

Performance and Resources Scrutiny Programme 2021

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

Title of Report:	Use of Force/Stop and Search – Q1 2021/22
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Date of Approval:	02/08/2021

1.0 Purpose of Report

To provide a quarterly update on Essex Police's use of force and stop and search powers.

2.0 Recommendations

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

3.0 Executive Summary

Use of Force

There were 5,785 instances of Use of Force recorded in Essex during Q1 2021/22. This is an increase of 802 (16.1%) additional forms completed, compared to the same quarter for 2020/21, and a 23.4% increase on the previous quarter.

3,650 forms (63.1%) involved the use of either compliant or non-compliant handcuffs.

30 forms showed Firearms as a first tactic, an increase of 18 from last quarter. All Firearms use forms refer to a total of 18 separate incidents (six more than the previous quarter).

144 uses of Taser that have been recorded as a first tactic in this quarter (42 more than the previous quarter). All Taser use refers to 186 separate incidents (38 more than the previous quarter).

79.3% of subjects on Use of Force records were male. 42.3% of all subjects are male and in the 18-34 age range, with the average age being 31 years old.

The proportion of subjects from Ethnic Minorities continues to be higher than the proportion within the population of Essex as a whole. 9.5% of subjects against whom force was used were Black. This is 7.3 percentage points higher than the 2.2% Black resident population proportion in Essex (2019 ONS mid-year estimate).

54.5% (10,277) of reasons for the use of force are to prevent harm to people or property. Alcohol and drugs continue to be high impact factors but have been joined by Size/Build/Gender.

Stop and Search

There were 4,634 stops recorded in Quarter 1 of 2021/22. This is a decrease of 13.0% (682 records) on the previous quarter and an 81.9% decrease (3,733 records) on the equivalent quarter last year.

According to the SMSR survey¹ 77.1% of respondents agree that Essex Police use Stop Search powers fairly and respectfully. This falls to 66.6% for respondents from Ethnic Minorities

99.4% of searches (4,579) were carried out under PACE or the Misuse of Drugs Act (MDA).

The peak age range for those stopped is 18-24, equating to 1,576 stops in the last quarter (34.4% of subjects) with 86.6% of subjects being male.

There were 4.3 Stops per 1000 people on individuals from Ethnic Minorities in Essex last quarter, this compares to 1.9 Stops per 1000 for White individuals. This means that an individual from an Ethnic Minority is just over twice as likely to be stopped than a white individual.

For Q1 2021/22, 35.0% of Essex outcomes were positive which is 5.0 percentage points greater than the MSG average. During the last quarter Positive outcomes on individuals from Ethnic Minorities were 4.2 percentage points higher than for White individuals.

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

¹ The latest results are for Q3 of 2020/2021.

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 2021 and 30th June 2021.

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).

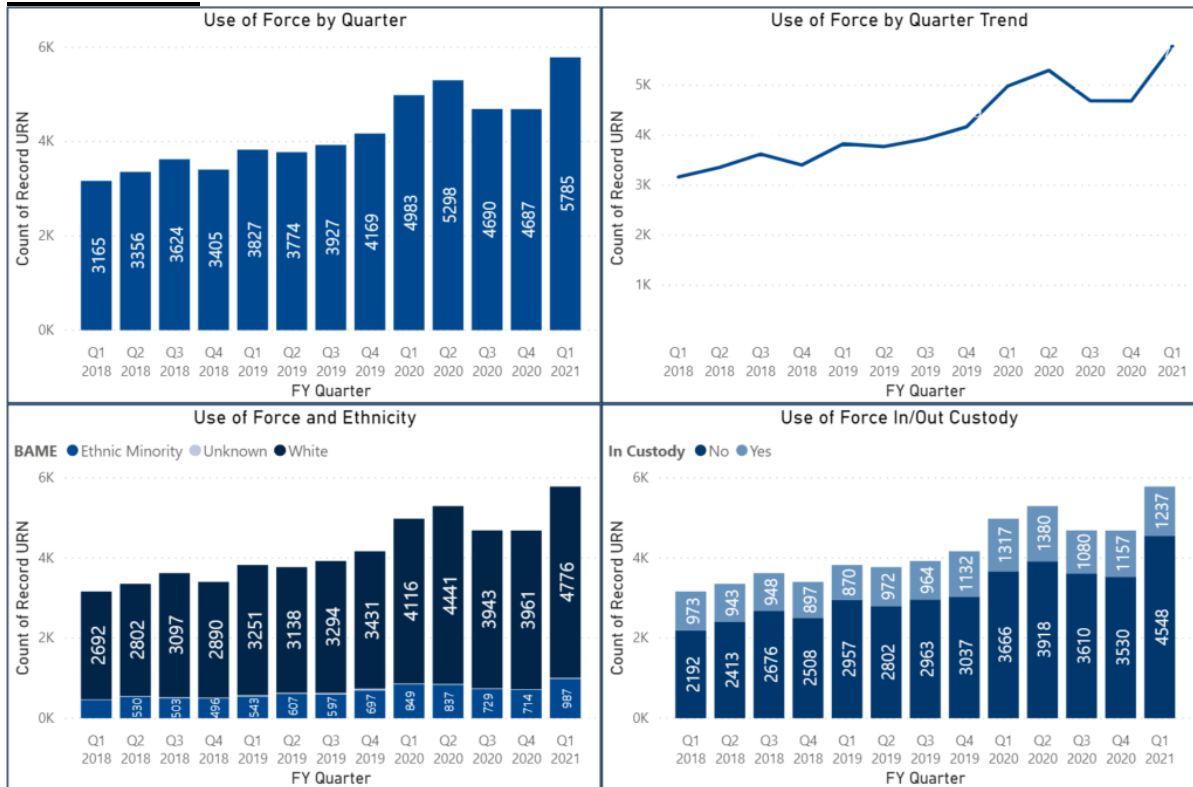
Stop Searches are now recorded on two separate databases, the Stops Database that has been used up to now and the MobileFirst system (which is also used for the Use of Force data).

The Office of National Statistics has released 2019 mid-year population estimates with enough granular detail to be used for disproportionality at District level. This is the first report that uses that data instead of the 2011 Census.

For the purposes of this report, the term Ethnic Minorities is used to describe all minorities other than White minorities. White minorities are included in White.

5.0 Current Work and Performance

Use of Force



There were 5,785 instances of Use of Force were recorded in Essex during Q1 2021/22. This is an increase of 802 (16.1%) additional forms completed, compared to the same quarter for the 2020/21, and a 23.4% increase on the previous quarter. The proportion of force being used in custody remains stable. In the last quarter it was 21.4% compared to the 10-quarter average of 25.0%.

The below table details the tactics employed with each Use of Force in Q1 2021/22. It details the first eight tactics employed (not necessarily the most severe), and more than one will have been used in most incidents. The MobileFirst app allows for the inputting of up to 20 Tactics for one incident, there was one form in this quarter in which more than eight tactics were detailed.

Compliant Handcuffing continues to be the most commonly used tactic both overall and in the first used tactic.

In 109 reports, Tactical Communications (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 58 reports more than the previous quarter.

73.0% 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.

3,650 forms (63.1%) involved the use of either compliant or non-compliant handcuffs.

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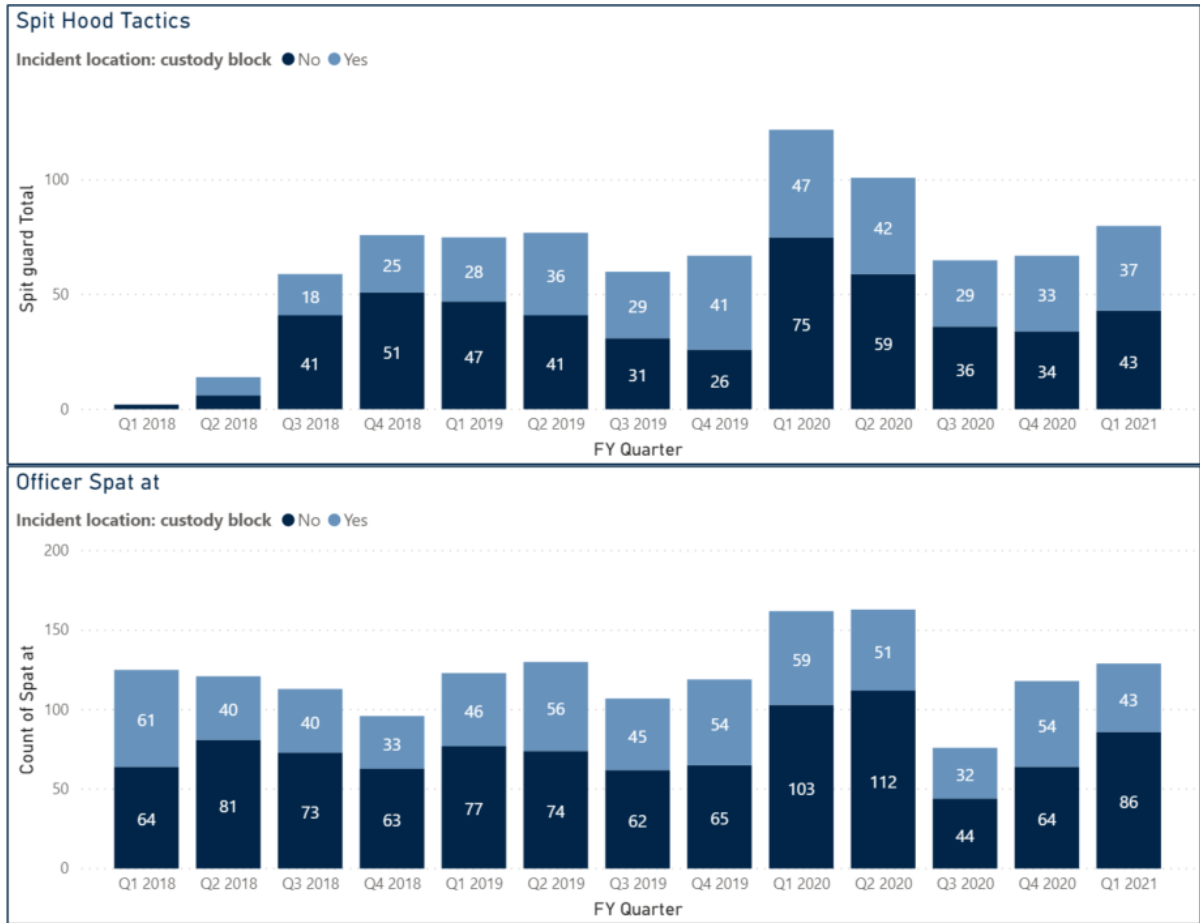
30 forms showed Firearms as a first tactic, an increase of 18 from last quarter. All Firearms use forms refer to a total of 18 separate incidents (six more than the previous quarter).

144 uses of Taser that have been recorded as a first tactics in this quarter (42 more than the previous quarter). All Taser use refers to 186 separate incidents (38 more than the previous quarter).

Tactic	Tactic 1	Tactic 2	Tactic 3	Tactic 4	Tactic 5	Tactic 6	Tactic 7	Tactic 8	Tactic Count	%age of Tactics
Compliant Handcuffing	1795	466	73	20	10	0	1	0	2365	22.42%
Tactical Communication	1563	374	130	54	20	7	0	0	2148	20.36%
Unarmed skills	623	517	234	86	25	11	4	1	1501	14.23%
Ground Restraint	556	414	226	80	23	6	0	0	1305	12.37%
Non-Compliant Handcuffing	545	435	209	71	20	4	0	1	1285	12.18%
Other / improvised	293	324	161	68	22	6	0	0	874	8.29%
Limb / Body Restraints	175	185	128	45	15	9	2	0	559	5.30%
Taser	144	92	15	3	0	0	0	0	254	2.41%
Baton drawn	11	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	17	0.16%
Spit guard	6	31	20	14	7	1	1	0	80	0.76%
Dog Deployed	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.09%
CS PAVA drawn	15	9	8	6	1	0	0	0	39	0.37%
CS PAVA used	16	11	11	8	3	1	1	0	51	0.48%
Firearms	30	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	39	0.37%
Baton used	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	10	0.09%
Shield	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	0.08%
Dog Bite	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.03%

Since Spit Guards were introduced in 2018/19, levels of use have been generally steady.

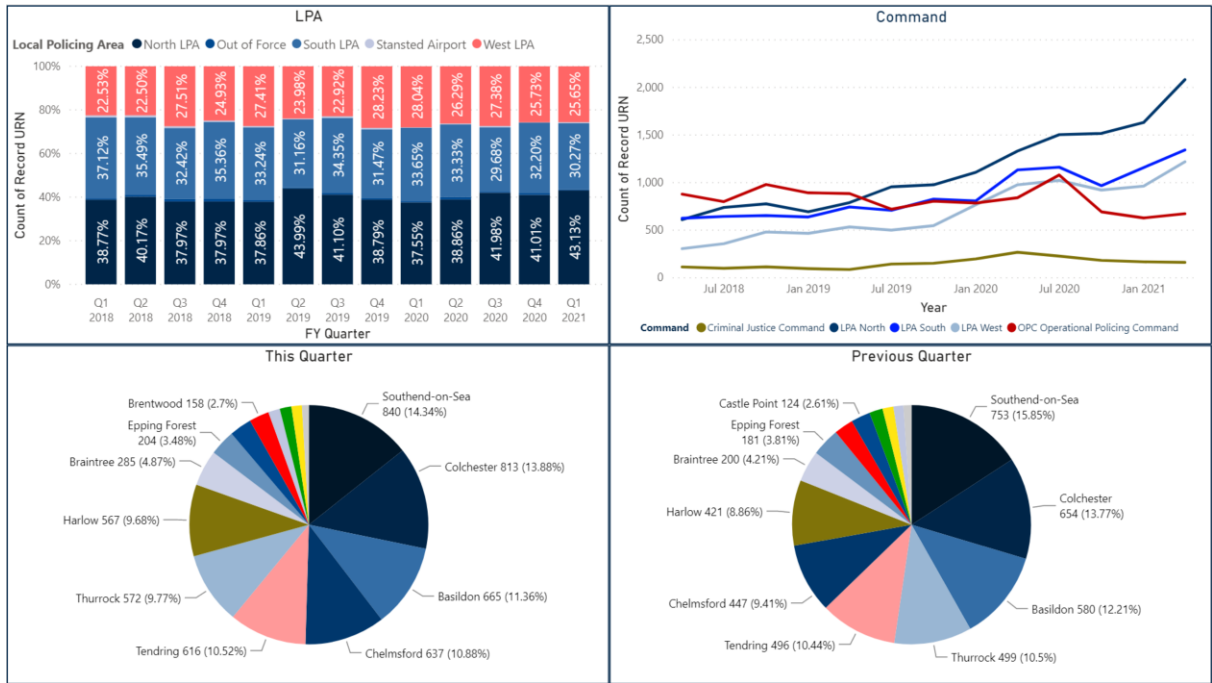
As can be seen from the below charts, there seems to be a correlation between Spit Guard use and Officers Spat at and this is expected. Statistical analysis shows a correlation of 0.87 which is a very strong positive correlation.



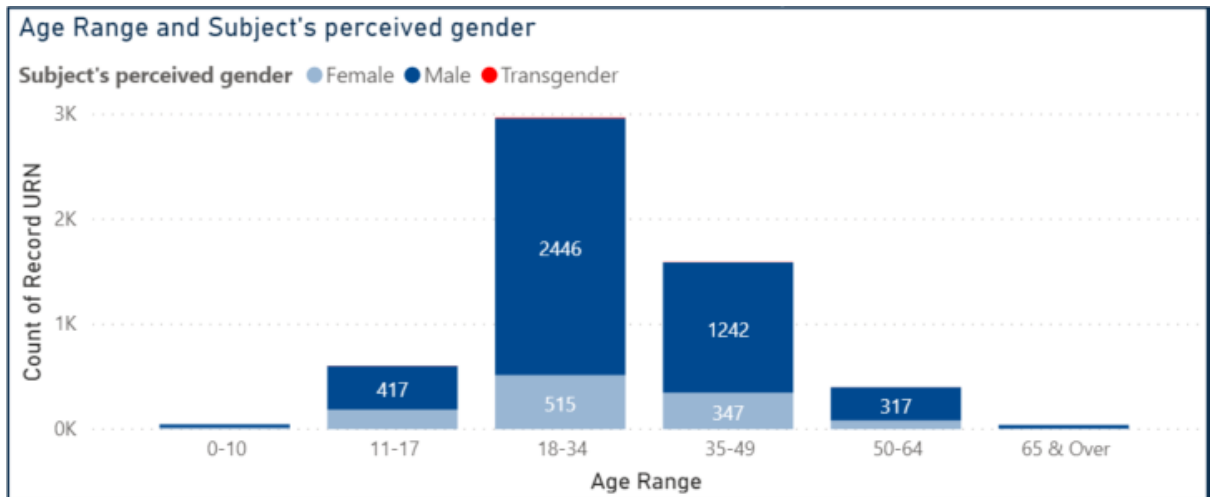
Historically Colchester, Basildon, Southend, Thurrock, Chelmsford and Harlow are the districts that account for most use of force. In Q4 these districts were joined by Tendring and this has continued this quarter. These seven districts accounted for the location of 80.4% of all force used. The proportions of location by LPA remain fairly consistent.

When looking at which Commands use force the most², the Local Policing Areas and OPC account for 91.9% of all forms recorded in the past quarter. Since the inception of Use of Force forms on Mobile First, all three LPAs have shown an upward trend in the volume of forms submitted by officers, this is a reflection on how technology has improved the ease of reporting in this area and, as a result, improved data quality.

² In order to do this, the Collar Number is looked up on a snapshot of serving officers taken each month. The caveat here is that all figures are based upon where an officer CURRENTLY serves.



79.3% of those subjected to Use of Force were identified by officers as male, 20.5% were identified as female; 14 subjects were identified as transgender. This is a slightly lower proportion of Female subjects than the last quarter (21.6%).



31 was the average age for subjects (where a date of birth was given/stated), this is true for both male and female individuals. The mode (age most recorded) is 19 for female subjects and 30 for males. Males with a perceived age between 18-34 years were the most common gender and age band in the review period.

83.7% of subjects were White, this is 8.7 percentage points lower than the proportion of White residents of Essex.

9.5% of subjects against whom force was used were Black. This is 7.3 percentage points higher than the 2.2% Black resident population proportion in Essex (2019 ONS mid-year estimate).

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	Use of Force per 1000 population						Ratio to White				
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Total Ethnic Minorities	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Total Ethnic Minorities
LPA North	2.65	3.98	2.55	25.71	6.76	7.41	1.50	0.96	9.70	2.55	2.80
Braintree	1.55	2.56	1.42	38.66	17.3	9.06	1.65	0.92	24.94	11.16	5.85
Chelmsford	2.62	5.54	3.56	25.87	9.17	8.8	2.11	1.36	9.87	3.50	3.36
Colchester	3.86	3.75	2.06	24.34	5.13	6.96	0.97	0.53	6.31	1.33	1.80
Maldon	1.23	3.27	1.81	18.4	0	4.32	2.66	1.47	14.96	0.00	3.51
Tendring	4.03	6.87	3.36	25.05	4.39	7.62	1.70	0.83	6.22	1.09	1.89
Uttlesford	0.91	0	2.23	12.59	4.72	3.12	0.00	2.45	13.84	5.19	3.43
LPA South	2.96	3.99	3.19	12.54	8.18	6.28	1.35	1.08	4.24	2.76	2.12
Basildon	3.38	4.18	1.82	8.49	14.26	5.23	1.24	0.54	2.51	4.22	1.55
Castle Point	1.82	1.75	1.86	11.66	4.98	4.18	0.96	1.02	6.41	2.74	2.30
Rochford	1.02	0	1.04	8.06	0	1.78	0.00	1.02	7.90	0.00	1.75
Southend	4.12	5.36	4.74	18.65	6.47	8.37	1.30	1.15	4.53	1.57	2.03
LPA West	2.78	2.34	3.12	8.68	9.02	5.44	0.84	1.12	3.12	3.24	1.96
Brentwood	1.93	1.76	1.13	6.94	3	2.45	0.91	0.59	3.60	1.55	1.27
Epping	1.3	1.44	0.9	12.86	4.11	3.61	1.11	0.69	9.89	3.16	2.78
Harlow	5.71	7.48	5.34	15.51	31.67	10.32	1.31	0.94	2.72	5.55	1.81
Thurrock	2.84	0.67	4.68	6.5	6.18	5.11	0.24	1.65	2.29	2.18	1.80
Force	2.79	3.51	3.1	13.1	8.08	6.44	1.26	1.11	4.70	2.90	2.31

A clearer method to show the ethnic disproportionality for Use of Force is looking at the number of Forms per 1000 population in Essex. From this it is possible to see that individuals from Ethnic Minorities are 2.3 times more likely to have force used upon them than White individuals. This rises to 4.7 times more likely for Black or Black British individuals based solely on ONS residence data.

Effecting Arrest was the most used reason entered for officers using force, followed by Preventing Harm, Protecting Oneself and Preventing Escape. 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 whole³, we can say that 54.5% of reasons are to prevent harm.

Reason for Force	Q4 2020/21	%age Reasons	%age Forms
Effect Arrest	2864	27.87%	49.51%
Prevent Harm	2717	26.44%	46.97%
Protect Self	2592	25.22%	44.81%
Protect Other Officers	2504	24.37%	43.28%
Prevent Escape	2310	22.48%	39.93%
Protect Subject	1503	14.62%	25.98%
Effect Search	1221	11.88%	21.11%
Prevent Offence	1181	11.49%	20.41%
Protect Public	961	9.35%	16.61%
Secure Evidence	349	3.40%	6.03%
Remove Handcuffs	341	3.32%	5.89%
Other	229	2.23%	3.96%
Method Of Entry	88	0.86%	1.52%

³ Protect Self, Prevent Harm, Protect Other Officers, Protect Subject and Protect Public

Impact Factor	Q2 2020/21	%age all Factors	%age Forms
Alcohol	2457	22.26%	52.42%
Size/Gender/Build	1822	16.50%	38.87%
Drugs	1790	16.21%	38.19%
Other Factor	1219	11.04%	26.01%
Prior Knowledge	1320	11.96%	28.16%
Mental Health	964	8.73%	20.57%
Weapon	662	6.00%	14.12%
Crowd	449	4.07%	9.58%
Acute Behavioural Disorder	357	3.23%	7.62%

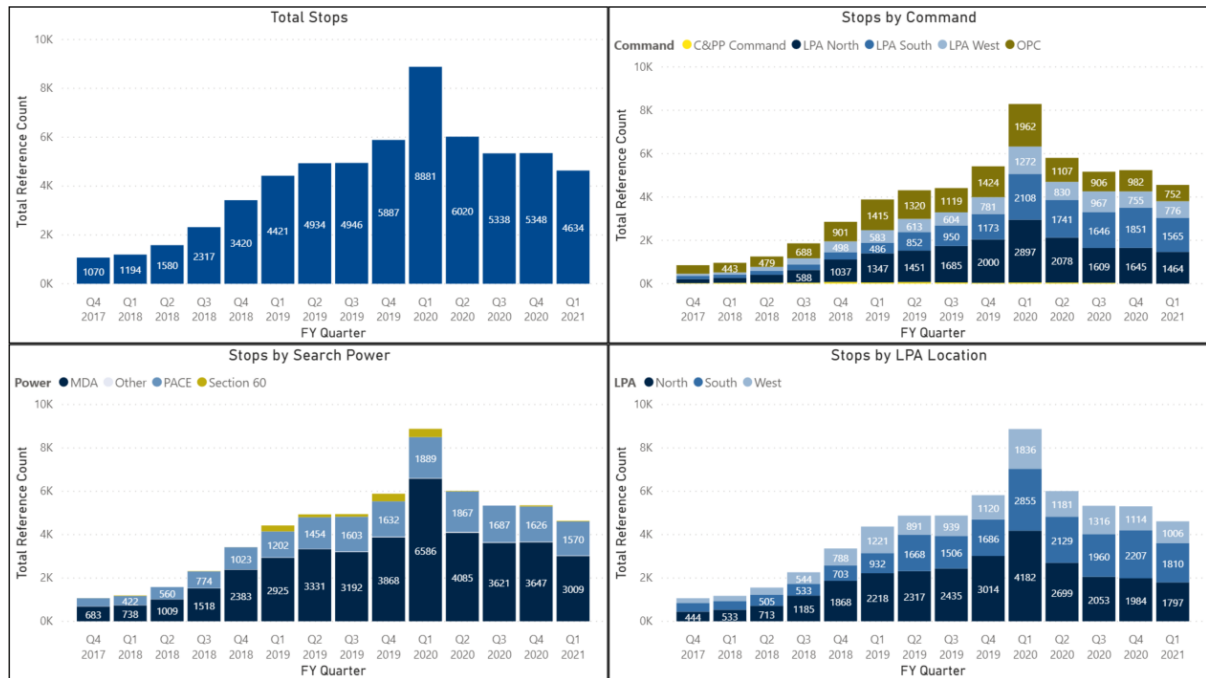
Each Use of Force form can have multiple impact factors, the table above shows the proportion of each impact factor in the total number of forms for the last quarter. Alcohol remains the highest factor by volume, followed by Size/Build/Gender and Drugs.

Mental Health is an impact factor in 20.6% of forms (up 4 percentage points from the previous quarter) whereas 8.8% of subjects are reported as having an officer perceived Mental Disability.

Qtr	Staff - injury level		Qtr	Subject - nature of injury	
	Minor	Severe		Minor	Severe
Q3 2018/19	200	8	Q3 2018/19	240	5
Q4 2018/19	170	2	Q4 2018/19	203	6
Q1 2019/20	206	2	Q1 2019/20	236	5
Q2 2019/20	162	2	Q2 2019/20	240	4
Q3 2019/20	177	0	Q3 2019/20	213	1
Q4 2019/20	178	2	Q4 2019/20	210	1
Q1 2020/21	218	5	Q1 2020/21	288	3
Q2 2020/21	290	5	Q2 2020/21	307	6
Q3 2020/21	178	5	Q3 2020/21	249	5
Q4 2020/21	207	1	Q4 2020/21	236	5
Q1 2021/22	240	6	Q1 2021/22	338	8

In the last quarter, Staff have been injured in 4.1% of incidents and Subjects have been injured in 5.8% of incidents. These proportions have remained steady since the last quarter.

Stop and Search



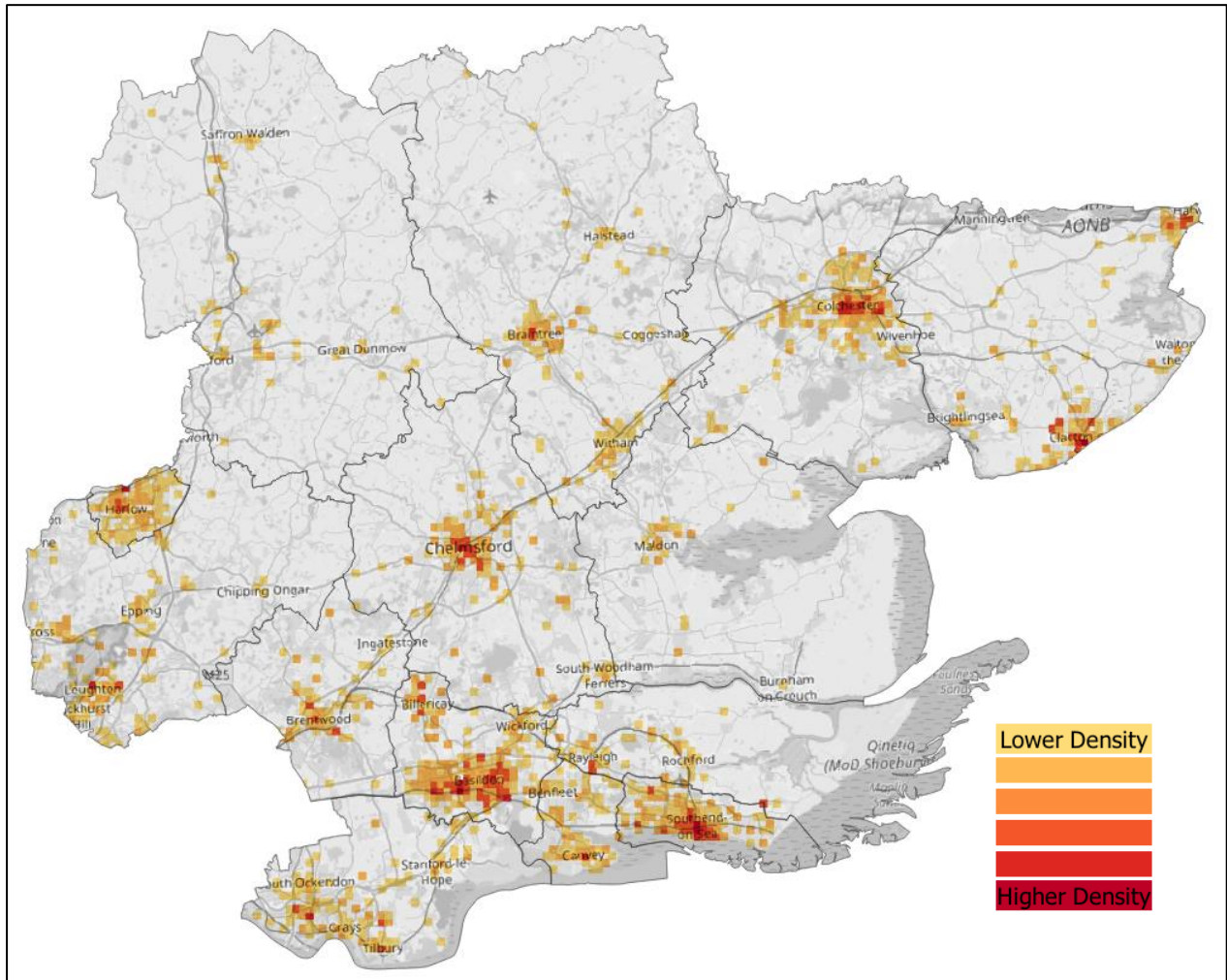
There were 4,634 stops recorded in Quarter 1 of 2021/22. This is a decrease of 13.0% (682 records) on the previous quarter and an 81.9% decrease (3,733 records) on the equivalent quarter last year. This dramatic reduction on the same quarter last year is due to the artificially high number of stops during that quarter caused by an increase in drugs stops during the first COVID lockdown.

LPA	District Name	2019/20				2020/21				2021/22
		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr 1
North	Chelmsford / Maldon	745	864	713	818	1148	576	567	516	488
	Colchester	684	789	911	1233	1972	1167	815	671	578
	Tendring	462	261	430	591	538	514	322	442	426
	Uttlesford / Braintree	327	403	381	372	524	442	349	355	301
South	Basildon	321	476	605	738	1423	1133	1033	1223	960
	Castle Point/Rochford	169	448	360	345	368	263	451	272	261
	Southend	442	744	541	603	1064	733	476	711	583
West	Brentwood / Epping	333	337	310	443	733	514	639	532	458
	Harlow	551	330	274	404	643	359	360	228	258
	Thurrock	337	224	355	273	460	308	317	355	290
	Stansted Airport	50	58	66	67	8	11	9	43	21

LPA	District Name	2019/20				2020/21				2021/22
		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr 1
North	Chelmsford / Maldon	16.9%	17.5%	14.4%	13.9%	12.9%	9.6%	10.6%	9.6%	10.6%
	Colchester	15.5%	16.0%	18.4%	20.9%	22.2%	19.4%	15.3%	12.5%	12.5%
	Tendring	10.5%	5.3%	8.7%	10.0%	6.1%	8.5%	6.0%	8.3%	9.2%
	Uttlesford / Braintree	7.4%	8.2%	7.7%	6.3%	5.9%	7.3%	6.5%	6.6%	6.5%
South	Basildon	7.3%	9.6%	12.2%	12.5%	16.0%	18.8%	19.4%	22.9%	20.8%
	Castle Point/Rochford	3.8%	9.1%	7.3%	5.9%	4.1%	4.4%	8.4%	5.1%	5.6%
	Southend	10.0%	15.1%	10.9%	10.2%	12.0%	12.2%	8.9%	13.3%	12.6%
West	Brentwood / Epping	7.5%	6.8%	6.3%	7.5%	8.3%	8.5%	12.0%	9.9%	9.9%
	Harlow	12.5%	6.7%	5.5%	6.9%	7.2%	6.0%	6.7%	4.3%	5.6%
	Thurrock	7.6%	4.5%	7.2%	4.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.9%	6.6%	6.3%
	Stansted Airport	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	0.5%

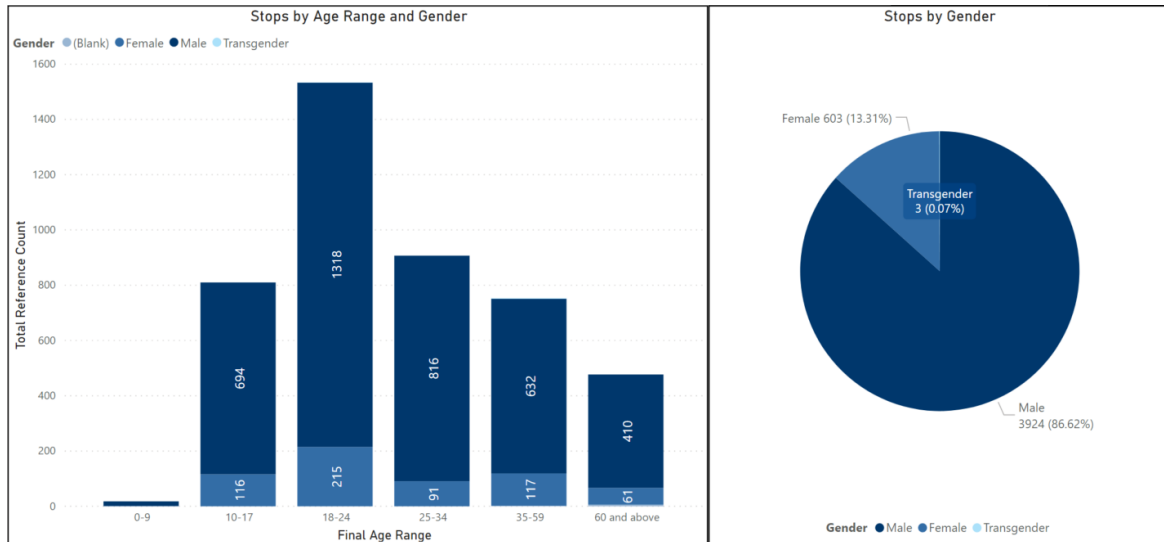
99.4% (4,579) of stops in the last quarter were PACE and Misuse of Drugs Stops. There were 30 Section 60 Stops in Q1.

North LPA has the highest volume of Stops recorded consistently over time; this is to be expected from the LPA with the highest overall population. Basildon has the highest volume of records this quarter with 960 followed by Southend with 583. Basildon has been increasing in prevalence since Quarter 1 2019/20, rising from 7.4% to 22.9% of all Stops.



The majority of stops occurred in the main population centres of the county.

82.1% of all stops last quarter were carried out by officers attached to the LPA Commands and a further 16.8% were carried out by officers from Operational Policing Command (OPC).

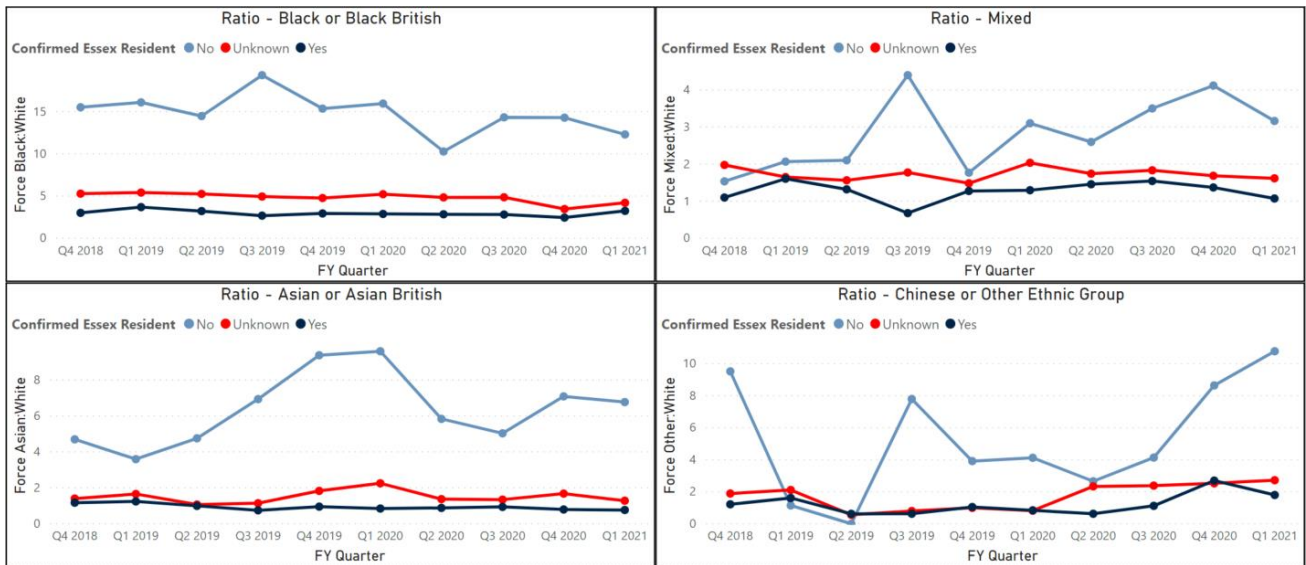


During Quarter 1 of 2021/22 and where there is age and gender data, 86.6% of subjects stopped were male with 18 – 24 being the most prevalent age group for both male and female subjects. The Modal age for male subjects and female subjects is 19.

	Stops per 1000 population						Ratio to White				
	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Total Ethnic Minorities	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Total Ethnic Minorities
LPA North	1.67	3.41	2.01	13.71	2.70	4.56	2.04	1.20	8.21	1.62	2.73
Chelmsford/Maldon	1.46	3.22	2.76	13.49	7.27	5.17	2.21	1.89	9.24	4.98	3.54
Colchester	2.16	3.31	0.96	13.45	0.93	3.86	1.53	0.44	6.23	0.43	1.79
Tendring	2.49	1.15	0.00	29.23	0.00	7.11	0.46	0.00	11.74	0.00	2.86
Uttlesford/Braintree	1.01	1.60	3.75	9.75	3.99	3.89	1.58	3.71	9.65	3.95	3.85
LPA South	2.48	2.75	2.85	10.05	8.18	5.09	1.11	1.15	4.05	3.30	2.05
Basildon	4.08	4.18	2.00	8.85	12.48	5.36	1.02	0.49	2.17	3.06	1.31
Castle Point/Rochford	1.12	1.27	2.46	8.46	5.80	3.38	1.13	2.20	7.55	5.18	3.02
Southend	2.24	2.27	3.62	12.11	6.47	5.44	1.01	1.62	5.41	2.89	2.43
LPA West	1.44	1.76	2.64	4.69	5.90	3.42	1.22	1.83	3.26	4.10	2.38
Brentwood/Epping	1.45	2.51	2.78	8.85	7.65	4.19	1.73	1.92	6.10	5.28	2.89
Harlow	1.95	2.20	2.09	9.02	11.31	4.83	1.13	1.07	4.63	5.80	2.48
Thurrock	1.16	0.67	2.78	2.70	1.77	2.36	0.58	2.40	2.33	1.53	2.03
Force	1.86	2.68	2.52	7.84	5.11	4.28	1.44	1.35	4.22	2.75	2.30
Force (Essex Residents)	0.92	0.99	0.71	3.00	1.66	1.51	1.08	0.77	3.26	1.80	1.64
Force (Essex Non-Residents)	0.11	0.35	0.75	1.36	1.19	0.85	3.18	6.82	12.36	10.82	7.73

Looking at the ethnic breakdown of Stop Searches for Q1 2021/2, an individual from an Ethnic Minority is 2.3 times more likely to be stopped than a White individual, this is a slight deterioration on the last quarter (1.9 times more likely). The above table shows a breakdown of stops per 1000 population and of the ratio of various ethnicities to White across the force. Black to White disproportionality is highest in the North LPA and lowest in the West LPA.

For records in which it is possible to ascertain that the subject is an Essex resident⁴, the disproportionality ratios fall by an average of 30.8%.

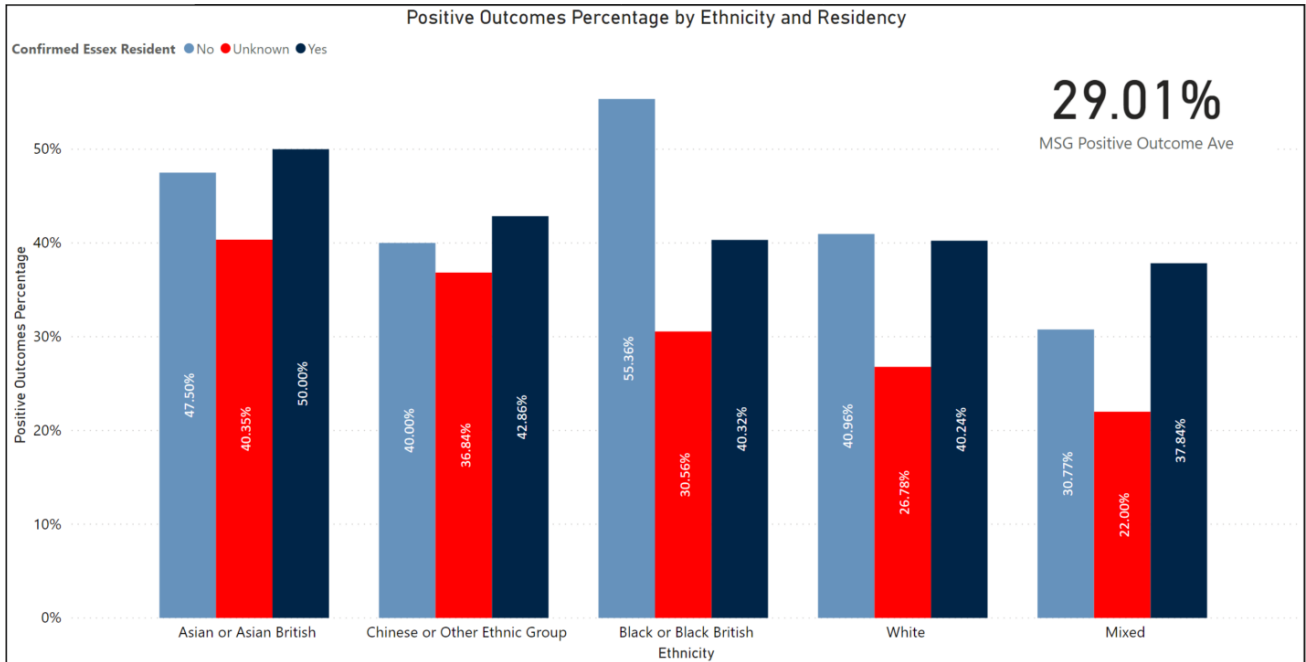


The Ethnicity to White ratio can be tracked over the ratio for Essex residents is consistently beneath that for non-residents and for those who did not provide details.

Ethnicity	Essex Resident	
	No	Yes
White	10.84%	89.16%
Mixed	24.49%	75.51%
Asian or Asian British	51.95%	48.05%
Black or Black British	29.88%	70.12%
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	45.45%	54.55%
Total Ethnic Minorities	35.58%	64.42%
Not Stated	16.50%	83.50%

Where there is data for Q1, 89.1% of White individuals stopped were Essex Residents, whereas this falls to 64.4% for individuals from Ethnic Minorities. Asian or Asian British is the only ethnicity in which more individuals were not Essex residents than were.

⁴ This is done by matching the town of residence or postcode with lists of towns and postcodes in Essex. Whilst the quality of the data is not perfect and subject to input errors, it is unlikely that the error is significant.

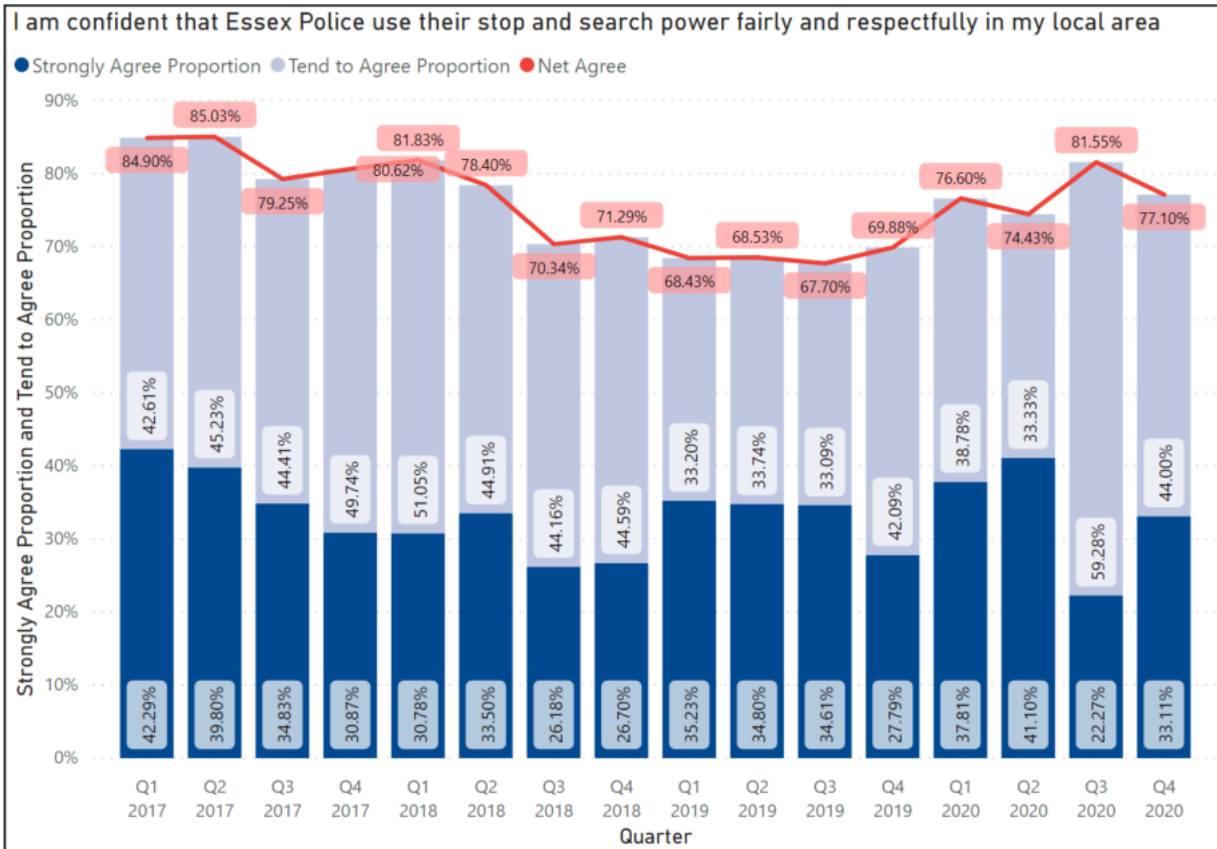


Whilst there is no country-wide definition as to what counts as a Positive outcome for Stop Search, Police.uk uses all outcomes apart from “A no further action disposal.” Using this method, it is possible to measure the performance of Essex with regards to its Most Similar Group⁵ of forces. The above chart shows data for Q1 broken down by ethnicity and residency.

For Q1 2021/22, 35.0% of Essex outcomes were positive which is 5 percentage points greater than the MSG average. During the last quarter Positive outcomes on individuals from Ethnic Minorities were 4.2 percentage points higher than for White individuals.

Results for the SMSR survey generally have a lag of a quarter, therefore the most up to date results are for Q4 2020/21.

⁵ Avon & Somerset, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Hampshire, Hertfordshire, Staffordshire, Sussex and Essex.



Since October 2019, there has been an upward trend amongst respondents to the SMSR survey who consider that stop search powers are used fairly. The net agreement proportion of 77.1% in Q4 is down slightly from the previous quarter. Results for respondents from Ethnic Minorities shows a drop to 66.6% agreement. It should be noted, however, that the proportion of Ethnic Minority respondents who actively disagree with the statement has also fallen from 15.2% to 12.8% quarter-on-quarter.

6.0 Implications (Issues)

Nothing to note.

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

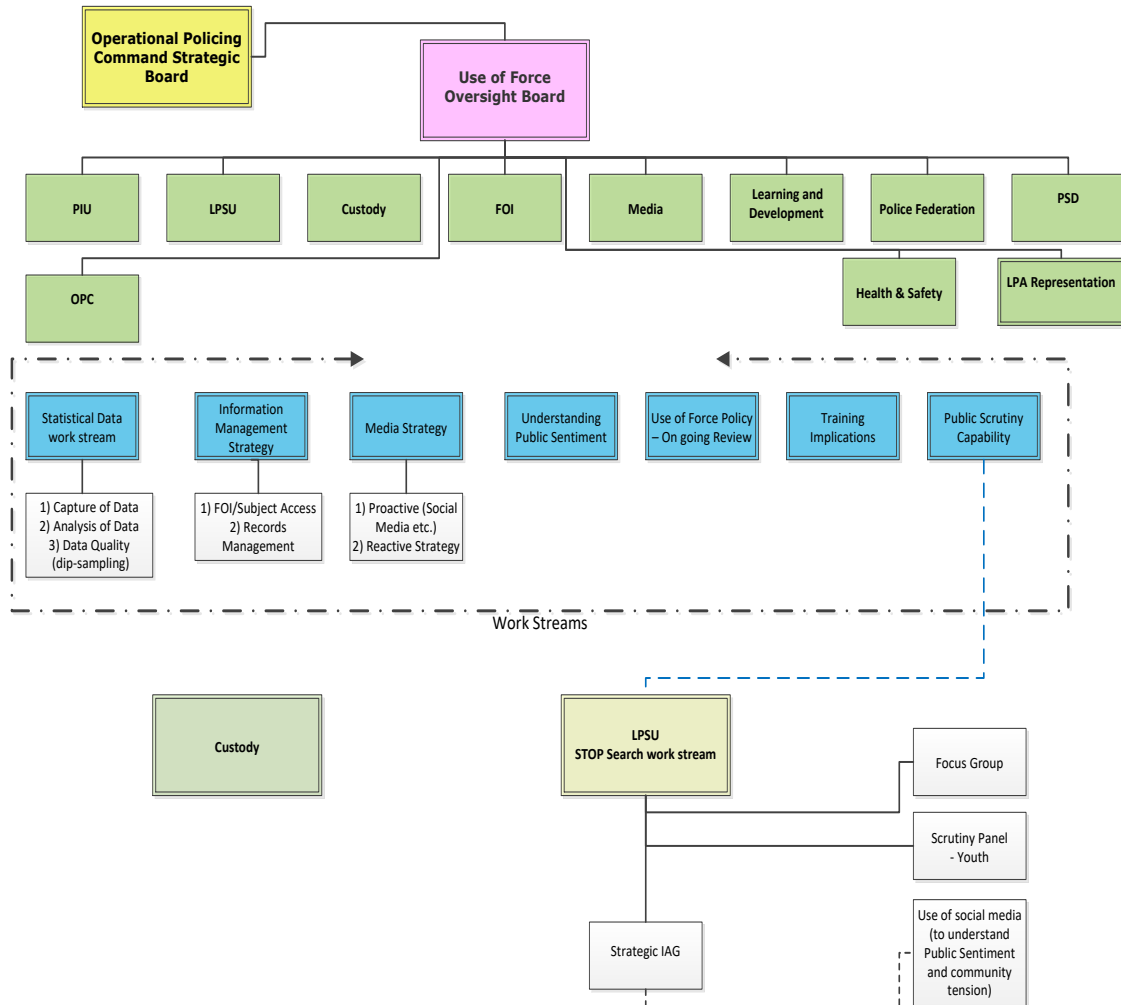
The trends in volumes of use of force and stop & search have been described throughout the paper.

6.3 Risks/Mitigation

Use of force is monitored by the 'Use of Force Board' chaired by ACC Andy Prophet. 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 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 Board comprises a number of disciplines, as detailed in the below structure:



6.4 Equality and/or Human Rights Implications

The above analysis indicates an ethnic disparity in both Use of Force and Stop Search. Recently, ONS have released 2019 mid-year estimates and this is the first version of this report that uses that data.

Subjects from Ethnic Minorities are twice as likely to be stopped that White subjects.

6.5 Health and Safety Implications

The appropriate use of force and the level of threat faced by operational officers and staff have health and safety implication for those involved including subjects, the police and the public. Any patterns or concerns are discussed and acted upon at the Use of Force Board.

7.0 Consultation/Engagement

Nothing to note beyond the fact that the force continues to share and discuss use of force and stop and search data with the various IAGs around the county.

8.0 Actions for Improvement

None at this time

9.0 Future Work/Development

Stop Search is now on the MobileFirst platform. Further work needs to be carried out by HCL in order to provide more fields in the data download.