west midlands police and crime commissioner

Strategic Policing and Crime Board

16 June 2020

Police and Crime Plan Priority: *Improving Confidence in Policing*

Title: *Stop and Search and Use of Force*

Presented by: *ACC Vanessa Jardine*

Purpose of paper

1. To allow members of the Strategic Policing and Crime Board to support the Police and Crime Commissioner in holding West Midlands Police to account in their use of stop and search powers and use of force.

Background

2. Oversight and analysis of stop and search and use of force powers is a key priority for West Midlands Police due to the impact such powers can have on local communities and the effect on public trust and confidence. The aim of West Midlands Police is to be a minimal force organisation and we are committed to ensuring these powers are utilised in a proportionate, consistent and reasonable way.

3. UK Policing and the force is very conscious of who these powers are used against and to what degree. As a result, these powers are subject to recording arrangements. Search powers are intrusive and force used by officers has a substantial personal impact.

4. The current public concerns over racism following the death of George Floyd have brought these events into sharper focus. It is a matter of significant public concern and one which brings use of force by the police into sharp focus.

5. The use of police powers do not fall evenly across all genders, ages and race. The paper has focused specifically upon those areas where the powers are used

disproportionately on Asian or Black populations. This is because how search and force is used on minority communities impacts on police legitimacy. The majority of these powers are used on men and this is not discussed in the paper. In terms of age, the 18-24 group are also subject to powers more frequently.

6.   This paper sets out our procedures and processes to review and assess our application of these powers, the controls we have in place, and remedial action we are undertaking.

7.   In using our powers, West Midlands Police may exercise bias or discrimination like any institution. The objective is always to ensure intrusive police powers are used legally, fairly and no more than necessary. The aim is not to ensure the powers are proportionate to the population we serve. However, where a power is disproportionately used on one group, it requires examination to ensure it is not being exercised through a bias or discrimination.

8.   This is important because we aim to assess how fairly we use a power, but we do not police an equal society. We are most likely to use powers in areas where crime is high. These areas also suffer from a number of other inequalities such as lower employment levels and household incomes as well as having higher concentrations of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities and young people. Policing does not cause these factors and the result of policing activity can reflect them.

9.   Our baseline for assessing disproportionality is the 2011 census. We base ratios on the rate of an activity rate against the people the census says make up that ethnic group. Whilst the census has been updated with estimates since it was carried out, it is some years old. It is acknowledged that more recent estimates show that the demographics and population of the West Midlands is far more diverse than in 2011.The data does not breakdown the age of the population. We know BAME communities make up a high proportionate of the younger population.

10. As the paper will also demonstrate, population characteristics vary considerably across the force and an overall West Midlands Police position can be misleading for some aspects.

11. For this reason, assessing disproportionality can be difficult. Achieving proportionate levels of activity across all spans of protected characteristics is unlikely to be an outcome that is proportionate or reasonable and will not drive

legitimacy. Equally, disproportionality that cannot be explained is also a poor outcome and is one which West Midlands Police is committed to tackling.

Powers

12.   The police have a range of statutory powers of stop and search available to them depending on the circumstances. Most, but not all, of these powers require an officer to have reasonable grounds for suspicion that an unlawful item is being carried. The aspect of stop and search powers that is common across all powers is that they allow an officer to detain a person who's not under arrest in order to search them or their vehicle for an unlawful item.

13.   The Criminal Law Act 1967, the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and common law apply to all uses of force by the police and require that any use of force should be 'reasonable' in the circumstances.

14.   Reasonable in relation to these circumstances means:

- Absolutely necessary for a purpose permitted by law

- The amount of force used must also be reasonable and proportionate (i.e. the degree of force used must be the minimum required in the circumstances to achieve the lawful objective) otherwise, it is likely that the use of force will be excessive and unlawful

15.   The date parameters for this report are 1st January until 31th May 2020 unless otherwise stated.

Use and Recording of Stop and Search

Data Analysis

16.   From 1st January until 31th May 2020, 11,064 stop and search records were created across the West Midlands. This has been relatively consistent since April 2019, with an average of 60-80 stop and search records recorded per day.

17.   When an officer conducts a stop and search, they must make an electronic record via eSearch (computer application). This is either completed and submitted via the officer's mobile device or completed by the Crime Service Team.

18.   This is particularly relevant for those departments who would not ordinarily conduct stop and search and so do not have access to the esearch application,

such as Public Protection Unit, Regional Organised Crime Unit (ROCU) and Force Criminal Investigation Department (FCID).

19.   Esearch records can be completed 'live' at the time of the stop and search or retrospectively if for instance, an officer is called away to another incident. During the current period, 82.1% of searches were conducted 'live'.

20.   Once a stop and search record has been created, it must be signed off by a supervisor to ensure that the record is completed appropriately. This would include scrutinising the stop and search record to assess proportionality, review the grounds provided for conducting the search and determining if the body worn video camera was switched on during the search. This provides individual supervisors with the opportunity to provide feedback if the stop and search record does not meet the required standard. It also allows the supervisor to recognise quickly any positive or developmental patterns of behaviour from the individual or team.

21.   During the review period, 98.4% of stop and searches were assessed as meeting the required standard following supervisory assessment.

22.   As well as the above supervisory oversight, reflective learning is currently being piloted following feedback from a number of scrutiny panels. This involves officers reviewing their body worn video footage for stop and search and discussing areas of good practise and development. This process focuses on individual officer behaviour and has received positive feedback from officers to date.

23.   When analysing the data at a West Midlands level against the 2011 census, the findings suggest that a member of the asian population is 2.5 times more likely to be stopped than a member of the white population and this increases to 3.9 times more likely as a member of the black population (See Appendix A, Figure 3). However, whilst this provides an overall figure, the force does not conduct stop and search in equal volumes across the force geography, and powers are primarily utilised in hotspots for violent crime and robbery.

24.   When analysing the top 5 geographic areas of the force (Lozells and East Handsworth, Aston, Stockland Green, Handsworth Wood and Sparkbrook[1]) for most serious violence and robbery (offence types where stop and search is most often deployed and is deemed effective to prevent crime and serious harm),

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[1] Birmingham City Centre and Coventry City Centre have been excluded from the data due to the transient nature of the day to day footfall versus the residential population

disproportionality falls (See Appendix A, Figures 4-8). In all five wards, there is a reduction in the likelihood of a member of the asian and black population being stopped compared to the white population. This is a result of the increased diversity levels in these wards.

25. As an example, in Aston, a member of the asian population is less likely than a member of the white population to be stopped (0.9) and 1.3 times more likely for a member of the black population (See Appendix A, Figure 5). When reviewing a more statistically significant data set, analysis over the last 6 years indicates that in Aston, members of the Asian and black populations are less likely to be stopped than members of the white population (0.8 for both).

26. The powers are also disproportionate when assessing other protected characteristics. Of those records where age is recorded, 63% were aged between 18-34 years old and 87% were male.

27. The positive outcome rate is measured by what happens as an outcome of the stop and search for example; arrest, property seized, knife recovered. During the period January to May 2020, 26.9% of searches resulted in a positive outcome, with 1,512 arrests (13.67%) and 266 knives being recovered. (See Appendix A, Figure 9) for powers used during search.

28. The analysis suggests that proportionality increases when the power is being deployed in a targeted way in areas affected by high crime. The force has a Superintendent lead for stop and search which provides the force with oversight and scrutiny in the use of this power. The force is committed to ensuring stop and search powers are deployed effectively, with the appropriate governance to drive continuous improvement in this area. A high quality analysis dashboard has been created for searches that allows significant analysis by the lead and local leadership teams.

29. Our assessment is the power is in general being used lawfully, fairly and minimally. Disproportionate use is less evident when powers are assessed at a ward level as opposed to an overall West Midlands level. We do however believe we should carry out a father level of cross checking of supervisory approvals to ensure oversight remains robust, as approvals of the use of the power appear very high. This will be connected to an assessment of the use and footage of body worn cameras.

Section 60

30. Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 allows Inspectors or above, who most reasonably believe that serious violence will take place in an area, to authorise the use of Section 60 powers for up to 24 hours (informing officers of the rank of Superintendent or above as soon as practicable). Superintendents or above have the authority to extend section 60s for up to an additional 24 hours.

31. West Midlands Police is aware of the significant impact these powers can have on the community and has retained Section 60 authorisation at Assistant Chief Constable Level, whilst encouraging active and appropriate use of targeted section 60s to tackle violent crime[2]. Where possible, Independent Advisory Groups are consulted when a section 60 power is evoked, which may be before the event, during or after, dependent upon the situation.

32. All Section 60 applications are overseen by Mission Support, the force department that oversees all operational activity and resources. Not only does the department have a complete view on what is happening in the force at the time of the application as well as the resources available, it also provides consistent scrutiny before the intelligence based application is submitted to the Assistant Chief Constable indicating, sometimes by name, who the subjects of the operation are.

33. Section 60 powers must be in writing unless serious violence has already taken place and it is not practicable to give it in writing at the time. If given orally, it must be recorded in writing as soon as practicable.

34. From June 1st 2019 until May 31st, 2020 there have been only 20 Section 60 authorities, with 4 being issued since January 2020. These have resulted in 185 searches and 7 arrests. The Section 60s were authorised in Birmingham West, Birmingham East and Coventry, which corresponds with our areas that are highest for violent crime and have high BAME populations.

35. Of the 20 authorities, all were associated with escalating gang tensions or targeted intelligence suggesting serious violence would take place following a number of shootings as well as a fatal stabbing.

36. When analysing on a force wide level, the data shows that members of the asian population were 3.2 times more likely to be stopped and searched during a

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[2] In exceptional circumstance and in accordance with law, an Inspector can authorise the use of Section 60 powers but must notify a Senior Officer

section 60 than a member of the white population. Members of the black population were 6.7 times more likely to be stopped and searched than a member of the white population. (See Appendix A, Figure 15). It should be remembered these powers are being deployed to defined threats of violence and often defined groups based upon intelligence.

37. The outcome rate[3] for section 60 searches for this period was 11.4%.

38. Sections 60 powers are just one tactic used by West Midlands Police and this is far outweighed by preventative activities and regular community engagement which support our efforts to tackle violent crime. During the spikes in violence seen during 2019, the force received requests from the community to increase its use of stop and search powers.

39. Our assessment is the power is lawfully used, well evidenced, consulted upon and used minimally. The force has chosen a higher level of oversight and will retain this.

Section 163 Road Traffic Act

40. Legislation under section 163 of the Road Traffic Act 1988 (RTA 1988) allows for an officer in uniform to stop the driver of any motor vehicle on a road without the need to form reasonable suspicion of the commission of any offence, but only to confirm that the driver is licenced and insured to drive that vehicle.

41. Stopping a vehicle under this power may occur for the following reasons:

    - A vehicle observed committing a moving traffic offence e.g speeding
    - Suspicion that a driver may be under the influence of alcohol or drugs
    - Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) activation[4]
    - Intelligence led stop
    - Targeted operations such as drink drive campaigns

42. There is currently no requirement in law to record the use of this power to stop a motor vehicle on a road. Therefore, West Midlands Police are unable to provide detailed data analysis for these stops.

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[3] The positive outcome rate is measured by what happens as an outcome of the stop and search for example; arrest, property seized, knife recovered
[4] ANPR is used to help detect, deter and disrupt criminality at a local, force, regional and national level, including tackling traveling criminals, Organised Crime Groups and terrorists. As a vehicle passes an ANPR camera, its registration number is read and instantly checked against database records of vehicles of interest. Police officers can intercept and stop a vehicle, check it for evidence and, where necessary, make arrests

43. However, it has been agreed that the recording of vehicle stops under Section 163 will be conducted on specific operations throughout the year. For example, drink drive campaigns in conjunction with the roads policing department. To support future recording, an app has been developed and is currently being tested to ensure the functionality allows the force to capture the relevant date regarding Section 163 stops.

44. When considering the reasons for a vehicle stop, a significant proportion will be focused on the vehicle itself rather than the individual(s) driving the vehicle.

45. It should also be noted that the recording of section 163 data is complex due to the transient nature of the road population which isn't comparable to the residential population of an area. This makes it difficult to assess proportionality.

Use of Force

46. There are occasions where police officers are required to use force in the course of their duties. There is a wide-ranging continuum for use of force ranging from tactical communications and handcuffing, through to the discharge of taser and a firearm.

47. West Midlands Police does not record all instances where officers use force. The force made a deliberate decision following public consultation not to record force in lower-level situations, such as compliant handcuffing or where an officer draws a baton but does not use it. This is due to the disproportionate level of bureaucracy that is associated with recording all low-level instances, particularly when considering the size of the force. During the 2018 inspection, HMICFRS noted that whilst West Midlands Police has derogated away from the national recording requirements, this has not resulted in a reduction in its commitment to using force correctly or accurately.

48. Higher-level use of force, where officers make deliberate physical contact, or use equipment such as spit guards, incapacitant spray, batons, taser or firearms, is always recorded.

49. Between 1st January 2020 and 31st May 2020, 5007 use of force forms were submitted. On a monthly basis, between 900 and 1000 forms are submitted which has been relatively consistent since 2019. May 2020 saw the highest monthly total of forms submitted at 1169. Every use of force submission is recorded by the force and verified by a supervisor.

50. Over 50% of all instances during the review period were at the lower end of force including unarmed skills (33%) followed by non-compliant handcuffing (22%) (Appendix B, Table 2).

51. In terms of higher-level use of force, daily rates are very low. Of the total, this accounted for 12% (4% irritant spray, 3% Firearms aimed or used, 2% spit guard, 2% taser used and 1% baton used).

52. There are various reasons why officers need to use force, most commonly in relation to defending themselves or others from harm, or for the purpose of making an arrest. During the review period, this accounted for 53% of the total use of force instances across the West Midlands (18% for protect self, 16% for protect others, 8% protect public and 11% for effect an arrest).

53. When analysing the demographic data, the majority of force is used against members of the white population (58%). The data shows members of the asian population are less likely to have force used against them when compared to the census. However, the percentage of force used against members of the black population when compared with the 2011 Census data for ethnicity, is higher (19% versus census of 6%). (Appendix B, Table 1).

54. As most uses of forces are applied when someone is arrested, it is important to assess whether the force reflects proportionately against those arrested. In 60% of the incidents where force was used, the person upon whom force was used was arrested. (See Appendix B, Table 4). When comparing against the arrested population[5], disproportionality for both the asian and black population falls. However, disproportionality for the black population remains higher than the census (14% compared to 6% in the census).

55. The data shows use of force is disproportionate on the black community rather than the wider BAME community. The force cannot satisfactorily account for this and this warrants further assessment.

56. Of the 5007 forms submitted, 13% take place in the custody setting. 10% of officers were assaulted during the incident where force has been used (See Appendix B, Table 5).

57. The majority of use of force incidents are recorded by the Force Response department which is consistent with the nature of their role.

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[5] Demographic for arrested population = White (58%), Asian or Asian British (19%), Black or Black British (14%), Mixed (6%), Not Stated (2%), Other (2%) (rounded figures)

58. The most common age group subject of use of force is 18-34 year olds (59%). This is consistent with the age breakdown of the total number of people in custody (53% persons aged between 18-34).

59. 84% of the subjects who have had force used against them are male and this is also consistent with the total gender breakdown of those taken into custody (87% of males in custody).

Use of force - *Taser*

60. The use of taser provides officers with a tactic to resolve situations, including serious violence or the threat of serious violence. All officers must account for each time they remove a taser from the holster (completion of a debrief form) and all records are subject to audit and are scrutinised by various levels of supervision. In addition, every time a taser is drawn, it uses secure Bluetooth technology to activate all officers police Body Worn Video Cameras in the vicinity, thus capturing a video record of its use automatically often from many different angles. All taser deployments are recorded and submitted to the Home Office.

61. During the review period, 1013 use of force forms have been submitted where a taser has been aimed or used. The data demonstrates that taser is more likely to be aimed at a person to gain compliance (80.8%), rather than use of the taser which is significantly lower (19.2%). These figures have remained relatively consistent since April 2019.

62. The use of taser is strictly governed and all taser trained officers undergo intensive and regular training before they are authorised to deploy. Any police officer who applies to become taser trained must undergo a thorough selection process and not very officer who applies will be successful.

63. The force acknowledges that there have been several high-profile incidents across the UK of death or serious injury associated with the use of taser. The force is committed to ensuring the highest level of scrutiny for all taser deployments.

64. The rise in the use of taser, as seen in Appendix B, figures 17 and 18, broadly reflects the uplift in the number of taser trained officers and the number of tasers available. This increase has not led to an increase in the number of serious injuries and no deaths have been associated to taser use in the West Midlands.

65. The use of taser is governed by an internal scrutiny group led by a senior officer at Chief Superintendent Level. The group meets quarterly and discusses the use of force data to capture any issues and learning that has arisen through the deployment of taser. Our focus during the forthcoming period is increasing our sense of legitimacy and demonstrating to communities that our taser officers are regularly scrutinised and held accountable for their actions.

66. The internal scrutiny group is looking at how the taser debrief can be used more effectively for reflective learning, akin to how this is being piloted for stop and searches which are captured on body worn video. Whilst body worn video footage doesn't form part of the scrutiny panels, the data is still something we brief on through use of force updates which gives the opportunity to reinforce legitimacy.

67. When the force receives allegations of excessive force being used, all instances are thoroughly investigated and referred where appropriate. We have seen recent examples where such cases have been identified by our Professional Standards Department and referred to the IOPC for independent investigation. Such investigations are fully supported by the force and we continue to capture and embed any learning identified.

68. Our assessment is that force is used minimally, but the black population is disproportionately subject to these powers. This does not reflect the position with other ethnic groups and we cannot be fully certain that our use is fair. It requires further assessment in a transparent way that enables community involvement and more detailed case and statistical review.

Use of Body Worn Video Cameras (BWC)

69. The use of Body Worn Video Cameras is crucial to the scrutiny of our interactions with the public and we continue to embed its use with our frontline officers. It is mandated in policy that body worn cameras are used in the following circumstances:

- All stop and searches
- All use of force (where practicable)
- All use of spit hoods
- All use of Taser (where practicable)

- All Domestic Incidents (unless it can be justified by the officer that obtaining best evidence requires the camera to be turned off)

- When deployed to a Mental Health Institution (see below) notwithstanding that the Mental Health Unit (Use of Force) Act 2018 has yet to take effect

70. If recordings could not be made before a spontaneous incident, recording should commence as soon as it is possible to do so to take advantage of the pre-record function.

71. During the reporting period, Body Worn Video Cameras were used by 77% of the officers and staff that have made a use of force record and 65.7% of officers who have conducted a stop and search. The force aspires to achieve 100% in these areas, where practicable, and is committed to improving activation levels for body worn cameras.

72. As described previously, 13% of use of force instances took place within the custody environment. In these instances, it is likely to have been captured on the extensive CCTV network within those locations rather than BWC. On this basis, BWC coverage of use of force is at a good level.

73. The body worn video app has been developed to allow more detailed scrutiny and granular analysis, including an understanding of who, where and when body worn video is being deployed. The use of Body Worn Video is reviewed on a quarterly basis with key internal stakeholders and departments to review any complaints, litigation and capture any learning. The group will be continuing to increase the coverage of stop searches by BWC as body camera access is now at a high level in the force.

Governance and Scrutiny

Independent Scrutiny Panels

74. Each Neighbourhood Policing Unit (NPU) continues to hold its own stop and search and use of force scrutiny panel, chaired by independent community members, supported by the NPU senior leadership team and single points of contact (SPOC).

75. The established local stop and search and use of force scrutiny panels select a number of stop and search and use of force incidents from their area for the relevant time period. These are presented with additional information such as incident logs, statements and body worn video footage, if available, to allow the

panel to make an assessment as to whether the stop and search and/or use of force was perceived to be fair and appropriate.

76. The make-up of each panel is determined locally. Some panels use social media to encourage engagement whilst others have made good use of feedback offered in the course of stop and search encounters themselves to recruit new panel members. Considerable progress has been made in refreshing the representation of scrutiny panels, particularly from young people through the efforts of youth trainers. Members of the public who want to become involved in scrutiny panels can contact their local neighbourhood police team to register their interest.

77. Any individual and organisational learning will be gathered by the police representative at the panels and fed back into the use of force lead and local leaders to allow this to shape force policy, learning and subsequent training. Where appropriate, delivery of both positive and developmental feedback to officers and staff will be provided.

78. WMP and the OPCC are currently scoping provisions for virtual scrutiny processes, particularly how to share body worn footage via a secure platform.

79. During the period of government restriction linked to Coronavirus, a virtual scrutiny panel was held to discuss direction to leave legislation and stop and search. Learning from this has improved force understanding of how to engage with, and reach, local communities via a digital platform. This will potentially allow West Midlands Police to reach a far wider and more diverse audience. This is currently being developed further with the OPCC.

80. All stop and search and use of force scrutiny processes are currently being reviewed to ensure a consistent approach. WMP are also planning on presenting two virtual live personal safety training sessions to scrutiny panel members in June 2020.

West Midlands Police Governance Arrangements

81. The force continues to hold quarterly stop and search and use of force governance meetings, chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable, supported by the force tactical lead at Superintendent Level with representation from all NPUs, departments and the OPCC. This forum allows the scrutiny of data at a granular

level. Best practice and any learning is also shared through this group and accountability is provided to both the public, HMICFRS and the OPCC.

82. The OPCC also holds twice yearly commissions where all scrutiny panels, guests and the general public are invited to hold the Police and Crime Commissioner and West Midlands Police to account. The last Commission was held on 5th March 2020 and it will next convene in summer 2020.

83. In the last Integrated PEEL assessment in 2018, WMP was graded as Good for treating the public fairly. The inspection identified that West Midlands Police makes sure officers receive appropriate training and guidance about how to use force and stop and search fairly and officers spoken to as part of the inspection understood how and when to use force correctly, and how to record it. The inspection also identified that the force had established better procedures for stop and search and improved its scrutiny and governance on the use of force since the previous inspection.

Summary

84. The deployment of stop and search and use of force powers are a source of significant public concern. This report identifies areas of disproportionality against a number of key protected characteristics, particularly ethnicity. This requires continuous scrutiny, however, it must also be acknowledged that being proportionate across all protected characteristics would not be reasonable or effective when considering the wider intelligence picture on crime.

85. West Midlands Police is committed to building public trust and confidence and will continue to prioritise the appropriate oversight and governance of these key police powers.

86. Innovative technology is allowing West Midlands Police to capture a richer picture of data at a granular level. The force will continue to prioritise the capture and assessment of this data in order to provide communities with the necessary information in an open and transparent way. The current level of scrutiny provided by the community is pivotal to how we develop and grow as an organisation and ensure we are viewed as legitimate. This is supported by internal mechanisms for scrutiny and learning including reflective practise.

87. To further develop and learn within these areas, some key next steps are highlighted below.

Next Steps

I. Continue to develop virtual scrutiny panels and reach more diverse audiences.

II. Further develop the reflective practice pilot for stop and search to enhance officer and force learning.

III. Carry out additional assessments of supervisory oversight of officers stop searches.

IV. Carry out a more detailed analysis on UoF and why it is disproportionate on black populations, led by an Assistant Chief Constable. This should be carried out with community oversight and should seek to understand the factors as to why this level of force is disproportionate and make recommendations on corrective action.

V. Increase the adoption rate of BWC on all stop searches.

VI. Develop training packages for scrutiny panel leads and members. Presently there is no formalised training packages and work is ongoing with the OPCC to provide a consistent offer to panels across the force.

VII. OPCC Youth trainers to deliver a use of force workshop within schools. Consideration for OPCC Youth Commissioners to support scrutiny panels. Options to deliver this are currently being explored.

VIII. Continue to work nationally to develop a data picture against our most similar forces. This will provide us with a greater insight into our data and comparisons to the national picture.

Author(s)

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Appendices

Appendix A – Stop and Search
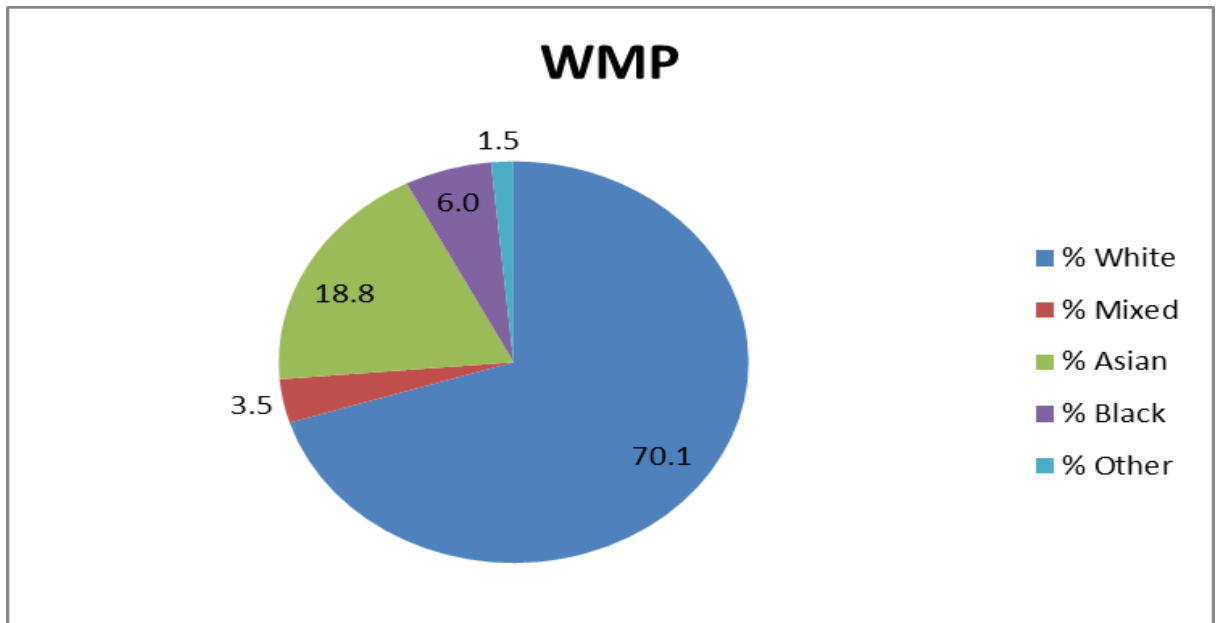
Figure 1 West Midlands Region Ethnicity Breakdown 2011 Census Data
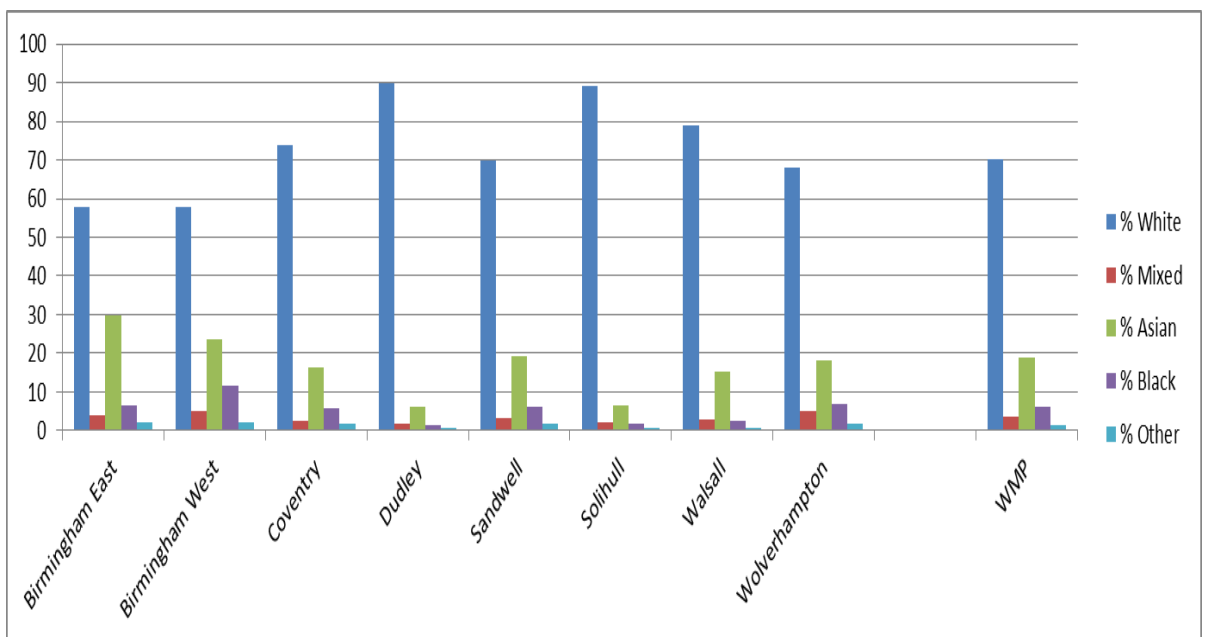
Figure 2 Number of Residents by Ethnicity (2011, census data) 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Proportion of Ethnic Minority Searches compared to White Searches**

**A value of 3.9 means that a member of an ethnic group is 3.9 times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to a member of the white population
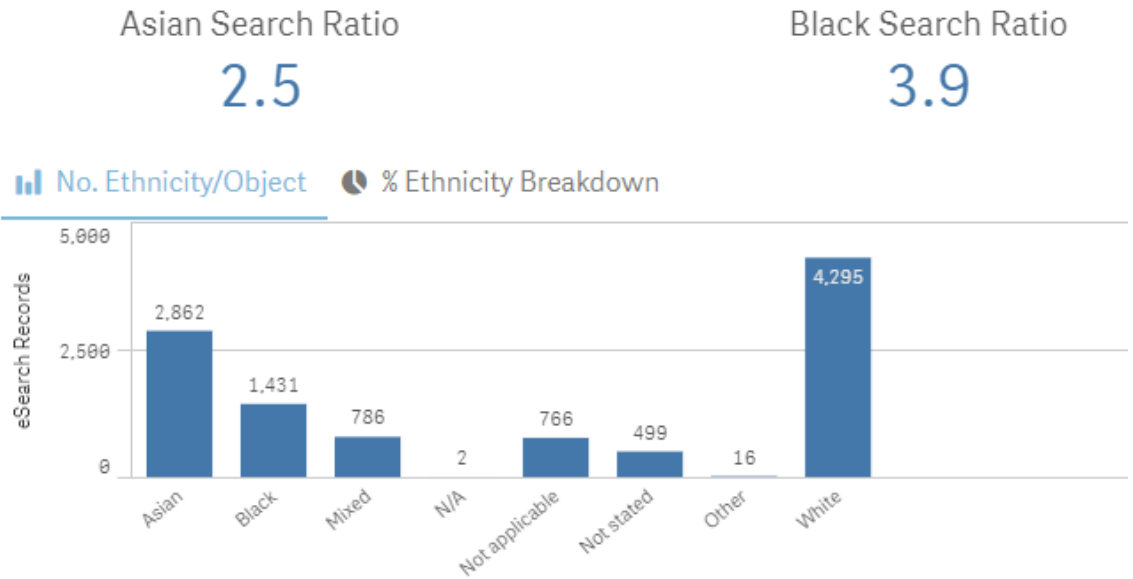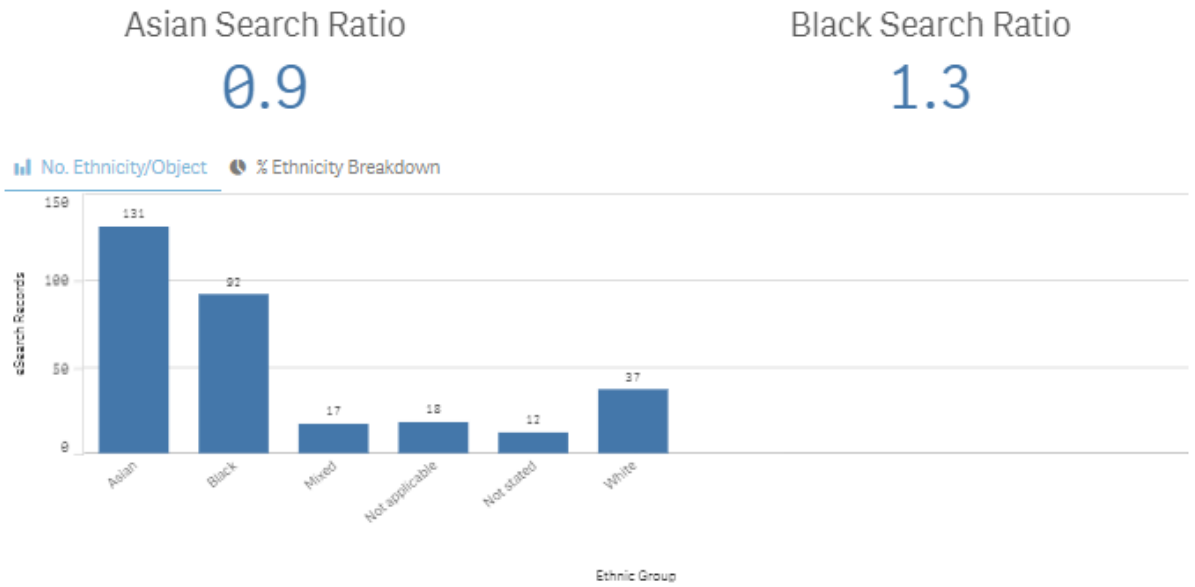

Figure 3 Proportion of Ethnic Minority Searches compared to White Searches – 1st January 2020 – 31st May 2020
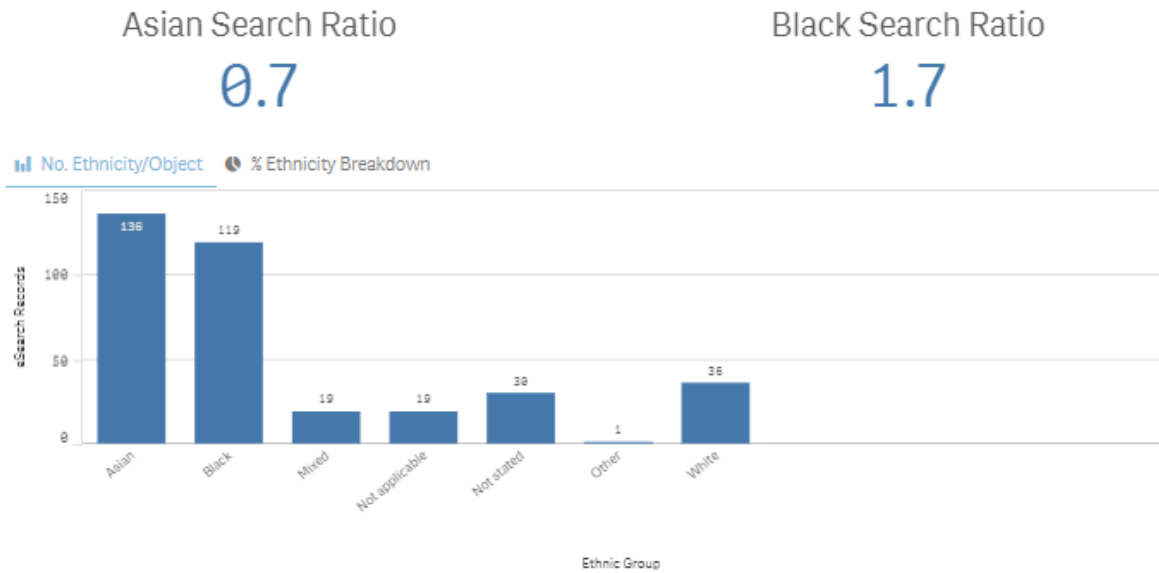
Figure 4 Lozells stop and search data 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

**A value of 1.3 means that a member of an ethnic group is 1.3 times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to a member of the white population

Figure 5 Aston Stop and search data 1ˢᵗ January 2020 to 31ˢᵗ May 2020
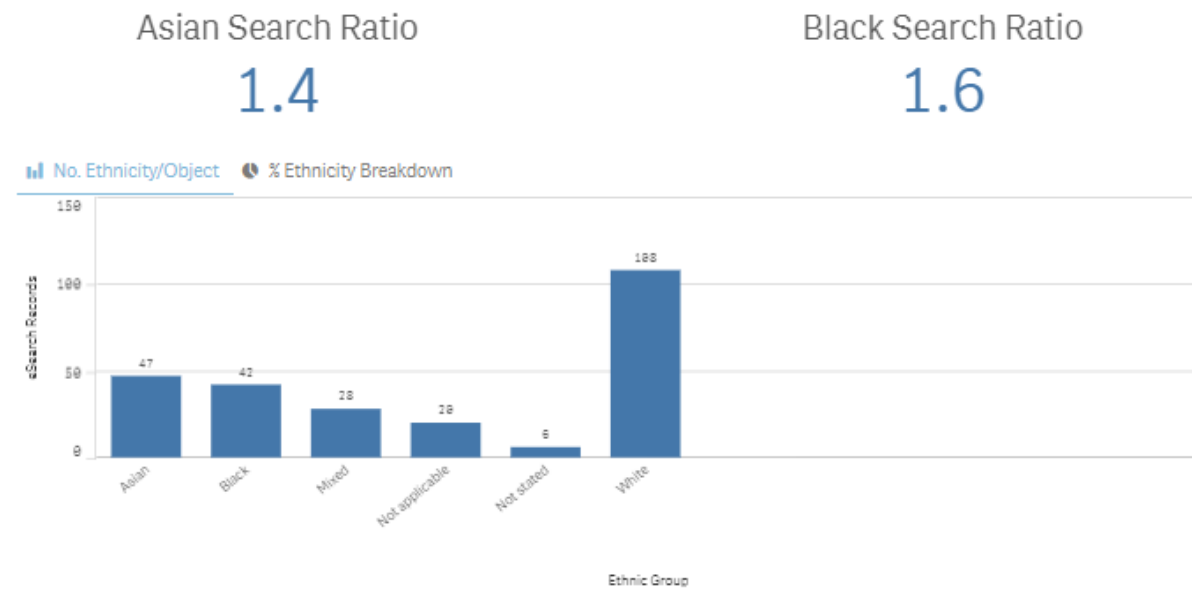
Figure 6 Stockland Green stop and search data 1ˢᵗ January 2020 to 31ˢᵗ May 2020

Asian Search Ratio
0.6

Black Search Ratio
2.5
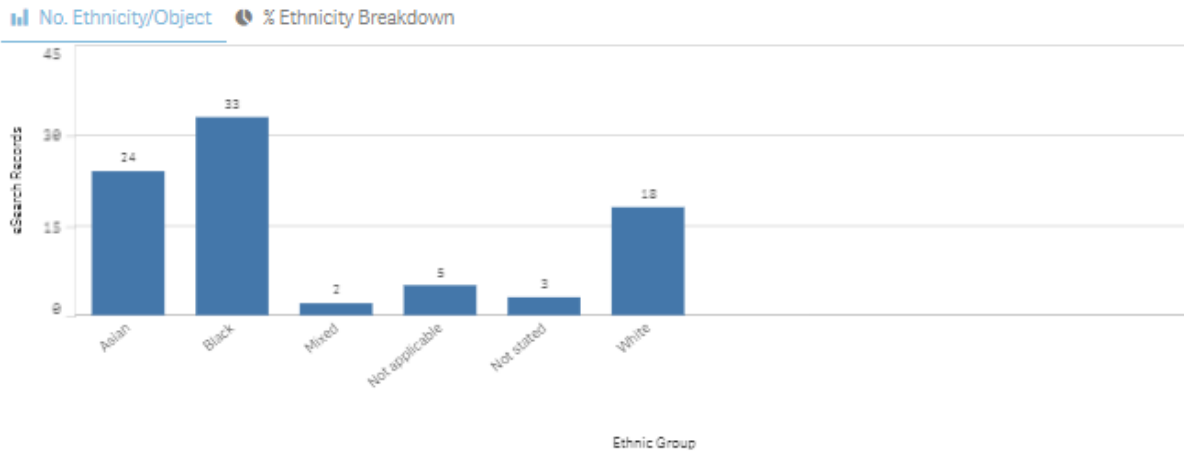
Figure 7 Handsworth Wood Stop and Search data 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Asian Search Ratio
1.3

Black Search Ratio
1.8
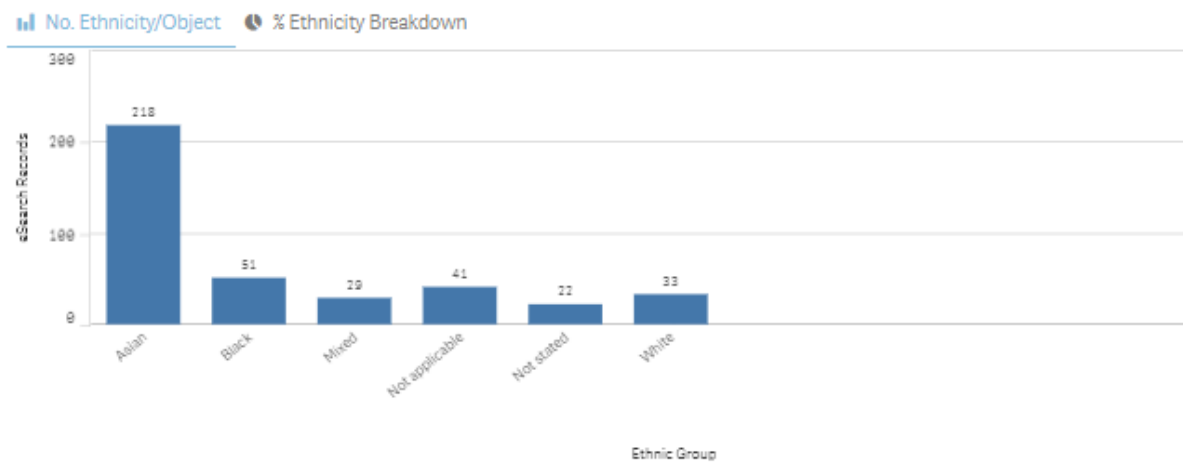
Figure 8 Sparkbrook stop and search data 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Positive Outcome Rate
26.9%

Arrots
1,514
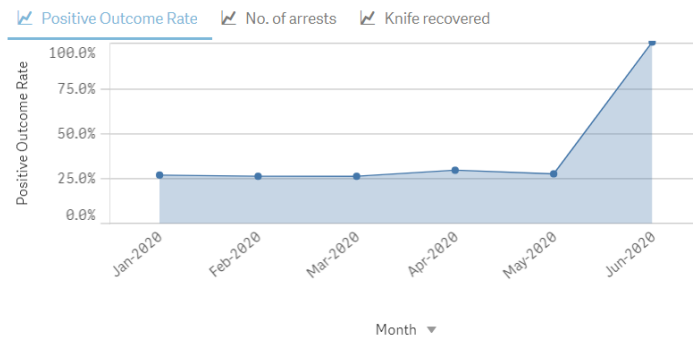
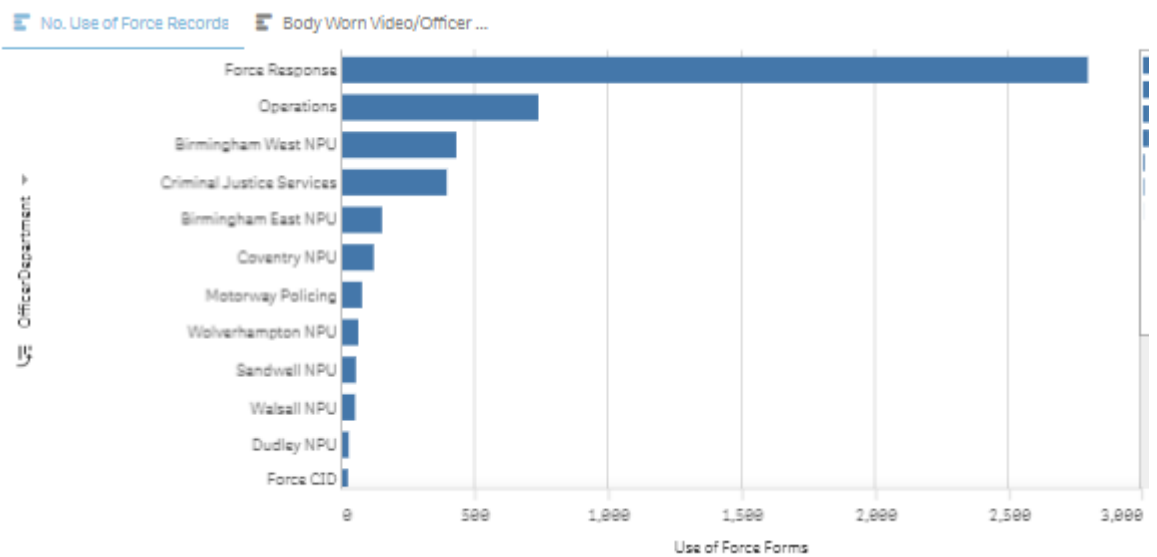Figure 9 Positive outcome rates – 1st January 202 to 31st May 2020

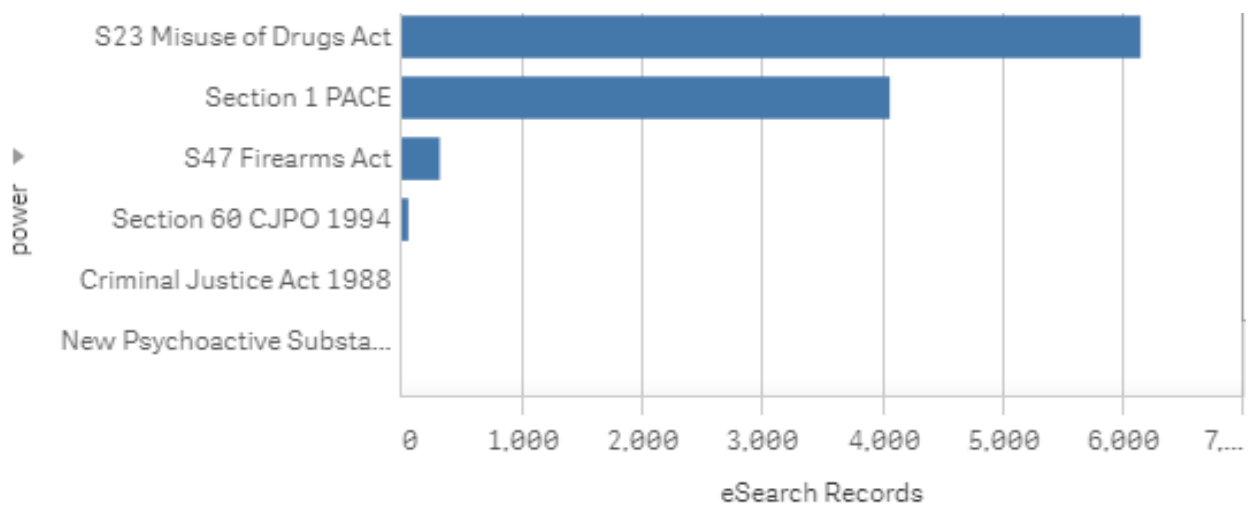Figure 10 Use of Force Records by Department between 1st January 2020 and 31st May 2020

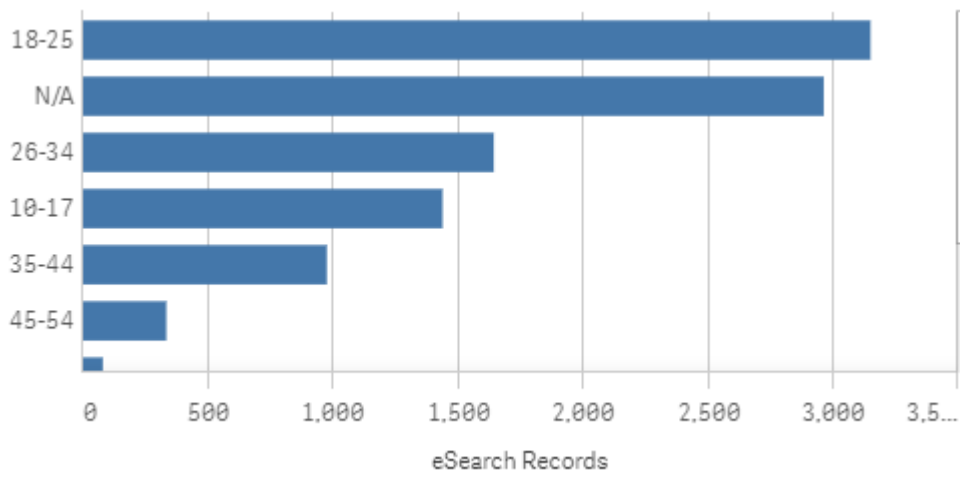Figure 11 Power used to conduct search 1st January 2020- 31st May 2020

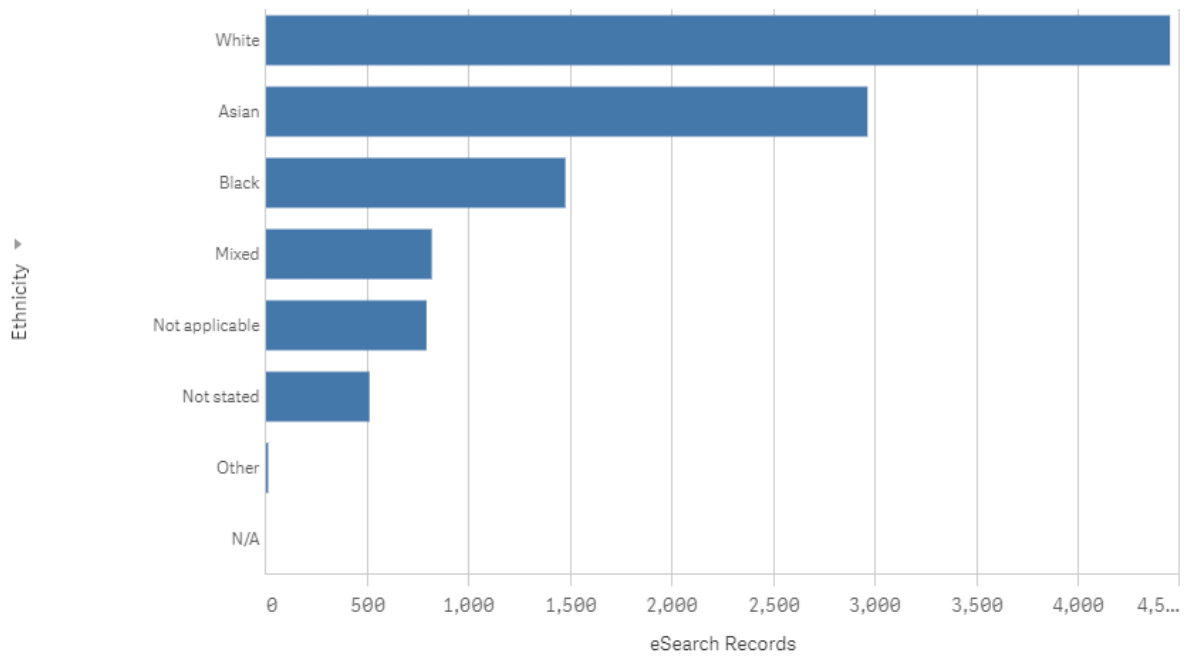*Figure 12 Age range subject to search 1ˢᵗ January 2020 to 31ˢᵗ May 2020*

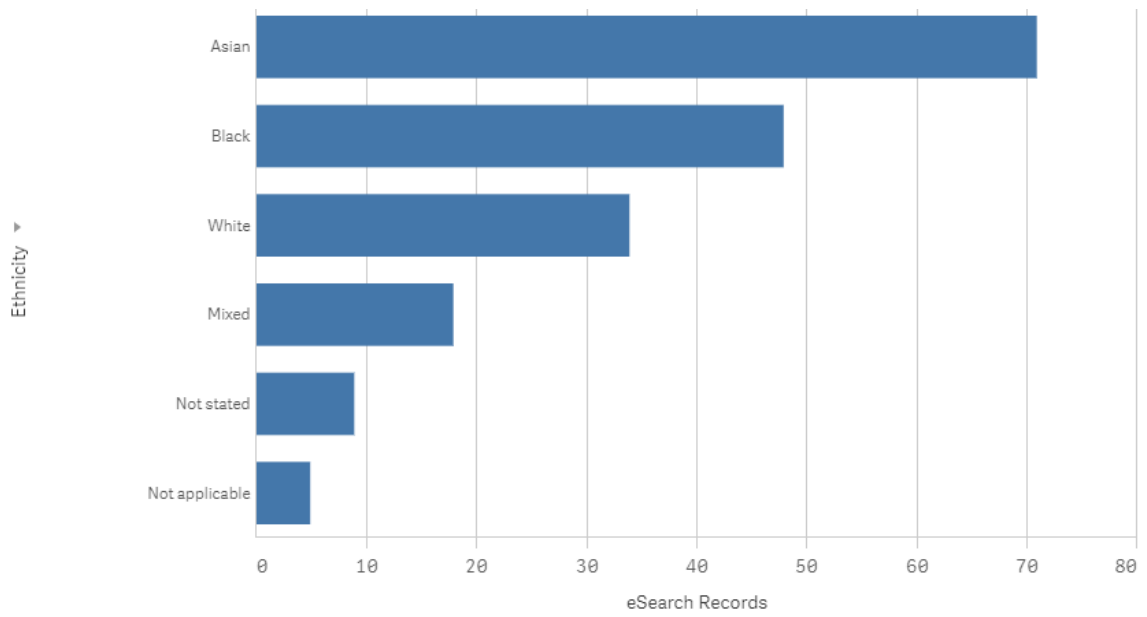*Figure 13 ethnicity of individuals searched 1ˢᵗ January 2020 to 31ˢᵗ May 2020*

Figure 14 Ethnic breakdown for Section 60 June 1ˢᵗ 2019 until May 31ˢᵗ 2020

Proportion of Ethnic Minority Searches compared to White Searches**

**A value of 6.7 means that a member of an ethnic group is 6.7 times more likely to be stopped and searched compared to a member of the white population
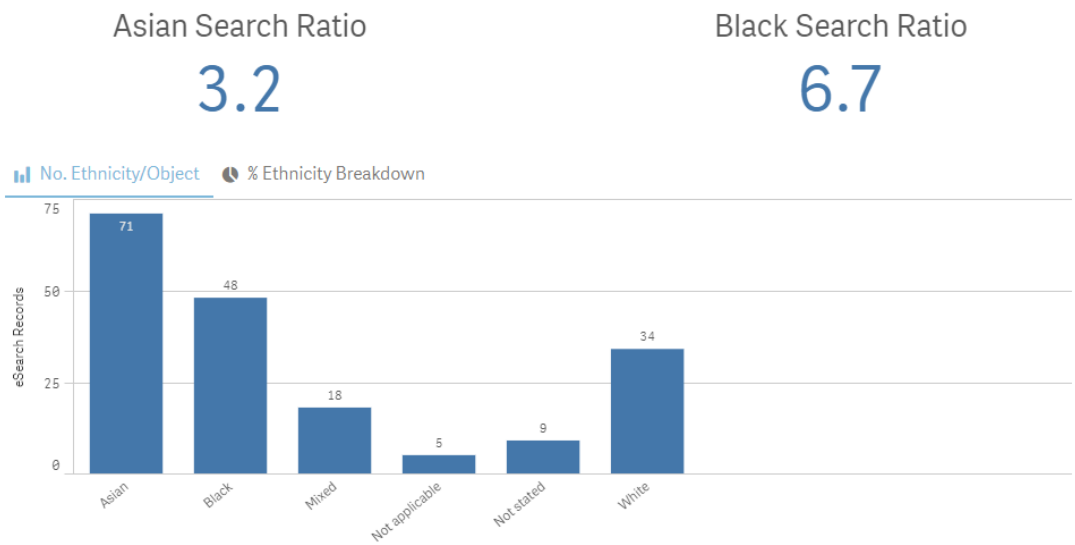
Asian Search Ratio
3.2

Black Search Ratio
6.7

Figure 15 Proportion of Ethnic section 60 Searches compared to white June 1ˢᵗ 2019 until May 31ˢᵗ 2020

Appendix B – Use of force

Analysis of data on Use of Force

Ethnicity Compared to WMP Population (Census)		
Ethnicity	**Census %**	**UOF %**
White	70.1%	58%
Black	6%	19%
Asian	18.8%	17%
Mixed	3.5%	5%
Other	1.5%	2%
Unknown	0%	1%

Table 1 Ethnicity of Use of Force from 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020 Compared to the 2011 Census data

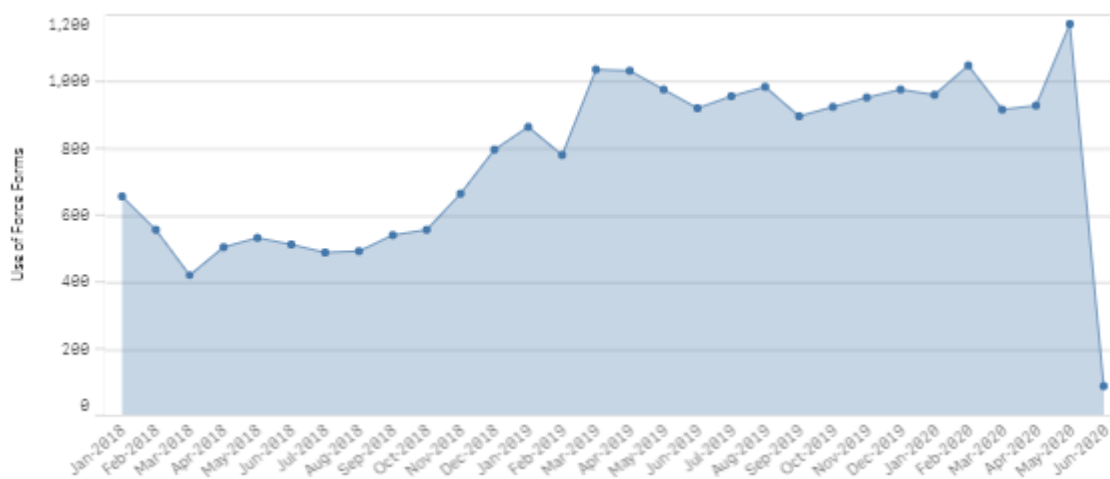*Figure 16 Use of force forms for 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020*

Types of Force Used (officers may select more than one tactic)		
Tactics Used	**Number**	**%**
Unarmed Skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints and take-downs)	2711	33%
Non-Compliant Handcuffing	1835	22%
Ground Restraint	1027	12%
Irritant Spray used	357	4%
Firearms (aimed or fired)	255	3%
Taser (aimed)	818	10%
Limb Restraints/Body Restraints	372	4%
Other or Improvised tactics used	248	3%
Spit Guard	204	2%
Baton used	82	1%
Taser (Used)	195	2%
Dog Biting	50	1%
Shield	7	>1
AEP (Aimed)	5	>1
AEP (Used)	2	>1

Table 2 Types of Use of Force Used 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Reasons for Using Force		
Reason for Force	**No of Reasons**	**%**
Protect Self	4,233	18%
Protect Other Officers	3,758	16%
Effect Arrest	2,589	11%
Prevent Harm	2,459	10%
Prevent Offence	2,383	10%
Prevent Escape	2,216	9%
Protect Subject	1,946	8%
Protect Public	1,943	8%
Effect Search	1,037	4%
Secure Evidence	856	4%
Remove Handcuffs	187	1%
Other	154	1%
Reduce spread of CoVID-19	133	1%
Method of Entry	125	1%
-	36	0%

Table 3 Reasons for using force 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Outcomes (officers may select more than one)		
Outcome	**No**	**%**
Arrested	3,159	60%
Other	1,405	27%
Detained - Mental Health Act	283	5%
Hospitalised	232	4%
Made Off / Escaped	109	2%
-	36	1%

Table 4 Outcomes 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Officer Assaults		
Assaulted?	**No of Incidents**	**%**
NO	4,473	89%
YES	498	10%
-	36	1%

Table 5 Officer Assaults 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Gender		
Gender	**No of Incidents**	**%**
Male	4,186	84%
Female	772	15%
-	36	1%
Transgender	13	0%

Table 6 Gender 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Age		
Age	**No of Incidents**	**%**
0-10 years	8	0%
11-17 years	342	7%
18-34 years	2,946	59%
35-49 years	1,384	28%
50-64 years	268	5%
65 or over	23	0%
-	36	1%

Table 7 Age 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Impact Behaviours (officers can select more than one)	
Impact Behaviours	**No of Reasons**
Alcohol	2,126
Size / Sex / Build	1,920
Mental Health	1,865
Drugs	1,719
Possession of a Weapon	1,175
Prior Knowledge	1,025
Other	910
Crowd	569
Acute Behavioural Disorder	265

Table 8 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020

Body Worn Camera		
Body Worn Camera	**No of Incidents**	**%**
YES	3842	77
NO	1129	23
Not Stated	36	<1

Table 9 Body Worn Camera 1st January 2020 to 31st May 2020
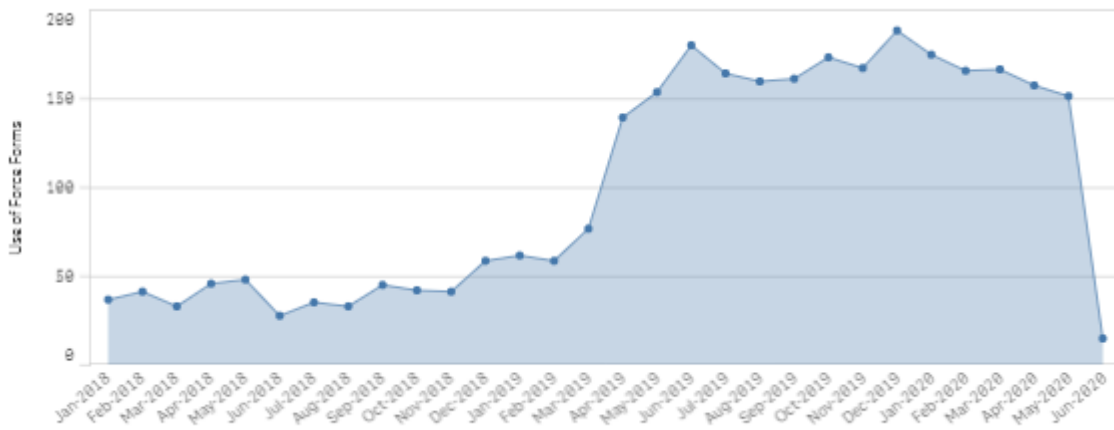
Taser

Figure 17 Taser used 1st January 2020 by 31st May 2020

Figure 18 Taser Aimed – 1st January 2020 by 31st May 2020