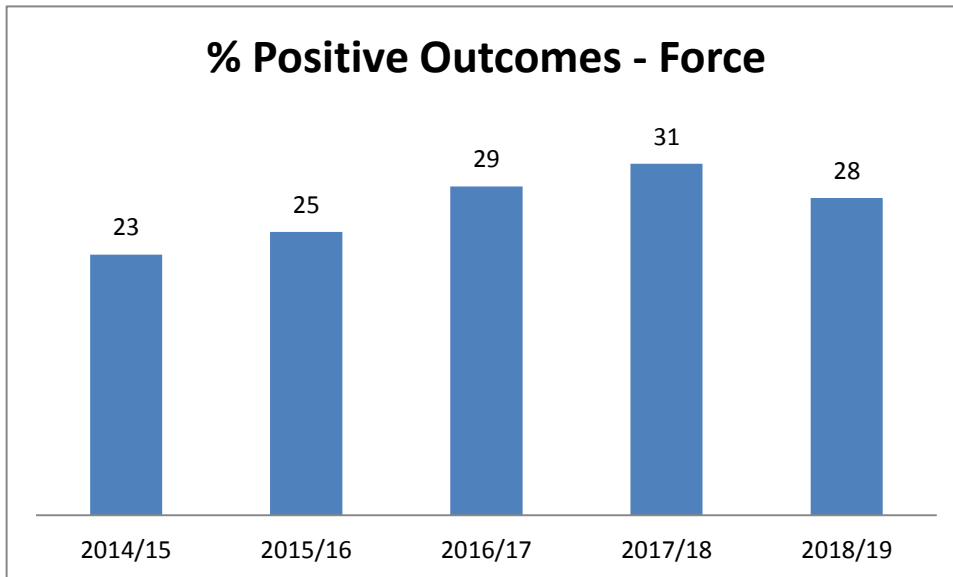


Appendices

Stop & Search

Outcomes

- 2011/12 – 64,000 searches, 4% arrested – 1 arrest for every 25 searches
- 2012/13 – 49,500 searches, 6% arrested - 1 arrest for every 17 searches
- 2013/14 – 28,000 searches, 11% arrested - 1 arrest for every 9 searches
- 2014/15 – 15,500 searches, 13% arrested - 1 arrest for every 8 searches
- 2015/16 – 18,127 searches, 16% arrested - 1 arrest for every 6 searches
- 2016/17 – 13,213 searches, 19% arrested - 1 arrest for every 5 searches
- 2017/18 – 12,290 searches, 20% arrested - 1 arrest for every 5 searches
- 2018/19 – 17,762 searches, 16% arrested - 1 arrest for every 6 searches



Use of Force

Development of the Use of Force Recording System

1. In order to determine the requirements for a use of force recording system within West Midlands Police, a governance structure and internal stakeholder working group were established. The leads for this are as follows:
 - a. Gold – Chief Officer
 - b. Silver – Superintending Officer
 - c. Bronze – various specialist departments represented at Bronze level on the stakeholder group including:
 - i. Fairness in Policing
 - ii. Learning and Development
 - iii. Health and Safety
 - iv. Corporate Communications
 - v. Professional Standards Department
 - vi. Force Operations
 - vii. Force Intelligence
 - viii. Information Security
 - ix. Custody
 - x. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) WMP team
 - xi. The OPCC
2. Research was conducted with other forces to establish what they were recording and how and to identify good practice that could be replicated in the West Midlands police system.
3. A recording process was piloted by the Force Response Department and has been developed as an App that is accessible through frontline officers' mobile devices, as well as on desktop computers. The App has undergone further robust testing to ensure that it is user friendly and captures all necessary information.

What does the Use of Force System Capture?

4. WMP records on the use of force recording system the following uses of force:
 - a. Non-compliant handcuffing
 - b. Unarmed tactics (holds, strikes, takedowns, ground pins)
 - c. Dog bites
 - d. Baton (actual use only)
 - e. PAVA spray (actual use only)
 - f. Limb / body restraints
 - g. Spit Guards
 - h. Shield (when used to strike a subject)
 - i. Taser (all types of use from 'red dot' through to Taser fired)
 - j. Use of Firearms (drawn / used)
 - k. Use of Attenuated Energy Projectiles (baton rounds)

5. The following information is captured on each use of force record:
 - a. Type of use of force (more than one type can be recorded if used)
 - b. Subject information such as age, gender, ethnicity, perception of mental health issues or intoxication
 - c. Incident specific information such as time, date, location
 - d. The reason for the use of force
 - e. Injury sustained by officer/subject
 - f. Outcome of the incident

6. The officer or staff member using force should also record on the form whether there is body worn video footage of the incident.

7. A record is made by each officer using force so if for example officer 1 discharges PAVA spray against subject 1, and officer 2 applies handcuffs when subject 1 is being non-compliant then both officers will complete a use of force record.

Types of Form

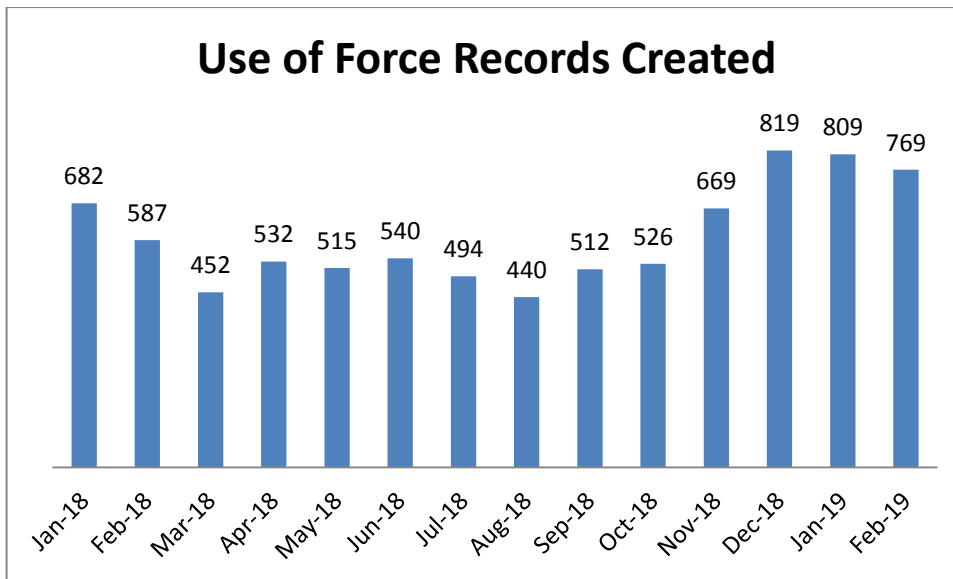
8. There are two circumstances in which an officer may complete a use of force record:
 - i. S/he may be an officer using force against a subject individual.
 - ii. S/he may be a commander at a pre-planned public order incident, completing a form in respect of collective use of force by officers under his/her command during the course of that incident.

Analysis of data on Use of Force

9. The following data was gathered between 1 April 2018 and 28 February 2019.
10. Compliance with the new process is monitored by the dip-sampling of incident logs and other force systems to ensure that where force has been used, a form has been completed. Where incidents have been identified and a form has not been completed this is flagged to the officer's supervisor to enable them to rectify the situation.
11. It should also be noted that in an incident where more than one officer has used force against the same subject this will show as multiple use of force records with the potential to skew the data slightly.

Volume of use of force incidents

12. During the recording period, 6,625 use of force incidents were recorded on the system.
 - 6,481 records were made by officers using force on an individual
 - 144 records were made by commanders of pre-planned public order incidents
 - The following data refers to records relating to the use of force on an individual



Top locations

13. The breakdown of locations shows that the most frequent locations for use of force are street / highway, followed by dwellings and custody blocks. More than one location per record can be selected, depending upon the circumstances of the incident.

Locations	
Location	No of Incidents
Street / Highway	3056
Dwelling	1486
Custody Block	1007
Police Vehicle	386
Open Ground (e.g. Park, Car park, Field)	348
Other	320
Hospital / A& E (non mental health setting)	282
Licensed Premises	131
Retail Premises	124
Mental Health Setting	124
Ambulance	105
Sports Venue	67
Public Transport	33

Incident types

14. The most common type of incident where force was used was a crime incident, followed by in custody.

Incident Types	
Type of Incident	No of Incidents
Crime	1716
Custody	1038
Domestic	708
Public Order	687
Firearms Incident	650
Mental Health	422
Assault	417
Fear for Welfare	385
Traffic Incident	190
Warrant	127
Suspicious Person	119
Sexual Offence	20
Alarm	2

Types of force used

15. The most frequent type of use of force is unarmed skills followed by non-compliant handcuffing.

16. It should be noted that the total number of uses of force at 10,643 is higher than the 6,481 incidents recorded during the period, as officers and staff will record every type of force they have used against an individual.

17. Where firearms are recorded as a tactic this will only be where an authorised firearms officer has aimed a weapon at an individual which would form part of the tactical option authorised for that incident / operation. This will incorporate both spontaneous and pre-planned incidents. More detailed data on firearms operations is collated by the Firearms Operations Unit and reported and published via the Home Office.¹

¹ Police use of firearms statistics - <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/police-use-of-firearms-statistics-england-and-wales-april-2016-to-march-2017/police-use-of-firearms-statistics-england-and-wales-april-2016-to-march-2017>

Types of Force Used (officers may select more than one tactic)		
Tactics Used	Number	%
Unarmed Skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints and take-downs)	3333	31
Non-Compliant Handcuffing	2622	25
Ground Restraint	1364	13
Irritant Spray used	758	7
Firearms (aimed or fired)	562	5
Taser (aimed)	492	5
Limb Restraints/Body Restraints	491	5
Other or Improvised tactics used	356	3
Spit Guard	223	2
Baton used	183	2
Taser (Used)	125	1
Dog Biting	106	1
Shield	18	>1
AEP (Aimed)	8	>1
AEP (Used)	2	>1

Reasons for using force

18. While there is nowhere on the form for officers to write the rationale for their use of force, the ADR sets out a number of standard 'reasons' why officers may use force. These categories are pre-determined by the ADR and do not cover all circumstances where an officer may be required to use force, hence the 1,196 responses recorded for the period against the 'other' category.

19. Officers may select more than one reason for using force hence the total number of records being greater than the total number of incidents. The most common reasons for using force are to protect themselves, to protect other officers and 'other'.

Reasons for Using Force		
Reason for Force	No of Reasons	%
Protect Self	5480	16
Other	4829	14
Protect Other Officers	4698	13
Effect Arrest	3354	10
Prevent Harm	2920	8
Prevent Offence	2842	8
Protect Public	2731	8
Prevent Escape	2690	8
Protect Subject	2336	7
Effect Search	1259	4
Secure Evidence	1235	3
Remove Handcuffs	205	1
Method of Entry	121	>1

Outcomes of use of force incidents

20. The following are the outcomes required to be recorded as part of the ADR. It should be noted that there may be many more outcomes following a use of force incident such as safeguarding referrals, out of court disposals, cannabis warnings, fixed penalty notices, street bail, conditional cautions and no further action taken.
21. In 61% of the incidents where force was used, the person upon whom force was used was arrested.

Outcomes (officers may select more than one)		
Outcome	No	%
Arrested	4135	61
Other	1812	27
Hospitalised	340	5
Detained under MHA	316	5
Made Off / Escaped	170	2

*The 'Other' category includes 701 uses of force in Custody to facilitate to detention process, and 457 uses of force in order to carry out a Search – either a stop/search or a search of a person following an arrest having been made.

Characteristics of those who have had force used against them

22. In total, during the recording period, force was used against 3,905 known individual subjects. When this is compared with the total number of incidents at

6,481 it is clear that records are submitted where more than one officer has used force against the same subject, and some subjects have been subject to force on more than one occasion during the period.

23. This is not unexpected as where an incident has escalated to the point where using force is necessary it is likely that more than one officer will have been deployed to the incident and more than one officer will have been involved in the use of force.
24. Where an incident or operation involves the use of firearms tactics it is likely that multiple officers may aim their firearm towards a subject as part of the tactic and all of the officers should submit a use of force form.
25. 86% of the subjects who have had force used against them are male.

Gender		
Gender	No of Incidents	%
Male	5597	86
Female	873	14
Transgender	11	>1

26. The most common perceived age group subject of use of force is 18-34 yrs. It should be noted there are 9 records where force has been used against a child under 10 years. As part of the internal scrutiny process these incidents are examined to ensure the use of force was fair and appropriate in the circumstances and to ensure any learning from the incident is captured – these tend to be very low level uses of force that are to protect the child from causing harm to themselves.

Age		
Age	No of Incidents	%
0-10 years	9	>1
11-17 years	518	8
18-34 years	3955	61
35-49 years	1608	25
50-64 years	342	5
65 or over	48	1

27. The following tables set out the ethnicity of those subjects force has been used against, the comparison to the census data of 2011 and also comparison with ethnicity data of those brought into custody for the same period.
28. The most common subject ethnicity for use of force is white.

Ethnicity		
Ethnicity	No of Subjects	%
White	3752	58
Asian (or Asian British)	1007	15
Black (or Black British)	1144	18
Mixed	365	6
Chinese & Other	99	1
Don't Know	114	2

Ethnicity Compared to WMP Population (Census)		
Ethnicity	Census %	UOF %
White	70	58
Asian (or Asian British)	19	15
Black (or Black British)	6	18
Mixed	3	6
Other Ethnic Groups	2	1

29. The Use of Force can be examined in terms of Uses of Force per thousand of the population as indicated by the 2011 Census. This is shown as follows:
- White – 2.0 per 1000
 - Asian – 2.0 per 1000
 - Black – 7.0 per 1000
 - Mixed – 3.8 per 1000
 - Chinese/Other – 2.4 per 1000
30. When comparing use of force data with custody detainee data for the same period it is clear there is a stronger correlation between the ethnicities of those brought into custody, and potentially entering the criminal justice system, with those against whom force is used.

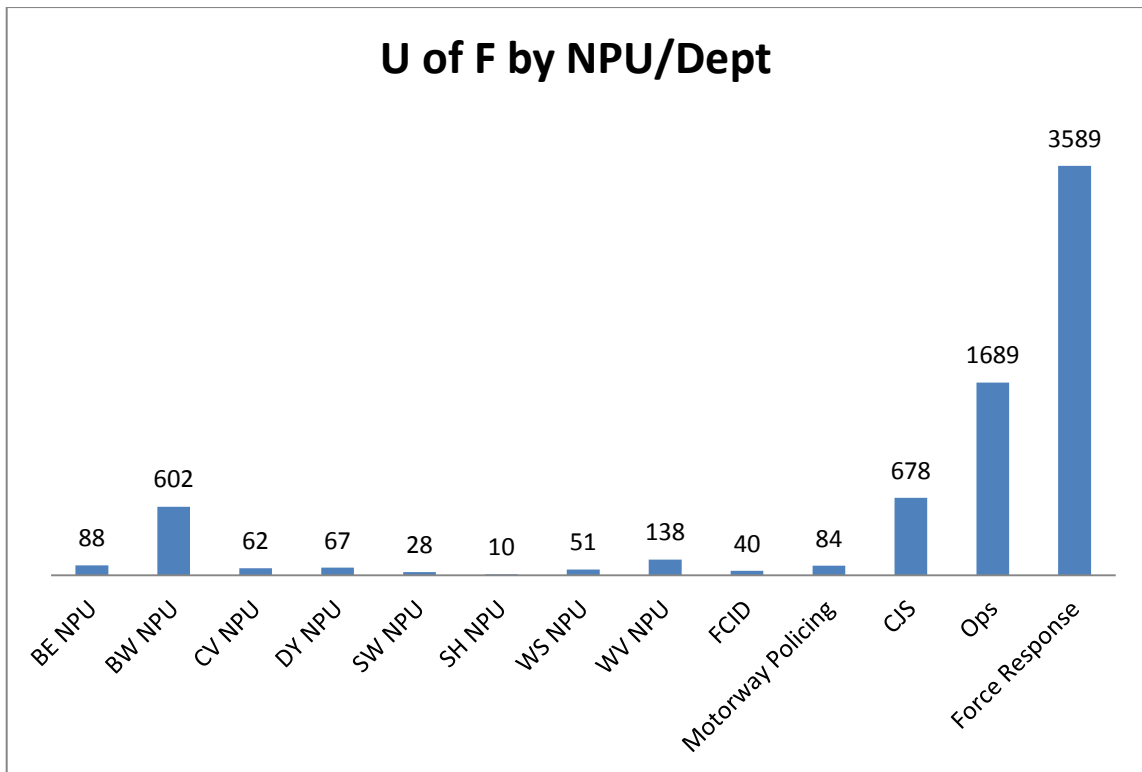
Ethnicity Compared to Custody Detainees		
Ethnicity	Custody Detainees %	UOF %
White	67	58
Asian (or Asian British)	15	15
Black (or Black British)	15	18
Other Ethnic Groups	2	6
Unknown	1	2

31. When completing the use of force form officers should indicate what impact factors relating to the subject were present and may have formed part of their decision to use force. Officers may select more than one factor.
32. It should be noted that these will be a combination of what is known by the officer, intelligence or information about the subject that the officers may have been passed and their own perception of the behaviour of the subject. So for example, where the mental health of the subject has been cited as an impact factor this may be that the officer is aware that the subject has mental health issue or that they perceive the behaviour of the subject indicates they may have mental health issues.

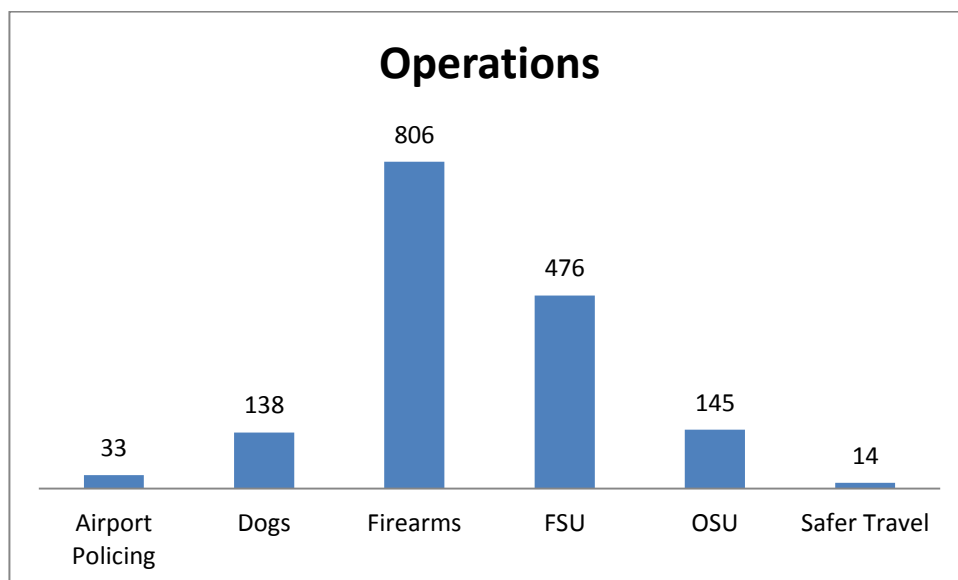
Impact Behaviours (officers can select more than one)	
Impact Behaviours	No of Reasons
Alcohol	2854
Size / Sex / Build	2320
Drugs	2123
Mental Health	2036
Possession of a Weapon	1455
Other	1301
Prior Knowledge	1089
Crowd	877
Acute Behavioural Disorder	341

Characteristics of those using force

33. The following tables set out information about the officers and staff who have submitted use of force forms.



The Operations Department has a number of constituent parts, the uses of force by Operations are broken down as follows:



34. In the below table the category 'unspecified' includes police staff members who have designated powers to use force such as Detention Escort Officers and Police Community Support Officers who have had to use force to protect themselves.

Use of Force by Rank	
Rank	No of Incidents
Constable	5588
Sergeant	622
Unspecified	205
Inspector	39
Special Constable	19
Chief Inspector	3

Injuries and assaults as a result of use of force

35. The following tables set out the details of the proportion of officers assaulted during the incident where they have used force and also whether they sustained injuries during that incident.
36. It should be noted that this will not be a complete picture for the force of officer injuries and assaults as there may be circumstances other than in a use of force incident where officers and staff have sustained injuries or are assaulted. These are captured on a separate system.

Injuries sustained by officers		
Sustained Injuries?	No of Incidents	%
NO	6044	93
YES	437	7

Officer Assaults		
Assaulted?	No of Incidents	%
NO	5899	91
YES	582	9

Top Five Departments based on assaults			
Team	No of Incidents	Assaults	%
Force Response	3589	387	11
Operations	1689	52	3
Birmingham West NPU	602	46	7
Criminal Justice Services	678	25	4
Wolverhampton NPU	138	16	9.5

Use of body worn video

37. It can be seen from the table below that Bodyworn Cameras were worn by 64% of the officers and staff that have recorded a use of force. It should be noted that Bodyworn Cameras were rolled out to all front line officers during the period under review, and that moving forward this proportion should increase. The recording App originally asked if a BWC was being **worn**, to avoid confusion, this has been amended to ask if a BWC was actually **used**.
38. Where a use of force took place in the custody environment it is likely to have been captured on the extensive CCTV camera network within those locations.

Bodyworn Camera?		
Bodyworn Camera	No of Incidents	%
NO	2346	36
YES	4135	64