

Deaths during or following police contact:

Statistics for England and Wales
2010/11

Acknowledgements

Our thanks go to Celia Hipkin-Chastagnol, Rebecca Teers and Simon Keogh from the IPCC Analytical Services team, along with colleagues from Casework, Investigations and Press, all of whom assisted with gathering and checking the information presented in this report. We would also like to thank police officers and staff at forces across England and Wales who supplied us with information and responded to our enquiries. Thanks also to IPCC colleagues who commented on the draft of this report.

Statistical note

In the percentage column presented in the tables, '-' denotes zero and 0 denotes less than 0.5%.

Some percentages may add up to more or less than 100% due to rounding.

Contents

Acknowledgements	i
1. Introduction	1
2. Findings	3
Road traffic fatalities	3
Fatal shootings	3
Deaths in or following police custody	4
Apparent suicides following release from custody	5
Other deaths following police contact	5
Trends	7
Investigations	8
Appendix A: Additional tables	10
List of tables and figures	
<i>Table 1.1</i> Deaths in or following police custody: reason for detention, 2010/11	4
<i>Table 1.2</i> Deaths in or following police custody; cause of death, 2010/11	5
<i>Table 1.3</i> Suicides following release from custody; reason for detention, 2010/11	6
<i>Table 1.4</i> Other deaths following contact; reason for contact, 2010/11	6
<i>Table 1.5</i> Fatalities by type of death and financial year, 2004/05 to 2010/11	7
<i>Table 1.6</i> Incidents by type of death and financial year, 2004/05 to 2010/11	8
<i>Table 1.7</i> Type of death by investigation type, 2010/11	9
<i>Table A1.1</i> Type of death by gender, 2010/11	10
<i>Table A1.2</i> Type of death by age group, 2010/11	10
<i>Table A1.3</i> Type of death by ethnicity, 2010/11	11
<i>Table A1.4</i> Type of death by force, 2010/11	12
<i>Table A1.5</i> Type of road traffic incident, 2004/05 to 2010/11	13

Introduction

Under the Police Reform Act 2002, police forces in England and Wales have a statutory duty to refer to the IPCC any incident involving a death that has arisen from police contact¹. The IPCC considers the circumstances of these cases and decides whether to investigate the death.

Since April 2006, the IPCC has received fatal cases mandatorily referred from HM Revenue and Customs² and the Serious Organised Crime Agency. From April 2007, the UK Border Agency³ has also been subjected to the same statutory duty. Therefore any deaths that have occurred during or following contact with these organisations are also presented in this report.

This report presents figures on deaths during or following police contact which occurred between 1 April 2010 and 31 March 2011. The report provides a definitive set of figures for England and Wales and an overview of the nature and circumstances in which these deaths occurred.

To produce these statistics, the circumstances of all deaths referred to the IPCC were examined to determine whether they met the criteria for inclusion in one of the following categories:

- road traffic fatalities
- fatal shootings
- deaths in or following police custody
- apparent suicides following release from custody
- other deaths following police contact

Box A provides a full definition for each of these categories. Please note that there has been a change to the definition of *other deaths following police contact* this year. Also, for the first time, *apparent suicides following release from custody* are presented in the main tables of the report. In the past, these deaths have been outlined in the report, but in a separate section.

¹ Paragraph 4(1)(a), 13(1)(a), 14c(1). Schedule 3, Part 1, Police Reform Act 2002 as amended by the Serious Organised Crime and Police Act 2005, Schedule 12.

² Regulation 34 of the Revenue and Customs (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2005.

³ Regulation 25 of the UK Border Agency (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2009.

Box A Definitions of deaths during or following police contact categories

In this report the term 'police' includes police civilians, police officers and staff from the other organisations under IPCC jurisdiction. Deaths of police personnel or incidents that involve off-duty police personnel are not included in these categories.

- **Road traffic fatalities** include deaths of motorists, cyclists or pedestrians arising from police pursuits, police vehicles responding to emergency calls and other police traffic-related activity.

This would not include:

- Deaths following a road traffic incident (RTI) where the police have attended immediately after the event as an emergency service.

-
- **Fatal shootings** include fatalities where police officers fire the fatal shots.

-
- **Deaths in or following police custody** includes deaths of persons who have been arrested or otherwise detained by the police. It includes deaths that occur while a person is being arrested or taken into detention. The death may have taken place on police, private or medical premises, in a public place or in a police or other vehicle.

This would include:

- Deaths that occur during or following police custody where injuries that contributed to the death were sustained during the period of detention.
- Deaths that occur in or on the way to hospital (or other medical premises) following or during transfer from police custody.
- Deaths that occur as a result of injuries or other medical problems that are identified or that develop while a person is in custody.
- Deaths that occur while a person is in police custody having been detained under Section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983 or other legislation.

This would not include:

- Suicides that occur after a person has been released from police custody.
- Deaths of individuals who have been transferred to the care of another agency and subsequently die while in their care, of injuries or illness not identified or sustained while in police custody.

-
- **Apparent suicides following police custody** includes all apparent suicides that occur within two days of release from police custody. It also includes apparent suicides which occur beyond two days of release from custody, where the period spent in custody may be relevant to the subsequent death.

-
- **Other deaths following police contact** includes deaths where the fatality follows contact with the police that did not involve arrest or other detention. The contact does not have to be directly with the deceased but may be with a third party. From 2010/11, only deaths subject to an **independent investigation**⁴ are included in this category.

This would include:

- Deaths that occur after the police are called to attend a domestic incident that results in a fatality.
- Deaths that occur while a person is actively attempting to evade arrest. This includes instances where the death is self-inflicted.
- Deaths that occur when the police are in attendance at a siege situation, including where a person kills themselves or someone else.
- Deaths that occur after the police have been contacted following concerns about a person's welfare and there is some concern about the nature of the police response.

4 An independent investigation is carried out by the IPCC's own investigators.

Findings

In 2010/11, the following number of fatalities occurred within each category:

- **26 road traffic fatalities;**
- **2 fatal police shootings;**
- **21 deaths in or following police custody;**
- **46 apparent suicides following release from custody; and**
- **52 other deaths following police contact.**

Demographic information about those who died is presented below, along with details of their death. Appendix A contains additional information, such as their age, gender and ethnicity. It also details the fatalities recorded across police forces and information about the circumstances of the deaths.

Road traffic fatalities

Demographics

In 2010/11, there were 24 police-related road traffic *incidents* (RTIs), which resulted in the deaths of 26 *people*⁵. Twenty-three people who died were male and three were female. The average age of those who died was 32 years. Three people were under the age of 18 years, the youngest being 15 years. The majority of people were reported to be White (19), four were from an Asian background and three were Black.

Circumstances of death

Thirteen people died during or shortly after a *police pursuit*. Of these:

- 11 individuals were the driver of, or a passenger

- in, the pursued vehicle and died when their vehicle crashed – for example, into a lamp post, a tree, or wall;
- one person died after their vehicle was hit by the car being pursued by the police; and
- one pedestrian was fatally injured after being hit by the pursued car.

Four fatalities involved a police vehicle that was *responding to an emergency call*. In one incident the police car attending the call collided with two pedestrians standing on the pavement, resulting in fatal injuries. The other fatalities occurred in two separate incidents whereby a pedestrian in the road and a cyclist were hit by police cars attending emergency calls.

Nine fatalities occurred during *other* police traffic activity. Of these:

- six fatalities occurred when individuals sought to flee from the police in a vehicle. Four fatalities were drivers of a fleeing car. Two people who died were drivers of an unrelated vehicle hit by the car fleeing the police.
- two deaths were the result of one incident where a police vehicle (not in pursuit or attending an emergency call), was travelling at speed. A car swerved to move out of the way of the police causing another vehicle to crash; two passengers in this car were fatally injured.
- one incident involved a pedestrian in the road being hit by a passing police vehicle.

Fatal shootings

Two fatal shootings occurred in 2010/11. One involved officers from Sussex police and the other with officers from West Yorkshire police. The two people who died were both White males, one was 42 years old and the other was 49 years old.

⁵ Two incidents each led to the deaths of two people

In the West Yorkshire incident, the police received a call alleging that a man had made threats towards a woman and her husband. Officers visited the caller before travelling to the home of the man alleged to have made the threats in order to arrest him. It is understood the man produced a weapon and fired at the unarmed officers hitting one of them. Firearms officers were deployed to the scene and negotiations began. Several hours later a firearms officer discharged his weapon causing fatal injuries.

Enquiries to establish the full circumstances of the case in Sussex are ongoing. Armed police officers were deployed as part of a pre-planned operation in connection with a number of armed robberies. It is known that a man was then shot by the police. He was taken to hospital but was pronounced dead a short time later.

Deaths in or following police custody

Demographics

Twenty-one people died in or following police custody. Of those, 19 were male and two were female. Sixteen individuals were reported to be White British and four people were of 'other' White ethnic origin. The ethnic background of one person was identified as 'other' Black. The average age of those who died was 40 years, with the youngest person reported to be 19 years old and the oldest to be 62 years old.

Circumstances of death

Seven people fell ill or were identified as being unwell at the point of arrest. Four of these were pronounced dead at the scene of arrest and three were taken to hospital and died within an hour of arrival. Of these seven cases, four involved some form of restraint by the arresting officers.

Fourteen people fell ill while at a police station or in a police vehicle. Of these:

- two were pronounced dead in the police station. One person died of natural causes brought on by the effects of drugs. The cause of death of the other person is not known at this stage.

Table 1.1 Deaths in or following police custody; reason for detention, 2010/11

Reason for detention	Number of fatalities
Breach of peace / criminal damage / public order	6
Drug/ alcohol related (exc. drink driving)	4
Failure to appear in court / breach of bail / recall to prison	4
Violence related (non sexual) / threatening behaviour	3
Detained under Mental Health Act	2
Driving offence, including drink driving	1
Theft/ burglary/ shoplifting	1
Total fatalities	21

- five were taken to hospital but declared dead within an hour of arrival.
- seven were declared dead at hospital some time later. This includes one case where the time between the incident and the death was approximately two years and another case where it was several months. In both these cases, the individual had remained in a vegetative state since falling ill in the custody suite. These cases are included in this year's data since inclusion is based on the date of their death.

The most common reason for arrest (see table 1.1) was for breach of the peace/ criminal damage/ public order (six people). This is followed by offences linked to drugs or alcohol (four people) and then failure to appear in court/ breach of bail conditions (four people).

Seven people were identified as having mental health issues – of these, two people had been detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983. Eighteen people had a link to alcohol or drugs in that they had recently consumed, were intoxicated by, or were in possession of drugs or alcohol at the time of their arrest. In seven cases, alcohol or drugs were related to the cause of death.

Table 1.2 shows the cause of death for those who died in or following police custody. In 13 cases, the

Table 1.2 Deaths in or following police custody; cause of death, 2010/11

Cause of death	Number of fatalities
Natural causes (exc. cardiac arrest)	2
Natural causes and alcohol/ drugs	4
Cardiac arrest	3
Cardiac arrest and alcohol/ drugs	2
Cardiac arrest and internal organ failure	2
Stab wounds	2
Restraint related	2
Asphyxiation and drug overdose	1
Awaited	3
Total	21

individual died of natural causes (including cardiac arrest). In six of these deaths, the cause was also linked to alcohol and/or drugs. There were two cases where restraint was identified as having been a factor in the cause of death. One person died after collapsing with a drugs package in their mouth and they were found to have fatal levels of drugs in their system. The cause of death is currently unknown for three cases.

Apparent suicides following release from custody⁶

In previous years, figures on apparent suicides following release from custody have been presented separately from the other types of fatalities. This was due to concerns about the consistent referral of these deaths. In response, the IPCC issued guidance to police forces on the referral of these deaths⁷. The guidance asks forces to refer all suicides that occur within two days of release from police custody, or those where the period spent in custody may have been relevant to the subsequent death. This guidance has been operating for a few years, and therefore a fuller analysis of these cases is now included.

Demographics

Of the 46 suicides, 42 individuals were male and

⁶ The term 'suicide' does not necessarily relate to a coroner's verdict as, in most cases, verdicts are still pending. In these instances, the case is only included if, after considering the nature of death, the circumstances suggest that death was the intended outcome of a self-inflicted act – for example, a hanging, or where there was some evidence of 'suicidal ideation', such as a suicide note.

four were female. The most common age group was 31 to 40 years (15 people) followed by 41 to 50 years (11 people). Forty-one individuals were reported to be White, two were from a Black ethnic group, one was of Asian origin, one was Mixed ethnicity and the ethnic background of one person was not known.

Half of the individuals (23) were reported to have had known mental health issues and five of them had been detained under the Mental Health Act 1983 prior to their suicide. Sixteen people were reported either to be intoxicated through alcohol at the time of the arrest or it featured heavily in their lifestyle. Sixteen people were under the influence of drugs or were known substance users at the time of their arrest.

Circumstances of death

All but one apparent suicide occurred within two days of release from police custody, with 11 occurring on the same day of release and 22 occurring one day after release. One death happened five days after the person's release from custody. This case is included due to the content of the associated suicide note, which raised concerns about the actions of the police.

Table 1.3 shows the reasons why the individuals were detained. Sixteen people who died were arrested for a sexual offence – in the majority of cases these were in connection with sexual offences or indecent images involving children. The other most common reasons for detention included violence/ threatening behaviour (ten people), breach of peace/ criminal damage/ public order (five) and need for an assessment under the Mental Health Act (five).

Other deaths following police contact

There has been a change to the definition of this category for 2010/11. It now includes only deaths following police contact that are subject to an IPCC *independent investigation*. The new approach seeks to provide more robust and consistent figures. The

⁷ This guidance first came in the form of an Operational Advice Note in 2007 and then forms part of the IPCC Statutory Guidance 2010.

Deaths during or following police contact: Findings

Table 1.3 Suicides following release from custody; reason for detention, 2010/11

Reason for detention	Number of fatalities
Sexual offence	16
Violence related (non sexual)/ threatening behaviour	10
Breach of peace/ criminal damage/ public order	5
Detained under Mental Health Act	5
Fraud	2
Theft/ burglary	2
Drug/ alcohol related (exc. drink driving)	2
Other	2
Driving offence, including drink driving	1
Failure to appear in court / breach of bail/ recall to prison	1
Total	46

change in definition means that the number of *other deaths following police contact* is now directly linked to the number of independent investigations conducted, which has increased notably over the last year. Using the old definition for this death category, we estimate that the number of fatalities for 2010/11 would be around 37, which is similar to previous years.

Demographics

Fifty-two people died during or following other contact with the police. Thirty-seven of the individuals who died were male and 15 were female. Thirty-eight people were White, eight were from a Black ethnic group, two were Mixed ethnicity, three were Chinese/Other background and one person's ethnicity was unknown. The average age of those who died was 37 years old. Six people were aged five years or under.

Circumstances of death

This category is broad and includes deaths that have occurred across a range of circumstances. Table 1.4 provides a breakdown of the reason for the police contact. The contact can occur directly between the police and the deceased or via a third party. The most common reason for contact with

the police is related to a 'Concern for Welfare', with 41 fatalities falling into this group.

The largest group of *Concern for Welfare* cases occurred in a domestic setting. The contact with the police generally involved a history of domestic violence, or threats which had been made directly or indirectly against the deceased and/or associated family members. In the majority of instances, these deaths were murders committed by an individual's partner, ex-partner or parent. Three cases accounted for nine fatalities; in two of these cases the individual committed suicide after allegedly murdering their family.

Examples of the remaining *Concern for Welfare* cases include instances where:

- the police were contacted with concerns about an individual being at risk of self-harm or suicide, or about the state of their mental health. This includes people going missing from a psychiatric hospital. The cause of death for all people in this group was apparent suicide.
- a member of the public contacted police to raise concerns about an individual's general health after they were seen with injuries or were intoxicated in a public place. In some of these cases, the police then had direct contact with the individual, who subsequently died from an

Table 1.4 Other deaths following contact; reason for contact, 2010/11

Reason for contact		Number of fatalities
Concern for welfare	Domestic related	19
	Self-harm/suicide risk/ mental health	8
	Health/ injuries/ intoxicated/ general	7
	Missing person	5
	Other	2
Other	Siege	2
	Avoiding contact/ arrest	2
	Restraint	2
	Other	5
Total		52

Deaths during or following police contact: Findings

Table 1.5 Fatalities by type of death and financial year, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Category	Fatalities						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Road traffic fatalities	44	48	36	24	40	29	26
Fatal shootings	3	5	1	5	3	2	2
Deaths in or following police custody	36	28	27	22	15	17	21
Apparent suicides following custody [^]	46	40	47	45	56	54	46
Other deaths following police contact	24	40	22	30	35	38	52*

[^] An operational advice note was issued in April 2007 on the referral of these deaths.

* Change in category definition.

accident or from natural causes.

- the police were contacted with a report of a missing person. Four of these cases were apparent suicides and one death was accidental.

The remaining 11 *other deaths in or following police contact* involved various types of contact with the police. The circumstances of these are as follows:

- two fatalities occurred when individuals shot themselves while in siege situations with the police.
- two deaths occurred when individuals were avoiding contact with the police or evading arrest; one ran across a rail track and was hit by a train and the other fell into a canal.
- two people died during or following restraint by the police. In both of these incidents, the police were called to a mental health hospital to assist staff with a patient.
- five people died following other types of contact with the police. This includes a situation where someone had contact with the police over harassment allegations and stated in a suicide note that the police had failed in their handling of this.

Trends

This section makes some comparisons between deaths in 2010/11 and deaths in the previous six financial years. The figures presented in Table 1.5

show the number of fatalities across the different death categories.

Table 1.6 shows the number of separate incidents that resulted in fatalities. There are more fatalities than incidents because a single incident, for example, a road traffic collision, can result in the death of more than one person. There have been a high number of multiple death cases in 2010/11 in the *other deaths following police contact* category – five incidents accounted for 13 fatalities.

Road traffic incidents

The number of fatal RTIs has decreased for the third consecutive year from 33 in 2008/09, to 26 in 2009/10 and to 24 this year. The number of incidents in 2010/11 is the second lowest figure recorded since 2004/05.

Table A1.5 shows the types of fatal RTIs over the past seven years. The number of pursuit-related incidents in 2010/11 fell by four to 13 compared to the previous year. This is the lowest number of pursuit incidents since 2004/05. The number of emergency response related incidents has remained the same at three. Incidents categorised as ‘other’ increased from six incidents to eight, compared to last year.

ACPO guidelines on police pursuits were recently codified under law. Findings from an earlier IPCC research study⁸ of police RTIs played a key part in

⁸ Police road traffic incidents; a study of cases involving serious and fatal injuries, Docking, M. et al (2007).

Table 1.6 Incidents by type of death and financial year, 2004/05 to 2010/11

Category	Incidents						
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Road traffic fatalities	43	42	35	18	33	26	24
Fatal shootings	3	5	1	4	3	2	2
Deaths in or following police custody	36	28	27	22	15	17	21
Apparent suicides following custody [^]	46	40	47	45	56	54	46
Other deaths following police contact	23	38	21	29	33	36	44*

[^] An operational advice note was issued in April 2007 on the referral of these deaths.

* Change in category definition.

this legislative change. Further information on this is available at: www.acpo.police.uk.

Fatal shootings

There were two fatal shootings in 2010/11, the same number as in the previous year.

Deaths in or following police custody

The number of deaths in or following police custody has generally been decreasing since 2004/05. However, for the last two years there has been an increase in these deaths. The figure of 21 fatalities recorded during 2010/11, is an increase of four deaths compared to 2009/10. In 2010, the IPCC published a study that reviewed deaths in or following police custody over an 11-year period⁹. The IPCC is working with other policing organisations to progress the recommendations made as a result of this study into national guidance. It will continue to monitor such deaths in order to identify further lessons.

Apparent suicides following release from custody

The number of apparent suicides following release from custody has decreased from 54 fatalities in 2009/10 to 46 this year. This is similar to figures reported previously.

Other deaths following police contact

As explained above, there has been a change to the definition of this category. If the old definition was used to categorise these cases for

2010/11, we estimate that 37 fatalities would be included, which is similar to previous years. This category is now directly linked to the number of independent investigations, which has increased notably over the last couple of years. This year, 164 independent investigations were started by the IPCC compared to 106 in both 2009/10 and 2008/09 and 100 in 2007/08.

Investigations

Once the IPCC is notified of a fatality, it considers the circumstances of the case and decides whether to investigate independently or, alternatively, to manage or supervise a police investigation. In some circumstances, it is decided that a particular case is best dealt with by the police. Box B provides a description of each type of investigation decision.

Table 1.7 shows the type of investigation for all fatal cases. The figures show the number of incidents; each incident can involve multiple fatalities but will form one investigation. Across all death categories, no incidents were subject to a managed investigation. This reflects a shift away from this type of investigation towards independent investigations or cases being dealt with locally by the police force concerned.

There were 13 independent investigations for RTIs in 2010/11; this compares to one independent during the previous year. Similarly, *for deaths in or following police custody*, 16 incidents were

⁹ www.ipcc.gov.uk/deathscustodystudy

Deaths during or following police contact: Findings

Table 1.7 Type of death by investigation type, 2010/11

Type of investigation	Road traffic fatalities		Fatal shootings		Deaths in or following police custody		Apparent suicides following custody		Other deaths following police contact	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Independent	13	54	2	100	16	76	3	7	44	100
Managed	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
Supervised	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2	0	-
Local	10	42	0	-	1	5	18	39	0	-
Referred back to force	1	4	0	-	4	19	24	52	0	-
Total incidents	24	100	2	100	21	100	46	100	44	100

Note: Investigation type as reported on the IPCC case tracking management system at the time of reporting.

subject to an independent investigation compared to five in 2009/10.

The majority of *suicides following release from custody* (24) have been referred back to the force for them to deal with as they consider necessary, followed by cases subject to a local investigation (18). Three incidents were subject to an independent investigation and one case was supervised.

Box B Investigation types

Independent investigations are carried out by the IPCC's own investigators. In an independent investigation, the IPCC investigators have all the powers of the police themselves.

Managed investigations are carried out by police Professional Standards Departments (PSDs), under the direction and control of the IPCC.

Supervised investigations are carried out by police PSDs, under their own direction and control. The IPCC will set the terms of reference for a supervised investigation and receive the investigation report when it is complete.

Local investigations are conducted by police officers when the IPCC decides that the force have the necessary resources and experience to carry out an investigation without external assistance.

Referred back to force means that the IPCC has reviewed the circumstances of the case and returned the matter back to the force to be dealt with as they consider appropriate.

For more details on IPCC investigations see IPCC Statutory Guidance (2010) paragraphs 240-243.

Appendix A: Additional tables

Table A1.1 Type of death by gender, 2010/11

Gender	Road traffic fatalities		Fatal shootings		Deaths in or following police custody		Apparent suicides following custody		Other deaths following police contact	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	23	88	2	100	19	90	42	91	37	71
Female	3	12	0	-	2	10	4	9	15	29
Total fatalities	26	100	2	100	21	100	46	100	52	100

Table A1.2 Type of death by age group, 2010/11

Age group (years)	Road traffic fatalities		Fatal shootings		Deaths in or following police custody		Apparent suicides following custody		Other deaths following police contact	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 18	3	12	0	-	0	-	0	-	7	13
18 - 20	7	27	0	-	1	5	1	2	1	2
21 - 30	6	23	0	-	2	10	9	20	10	19
31 - 40	4	15	0	-	8	38	15	33	10	19
41 - 50	3	12	2	100	7	33	11	24	9	17
51 - 60	0	-	0	-	2	10	6	13	9	17
61 & over	3	12	0	-	1	5	4	9	6	12
Total fatalities	26	100	2	100	21	100	46	100	52	100

Table A1.3 Type of death by ethnicity, 2010/11

Ethnic group	Road traffic fatalities		Fatal shootings		Deaths in or following police custody		Apparent suicides following custody		Other deaths following police contact	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	19	73	2	100	20	95	41	89	38	73
Asian	4	15	0	-	0	-	1	2	0	-
Black	3	12	0	-	1	5	2	4	8	15
Mixed	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2	2	4
Chinese/ Other	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	6
Not known	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	2	1	2
Total fatalities	26	100	2	100	21	100	46	100	52	100

Deaths during or following police contact: Appendix A

Table A1.4 Type of death by force, 2010/11

Police force	Road traffic fatalities	Fatal shootings	Deaths in or following police custody	Apparent suicides following custody	Other deaths following police contact
	N	N	N	N	N
Avon and Somerset	0	0	1	0	2
Bedfordshire	2	0	0	0	1
Cambridgeshire	1	0	0	1	0
Cheshire	1	0	0	0	0
City of London	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1
Cumbria	0	0	0	1	0
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	6
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	4	0
Dorset	1	0	0	1	0
Durham	0	0	1	4	1
Dyfed Powys	0	0	0	2	0
Essex	0	0	1	0	0
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0
Greater Manchester	1	0	1	0	1
Gwent	0	0	1	1	1
Hampshire	0	0	0	6	0
Hertfordshire	1	0	0	0	0
Humberside	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	1	1	0
Lancashire	0	0	2	3	1
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	5
Lincolnshire	2	0	0	2	2
Merseyside	2	0	1	0	1
Metropolitan	3	0	3	7	7
Norfolk	1	0	0	0	0
North Wales	0	0	1	0	2
North Yorkshire	0	0	1	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	1
Northumbria	0	0	1	1	2
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	2
South Wales	0	0	0	4	3
South Yorkshire	1	0	1	0	1
Staffordshire	0	0	0	0	1
Suffolk	1	0	0	0	3
Surrey	0	0	0	1	0
Sussex	0	1	1	0	1
Thames Valley	0	0	1	2	0
Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0
West Mercia	2	0	1	2	0
West Midlands	3	0	2	1	4
West Yorkshire	4	1	0	1	1
Wiltshire	0	0	0	0	2
British Transport Police	0	0	0	1	0
HMRC	0	0	0	0	0
Ministry of Defence	0	0	0	0	0
SOCA	0	0	0	0	0
UKBA	0	0	0	0	0
Total fatalities	26	2	21	46	52

Table A1.5 Type of road traffic incident, 2004/05 to 2010/11

RTI type	2004/05		2005/06		2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pursuit related	22	51	27	64	19	54	11	61	16	48	17	65	13	54
Emergency response related	6	14	4	10	3	9	2	11	6	18	3	12	3	13
Other	15	35	11	26	13	37	5	28	11	33	6	23	8	33
Total incidents	43	100	42	100	35	100	18	100	33	100	26	100	24	100

**Independent Police
Complaints Commission**

90 High Holborn
London
WC1V 6BH

www.ipcc.gov.uk

Tel: 08453 002 002

Email: enquiries@ipcc.gsi.gov.uk

July 2011

Reference POL/35

Published by the Independent Police
Complaints Commission (IPCC).

© Independent Police Complaints
Commission (IPCC) 2011.

ISBN: 978-0-9564130-3-1