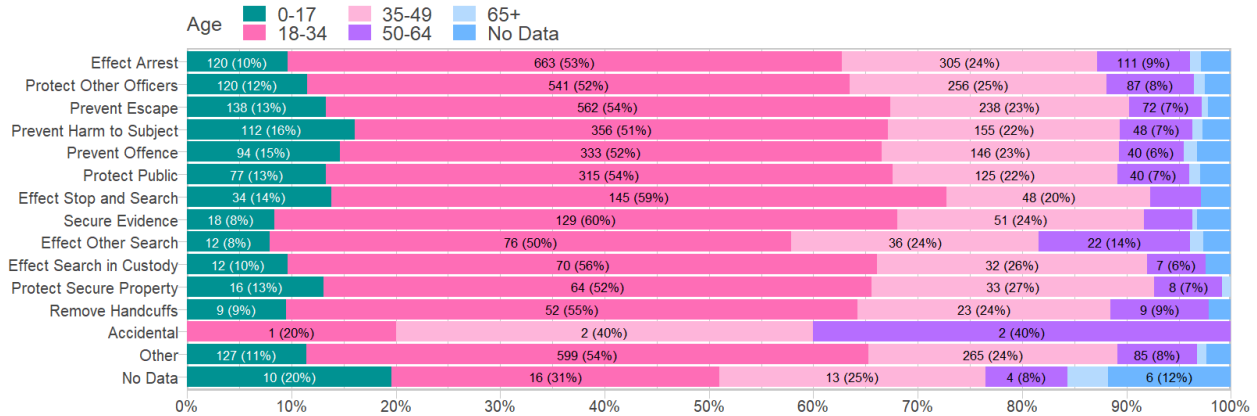


Figure 13: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by reason for use of force

Person Impact Factors

Impact factors refer to the dynamics of the situation as perceived by officers in deciding their use of force response. Consideration would be given to the need to elevate or reduce the level of force required for instance where the size or behaviour of the individual being restrained presents additional challenges. Officers may cite more than one impact factor in use of force reports.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by impact factor in figure 14. The most common impact factor was alcohol, which accounted for 47.8% of instances of use of force. Size / Build was cited for 32.7%, Drugs for 31.9% and Mental Health for 29.4%.

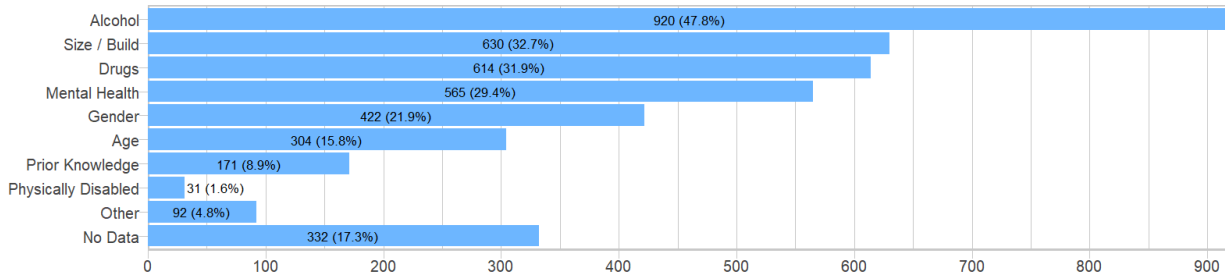


Figure 14: Person impact factors in reported use of force instances in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by impact factor in figure 15. Percentages of White individuals for whom prior knowledge (91.2%), mental health (91%) and alcohol (89.9%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom age (2.6%), gender (2.6%) and size / build (2.5%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances.

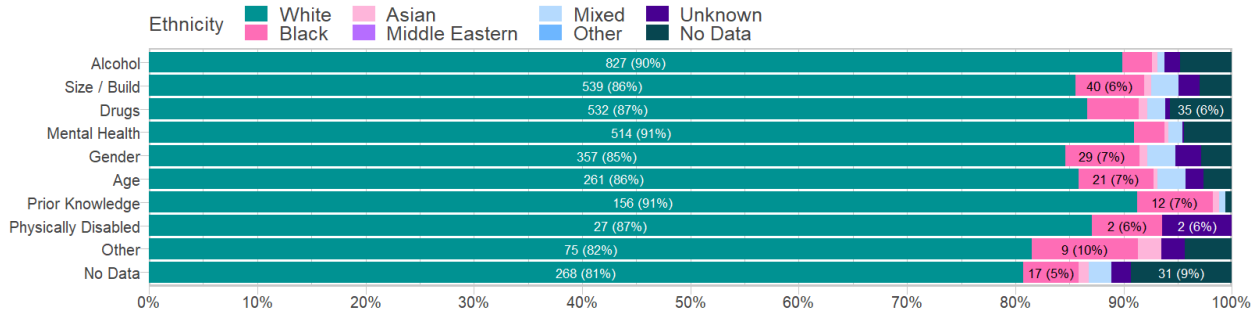


Figure 15: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by impact factor

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by impact factor in figure 16. Percentages of male individuals for whom gender (86.5%), drugs (84%) and size / build (84%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. Percentages of female individuals for whom mental health (31.2%) and physically disabled (22.6%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances.

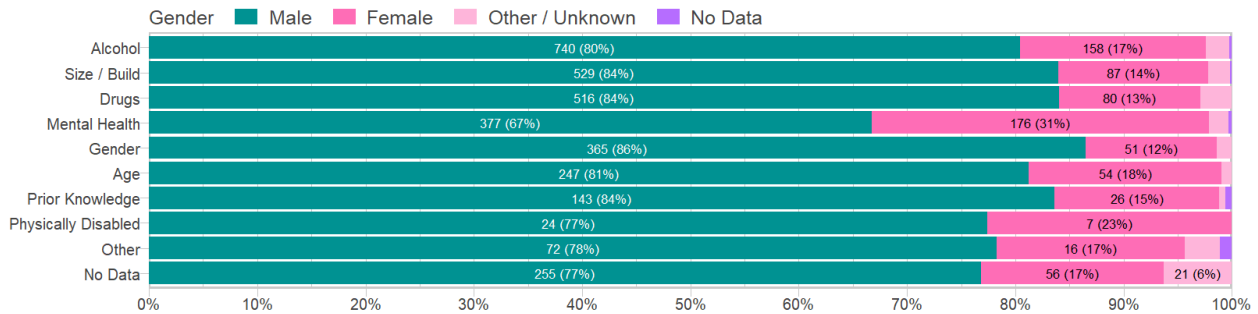


Figure 16: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by impact factor

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by impact factor in figure 17. The percentage of individuals aged 0-17 for whom age (37.2%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 18-34 for whom drugs (62.4%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 35-49 for whom alcohol (29.1%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 50-64 for whom physically disabled (25.8%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 65+ for whom age (1.3%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances.

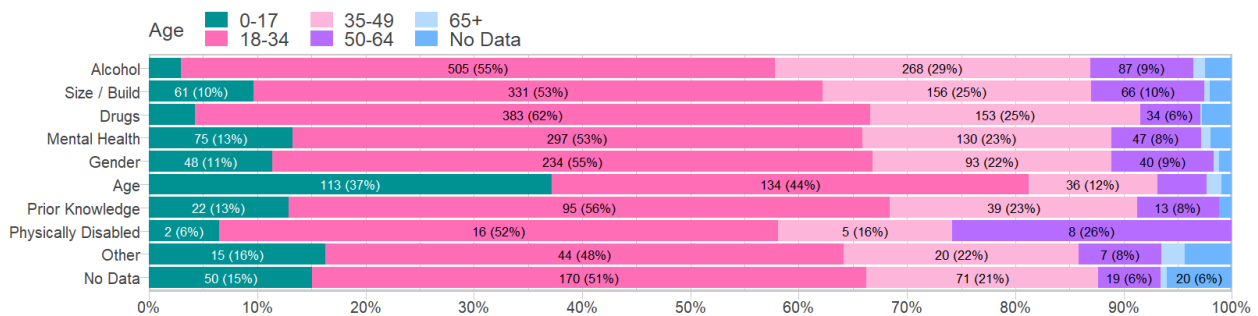


Figure 17: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by impact factor



Subject Behaviour

Primary behaviour of the subject as perceived by officers is reported according to categories defined in the College of Policing Manual of guidance. These categories are defined in table 1.

Table 1: Definitions for subject behaviour

Behaviour	Definition
Compliance	The subject offers no resistance and complies with requests. It is important that the officer understands that this could change rapidly.
Passive resistance	The subject stands/sits/lies still and will not move.
Active resistance	The subject pulls away or pushes the officer but makes no attempt to strike them.
Aggressive resistance	The subject physically attacks the officer.
Serious or aggravated resistance	The subject commits an assault which presents the possibility of serious injury or death. This includes the use of weapons.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by behaviour in figure 18. The most common behaviour of the subject of use of force was compliance, which accounted for 26.8% of instances of use of force. Active accounted for a further 24.7% and Aggressive a further 22.5%.

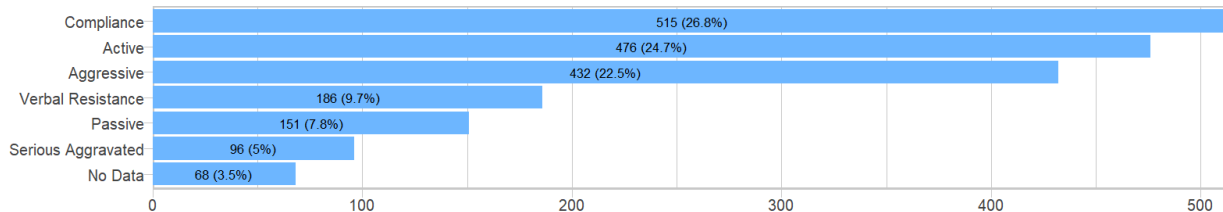


Figure 18: Subject behaviour in reported use of force instances in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by behaviour in figure 19. The percentage of Black individuals for whom passive (6.6%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Asian individuals for whom compliance (1.7%) and active (1.3%) were high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of Mixed individuals for whom serious aggravated (3.1%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances.

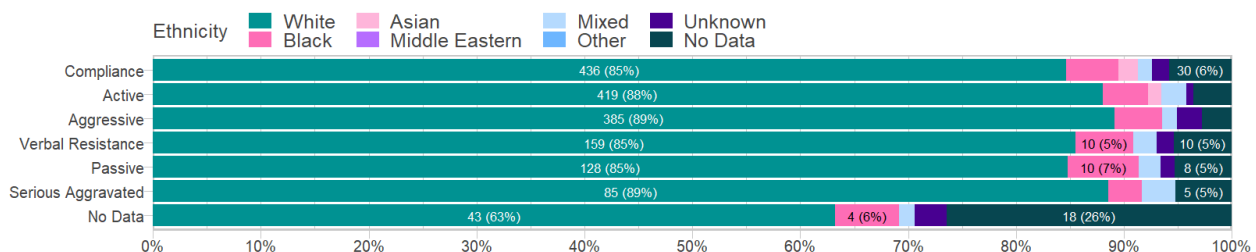


Figure 19: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by behaviour



Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by behaviour in figure 20. The percentage of female individuals for whom active (26.7%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances.

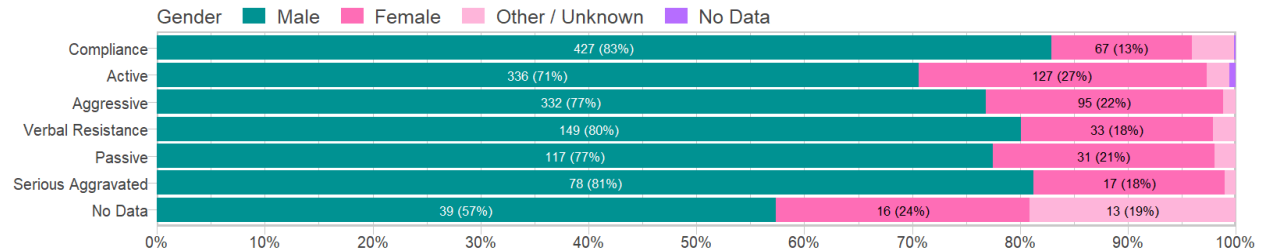


Figure 20: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by behaviour

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by behaviour in figure 21. The percentage of individuals aged 0-17 for whom active (17%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 18-34 for whom serious aggravated (60.4%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 35-49 for whom verbal resistance (27.4%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 50-64 for whom passive (10.6%) and verbal resistance (10.2%) were cited as the behaviour were high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 65+ for whom aggressive (1.6%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances.

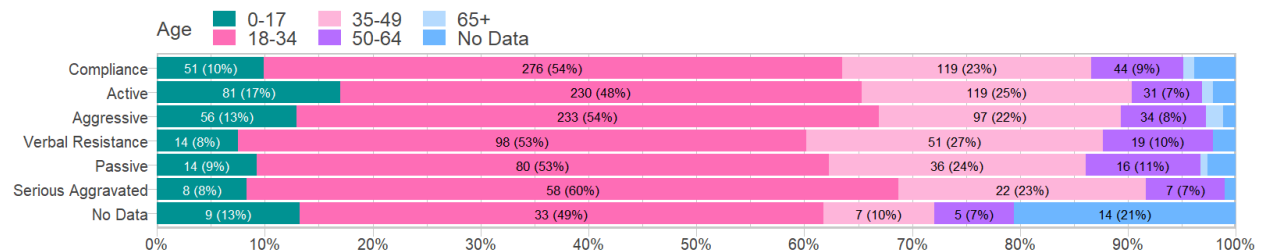


Figure 21: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by behaviour

Type of Use of Force

Officers may cite more than one type of force (technique) when reporting use of force.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by technique in figure 22. The most common type of force used was compliant handcuffing, which accounted for 39.9% of instances of use of force. Non-Compliant Handcuffing was used in 35.7% of instances, Other / Improvised in 28% and Unarmed Skills in 17.8%.

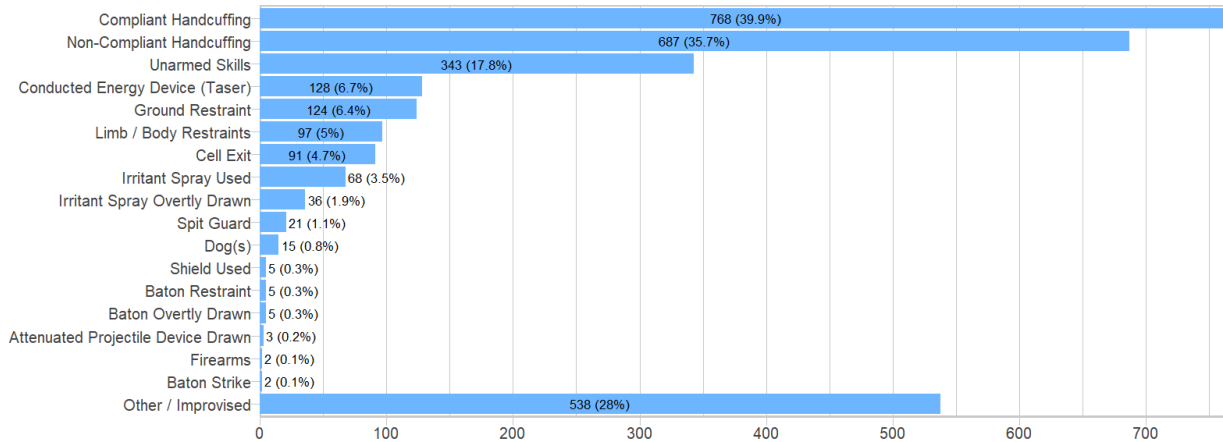


Figure 22: Techniques used in reported use of force instances in 22-23 Q3

Effectiveness

The relative effectiveness of different techniques used in shown in figure 23.

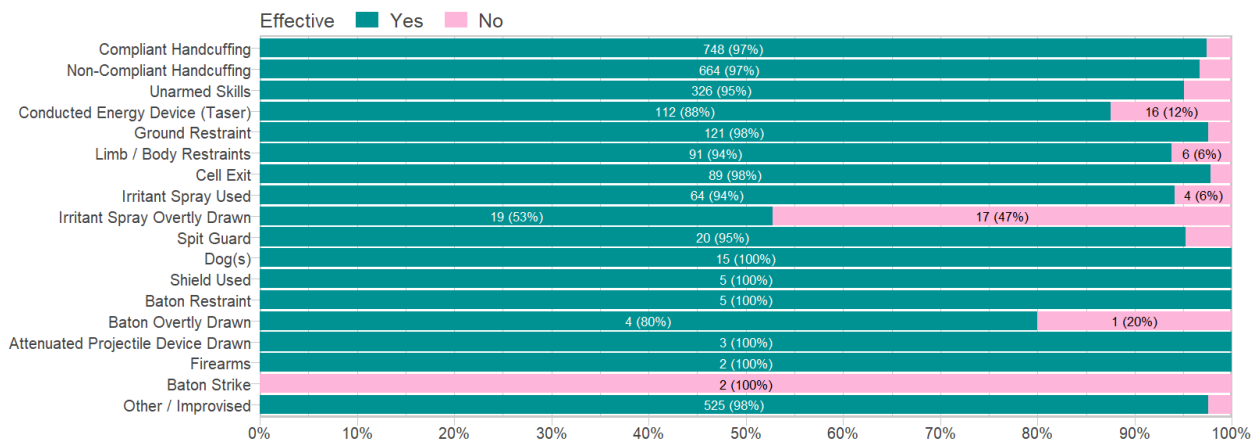


Figure 23: Effectiveness of use of force techniques used in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by technique in figure 24. Percentages of White individuals for whom baton overtly drawn (100%), baton restraint (100%), attenuated projectile device drawn (100%), baton strike (100%), firearms (100%) and spit guard (95.2%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Black individuals for whom dog(s) (6.7%), conducted energy device (taser) (6.2%), compliant handcuffing (5.3%), non-compliant handcuffing (5.1%), spit guard (4.8%) and limb / body restraints (4.1%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Asian individuals for whom cell exit (1.1%), compliant handcuffing (1%), limb / body restraints (1%), conducted energy device (taser) (0.8%) and unarmed skills (0.6%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom irritant spray used (4.4%), unarmed skills (3.8%), irritant spray overtly drawn (2.8%), non-compliant handcuffing (2.5%) and conducted energy device (taser) (2.3%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances.

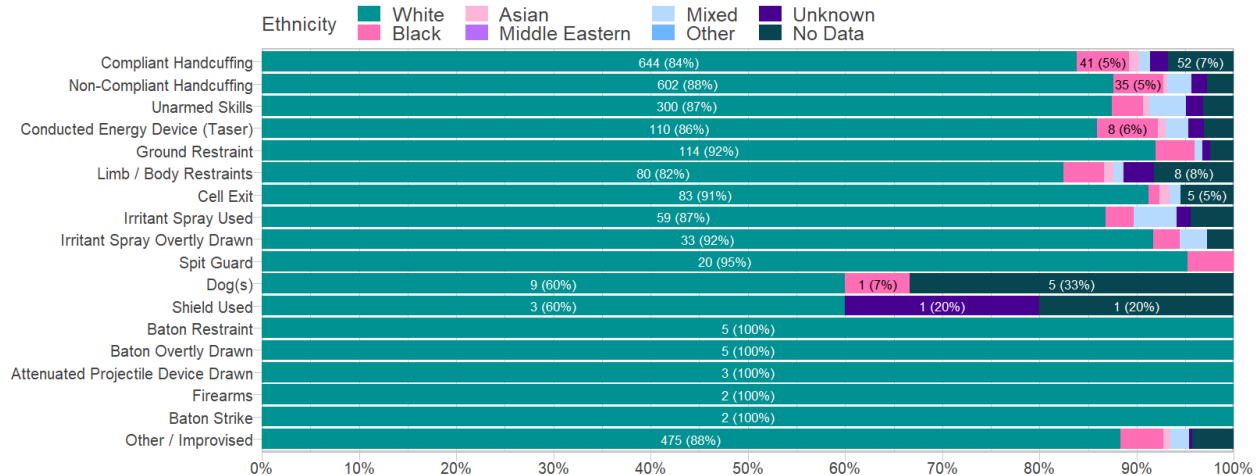


Figure 24: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by technique

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by technique in figure 25. Percentages of male individuals for whom baton overtly drawn (100%), baton strike (100%), firearms (100%), irritant spray used (89.7%) and irritant spray overtly drawn (88.9%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of female individuals for whom attenuated projectile device drawn (33.3%), limb / body restraints (23.7%), unarmed skills (20.4%), baton restraint (20%), non-compliant handcuffing (19.8%), conducted energy device (taser) (19.5%) and ground restraint (19.4%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances.

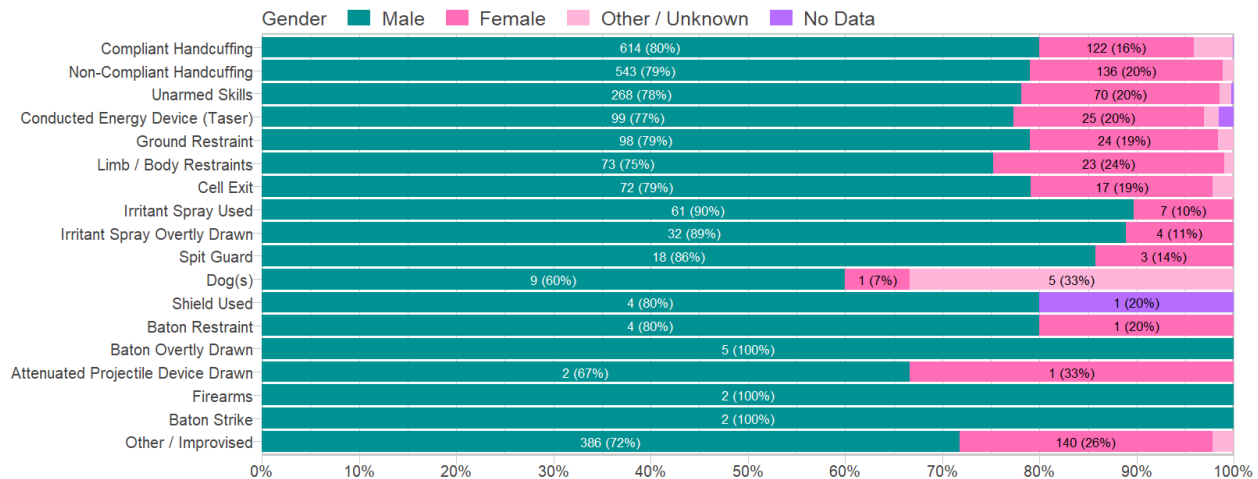


Figure 25: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by technique

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by technique in figure 26. Percentages of individuals aged 0-17 for whom spit guard (23.8%), shield used (20%), baton overtly drawn (20%), baton restraint (20%), ground restraint (19.4%) and unarmed skills (15.2%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 18-34 for whom firearms (100%), attenuated projectile device drawn (66.7%) and limb / body restraints (66%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 35-49 for whom shield used (60%), baton strike (50%) and irritant spray overtly drawn (36.1%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 50-64 for whom baton strike (50%), attenuated projectile device drawn (33.3%), shield used (20%) and baton overtly drawn (20%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances.



force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 65+ for whom non-compliant handcuffing (1.7%), conducted energy device (taser) (1.6%), unarmed skills (1.2%), limb / body restraints (1%) and compliant handcuffing (0.7%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances.

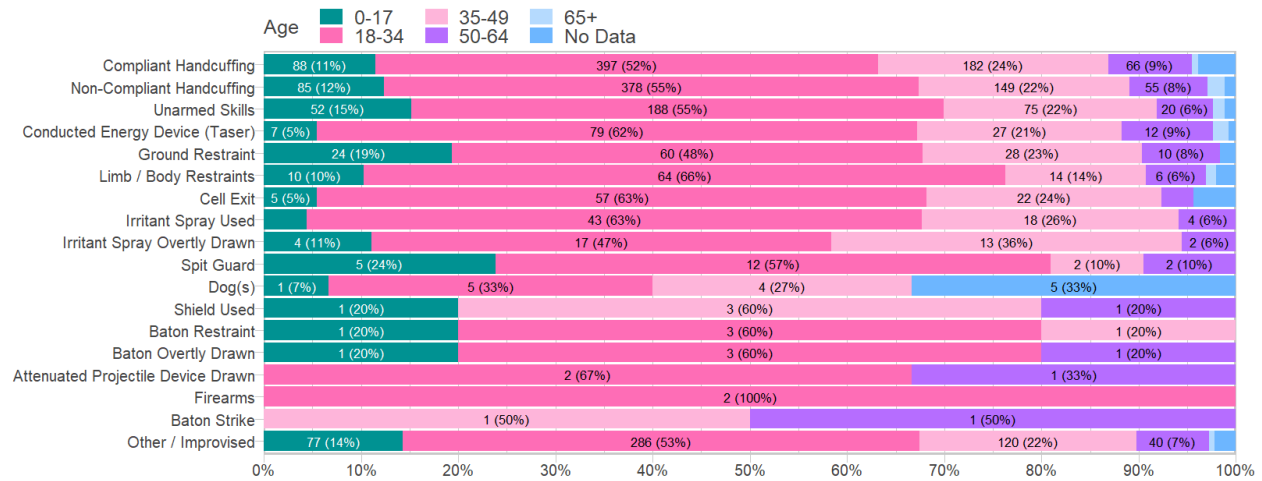


Figure 26: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by technique

Conductive Energy Device (CED / Taser)

For CED usage, only the most serious level of use is reported here, with a single CED technique reported for each instance of CED usage. For example, an instance where the CED was drawn and aimed would be counted as aimed and would not count towards the number of instances where CED was drawn. In all charts below, CED techniques are ordered from top to bottom, from the least serious level to the most serious level.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by CED technique in figure 27. The most common CED techniques was fired, which accounted for 3.9% of instances of use of CED. Drawn accounted for a further 47.4%.

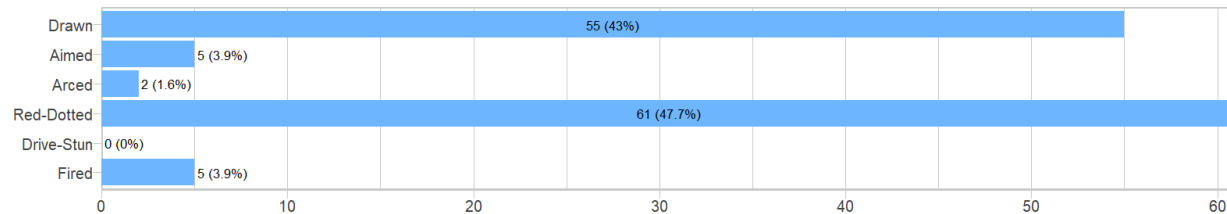


Figure 27: CED techniques used in instances of CED usage in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by CED technique in figure 28. The percentage of Black individuals for whom red-dotted (8.2%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of Asian individuals for whom red-dotted (1.6%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of Mixed individuals for whom red-dotted (4.9%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage.

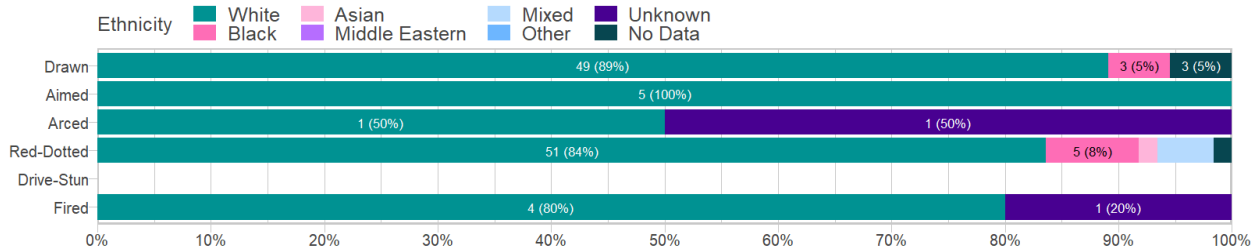


Figure 28: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by CED technique

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by CED technique in figure 29. The percentage of female individuals for whom drawn (23.6%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage.

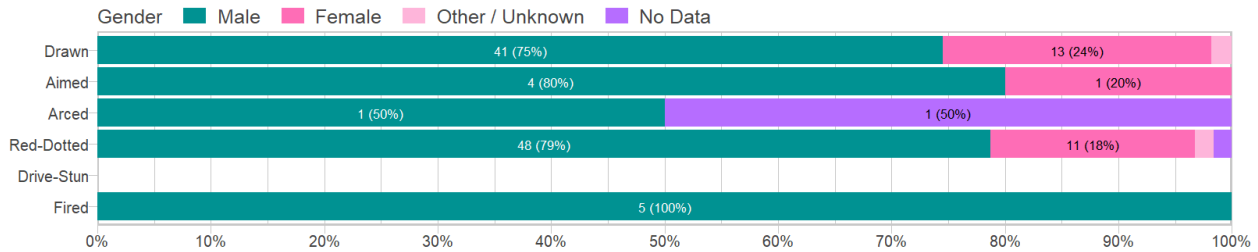


Figure 29: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by CED technique

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by CED technique in figure 30. The percentage of individuals aged 0-17 for whom arced (50%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of individuals aged 35-49 for whom drawn (27.3%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. Percentages of individuals aged 50-64 for whom fired (20%) and aimed (20%) were cited as the CED technique were high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. Percentages of individuals aged 65+ for whom drawn (1.8%) and red-dotted (1.6%) were cited as the CED technique were high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage.

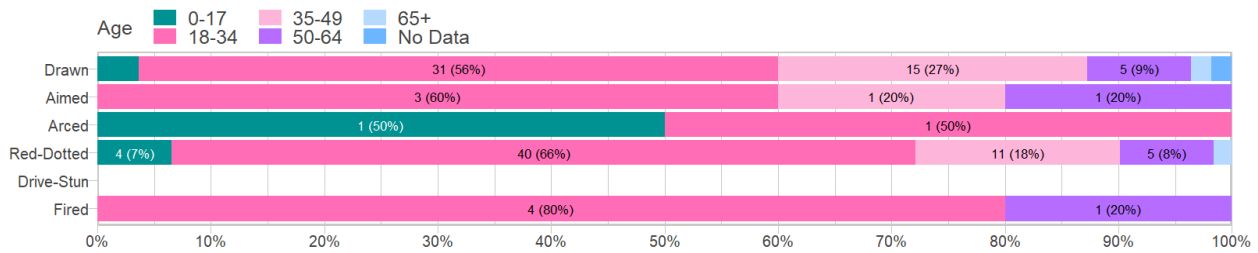


Figure 30: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by CED technique

Outcomes of Use of Force

Officers may cite *arrested*, *detained under MHA* (for detention under either section 135 or section 136 of the Mental Health Act), *escaped*, *hospitalised*, *no further action* or other, non-standardised outcomes for use of force. Note that *hospitalised* includes hospitalisation for medical conditions existing prior to the use of force. Other outcomes include, amongst others, cell exit, cannabis warning, de-arrested and taken home.



Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by outcome in figure 31. The most common outcome following use of force was arrested, which accounted for 68.9% of instances of use of force.

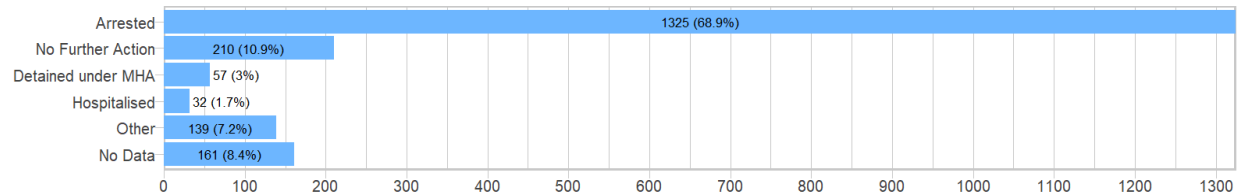


Figure 31: Use of force outcomes in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by outcome in figure 32. The percentage of Black individuals for whom no further action (8.1%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of Asian individuals for whom detained under mha (3.5%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom detained under mha (3.5%) and no further action (3.3%) were cited as the outcome were high relative to other use of force outcomes.

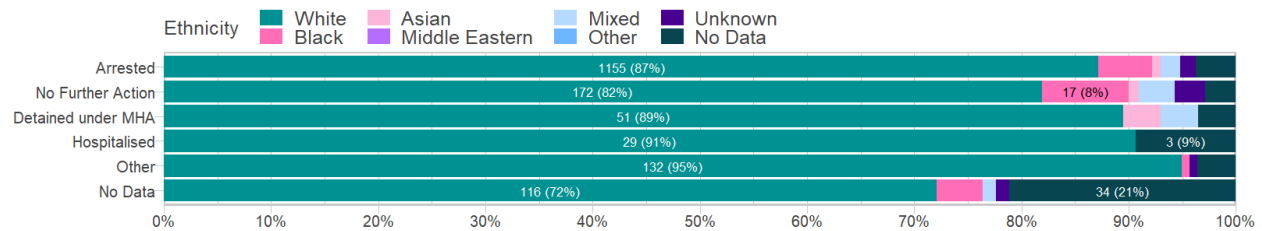


Figure 32: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by outcome

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by outcome in figure 33. The percentage of male individuals for whom arrested (81.7%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. Percentages of female individuals for whom hospitalised (46.9%) and detained under mha (45.6%) were cited as the outcome were high relative to other use of force outcomes.

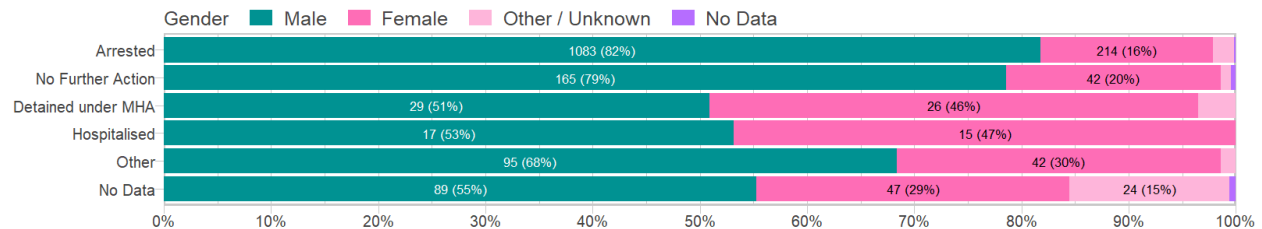


Figure 33: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by outcome

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Norfolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by outcome in figure 34. The percentage of individuals aged 18-34 for whom hospitalised (68.8%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of individuals aged 35-49 for whom arrested (25.4%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of



force outcomes. The percentage of individuals aged 50-64 for whom hospitalised (9.4%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of individuals aged 65+ for whom hospitalised (6.2%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes.

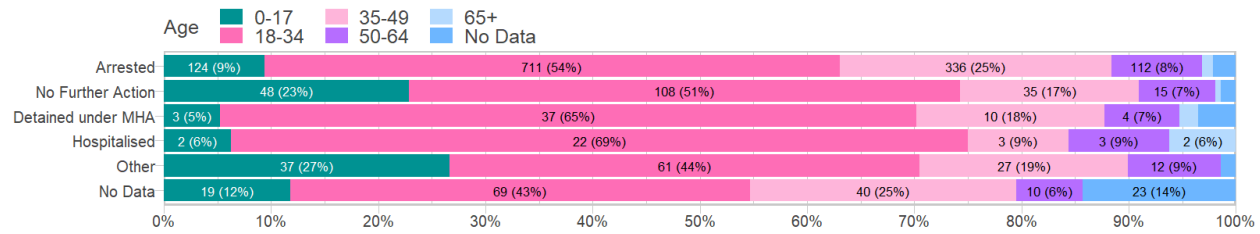


Figure 34: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by outcome

Assault and Injury

In 22-23 Q3, injury to the subject of the use of force occurred in 9% of reported instances of use of force, whilst injury to the officer using force occurred in 3.8% of reported instances (see figure 35). Percentages of injuries to both subjects and officers in 22-23 Q3 were not significantly different compared to the previous 8 quarters.

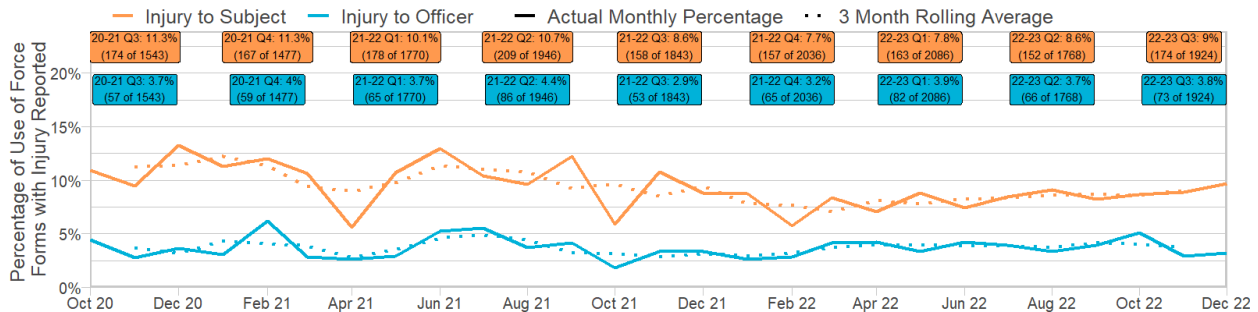


Figure 35: Reported injuries to subjects of use of force and officers using force over time in Norfolk

The officer using force reported being assaulted in 176 of 1924 instances of use of force (9.1%). Injury to the subject of use of force was most likely in instances where arrest, followed by instances where S18 PACE authorisation for a premises search. The subject was less likely to be injured in instances where custody strip search (see figure 36).

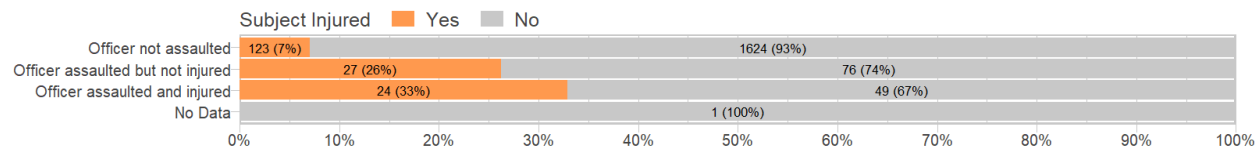


Figure 36: Injury to subjects of use of force injured in 22-23 Q3, based on whether the officer using force was assaulted or injured

Suffolk

Overview

Overall Numbers

There were 1375 reported instances of use of force in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3. This compares to 1309 in the previous quarter (a 5% increase), 1230 in the same quarter of the previous year (a 12% increase) and an average of 1203 over the 8 previous quarters. Numbers of reports of use of force over time are shown in figure 37.

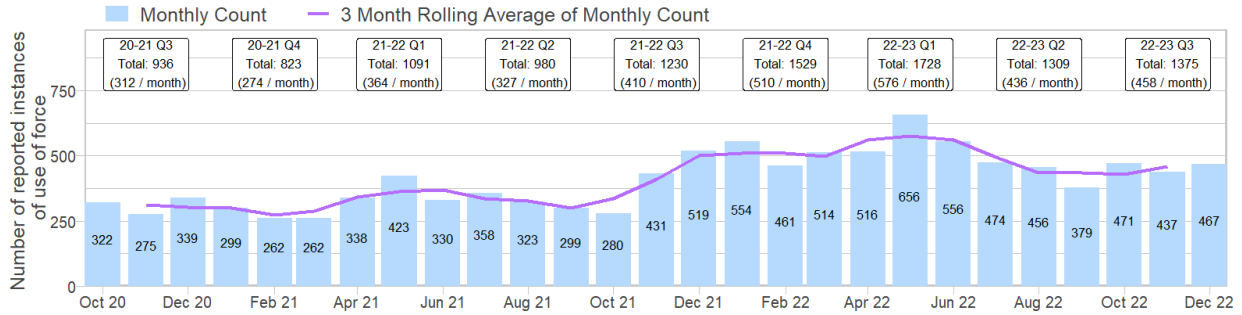


Figure 37: Number of reported instances of use of force in Suffolk over time, by month (bars) with 3-month rolling average (line), and quarterly totals.

Ethnicity

Of the 1375 persons subject to use of force in 22-23 Q3, 118 (8.6%) were perceived by the officer to be of BAME ethnicity and 1149 (83.6%) were perceived to be of White ethnicity. In 108 instances (7.9%), perceived ethnicity was unknown or unrecorded. Figure 38 shows quarterly numbers of persons of perceived BAME and White ethnicity subject to reported instance of use of force over time. Numbers for specific ethnic minority groups that make up the BAME category are shown in figure 39.

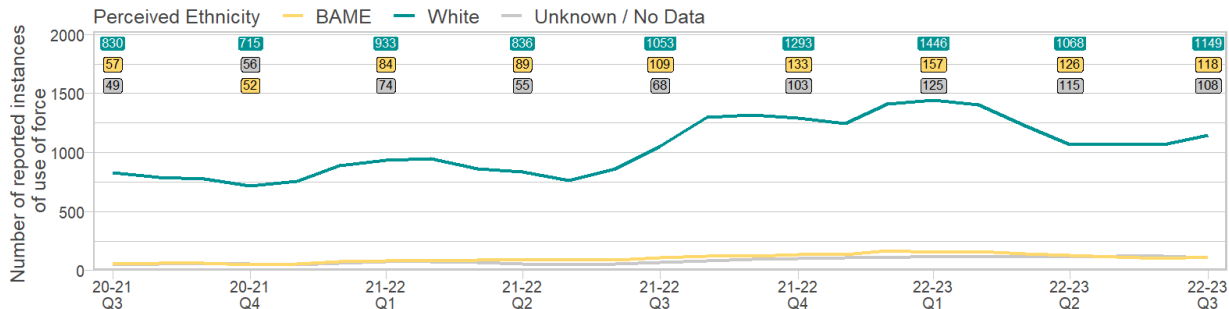


Figure 38: Number of reported instances of use of force in Suffolk over time, broken down by perceived BAME and white ethnicity, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

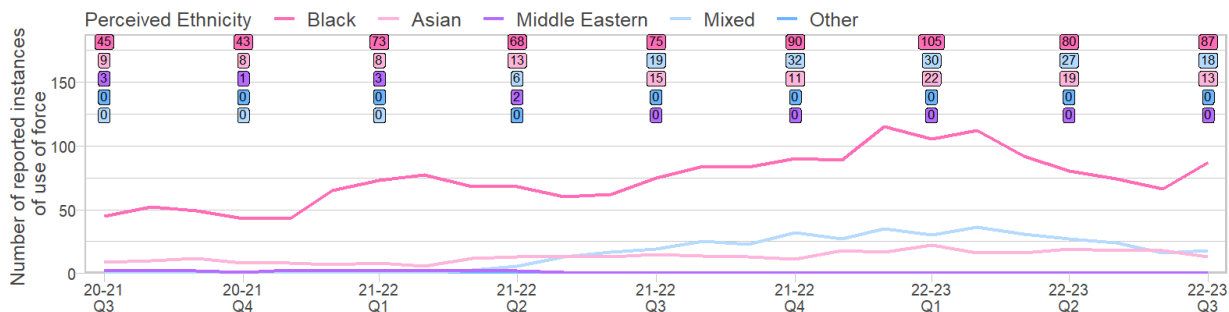


Figure 39: Number of reported instances of use of force in Suffolk over time, broken down by perceived minority ethnic group, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

Gender

Of the 1375 persons subject to use of force in 22-23 Q3, 1060 (77.1%) were male and 241 (17.5%) were female. The resident population in Suffolk is 49 % male and 51 % female.

77% of reported instance of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 were male. Males also accounted for the majority of reported instance of use of force subjects in all of the previous 8 quarters. Figure 40 shows quarterly numbers of persons subject to use of force by gender over time.

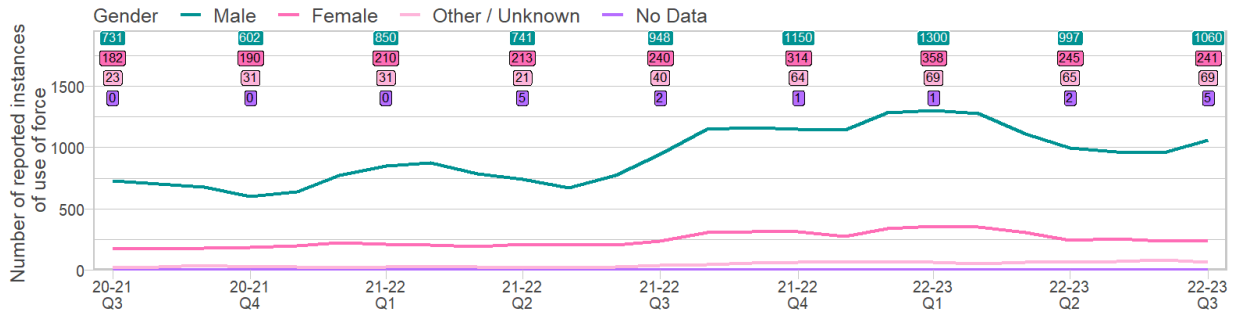


Figure 40: Number of reported instances of use of force in Suffolk over time, broken down by gender, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

Age

51% of persons subject to use of force in 22-23 Q3 (703 of 1375) were aged 18-34. The same age group also accounted for the highest percentage of persons subject to use of force in all previous quarters. Each of the age groups 0-17, 18-34, 35-49, 50-64 and 65+ accounted for between 19.2% and 20.8% of the resident population in Suffolk. Figure 41 shows quarterly numbers of persons subject to use of force by age group over time.

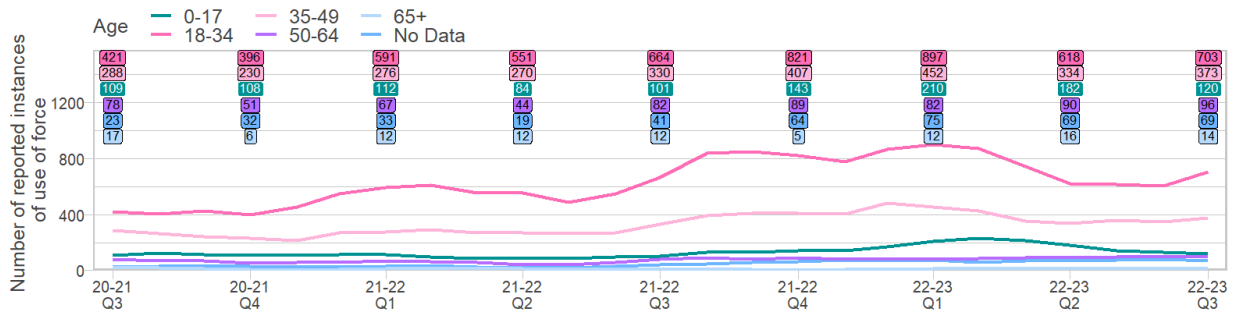


Figure 41: Number of reported instances of use of force in Suffolk over time, broken down by minority ethnic group, showing 3 month rolling totals, with quarterly totals shown above.

Location

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by location in figure 42. The most common location for use of force was street / highway, which accounted for 53.5% of instances of use of force. Dwelling accounted for a further 25.9%.

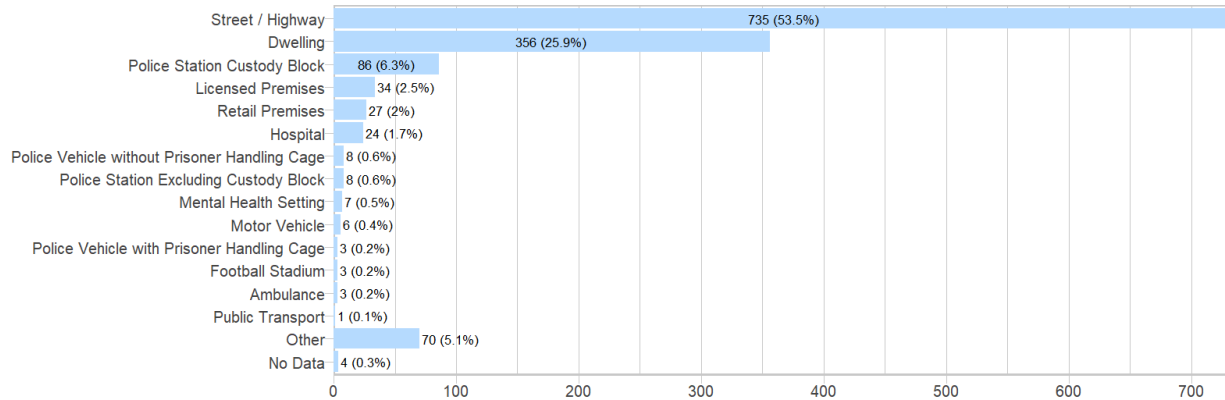


Figure 42: Use of force locations in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by location in figure 43. Percentages of White individuals for whom police vehicle without prisoner handling cage (100%), mental health setting (100%), ambulance (100%) and retail premises (96.3%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of Black individuals for whom public transport (100%) and police vehicle with prisoner handling cage (33.3%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. The percentage of Asian individuals for whom street / highway (1.1%) was cited as the location was high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom street / highway (1.6%) and police station custody block (1.2%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations.

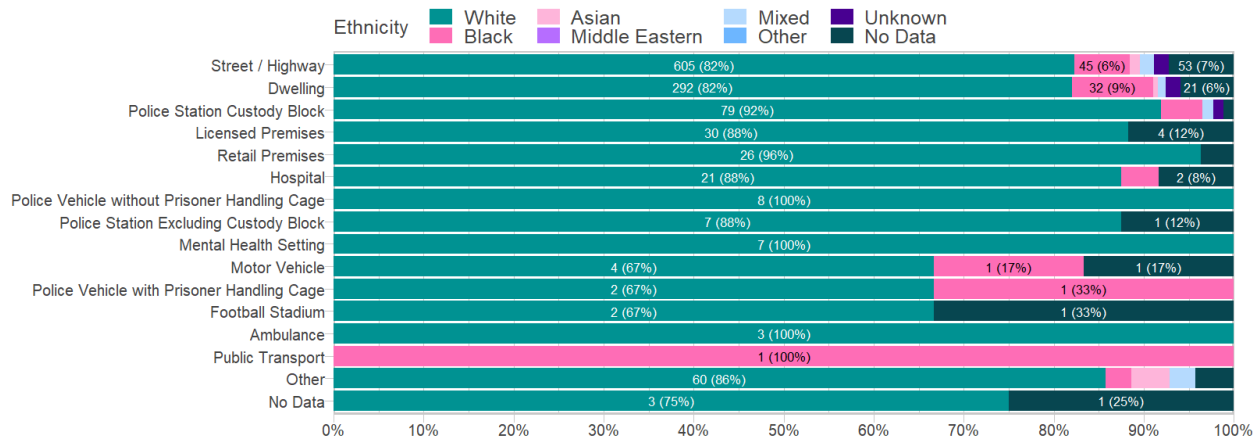


Figure 43: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by location

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by location in figure 44. Percentages of male individuals for whom police vehicle with prisoner handling cage (100%), public transport (100%), licensed premises (88.2%) and police station excluding custody block (87.5%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of female individuals for whom ambulance (100%) and police vehicle without prisoner handling cage (62.5%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations.

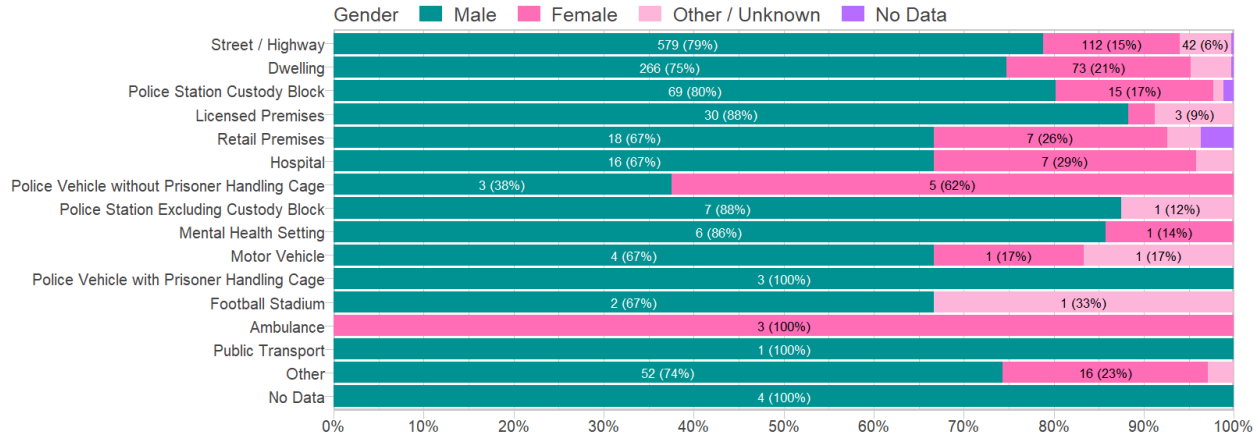


Figure 44: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by location

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by location in figure 45. Percentages of individuals aged 0-17 for whom public transport (100%) and police vehicle with prisoner handling cage (33.3%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of individuals aged 18-34 for whom police vehicle without prisoner handling cage (87.5%), police vehicle with prisoner handling cage (66.7%), football stadium (66.7%) and ambulance (66.7%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of individuals aged 35-49 for whom hospital (45.8%), police station custody block (31.4%), dwelling (30.3%), licensed premises (29.4%) and mental health setting (28.6%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of individuals aged 50-64 for whom police station excluding custody block (25%), motor vehicle (16.7%) and mental health setting (14.3%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations. Percentages of individuals aged 65+ for whom licensed premises (2.9%) and dwelling (2%) were cited as the location were high relative to other use of force locations.

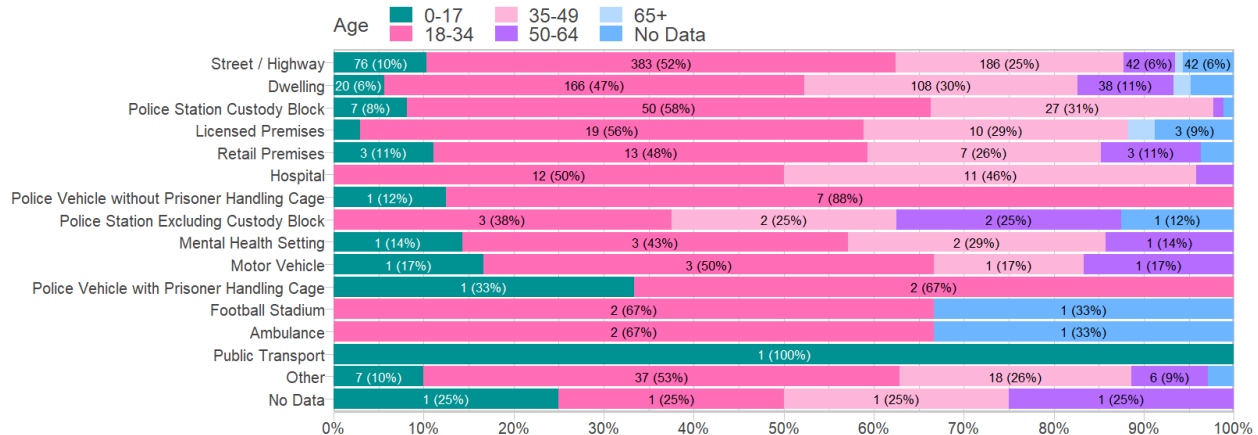


Figure 45: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by location

Reasons for Use of Force

Officers may cite more than one reason for use of force when reporting use of force.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by reason for use of force in figure 46. The most common reason for use of force was other, which accounted for 57% of instances of use of force. Effect Arrest was cited for 56.7%, Prevent Escape for 53.2%, Protect Other Officers for 48.7% and Prevent Harm to Subject for 36.7%.

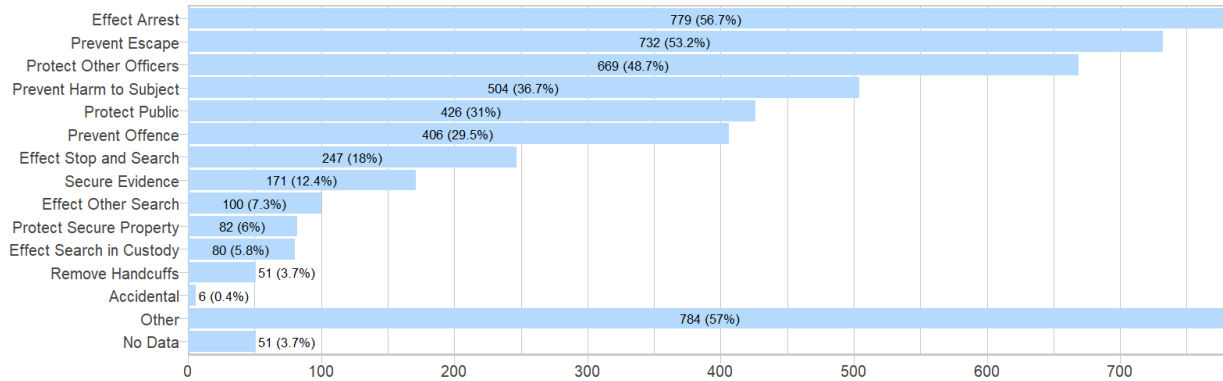


Figure 46: Reasons for use of force in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by reason for use of force in figure 47. Percentages of White individuals for whom remove handcuffs (100%), effect search in custody (93.8%) and prevent harm to subject (89.3%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of Black individuals for whom effect stop and search (10.9%) and secure evidence (9.9%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of Asian individuals for whom protect public (1.6%) and protect other officers (1.3%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom effect stop and search (2%), prevent offence (2%) and protect public (1.9%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force.

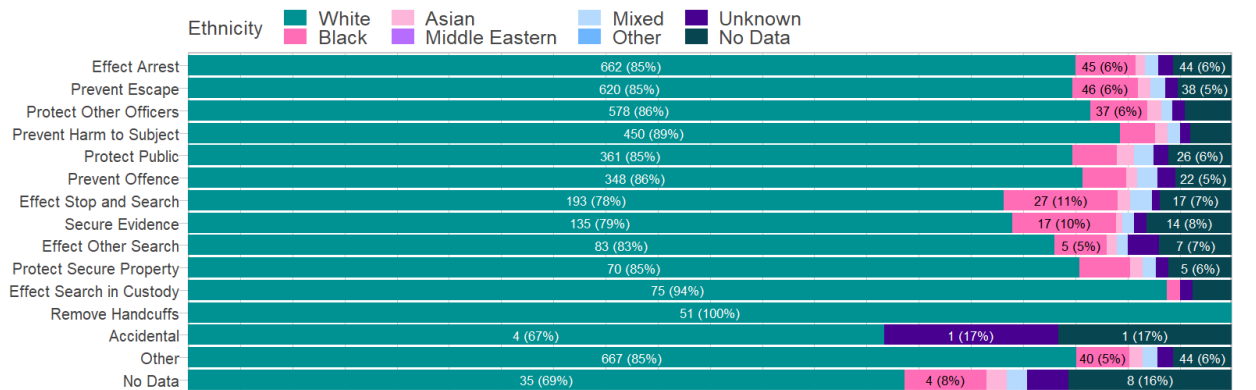


Figure 47: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by reason for use of force

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by reason for use of force in figure 48. Percentages of male individuals for whom accidental (100%) and effect stop and search (87.4%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of female individuals for whom effect search in custody (27.5%), prevent harm to subject (25.2%) and remove handcuffs (21.6%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force.

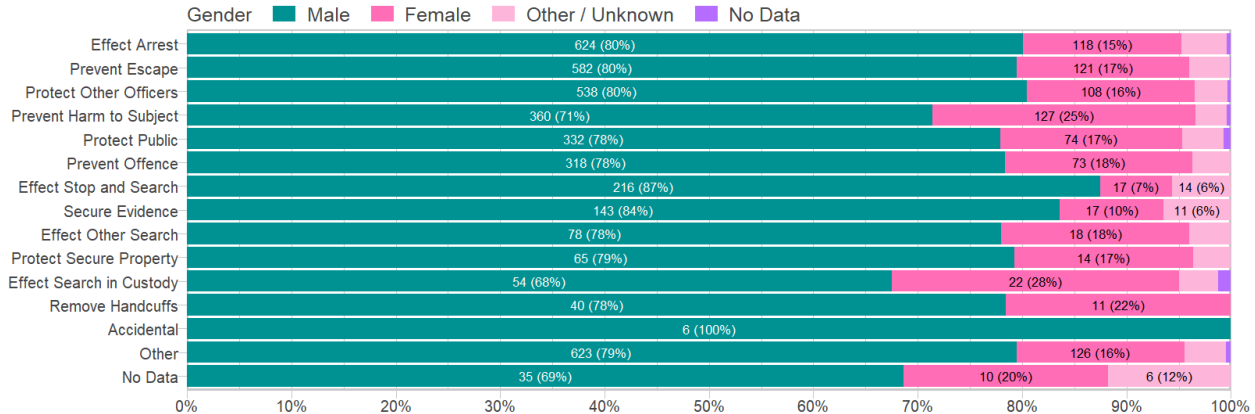


Figure 48: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by reason for use of force

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by reason for use of force in figure 49. Percentages of individuals aged 0-17 for whom effect stop and search (19%), protect secure property (15.9%) and secure evidence (11.7%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of individuals aged 18-34 for whom accidental (66.7%), protect secure property (58.5%) and protect public (55.9%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of individuals aged 35-49 for whom effect search in custody (38.8%), accidental (33.3%) and effect other search (33%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of individuals aged 50-64 for whom remove handcuffs (13.7%) and effect search in custody (8.8%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force. Percentages of individuals aged 65+ for whom prevent harm to subject (1.2%) and effect other search (1%) were cited as a reason for use of force were high relative to other reasons for use of force.

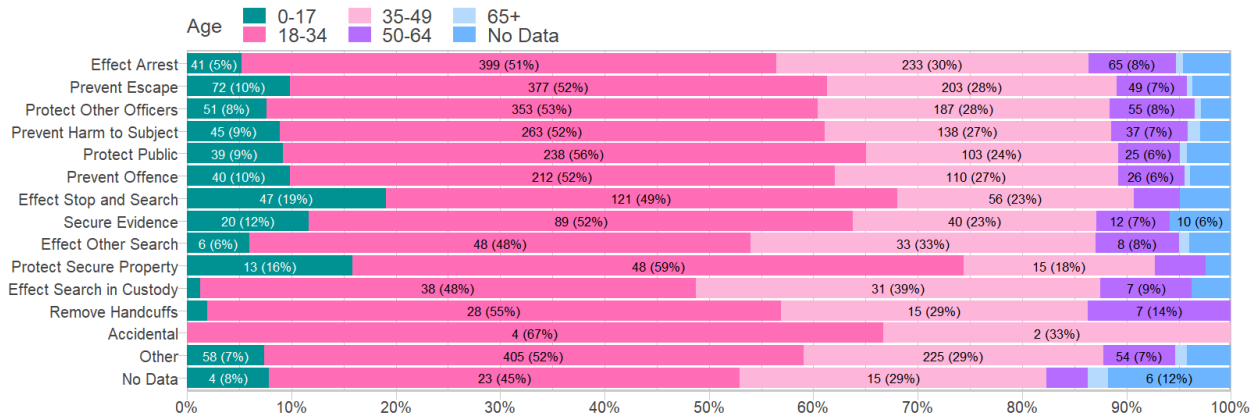


Figure 49: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by reason for use of force

Person Impact Factors

Impact factors refer to the dynamics of the situation as perceived by officers in deciding their use of force response. Consideration would be given to the need to elevate or reduce the level of force required for instance where the size or behaviour of the individual being restrained presents additional challenges. Officers may cite more than one impact factor in use of force reports.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by impact factor in figure 50. The most common impact factor was alcohol, which accounted for 45.2% of instances of use of force. Size / Build was cited for 34.7%, Mental Health for 31.8% and Drugs for 31.3%.

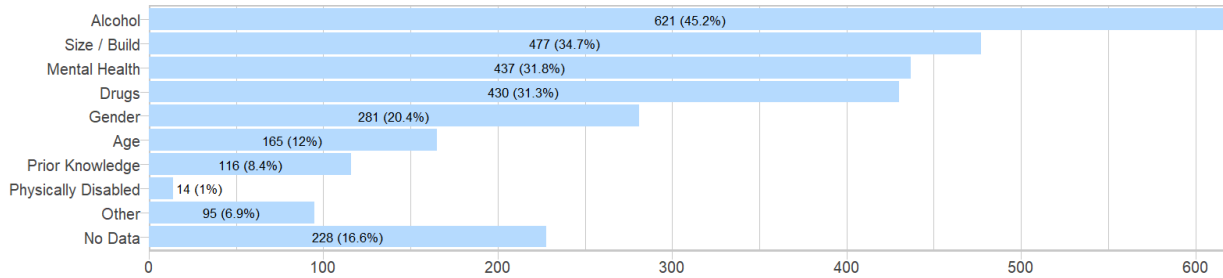


Figure 50: Person impact factors in reported use of force instances in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by impact factor in figure 51. Percentages of White individuals for whom physically disabled (92.9%) and mental health (92.4%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of Black individuals for whom size / build (8.2%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of Asian individuals for whom prior knowledge (1.7%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom prior knowledge (2.6%) and size / build (2.3%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances.

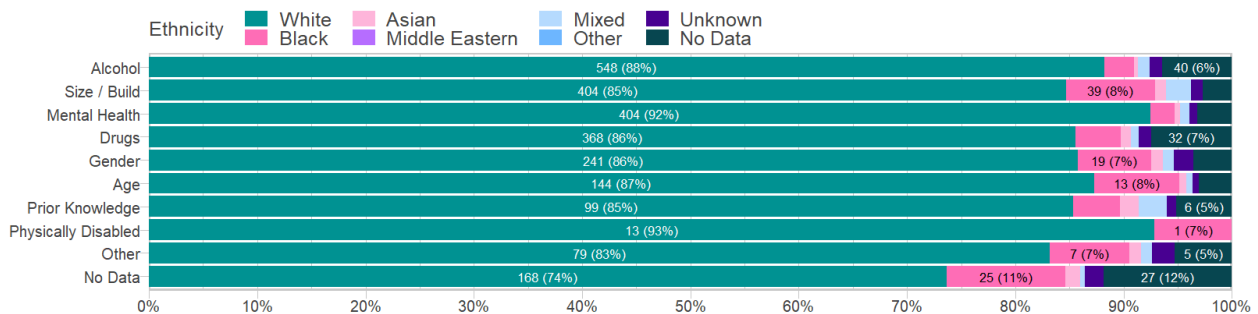


Figure 51: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by impact factor

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by impact factor in figure 52. Percentages of male individuals for whom size / build (87.8%), gender (87.2%) and age (85.5%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. Percentages of female individuals for whom mental health (27.7%) and physically disabled (21.4%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances.

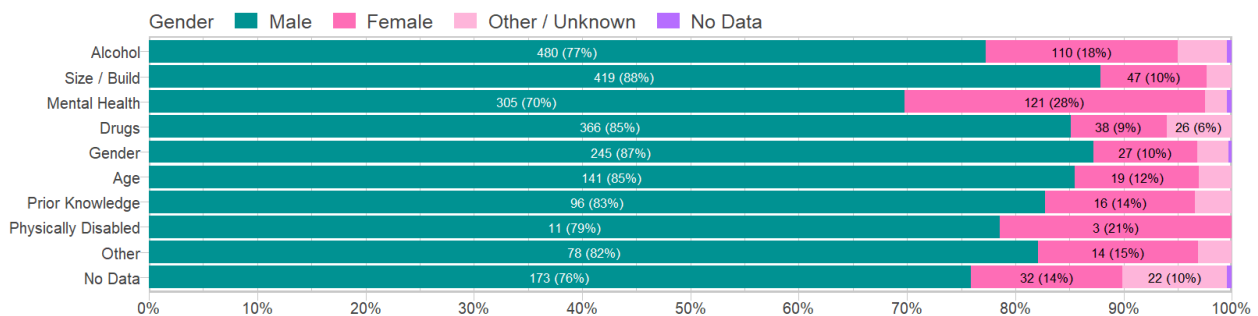


Figure 52: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by impact factor



Age

Age of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by impact factor in figure 53. The percentage of individuals aged 0-17 for whom age (24.2%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 18-34 for whom drugs (57.7%) and physically disabled (57.1%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 35-49 for whom physically disabled (35.7%) and prior knowledge (33.6%) were cited as an impact factor were high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 50-64 for whom prior knowledge (8.6%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 65+ for whom age (5.5%) was cited as an impact factor was high relative to other person impact factors in reported use of force instances.

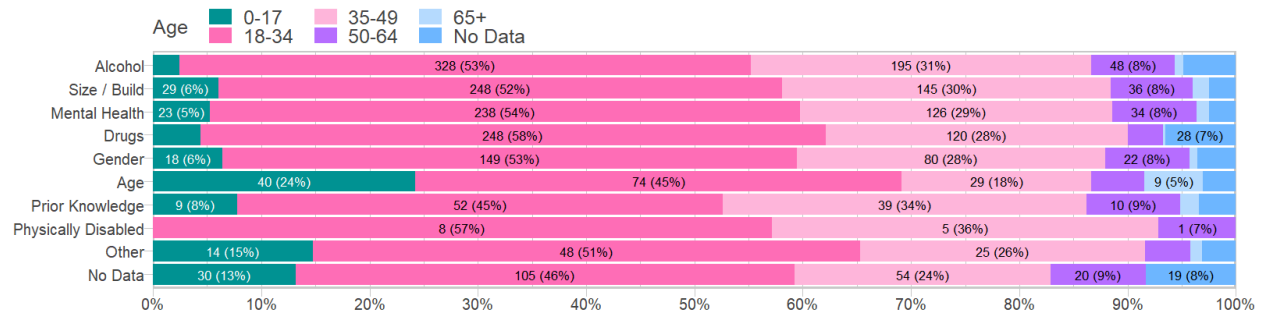


Figure 53: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by impact factor

Subject Behaviour

Primary behaviour of the subject as perceived by officers is reported according to categories defined in the College of Policing Manual of guidance. These categories are defined in table 2.

Table 2: Definitions for subject behaviour

Behaviour	Definition
Compliance	The subject offers no resistance and complies with requests. It is important that the officer understands that this could change rapidly.
Passive resistance	The subject stands/sits/lies still and will not move.
Active resistance	The subject pulls away or pushes the officer but makes no attempt to strike them.
Aggressive resistance	The subject physically attacks the officer.
Serious or aggravated resistance	The subject commits an assault which presents the possibility of serious injury or death. This includes the use of weapons.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by behaviour in figure 54. The most common behaviour of the subject of use of force was compliance, which accounted for 30.2% of instances of use of force.

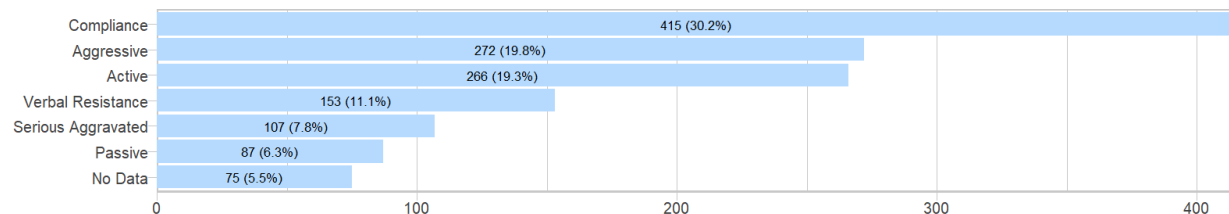


Figure 54: Subject behaviour in reported use of force instances in 22-23 Q3



Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by behaviour in figure 55. Percentages of Black individuals for whom verbal resistance (8.5%) and compliance (7.7%) were cited as the behaviour were high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of Asian individuals for whom compliance (1.4%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom verbal resistance (2.6%) and active (2.3%) were cited as the behaviour were high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances.

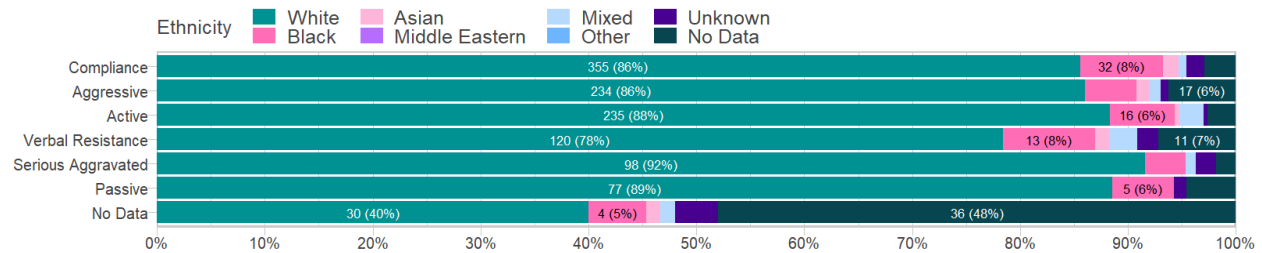


Figure 55: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by behaviour

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by behaviour in figure 56. The percentage of male individuals for whom compliance (86.3%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. Percentages of female individuals for whom passive (27.6%) and active (25.2%) were cited as the behaviour were high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances.

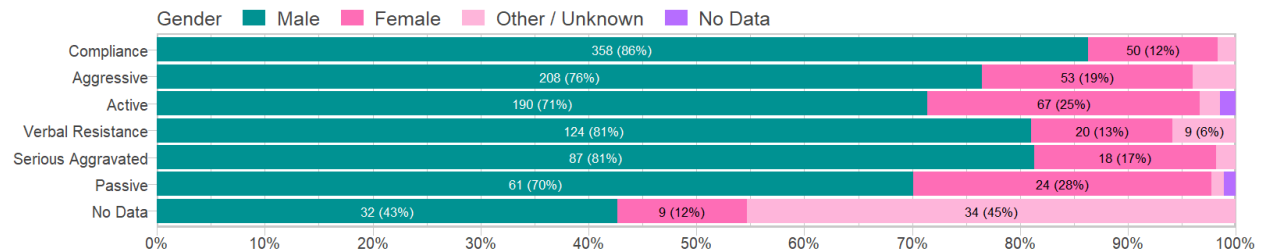


Figure 56: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by behaviour

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by behaviour in figure 57. The percentage of individuals aged 0-17 for whom serious aggravated (13.1%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 35-49 for whom verbal resistance (32.7%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 50-64 for whom serious aggravated (11.2%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances. The percentage of individuals aged 65+ for whom aggressive (1.8%) was cited as the behaviour was high relative to other subject behaviour in reported use of force instances.

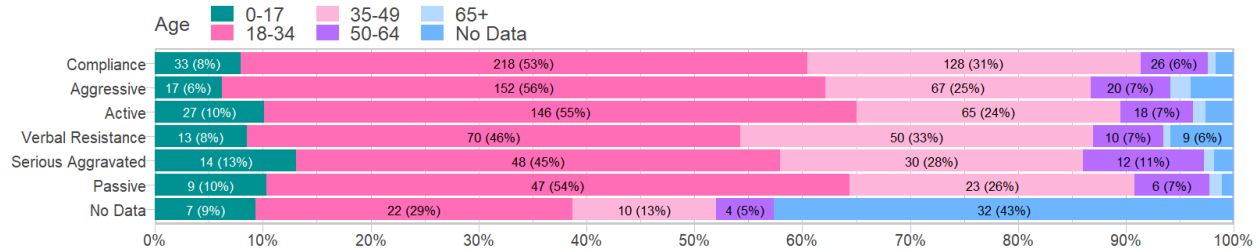


Figure 57: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by behaviour

Type of Use of Force

Officers may cite more than one type of force (technique) when reporting use of force.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by technique in figure 58. The most common type of force used was compliant handcuffing, which accounted for 43.6% of instances of use of force. Non-Compliant Handcuffing was used in 31.6% of instances, Other / Improvised in 24.9% and Unarmed Skills in 17%.

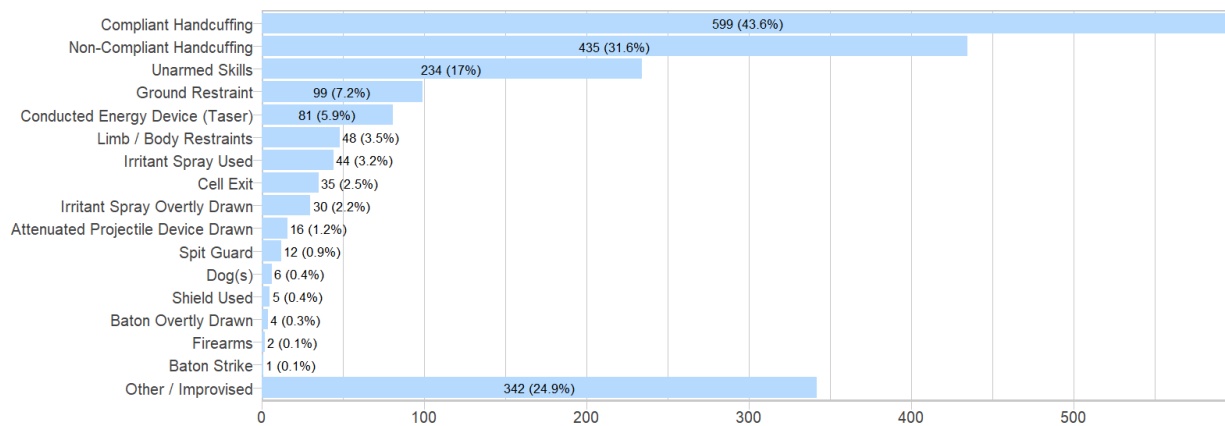


Figure 58: Techniques used in reported use of force instances in 22-23 Q3

Effectiveness

The relative effectiveness of different techniques used in shown in figure 59.

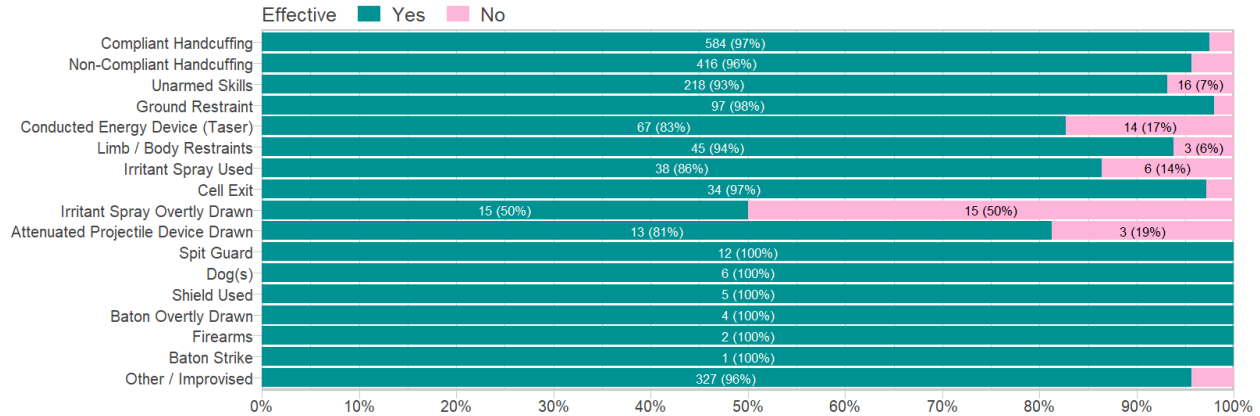


Figure 59: Effectiveness of use of force techniques used in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by technique in figure 60. Percentages of White individuals for whom cell exit (100%), firearms (100%), spit guard (91.7%) and ground restraint (89.9%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Black individuals for whom irritant spray overtly drawn (10%), compliant handcuffing (7.5%), conducted energy device (taser) (7.4%), irritant spray used (6.8%), limb / body restraints (6.2%) and attenuated projectile device drawn (6.2%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Asian individuals for whom shield used (20%) and irritant spray used (4.5%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of Mixed individuals for whom limb / body restraints (4.2%), compliant handcuffing (1.7%) and non-compliant handcuffing (1.4%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances.

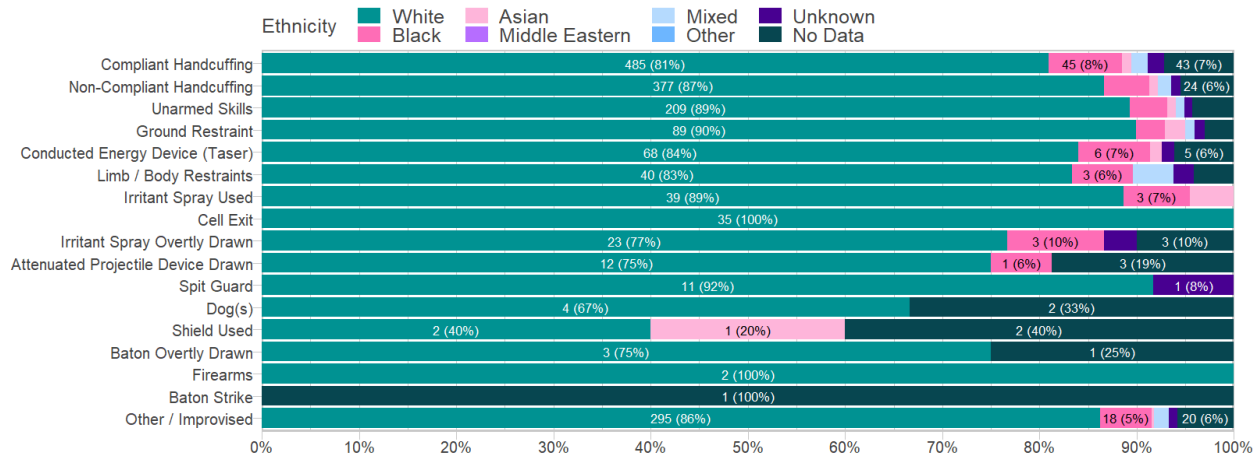


Figure 60: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by technique

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by technique in figure 61. Percentages of male individuals for whom firearms (100%), irritant spray used (97.7%) and irritant spray overtly drawn (90%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of female individuals for whom cell exit (28.6%), limb / body restraints (20.8%), non-compliant handcuffing (20.7%), shield used (20%) and attenuated projectile device drawn (18.8%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances.

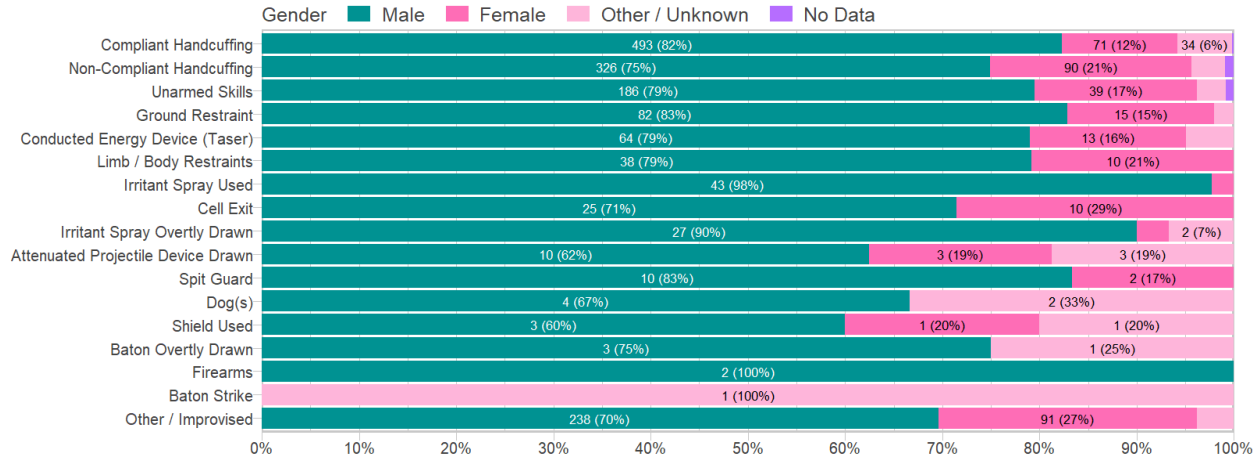


Figure 61: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by technique

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by technique in figure 62. Percentages of individuals aged 0-17 for whom firearms (50%), baton overtly drawn (25%) and limb / body restraints (18.8%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 18-34 for whom irritant spray used (63.6%), non-compliant handcuffing (55.4%) and ground restraint (51.5%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 35-49 for whom spit guard (33.3%), dog(s) (33.3%), cell exit (31.4%), conducted energy device (taser) (30.9%), ground restraint (30.3%), unarmed skills (29.9%) and compliant handcuffing (29.7%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 50-64 for whom shield used (40%), spit guard (25%), attenuated projectile device drawn (18.8%), cell exit (17.1%), irritant spray overtly drawn (16.7%) and dog(s) (16.7%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances. Percentages of individuals aged 65+ for whom limb / body restraints (2.1%), ground restraint (2%), non-compliant handcuffing (1.4%), unarmed skills (1.3%) and compliant handcuffing (1%) were cited as a technique were high relative to other techniques used in reported use of force instances.

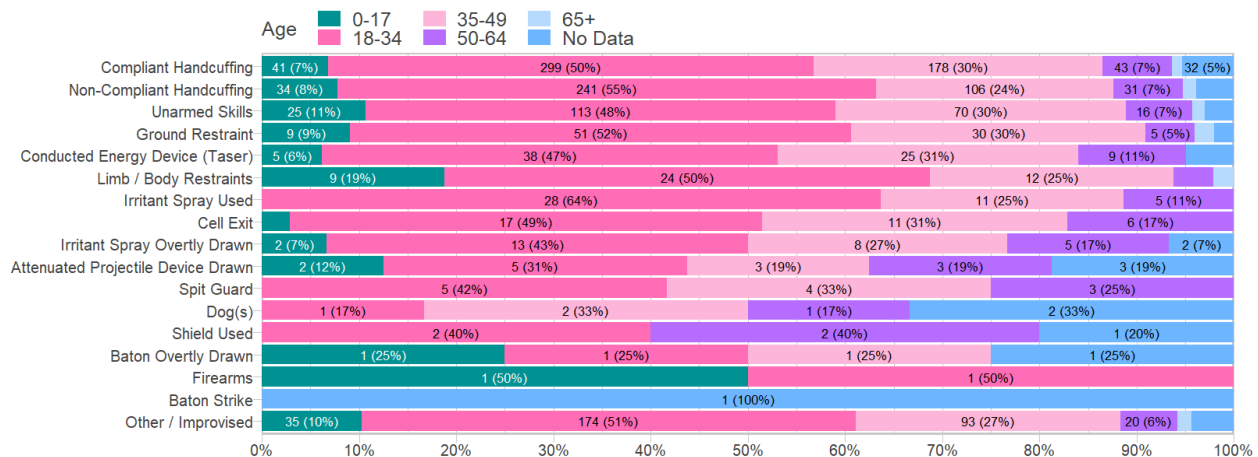


Figure 62: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by technique

Conductive Energy Device (CED / Taser)

For CED usage, only the most serious level of use is reported here, with a single CED technique reported for each instance of CED usage. For example, an instance where the CED was drawn and aimed would be counted as aimed and would not count towards the number of instances where CED was drawn. In all charts below, CED techniques are ordered from top to bottom, from the least serious level to the most serious level.



Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by CED technique in figure 63. The most common CED techniques was fired, which accounted for 6.1% of instances of use of CED. Drawn accounted for a further 52.8%.

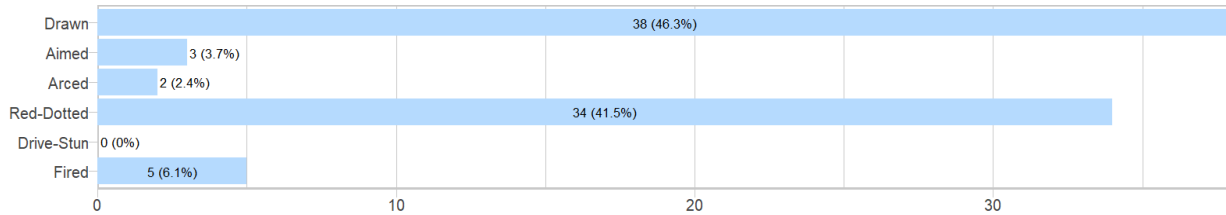


Figure 63: CED techniques used in instances of CED usage in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by CED technique in figure 64. The percentage of Black individuals for whom drawn (10.5%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of Asian individuals for whom drawn (2.6%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage.

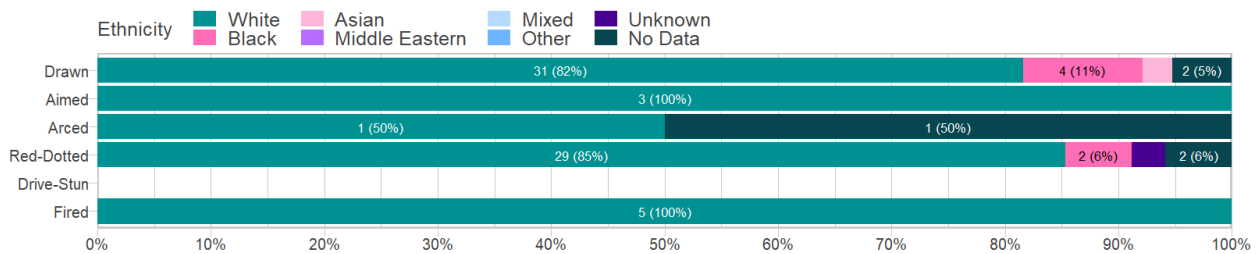


Figure 64: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by CED technique

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by CED technique in figure 65. The percentage of male individuals for whom aimed (100%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of female individuals for whom fired (40%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage.

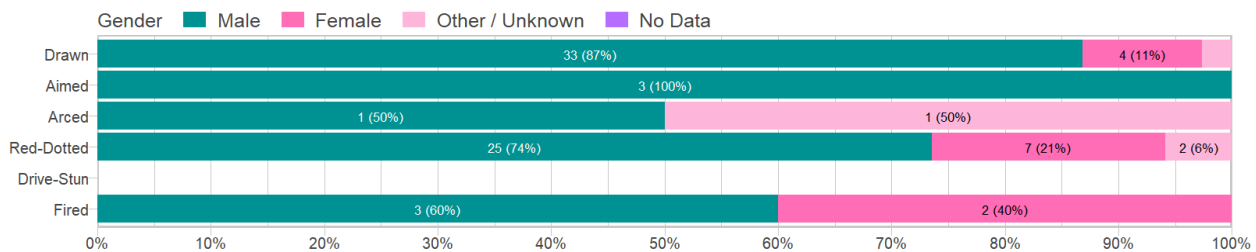


Figure 65: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by CED technique



Age

Age of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by CED technique in figure 66. The percentage of individuals aged 0-17 for whom drawn (7.9%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of individuals aged 18-34 for whom aimed (66.7%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of individuals aged 35-49 for whom arced (50%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage. The percentage of individuals aged 50-64 for whom fired (80%) was cited as the CED technique was high relative to other CED techniques used in instances of CED usage.

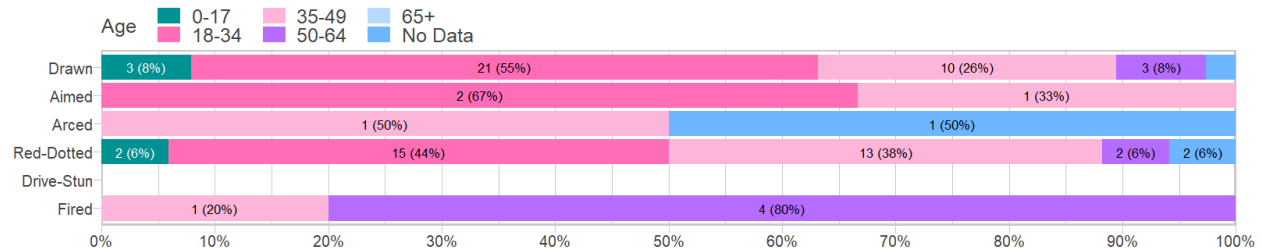


Figure 66: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by CED technique

Outcomes of Use of Force

Officers may cite *arrested*, *detained under MHA* (for detention under either section 135 or section 136 of the Mental Health Act), *escaped*, *hospitalised*, *no further action* or other, non-standardised outcomes for use of force. Note that *hospitalised* includes hospitalisation for medical conditions existing prior to the use of force. Other outcomes include, amongst others, cell exit, cannabis warning, de-arrested and taken home.

Overall Numbers

Numbers of use of force instances in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 are broken down by outcome in figure 67. The most common outcome following use of force was arrested, which accounted for 62.3% of instances of use of force.

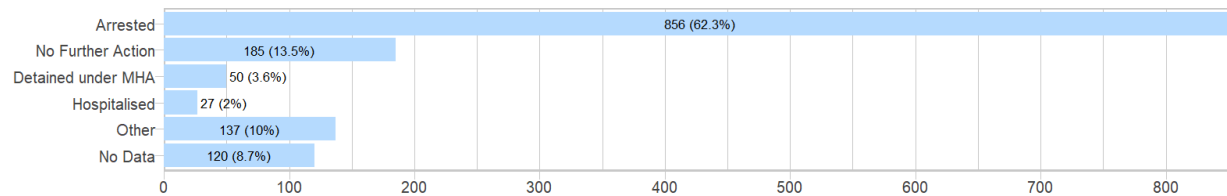


Figure 67: Use of force outcomes in 22-23 Q3

Ethnicity

Ethnicity of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by outcome in figure 68. The percentage of White individuals for whom hospitalised (96.3%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of Black individuals for whom no further action (8.6%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of Asian individuals for whom no further action (1.6%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of Mixed individuals for whom detained under mha (4%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes.

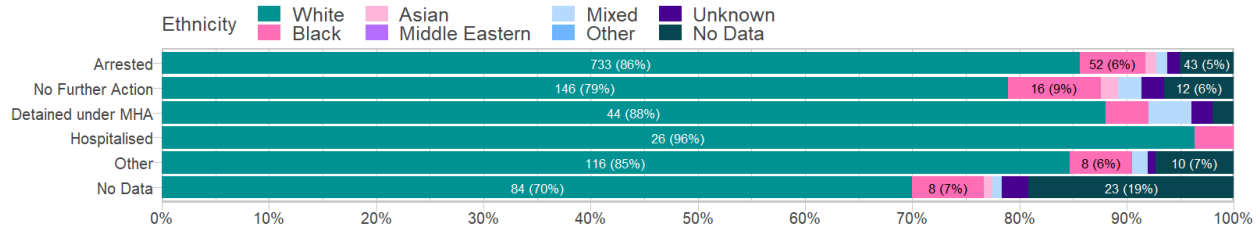


Figure 68: Ethnicity of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by outcome

Gender

Gender of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by outcome in figure 69. Percentages of female individuals for whom detained under mha (58%) and hospitalised (51.9%) were cited as the outcome were high relative to other use of force outcomes.

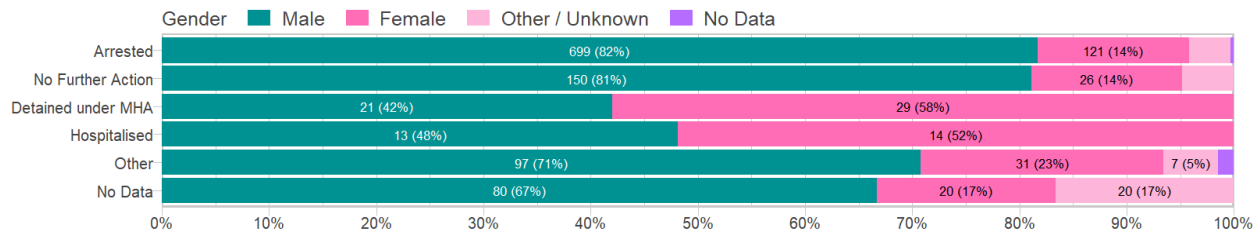


Figure 69: Gender of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by outcome

Age

Age of use of force subjects in Suffolk during 22-23 Q3 is broken down by outcome in figure 70. The percentage of individuals aged 0-17 for whom no further action (24.9%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of individuals aged 18-34 for whom detained under mha (60%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes. The percentage of individuals aged 65+ for whom hospitalised (7.4%) was cited as the outcome was high relative to other use of force outcomes.

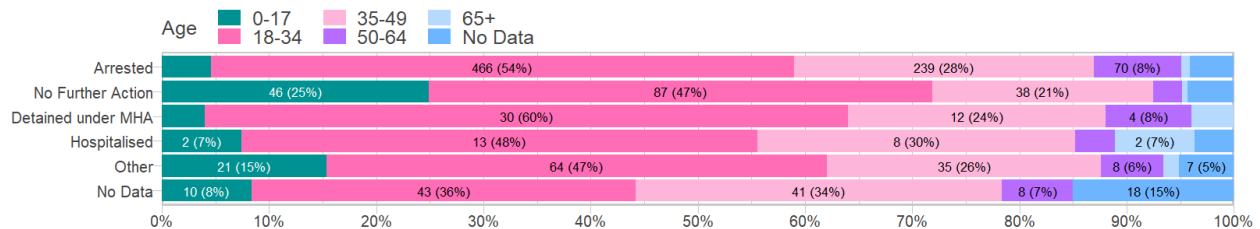


Figure 70: Age of use of force subjects in 22-23 Q3, by outcome

Assault and Injury

In 22-23 Q3, injury to the subject of the use of force occurred in 7.6% of reported instances of use of force, whilst injury to the officer using force occurred in 2.6% of reported instances (see figure 71). The percentage of injuries to subjects in 22-23 Q3 was down by 3.4% compared to the previous 8 quarters and the percentage of injuries to officers was down by 1.1%.

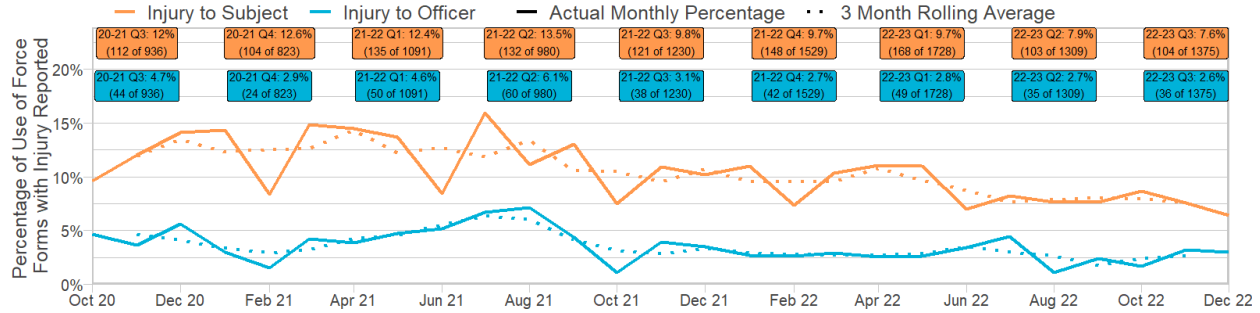


Figure 71: Reported injuries to subjects of use of force and officers using force over time in Suffolk

The officer using force reported being assaulted in 105 of 1375 instances of use of force (7.6%). Injury to the subject of use of force was most likely in instances where reported instance of use of force, followed by instances where arrest. The subject was less likely to be injured in instances where S18 PACE authorisation for a premises search (see figure 72).

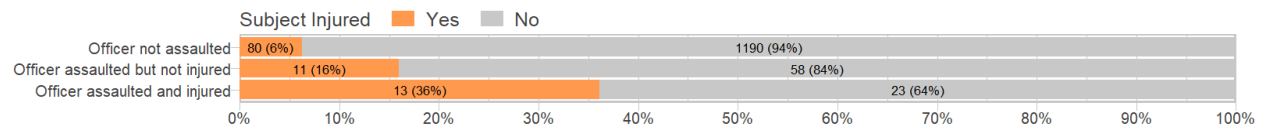


Figure 72: Injury to subjects of use of force injured in 22-23 Q3, based on whether the officer using force was assaulted or injured

