

Performance and Resources Scrutiny Programme 2018/19

Report to: the Office of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner for Essex

Title of Report:	Use of Force/Stop and Search – 2019/20 Quarter 1
Chief Officer	T/ACC Paul WELLS
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1.0 Purpose of Report

To provide a quarterly update on Essex Police's use of force and use of stop and search powers. This is a substantive agenda item for the PFCC Performance and Resources meeting.

2.0 Recommendations

There are no recommendations. This report is for the board to note.

3.0 Executive Summary

Use of Force

- There were 3,688 Use of Force forms submitted in this quarter. This is an increase of 351 (10.5%) additional forms completed, compared to the same quarter for the 2018/19, and a 9.2% rise from the previous quarter.
- 59% (2,616) of tactics involved the handcuffing of the subject. There were 60% more Compliant Handcuffs than Non-Compliant.
- The number of forms with Firearms listed as a first tactic has risen since last quarter, though the number of incidents have fallen.

- 52 uses of Taser that have been recorded in this quarter, these refer to 35 separate incidents.
- 83.4% of subjects on Use of Force records were male. The proportion of subjects for whom the gender is blank is still negligible.
- 57.2% of subjects are in the 18-34 age range, with the average age being 24 years old.
- The proportion of BAME subjects continues to be higher than the proportion of BAME within the population of Essex as a whole.
 - 8% of subjects were Black (or Black British) compared to 2% of the population.
- 57.1% (5,976) of reasons for the use of force are to prevent harm to people or property. The most common reason for Use of Force is to effect an arrest.
- Alcohol and drugs are the highest Impact Factors for Use of Force.

Stop and Search

- There has been an average increase of 33.4% per quarter in Stop Searches since the beginning of 2018/19. This increase is likely to be due to searches being input on Mobile Data Terminals in real-time rather than later on a desktop computer.
- 1.7% (75) of searches in the last quarter did not have reasonable grounds for that search. This is a reduction from last quarter.
- 93% of searches (4,110 of 4,404) were carried out under PACE or the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA). This proportion is usually over 99%, but has been affected by Sec.60¹ stops in the last quarter.
- The peak age range for those stopped is 18-25, equating to 1812 stops in the last quarter (44% of subjects).
 - 27.2% of persons searched in the last quarter are recorded as being under 18.
- The 88.9% of subjects searched are male.
- The proportion of BAME subjects that Essex Police stop to search (19.8%), is higher than the demographic proportion of the BAME population in the county (6.8%).

¹ Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 (s.60) gives police the right to search people in a defined area during a specific time period when they believe, with good reason, that: serious violence will take place and it is necessary to use this power to prevent such violence; or that a person is carrying a dangerous object or offensive weapon; or that an incident involving serious violence has taken place and a dangerous instrument or offensive weapon used in the incident is being carried in the locality.

- The proportion of Black (or Black British) subjects was 11% compared to 2% of the population.

- For searches attributed to Op Raptor (including officers attached to Op Raptor), the proportion of BAME searches increases considerably to 38.1% BAME.

- The rate of positive outcomes fluctuates but does not change significantly with the rise in report volume. This rate currently stands at 40.5%.

- Where stated, 85% of subjects are from Essex.

- There were 555 stops under Operation Sceptre, of these 33% had positive outcomes.

4.0 Introduction/Background

This report combines the Use of Force and Stop Search reports into one in order to have the two reports discussed at the Essex Police Use of Force board in one document for ease of reference. The report structure uses the PFCC template to avoid duplication of work.

This report discusses the use of force forms and stop searches submitted for incidents occurring between 1st April 2019 and 30th June 2019.

The use of force data analysed in this report contains duplicates, as one form should be submitted per officer for each use of force. Therefore, if three officers use force against one subject in relation to the same incident, three forms should be submitted, and the subject would appear three times in the data (for that one incident).

The data analysed in this report required substantial cleaning. Extraneous spaces, for example, needed to be removed from many fields, and there is a disparity in the way that certain fields have been inputted by officers, particularly the date, time and custody number.

5.0 Current Work and Performance

Use of Force



3,688 instances of Use of Force were recorded in Essex during quarter 1 of 2019/20. This is an increase of 351 (10.5%) additional forms completed, compared to the same quarter for the 2018/19, and a 9.2% rise from the previous quarter. The volume of forms relating to force used in custody have levelled off after an initial rise in April.

Since the move to MobileFirst, the volume of forms submitted remains high – none of the past nine months, since MobileFirst was introduced, has recorded lower volumes than any month using the Limes Survey. March 2019 recorded the lowest volume of form submitted since the introduction of the MobileFirst app.

The below table details the tactics employed with each Use of Force in quarter 1 of 2019/20. It details the first eight tactics employed (not necessarily the most severe), and more than one will have been used in the majority of incidents. The MobileFirst app allows for the inputting of up to 20 Tactics for one incident.

Tactical communications (tac comms) were the most commonly used tactic. In 94 reports, tac comms were the only method employed, suggesting further training on the app may be required, as a form is not required when tac comms are the only method. This is 16 reports fewer than the previous quarter.

73.3% of forms did not state that tac comms were used as a first tactic. It is unlikely that this is the case, it is inferred that officers simply did not enter tac comms as a tactic used.

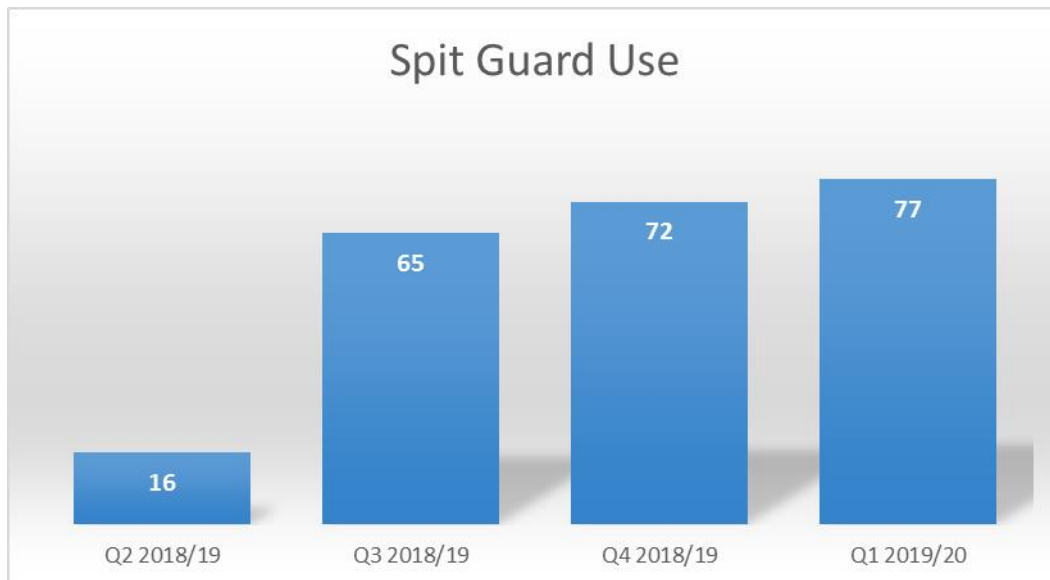
Handcuffing is the next most common tactic; there were 63% more compliant cuffs used than non-compliant. 2,516 forms (64.9%) involved the use of either compliant or non-compliant handcuffs.

22 forms showed Taser as a first tactic. All Taser use forms refer to a total of 35 separate incidents (five incidents fewer than the previous quarter).

47 forms involved a firearm as a first tactic; this is two higher than the previous quarter. This, however, related to only 20 individual incidents (seven fewer than the previous quarter).

Tactics	Tactic 1	Tactic 2	Tactic 3	Tactic 4	Tactic 5	Tactic 6	Tactic 7	Tactic 8	Tactic Count	%age Total Tactics	%age Total Incidents
Tactical Communication	1032	183	70	35	7	6	3	0	1336	20.58%	34.47%
Handcuffing - Compliant	1174	304	50	14	2	1	1	0	1546	23.81%	39.89%
Unarmed skills	367	319	128	43	29	6	0	0	892	13.74%	23.01%
Handcuffing - Non-Compliant	417	314	161	55	20	2	1	0	970	14.94%	25.03%
Ground Restraint	423	293	145	53	18	5	2	1	940	14.48%	24.25%
Other / improvised	188	154	85	32	15	4	2	0	480	7.39%	12.38%
Limb / Body restraints used (Fast Straps / ERB)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
Firearms	47	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0.85%	1.42%
Taser	22	23	6	1	0	0	0	0	52	0.80%	1.34%
CS PAVA drawn	6	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	20	0.31%	0.52%
Spit guard	11	15	23	18	6	2	0	0	75	1.16%	1.93%
Dog Deployed	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0.34%	0.57%
Baton drawn	23	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	37	0.57%	0.95%
Shield	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	6	0.09%	0.15%
Baton used	6	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	18	0.28%	0.46%
AEP Aimed	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.11%	0.18%
Dog Bite	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0.17%	0.28%
CS PAVA used	10	4	5	2	2	2	0	0	25	0.39%	0.64%

Since Spit Guards were introduced in 2018/19, levels of use have steadily increased up to 77 forms including Spit Guard as a tactic in the last quarter.



The demographic of subjects upon whom Spit Guards have been used is generally similar to the Use of Force profile as a whole, however the proportion of female subjects is higher than overall and the proportion of Black or British subjects is lower than overall.

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Gender	Proportion	Age Range	Proportion	Ethnicity	Proportion
Female	22.52%	0 to 10	1.36%	Asian (or Asian British)	1.81%
Male	77.48%	11 to 17	9.05%	Black (or Black British)	4.52%
		18 to 34	58.82%	Mixed	2.71%
		35 to 49	23.08%	Other	0.45%
		50 to 64	4.98%	White	90.50%
		65 & Over	2.71%		

Force was used most in Southend-on-Sea, Thurrock, Basildon, Chelmsford and Colchester Districts in quarter 1 of 2019/20 (data relates to the area in which force was used rather than the officer's command); 65.9% of force was used in these five districts during this period, this proportion has remained steady since last quarter.

LPA	District	Q4 2018/19	Q1 2019/20	%age Change	Proportion of Force Total
North LPA	Braintree District	170	176	3.53%	5.01%
	Chelmsford District	430	475	10.47%	12.67%
	Colchester District	344	378	9.88%	10.14%
	Maldon District	47	66	40.43%	1.38%
	Tendring District	288	328	13.89%	8.49%
	Uttlesford District	30	47	56.67%	0.88%
South LPA	Basildon District	532	537	0.94%	15.67%
	Castle Point District	68	76	11.76%	2.00%
	Rochford District	48	77	60.42%	1.41%
	Southend District	563	593	5.33%	16.59%
West LPA	Brentwood District	123	105	-14.63%	3.62%
	Epping District	97	118	21.65%	2.86%
	Harlow District	265	370	39.62%	7.81%
	Thurrock District	368	473	28.53%	10.84%
Stansted Airport		21	23	9.52%	0.62%

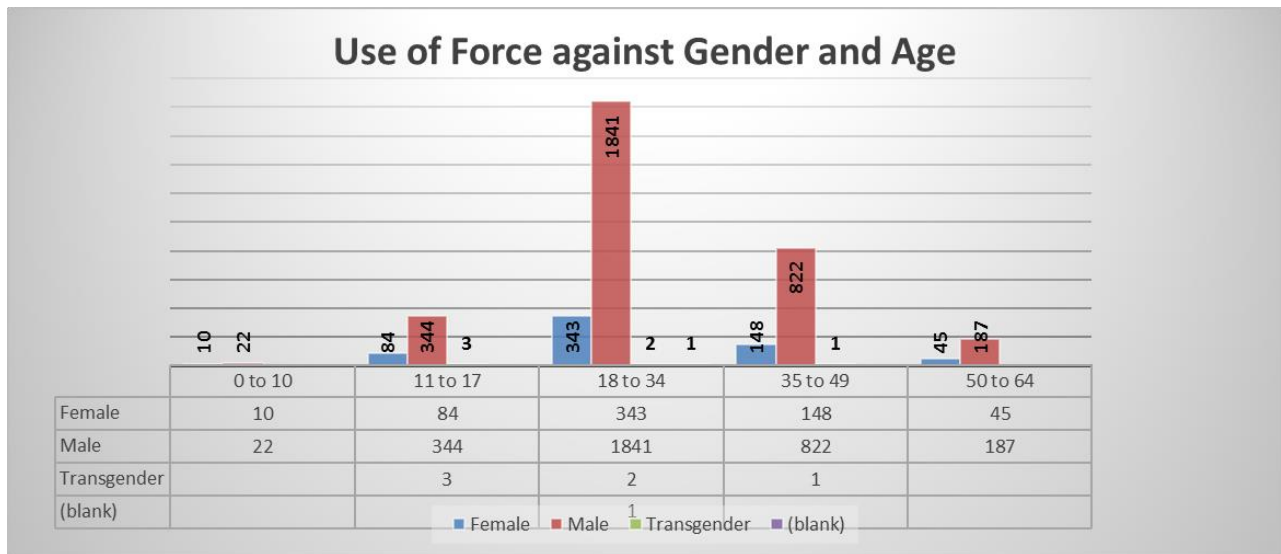
LPA	Q4 2018/19	Q1 2019/20	%age Change	Proportion of Force Total
North LPA	1309	1470	12.30%	38.57%
South LPA	1211	1283	5.95%	35.68%
West LPA	853	1066	24.97%	25.13%

83.4% of those subjected to use of force were identified by officers as male; 16.4% were identified as female; six subjects were identified as transgender.

The proportion of Blank or Not Recorded continues to be negligible.

Gender	Q1 2019/20	%age Total
Female	636	16.41%
Male	3233	83.41%
Transgender	6	0.15%
(blank)	1	0.03%

24 was the average age for subjects (where a date of birth was given/stated), and this is true for both male and female subjects. The mode (age most recorded) is 28 for female subjects and 26 for males. Males with a perceived age between 18-34 years were the most common gender and age band in the review period.



85% of subjects were White, this is 8.2% lower than the proportion of White residents of Essex. This disproportionality is very similar to last quarter.

8% of subjects against whom force was used were Black. This is 6 percentage points higher than the 2.0% Black resident population proportion in Essex (2011 census data). This does not necessarily mean that the force used in these cases was inappropriate.

Ethnicity	Q1 2019/20 Total Records	%age of Total Records	Difference to Essex Pop.	Change from last qtr.
White	3296	85.04%	-8.16%	0.21%
Black (or Black British)	309	7.97%	5.97%	-0.71%
Mixed	108	2.79%	1.89%	0.02%
Asian (or Asian British)	84	2.17%	-0.60%	-0.08%
Other	42	1.08%	0.58%	0.18%
Chinese	3	0.08%	-0.32%	0.05%

Effecting Arrest was the most commonly used reason entered for officers using force, followed by Preventing Escape, Protecting Oneself and Preventing Harm. Please note, that more than one reason can be entered when justifying a Use of Force.

Combining the reasons that encompass preventing harm as a whole, we can say that 57.1% of reasons are to prevent harm.

Reason For Force	Q1 2019/20	% All Reasons
Effect Arrest	1905	16.62%
Prevent Escape	1571	13.70%
Protect Self	1560	13.61%
Prevent Harm	1557	13.58%
Protect Other Officers	1444	12.60%
Protect Subject	816	7.12%
Effect Search	712	6.21%
Protect Public	593	5.17%
Prevent Offence	577	5.03%
Secure Evidence	287	2.50%
Remove Handcuffs	223	1.95%
Other	181	1.58%
Method Of Entry	37	0.32%

Impact Factor	Total	%age of Forms
Alcohol	1336	40.31%
Drugs	1032	31.14%
Size/Gender/Build	860	25.95%
Other	748	22.57%
Prior knowledge	744	22.45%
Mental health	584	17.62%
Possession of a weapon	413	12.46%
Crowd	214	6.46%
Acute behavioural disorder	173	5.22%

Each Use of Force form can have multiple impact factors, the table above shows the proportion of each impact factor in the total number of forms for the last quarter. Alcohol and drugs are the top impact factors.

Mental Health is an impact factor in 17.6% of reports, whereas 8.7% of subjects are reported as having a Mental Disability.

Staff - injury level	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Minor	190	160	198	166
Severe	2	1	7	2
Subject - injury level	Q1 2018	Q2 2018	Q3 2018	Q4 2018
Minor	241	220	238	198
Severe	2	2	5	6

In the last quarter, Staff have been injured in 5% of incidents and Subjects have been injured in 6% of incidents.

Stop and Search



Figure 1 - Stop Volume

4,404 searches were recorded in the first quarter of 2012019/20, this is 29% (987) higher than the previous quarter and 270% (3213) higher than the same quarter in 2018/19.

Previous reports detail that there has been a marked increase in Stop Searches throughout 2018/19, this is very likely to be attributable to data being input directly onto Mobile Data Terminals.

Financial Qtr	Not Reasonable	Reasonable
Q1 2018-19	1.60%	98.40%
Q2 2018-19	1.71%	98.29%
Q3 2018-19	1.91%	98.09%
Q4 2018-19	3.08%	96.92%
Q1 2019-20	1.67%	98.33%

Table 1 - Reasonable grounds

Just over 1.6% (75 records) did not have recorded reasonable grounds in the past quarter; this has fallen since last quarter. The quarter average for the rolling year is 2.09% without reasonable grounds recorded. This is simply due to the records having poorly written search grounds. Whilst this is a subjective measure, it is based on the expertise of an experienced member of Police Staff.

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Search Power	Q4 2017-18		Q1 2018-19		Q2 2018-19		Q3 2018-19		Q4 2018-19		Q1 2019-20	
	Total	%age	Total	%age	Total	%age	Total	%age	Total	%age	Total	%age
Aviation Security Act 1982 Section 27(1)	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 Section 60	3	0.28%	24	2.02%	0	0.00%	14	0.60%	3	0.09%	273	6.20%
Firearms Act 1968 Section 47	8	0.75%	6	0.50%	10	0.63%	12	0.52%	5	0.15%	15	0.34%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 Section 23 AND Section 36 Psychoactive	684	63.93%	736	61.80%	1008	63.84%	1517	65.47%	2383	69.74%	2910	66.08%
PACE Act 1984 Section 1	372	34.77%	421	35.35%	560	35.47%	773	33.36%	1020	29.85%	1200	27.25%
Para 25CA Schedule 2 IA 1971 - Entry of premises to search for driving licences	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.03%	0	0.00%
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002 Section 289	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.05%
Schedule 8 Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014	3	0.28%	1	0.08%	1	0.06%	0	0.00%	2	0.06%	1	0.02%
Terrorism Act 2000 S43(1) Person search	0	0.00%	1	0.08%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.09%	3	0.07%
The Port Security Regulations 2009, Section 25(1)	0	0.00%	2	0.17%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%

Table 2 - Search Powers breakdown

In the last quarter of the previous financial year, the combined proportion of PACE and MDA searches was over 99%. This has fallen to 93% in the first quarter of 2019/20 due to the rise in Sec. 60 stops in this quarter. These Sec. 60 stops were all on Harlow during the period 7th – 9th June.

District Name	Q4 2017-18	Q1 2018-19	Q2 2018-19	Q3 2018-19	Q4 2018-19	Q1 2019-20
Basildon	15.89%	17.46%	19.38%	10.75%	8.63%	7.29%
Brentwood / Epping	5.42%	6.97%	7.47%	6.26%	6.41%	7.43%
Castle Point/Rochford	7.10%	4.70%	3.86%	3.67%	3.54%	3.79%
Chelmsford / Maldon	11.78%	16.62%	17.73%	21.06%	21.28%	16.92%
Colchester	8.04%	9.40%	10.39%	11.87%	11.24%	15.49%
Harlow	4.58%	3.95%	3.74%	6.78%	9.22%	12.44%
Southend	14.95%	11.59%	8.74%	8.55%	8.34%	10.04%
Stansted Airport	0.47%	1.68%	1.58%	2.37%	1.79%	1.14%
Tendring	15.42%	12.26%	11.15%	14.03%	15.83%	10.45%
Thurrock	10.09%	9.07%	10.13%	10.53%	7.40%	7.63%
Uttlesford / Braintree	6.26%	6.30%	5.83%	4.14%	6.32%	7.40%

District Name	Q4 2017-18	Q1 2018-19	Q2 2018-19	Q3 2018-19	Q4 2018-19	Q1 2019-20
Basildon	170	208	306	249	295	321
Brentwood / Epping	58	83	118	145	219	327
Castle Point/Rochford	76	56	61	85	121	167
Chelmsford / Maldon	126	198	280	488	727	745
Colchester	86	112	164	275	384	682
Harlow	49	47	59	157	315	548
Southend	160	138	138	198	285	442
Stansted Airport	5	20	25	55	61	50
Tendring	165	146	176	325	541	460
Thurrock	108	108	160	244	253	336
Uttlesford / Braintree	67	75	92	96	216	326
Grand Total	1070	1191	1579	2317	3417	4404

Table 3 - Search District Breakdown

With the volume changes over the past year, comparison of the number of Stop Searches recorded for each district often will not yield meaningful results, so the proportion is used instead. Whilst

other districts have broadly kept their proportions throughout the last financial year, Basildon has decreased.

Financial Qtr	Female	Male	Financial Qtr	Female	Male
Q4 2017-18	9.13%	90.87%	Q4 2017-18	95	946
Q1 2018-19	12.06%	87.94%	Q1 2018-19	139	1014
Q2 2018-19	10.70%	89.30%	Q2 2018-19	164	1368
Q3 2018-19	10.00%	90.00%	Q3 2018-19	220	1981
Q4 2018-19	10.33%	89.67%	Q4 2018-19	336	2918
Q1 2019-20	11.12%	88.88%	Q1 2019-20	459	3670

District Name	Q1 2018-19		Q1 2019-20	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Basildon	13.86%	86.14%	10.97%	89.03%
Brentwood / Epping	14.10%	85.90%	6.83%	93.17%
Castle Point/Rochford	9.26%	90.74%	13.04%	86.96%
Chelmsford / Maldon	9.28%	90.72%	10.83%	89.17%
Colchester	15.38%	84.62%	12.08%	87.92%
Harlow	19.57%	80.43%	11.32%	88.68%
Southend	8.89%	91.11%	7.18%	92.82%
Stansted Airport	0.00%	100.00%	18.75%	81.25%
Tendring	12.14%	87.86%	14.84%	85.16%
Thurrock	12.26%	87.74%	14.01%	85.99%
Uttlesford / Braintree	13.51%	86.49%	8.91%	91.09%

Table 4 - Gender Breakdown

In previous reports, it was reported that the proportion of female subjects being searched has been slowly rising over the last four years. This is due to larger numbers of female officers carrying out searches. Whilst the proportion of females searched since April 2017, remains fairly steady at around 10%, the latest quarter shows the highest proportion since the first quarter of 2018/19 (11.1%). A district breakdown of gender is also included above.

FY Qtr	Mean Age	Median Age	Modal Age
Q4 2017-18	25	21	18
Q1 2018-19	25	21	18
Q2 2018-19	25	20	17
Q3 2018-19	24	20	17,18
Q4 2018-19	25	20	17
Q1 2019-20	24	19	17

Table 5 - Average Ages

Over the last two financial years, the Average age of subjects remains steady. This is relevant to the Mean (average), Median (middle value) and Mode (value that occurs most often). The values of each of these differs as is detailed above.

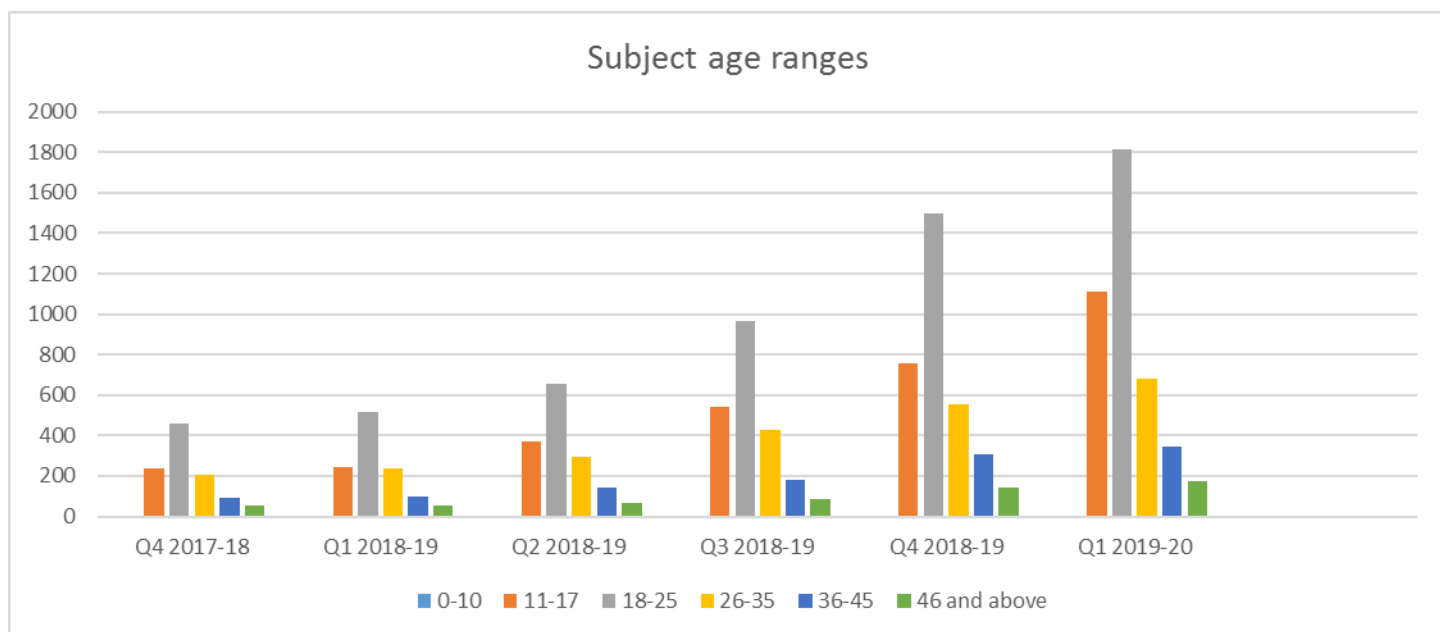


Figure 2 - Age Ranges

Across all quarters of the past two financial years, the age range 18-25 is the one with the largest volume.

Financial Qtr	Asian or Asian British		Black or Black British		Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	
	Proportion	Difference	Proportion	Difference	Proportion	Difference
Q4 2017-18	2.80%	0.06%	11.87%	9.86%	0.39%	-0.03%
Q1 2018-19	5.33%	2.59%	15.38%	13.37%	0.79%	0.38%
Q2 2018-19	3.29%	0.56%	13.24%	11.23%	0.40%	-0.02%
Q3 2018-19	4.79%	2.05%	10.41%	8.39%	0.64%	0.23%
Q4 2018-19	4.22%	1.48%	10.58%	8.57%	0.71%	0.30%
Q1 2019-20	4.54%	1.80%	11.03%	9.02%	0.83%	0.42%

Financial Qtr	Mixed		Total BAME		White	
	Proportion	Difference	Proportion	Difference	Proportion	Difference
Q4 2017-18	4.05%	2.45%	19.11%	12.35%	80.89%	-12.35%
Q1 2018-19	2.71%	1.11%	24.21%	17.45%	75.79%	-17.45%
Q2 2018-19	3.43%	1.82%	20.36%	13.59%	79.64%	-13.59%
Q3 2018-19	3.45%	1.85%	19.29%	12.53%	80.71%	-12.53%
Q4 2018-19	3.38%	1.78%	18.89%	12.13%	81.11%	-12.13%
Q1 2019-20	3.39%	1.79%	19.79%	13.03%	80.21%	-13.03%

Table 6 - Ethnicity of Subjects

The above table shows the proportion of stops carried out by ethnicity compared to the proportion of the population based on the 2011 Census. Whilst figures fluctuate over time, over the past financial year, the proportion of BAME subjects stopped is 19.5% which is disproportionate to the population of BAME people in Essex (6.8%).

PACE Stops					
Financial Qtr	BAME	White	Financial Qtr	BAME	White
Q4 2017-18	15.88%	84.12%	Q4 2017-18	57	302
Q1 2018-19	23.02%	76.98%	Q1 2018-19	93	311
Q2 2018-19	16.39%	83.61%	Q2 2018-19	89	454
Q3 2018-19	17.37%	82.63%	Q3 2018-19	123	585
Q4 2018-19	15.32%	84.68%	Q4 2018-19	150	829
Q1 2019-20	15.35%	84.65%	Q1 2019-20	175	965

MDA Stops					
Financial Qtr	BAME	White	Financial Qtr	BAME	White
Q4 2017-18	20.21%	79.79%	Q4 2017-18	134	529
Q1 2018-19	25.00%	75.00%	Q1 2018-19	177	531
Q2 2018-19	22.80%	77.20%	Q2 2018-19	220	745
Q3 2018-19	20.18%	79.82%	Q3 2018-19	290	1147
Q4 2018-19	20.39%	79.61%	Q4 2018-19	455	1777
Q1 2019-20	20.09%	79.91%	Q1 2019-20	536	2132

Table 7 - Ethnicity and Power

In relation to search powers used, the proportion of BAME stops is subtly different to the overall proportion. For drugs stops, the proportion of BAME subjects is higher than the overall, whereas for PACE stops the proportion is lower.

Stops by Raptor Officers					
Financial Qtr	BAME	White	Financial Qtr	BAME	White
Q4 2017-18	56.52%	43.48%	Q4 2017-18	13	10
Q1 2018-19	75.00%	25.00%	Q1 2018-19	9	3
Q2 2018-19	37.50%	62.50%	Q2 2018-19	15	25
Q3 2018-19	54.00%	46.00%	Q3 2018-19	27	23
Q4 2018-19	35.00%	65.00%	Q4 2018-19	21	39
Q1 2019-20	38.10%	61.90%	Q1 2019-20	16	26

Table 8 - Raptor Stops by Ethnicity

Stops by officers assigned to Op Raptor teams have a different ethnic makeup to their stops; the stops over the past financial year averages out to 41.1% BAME subjects. This is likely to be due to these stops being more targeted.

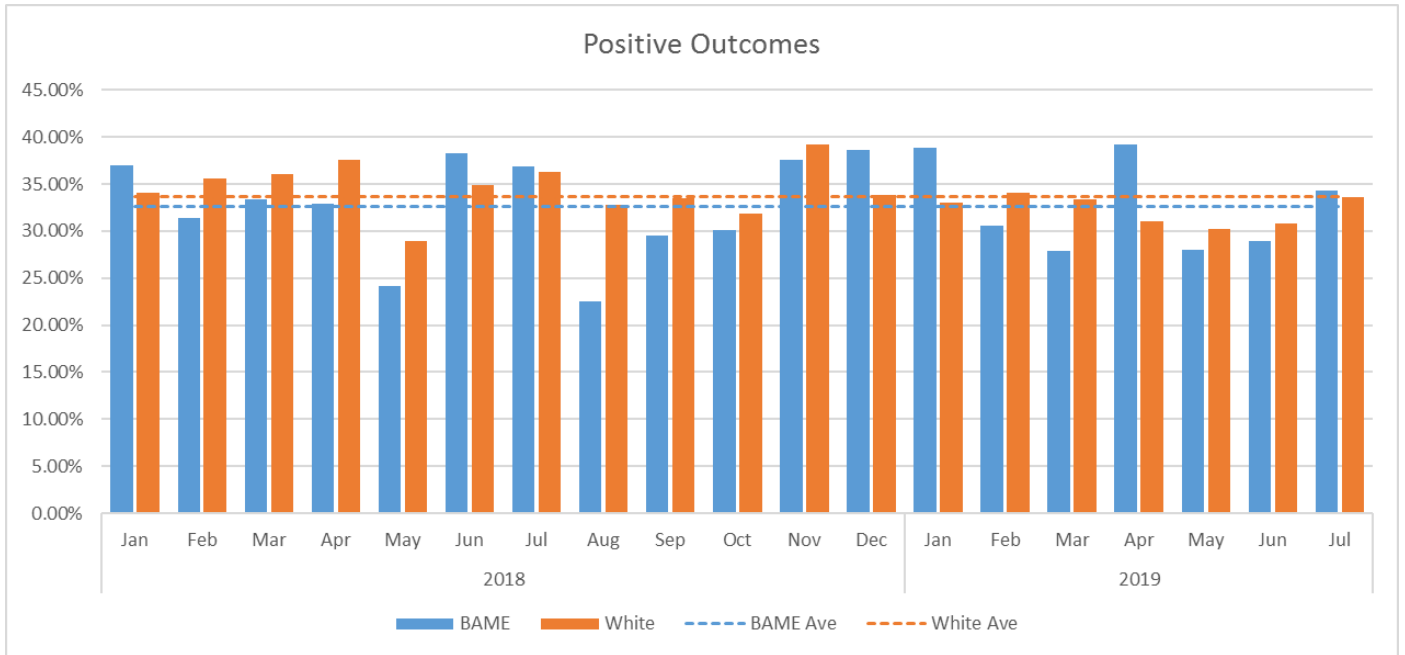


Figure 3 - Positive Outcomes

For the purposes of this report, Positive Outcomes **do not include** NFA, Intelligence Report Only and Other; all other outcomes are included. Over time, the proportion of positive outcomes remains steady at an average of 33.7% (32.6% for BAME subjects).

Financial Qtr	All Positive	BAME Positive
Q4 2017-18	37.33%	34.70%
Q1 2018-19	35.15%	34.06%
Q2 2018-19	35.45%	33.10%
Q3 2018-19	34.99%	36.80%
Q4 2018-19	33.69%	34.01%
Q1 2019-20	40.48%	37.50%

Table 4 - Op Raptor Outcomes

Outcomes for Operation Raptor officers do not differ significantly to the overall proportions. This is unexpected as it would be anticipated that as these stops are largely targeted the proportion of positive outcome would be higher.

The operation field for Stop Searches is free text and therefore the data needs extensive cleaning; however there were at least 555 Operation Sceptre stops in the last financial quarter (12.6% of all stops). Of these stops, 182 (32.8%) had positive outcomes.

District	Essex		Other Force	
	Count	Proportion	Count	Proportion
Basildon	130	84.42%	24	15.58%
Brentwood / Epping	85	71.43%	34	28.57%
Castle Point/Rochford	101	95.28%	5	4.72%
Chelmsford / Maldon	268	89.93%	30	10.07%
Colchester	264	87.42%	38	12.58%
Harlow	252	87.20%	37	12.80%
Southend	166	86.01%	27	13.99%
Stansted Airport	4	13.33%	26	86.67%
Tendring	194	91.51%	18	8.49%
Thurrock	153	85.00%	27	15.00%
Uttlesford / Braintree	181	84.98%	32	15.02%
Force	1798	85.78%	298	14.22%

District	Essex		Other Force	
	BAME Count	Proportion	BAME Count	Proportion
Basildon	12	44.44%	15	55.56%
Brentwood / Epping	8	36.36%	14	63.64%
Castle Point/Rochford	7	100.00%		0.00%
Chelmsford / Maldon	45	76.27%	14	23.73%
Colchester	37	69.81%	16	30.19%
Harlow	75	87.21%	11	12.79%
Southend	38	76.00%	12	24.00%
Stansted Airport		0.00%	7	100.00%
Tendring	9	81.82%	2	18.18%
Thurrock	36	75.00%	12	25.00%
Uttlesford / Braintree	17	58.62%	12	41.38%
Force	284	71.18%	115	28.82%

Table 10 - Home of subject

During the most recent quarter, there were 2,096 records in which the subject gave a home postcode, the above tables show the proportion of those subjects from within Essex or from an area covered by another force. The tables show all subjects and just BAME subjects.

39% of all subjects from outside Essex are BAME.

6.0 Implications (Issues)

Effective analysis is reliant both on the accuracy of the forms submitted, and the volume.

The data analysed in this report contains duplicates, as one form should be submitted per officer for each use of force. Therefore, if three officers use force against one subject in relation to the same incident, three forms should be submitted, and the subject would appear three times in the data (for that one incident).

6.1 Links to Police and Crime Plan Priorities

The use of force is a cross-cutting issue that impacts on many areas in the Police and Crime Plan.

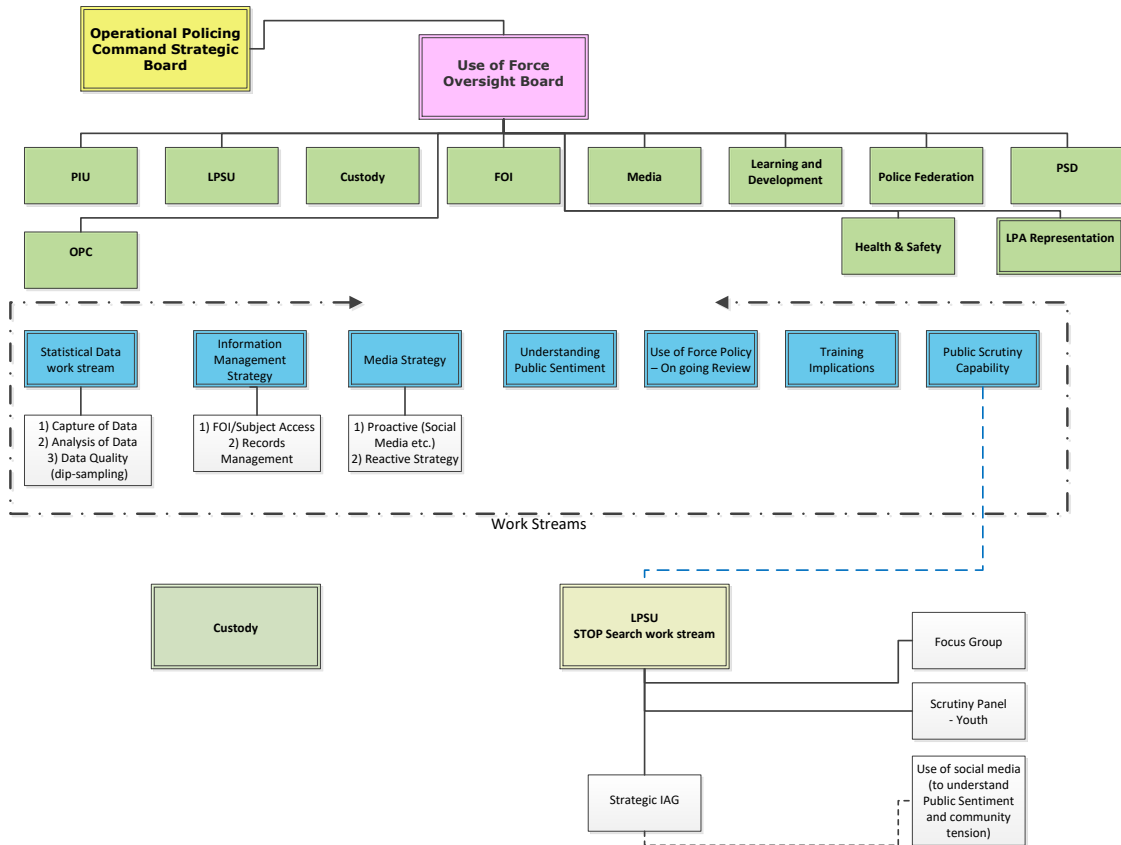
6.2 Demand

Any increase/decrease in the use of force and Stop & Search by police is dependent on the number of subjects against whom this is necessary and proportionate.

6.3 Risks/Mitigation

Use of force is monitored by the Use of Force Oversight Board chaired by T/ACC Paul WELLS; these meetings are held on a quarterly basis. This group is a force-wide focus group facilitated and organised by the Operational Policing Command (OPC), and is intended to provide formal scrutiny and consultative feedback on the use of force and all its associated issues. The Use of Force Oversight Board focuses on enabling the force to examine and improve on statistical data-gathering and its analysis, and transparency with the public in order to improve confidence and trust in Essex Police.

Representation within the Use of Force Oversight Board comprises a number of disciplines, as detailed in the below structure:



6.4 Equality and/or Human Rights Implications

The above analysis indicated a potential disparity in the ethnic origins of those against whom force was used, when compared to the resident population in the county. 7.97% of those against whom force was used (where stated) had a self-defined ethnicity of black; 11% of those stopped were Black, compared to a 2.0% black population in the county. This does not necessarily mean that the force used, or the stop search, in these cases was inappropriate, however.

6.5 Health and Safety Implications

Use of force has a health and safety implication for the subject, the police, and the public.

7.0 Consultation/Engagement

Professional Standards at Essex Police provided data relating to the volume of complaints submitted by members of the public since April 2016 for a previous report; we have not received any further data.

8.0 Actions for Improvement

The new Mobile First app has assisted with the accessibility, ease and timeliness of completing Use of Force forms. The forms within the app contain more constrained and pre-completed fields, which has improved the accuracy of that which is submitted, and will

enable more effective analysis to be conducted. However, cleaning and displaying this data is an ongoing process. The volume and accuracy of these forms will continue to be monitored by the Use of Force Oversight Board.

9.0 Future Work/Development

This report is a substantive agenda item. This report is the first to use data from the new Mobile First app. As the data from this app is continuing to be reviewed and analysed, more meaningful key findings should consequently be available in subsequent reports.

Work is continuing on bringing Stop and Search to the Mobile First platform which may have an impact on the volume of records submitted.

The introduction of Town Centre Teams may have an impact on Stop and Search, this will be included in future reports.

10.0 Decisions Required by the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner

This report is purely for the information of the Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner.