

USE OF FORCE ADR 148

April - June 2026
(QUARTER 1)

OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

AI Statement

Please note: some content in this document has been prepared using Microsoft Copilot.



**Cheshire
Constabulary**

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

The information contained within this report has been provided for a specific policing purpose; please consider this when making decisions about further dissemination.

CAVEATS

The data within this report was extracted on **03/07/2026 for Quarter 1 (April to June 2026)** and will therefore be subject to change in line with updates made to source systems.

Comparison data includes data extracted:

- **20/04/2026 for Quarter 4** (January to March 2026)
- **06/01/2026 for Quarter 3** (October to December 2025)
- **28/10/2025 for Quarter 2** (July to September 2025)
- **25/07/2025 for Quarter 1** (April to June 2025)

The datasets are based on the date that the 'Use of Force' took place.

Due to the quantity of data reviewed here it is not possible to quality check all entries; data may be missing, incomplete or contain errors. It is not possible to quality check all entries; therefore, it is unknown how many records this may affect.

The 2021 Census has been used for Cheshire's overall 'Population' volumes as well as volumes specific to 'Age', 'Gender' and 'Ethnicity' from Apr-21 to present.

The data within this report only includes Niche records that have 'Cheshire Constabulary' recorded as the owning agency.

The data has been run with an ACL (Access Control Level) of zero; therefore, any Niche records with a higher ACL applied to them will not appear within the data.

There are a number of caveats attached to the data, extraction and reporting methodologies specific to the sections evaluated in this document, these caveats can be found in appendix C.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This quarter a total of 5,570 UoF forms were submitted across 3,380 incidents, representing a significant increase compared with the previous quarter (+48.0% and +32.3% respectively). There was also an increase in incidents where multiple UoF forms were submitted. The increase is largely attributable to improved compliance with organisational requirements for UoF recording and submission, resulting in higher levels of reporting across the force. **Despite this increase in recorded activity, the overall profile of incidents remained broadly consistent with previous reporting periods.**

Analysis of trends shows that the most frequently recorded incident locations, impact factors and reasons for force remained largely unchanged. **There was a notable shift in recording of tactics, with increased use of Unarmed Skills and decreased use of Ground Restraint and Compliant Handcuffing.** CED use remained stable overall, with only minor changes observed in the level of deployment reported. Officer assaults increased in volume during the quarter, although the proportion of incidents involving an assault on an officer remained broadly consistent with previous periods.

Ethnicity analysis identified continued disproportionality in UoF rates when compared to the Cheshire population profile, with individuals perceived or known to be Black experiencing higher rates of force per 1,000 population than other ethnic groups.

Overall, the findings suggest that Q1 reflects a significant improvement in recording compliance rather than a fundamental change in the nature of UoF encounters, while highlighting the continued importance of monitoring vulnerability, disproportionality, tactical trends and officer safety.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ACL	Access Control Level
ADR	Annual Data Requirement (Home Office)
C.E.D.	Conducted Energy Device (e.g., TASER®)
Niche	Crime Recording System
OEL	Occurrence Enquiry Log (Niche)
PIPS	Productive Intelligent Policing Solution (in-house app)
pp	Percentage Points
UoF	Use of Force

CONTENTS

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS..... 2

 CAVEATS 2

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... 3

GLOSSARY OF TERMS..... 4

CONTENTS..... 5

LIST OF TABLES 7

LIST OF FIGURES 8

INTRODUCTION 9

DATA CAPTURE 9

RESULTS 10

OVERALL COUNTS..... 10

 COUNTS: LONG-TERM TREND 11

 INCIDENT LOCATION 12

 IMPACT FACTORS 13

 REASON FOR FORCE 14

 TACTICS..... 15

 C.E.D. CARTRIDGE USE 16

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED AGE 17

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED AGE: LONG-TERM TREND & PROPORTIONALITY..... 18

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED GENDER 19

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED GENDER: LONG-TERM TREND & PROPORTIONALITY 20

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED AGE & PERCEIVED GENDER 21

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY 22

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY: LONG-TERM TREND & PROPORTIONALITY 23

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & INCIDENT LOCATION 24

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & IMPACT FACTORS..... 26

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & REASONS FOR FORCE 28

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & TACTICS 30

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED TO BE PHYSICALLY DISABLED..... 32

 NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED TO HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION..... 32

 OFFICER INJURIES AND ASSAULTS 33

 OFFICER ASSAULTS & INCIDENT LOCATION 34

 OFFICER ASSAULTS & IMPACT FACTORS..... 35

 OFFICER ASSAULTS & REASON FOR FORCE..... 36

OFFICER ASSAULTS & TACTICS	37
OFFICER ASSAULTS & OUTCOMES	38
NOMINAL PHYSICALLY INJURED AS A RESULT OF FORCE USED.....	39
OUTCOMES.....	40
CONCLUSIONS	41
AREAS WITH NOTABLE CHANGES & DIFFERENCES	41
RECOMMENDATIONS	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
APPENDICES	43
➤ APPENDIX A.....	43
➤ APPENDIX B.....	43
APPENDIX C: SECTION CAVEATS.....	43
Count Caveats	43
Multiple Selections.....	43
Multiple Officers	43
Tactics	44
Long-term Trend & Proportionality Caveats (Age, Gender & Ethnicity).....	44
Officer Injuries and Assaults	44
Nominal Physically Injured as a Result of Force Used	44
Outcomes.....	44

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: No. of UoF forms and occurrences – Quarterly comparison 10

Table 2: No. of UoF forms submitted per occurrence – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26) 10

Table 3: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Age’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)..... 18

Table 4: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Gender’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26) 20

Table 5: Proportions of ‘Perceived Age’ and ‘Perceived Gender’ combined – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26) 21

Table 6: No. of UoF forms / Niche occurrences by ‘Black (or Black British)’ ethnicity – Quarterly comparison 22

Table 7: Volume of UoF by ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)..... 23

Table 8: Per 1000 population rate by ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26) 23

Table 9: Nominal perceived to be ‘Physically Disabled’ – Quarterly comparison 32

Table 10: Nominal perceived to have a ‘Mental Health Condition’ – Quarterly comparison 32

Table 11: Officer ‘Assaults’ - Quarterly Comparison..... 33

Table 12: ‘Nominal Injured’ – Quarterly comparison 39

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Trend overview – Arrests / UoF forms / Incidents (July 24 – Jun 26)	11
Figure 2: No. of UoF forms per 1000 population – Yearly comparison (2024/25 – 2026/27)	11
Figure 3: Proportion of UoF forms by ‘Incident Location’ – Quarterly comparison	12
Figure 4: Proportion of UoF forms by ‘Impact Factor’ – Quarterly comparison	13
Figure 5: Proportion of UoF forms by ‘Reason for Force’ – Quarterly comparison	14
Figure 6: Proportion of UoF forms by ‘Tactics’ – Quarterly comparison	15
Figure 7: Proportion of UoF forms by ‘Tactics use’ – Quarterly comparison	16
Figure 8: Nominal’s ‘Perceived Age’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)	17
Figure 9: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Age’ – Long-term trend (Jul 24 – Jun 26)	18
Figure 10: Nominal’s ‘Perceived Gender’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)	19
Figure 11: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Gender’ – Long-term trend (Jul 24 – Mar 26)	20
Figure 12: Proportions by ‘Perceived Gender’ and ‘Perceived Age’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)	21
Figure 13: No. of UoF forms / Niche occurrences by ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)	22
Figure 14: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ – Long-term trend (Jul 24 – Jun 26)	23
Figure 15: Proportion of 'Incident Location' by ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)	24
Figure 16: Proportion of 'Black (or Black British) vs 'White' by 'Incident Location' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)	25
Figure 17: Proportion of 'Perceived Ethnicity' by 'Impact Factors' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)	26
Figure 18: Proportion of 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' by 'Impact Factors' – Q4 (Jan – Mar 26)	27
Figure 19: Proportion of 'Perceived Ethnicity' by 'Reasons for Force' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)	28
Figure 20: Proportions of 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' by 'Reason for Force' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26) ..	29
Figure 21: Proportion of 'Perceived Ethnicity' by 'Tactics' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)	30
Figure 22: Proportions of 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' by 'Tactics' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)	31
Figure 23: Officer ‘Assaults’ – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)	33
Figure 24: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Incident Location' – Quarterly comparison	34
Figure 25: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Impact Factor' – Quarterly comparison	35
Figure 26: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Reason for Force' – Quarterly comparison	36
Figure 27: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by ‘Tactics’ – Quarterly comparison	37
Figure 28: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Outcomes' – Quarterly comparison	38

INTRODUCTION

Use of Force refers to physical action taken by police officers to enforce the law, or to protect the public and themselves. The force used should be reasonable, necessary and proportionate, tactics can vary from compliant handcuffing to firearms deployment.

Since April 2017, the Home Office has required that all police forces within the UK record data when an Officer uses force on any person. The Home Office mandates the submission of a subset of this data, in the Annual Data Requirement (ADR) 148.¹ The same data is analysed on a quarterly and monthly basis to enable scrutiny at various meetings both in Force and with partners.

This quarterly report focuses on the date period, 1st April 2026 to 30th June 2026.

The data collected includes the tactics used, the reason for force, incident location type, impact factors, nominal information (age, gender, ethnicity, and disability, as perceived by the officer unless known), any injuries (to the Officers and/or the nominal) and the outcomes.

This report includes evaluation of this data to ensure that Cheshire Constabulary can be held to account and that any trends are identified and that any training, equipment, or Officer and/or nominal safety issues can be understood.

DATA CAPTURE

When an Officer implements 'Use of Force' they are required to submit a 'Use of Force' form, providing details of the characteristics of the person to which force is being applied, the surrounding circumstances of the incident and subsequent outcomes.

This is done using an in-house application which transfers the data to an Occurrence Enquiry Log (OEL) on the related occurrence in the crime recording system (Niche). **Each Officer is required to submit one form per nominal as and when any force is used against them.**

This data is retrieved from the Occurrence Enquiry Log (OEL) on the crime recording system as well as other sources and the IT Team extracts the data required. This data is processed using Microsoft Excel and examined for trends, exceptions, and any other issues of note.

¹. See Appendices A and B for the ADR 148 template and guidance 2025/26.

RESULTS

OVERALL COUNTS

During Quarter 1 (Apr-Jun 2026) there has been:

5570 ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted.

3380 Niche occurrences with at least 1 ‘Use of Force’ entry.

Compared to the previous quarter (Q4. Jan-Mar 2026), the **number of ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted has increased by 48.0% (+1807 forms)**, and the number of Niche occurrences has increased by 32.3% (+826 occurrences). This large increase is due to an organisational impetus placed on UoF form completion in recent months.

Table 1: No. of UoF forms and occurrences – Quarterly comparison

	Prev. Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Diff: Q4-Q1	% Diff
TOTAL No. of UoF Forms	3608	3973	4024	3763	5570	1807	48.0%
TOTAL No. of Occurrences	2691	2781	2678	2554	3380	826	32.3%

During the last 12 months, the quarterly volume of ‘Use of Force’ forms ranged between 3608 and 5570 (Table 1). **Compared to the same period the previous year (Q1. Apr-Jun 25); the volume of forms has increased by 52.1% (+1962 UoF forms) and the volume of Niche occurrences has increased by 27.0% (+689 occurrences).**

Table 2: No. of UoF forms submitted per occurrence – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)

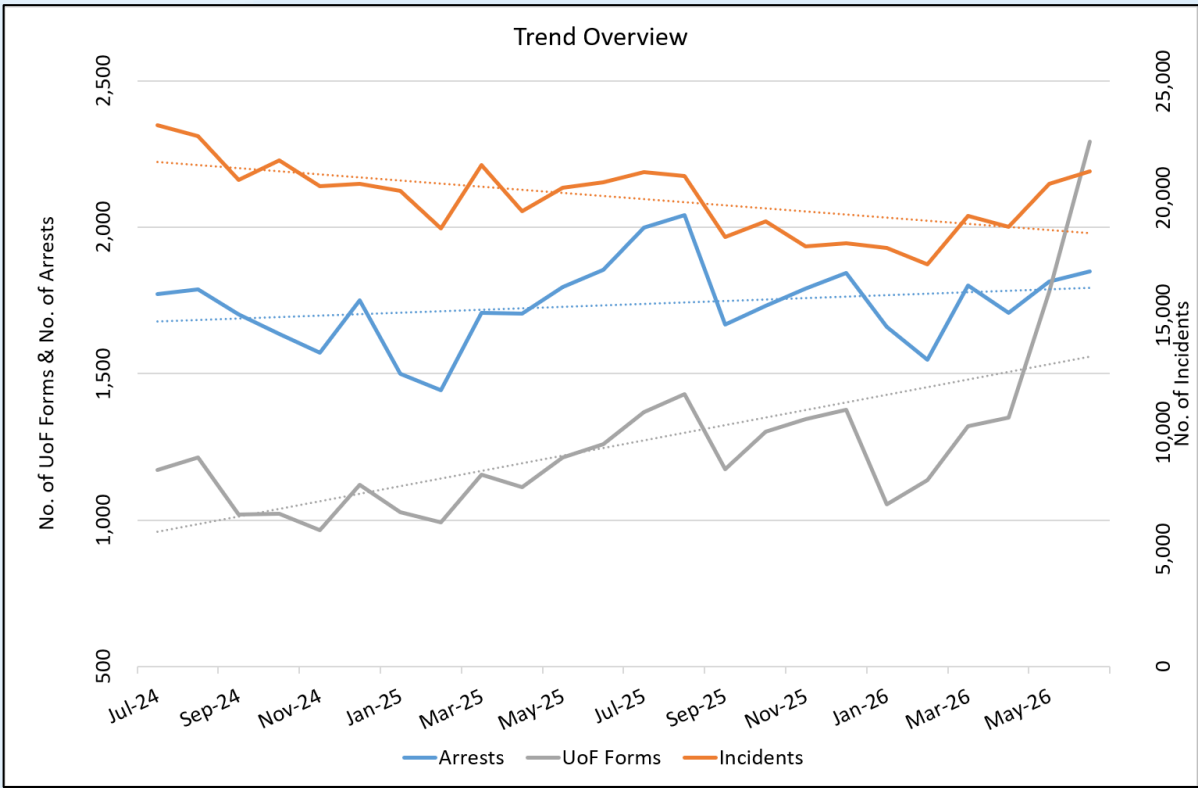
No. of Occurrences with:	Q1	
	Count	%
1 UoF Form	2255	66.7%
2 UoF Forms	653	19.3%
3 UoF Forms	233	6.9%
4 UoF Forms	100	3.0%
5 UoF Forms	64	1.9%
6 UoF Forms	35	1.0%
7 UoF Forms	23	0.7%
8 UoF Forms	6	0.2%
9 UoF Forms	2	0.1%
10 UoF Forms	3	0.1%
>10 UoF Forms	6	0.2%
TOTAL No. of Occurrences	3380	100%

The majority of occurrences (2255, 66.7%) had 1 ‘Use of Force’ form submitted, 1125 occurrences (33.3%) had multiple forms submitted (Table 2).

Quarter 1 has seen a 7.1pp reduction in the proportion of occurrences whereby 1 ‘Use of Force’ form was submitted (73.8% to 66.7%) compared to Quarter 4, resulting in a 7.1pp increase in occurrences with more than 1 form.

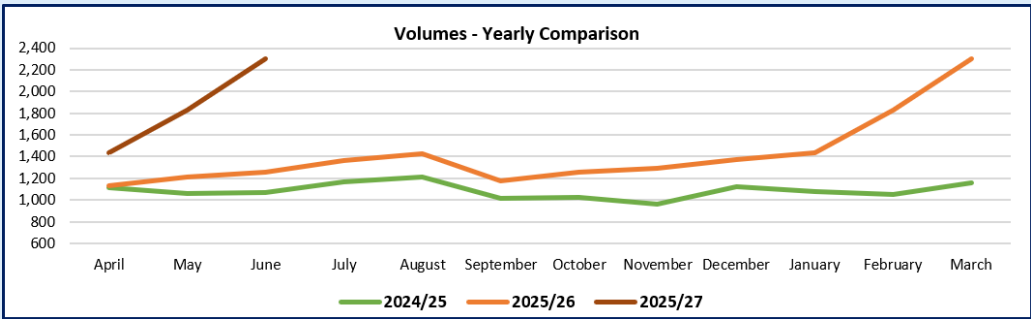
COUNTS: LONG-TERM TREND

Figure 1: Trend overview – Arrests / UoF forms / Incidents (July 24 – Jun 26)



This quarter record a substantial increase in form submission compared to Q4 and the previous Q1, in line with increasing trend of UoF form submission over previous quarters and the Force directive to improve submission compliance.

Figure 2: No. of UoF forms per 1000 population – Yearly comparison (2024/25 –2026/27)



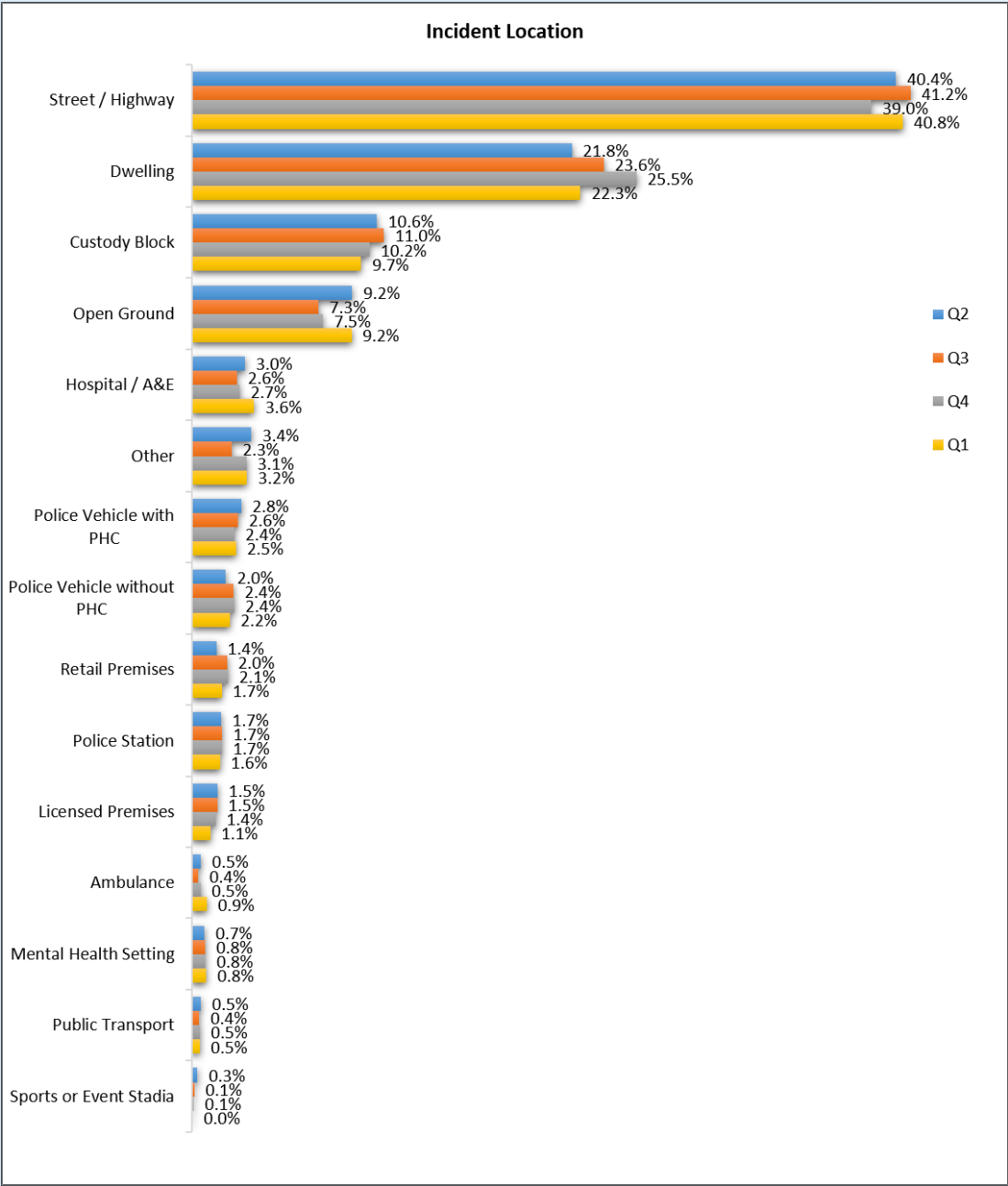
The latest Q1 (2026/27) recorded higher volumes of ‘Use of Force’ forms (5,570) when compared to the same period during 2025/26 and 2024/25 (Table 3).

Table 3: No. of UoF forms – Yearly comparison

		2021 Census		
		2024/25	2025/26	2025/27
Q1	Volume of UoF Forms	3,240	3,608	5,570
	Difference to Current Year	2,330	1,962	
	% Change to Current Year	71.9%	54.4%	

INCIDENT LOCATION

Figure 3: Proportion of UoF forms by 'Incident Location' – Quarterly comparison



This quarter 6841 Incident Locations were recorded in relation to UoF incidents, **volume of recorded Incident Locations has increased 49.8% (+2274) compared to the previous quarter.**

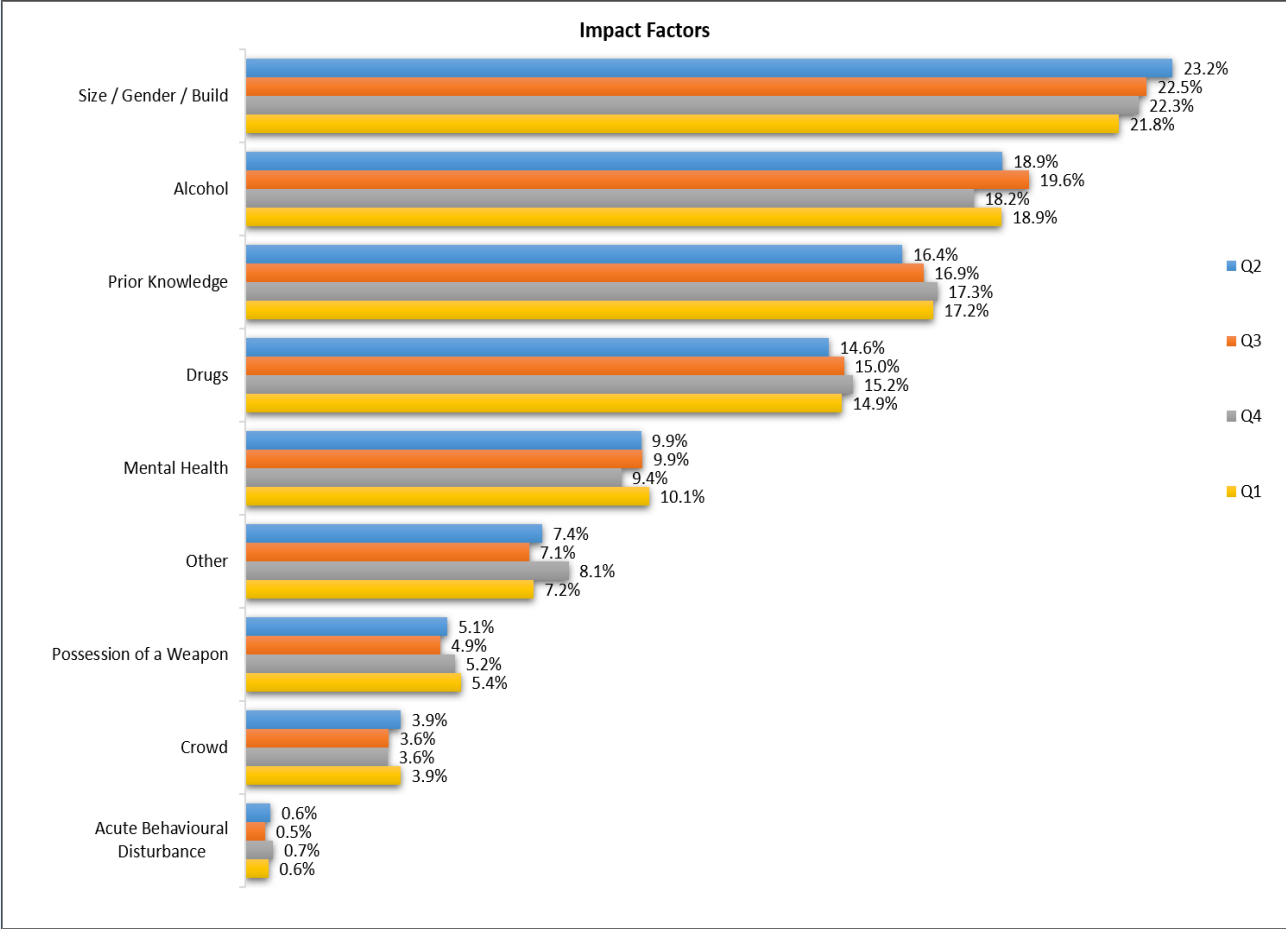
During Q1 the top 4 locations where UoF incidents have occurred remained consistent with previous periods, with little change from the previous quarter. **The largest changes in this quarter were observed in 'Dwelling' which decreased by 3.2pp, 'Street/ Highway' which increased by 1.8pp and 'Open Ground' which increased by 1.6pp since the previous quarter.**

1.8% of all 'Incident Location' types selected and 2.2% of all 'Use of Force' recorded location as **'Other' only** (81 forms) submitted during Q1.²

². Further details would require a manual read through of the incident/crime/use of force form.

IMPACT FACTORS

Figure 4: Proportion of UoF forms by 'Impact Factor' – Quarterly comparison



This quarter 12,979 Impact Factors were recorded in relation to UoF, the **volume of 'Impact Factors' recorded during Q1 has increased by 50.0% (+4328 forms) when compared to the previous quarter.**

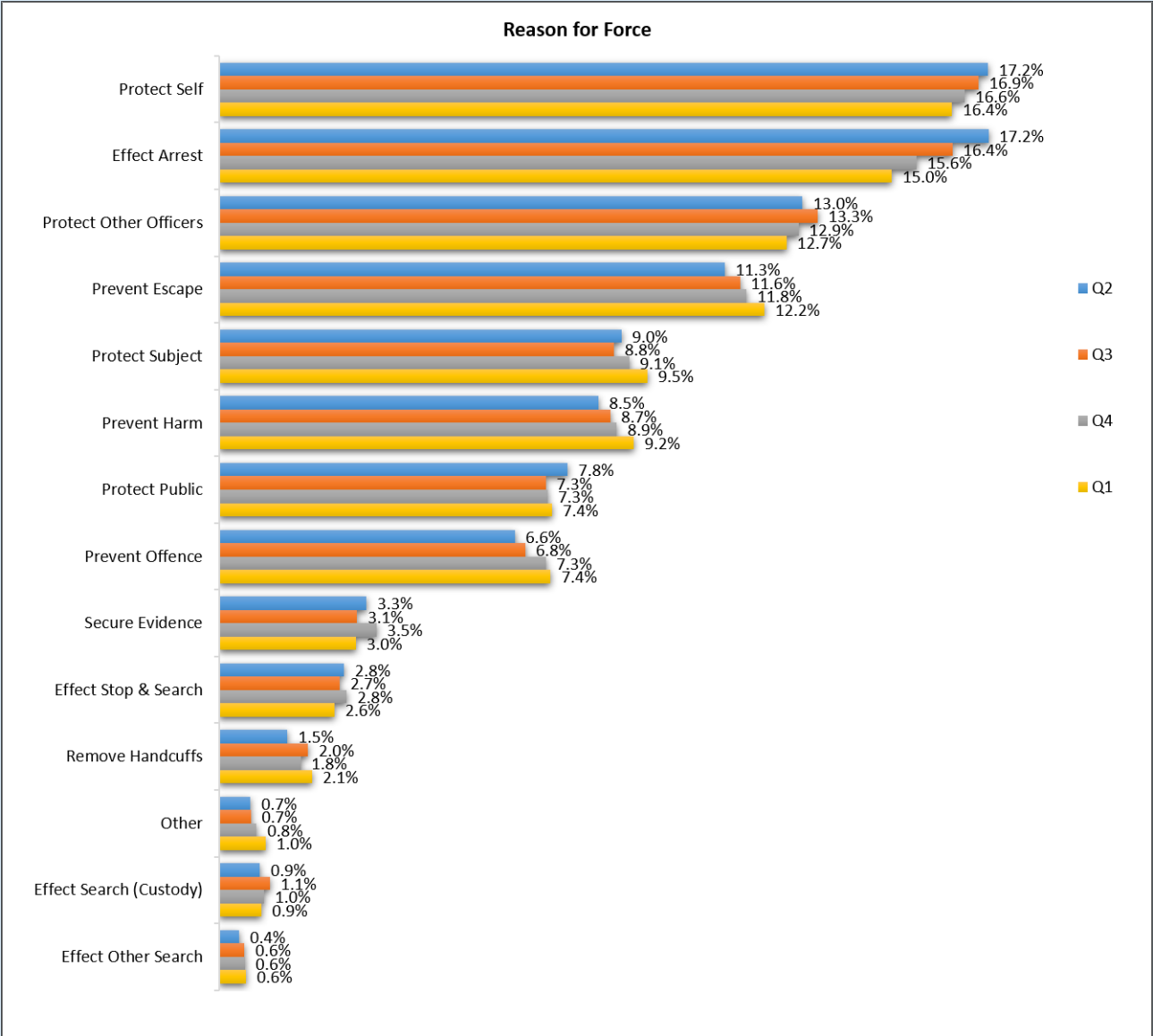
The most frequently recorded 'Impact Factors' during Q1 were proportionally consistent the previous quarter, the largest change observed in 'Alcohol' which increased by 0.7 pp compared to Q4.

1.9% of 'Impact Factors' selected and 4.4% of all 'Use of Force' forms recorded 'Other' as the **only** 'Impact Factor' during Quarter 1.³

³. Further details would require a manual read through of the incident/crime/use of force form.

REASON FOR FORCE

Figure 5: Proportion of UoF forms by 'Reason for Force' – Quarterly comparison



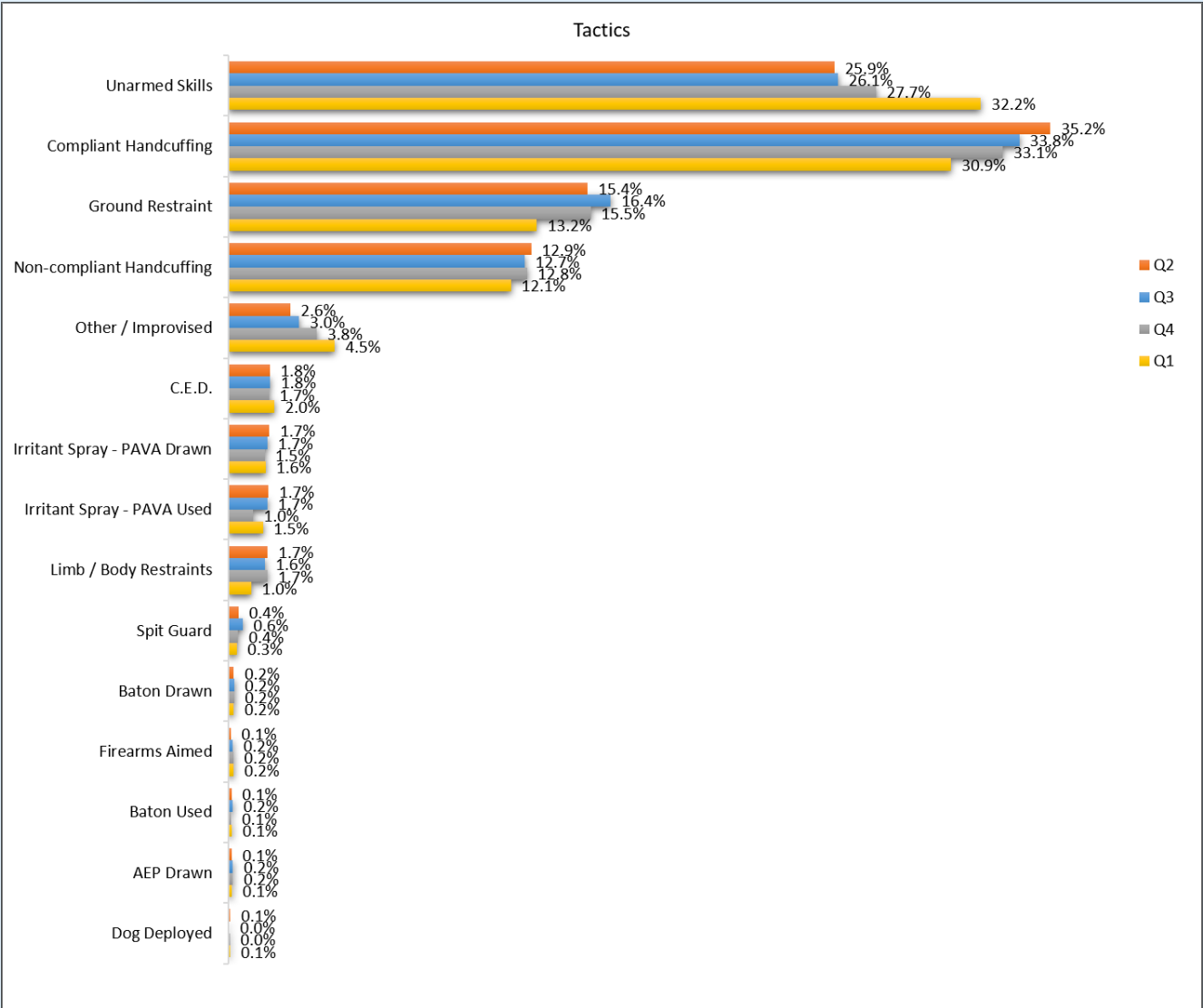
This quarter there were 23,177 Reasons for Force submitted, a **48.2% increase (+7543 forms)** in recorded Reasons for Force from the previous quarter.

The most frequently recorded 'Reasons for Force' during Q1 were consistent the previous quarters (figure 5). The greatest change was observed in 'Prevent Escape' which increased by 0.4%. 0.2% of all 'Reasons for Force' selected and 0.2% of all 'Use of Force' forms recorded as 'Other' only during the Quarter 1.⁴

⁴. Further details would require a manual read through of the incident/crime/use of force form.

TACTICS

Figure 6: Proportion of UoF forms by 'Tactics' – Quarterly comparison



This quarter there were 9,557 Tactics submitted, a **47.0% (+3056 forms)** increase in Tactics recorded compared to the previous quarter.

The largest changes observed were in 'Unarmed Skills', which increased by 4.5pp, 'Ground Restraint' which decreased by 2.3pp and 'Compliant Handcuffing' which decreased by 2.2pp.

1.8% of all 'Tactics' recorded, 3.1% of all 'Use of Force' forms (173 forms) submitted during the Quarter listed 'Other/improvised' as the **only** 'Tactic'. During Q4 43.6% (1831) of forms submitted had selected 'Compliant Handcuffing' as the **only** 'Tactic'.

During the last 12 months there have been 0 forms for 'Firearms Fired' and 51 recordings of 'Firearms Aimed'.

C.E.D. CARTRIDGE USE

During Q1 (Apr-Jun 2026) there has been:

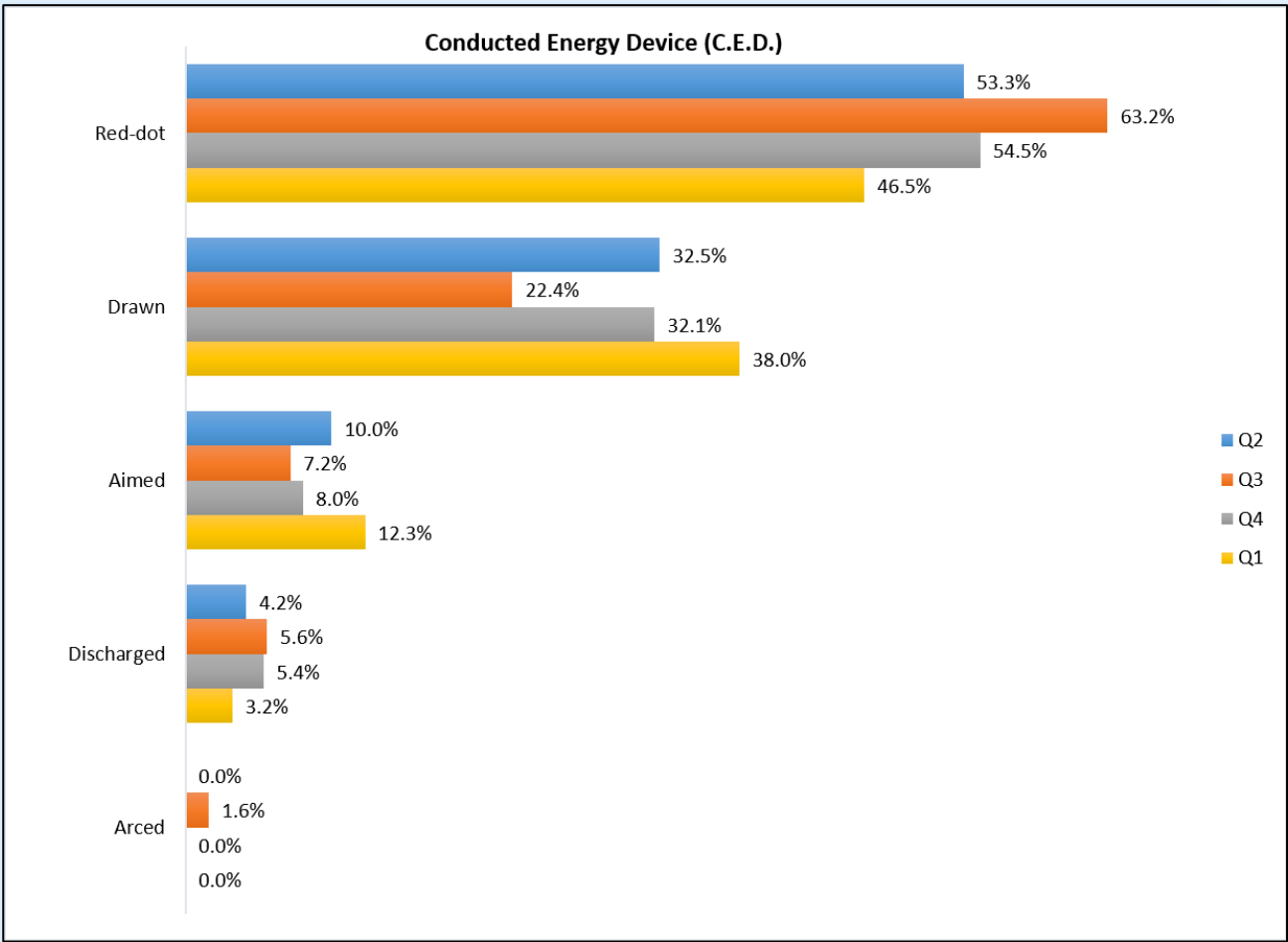
187 ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted whereby C.E.D. has been used as a ‘Tactic’.

155 Niche occurrences with at least one C.E.D. ‘Use of Force’ entry.

C.E.D. was selected as a ‘Tactic’ in **3.4%** of the Q1 ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted (**187 of 5,570**) and 4.6% of the related Niche occurrences. Proportionally, C.E.D. use has remained stable compared to last quarter with form submission and occurrences up by only 0.4pp.

There were 27 (14.4%) C.E.D. occurrences whereby 2 or more forms were submitted.

Figure 7: Proportion of UoF forms by ‘Tactics use’ – Quarterly comparison

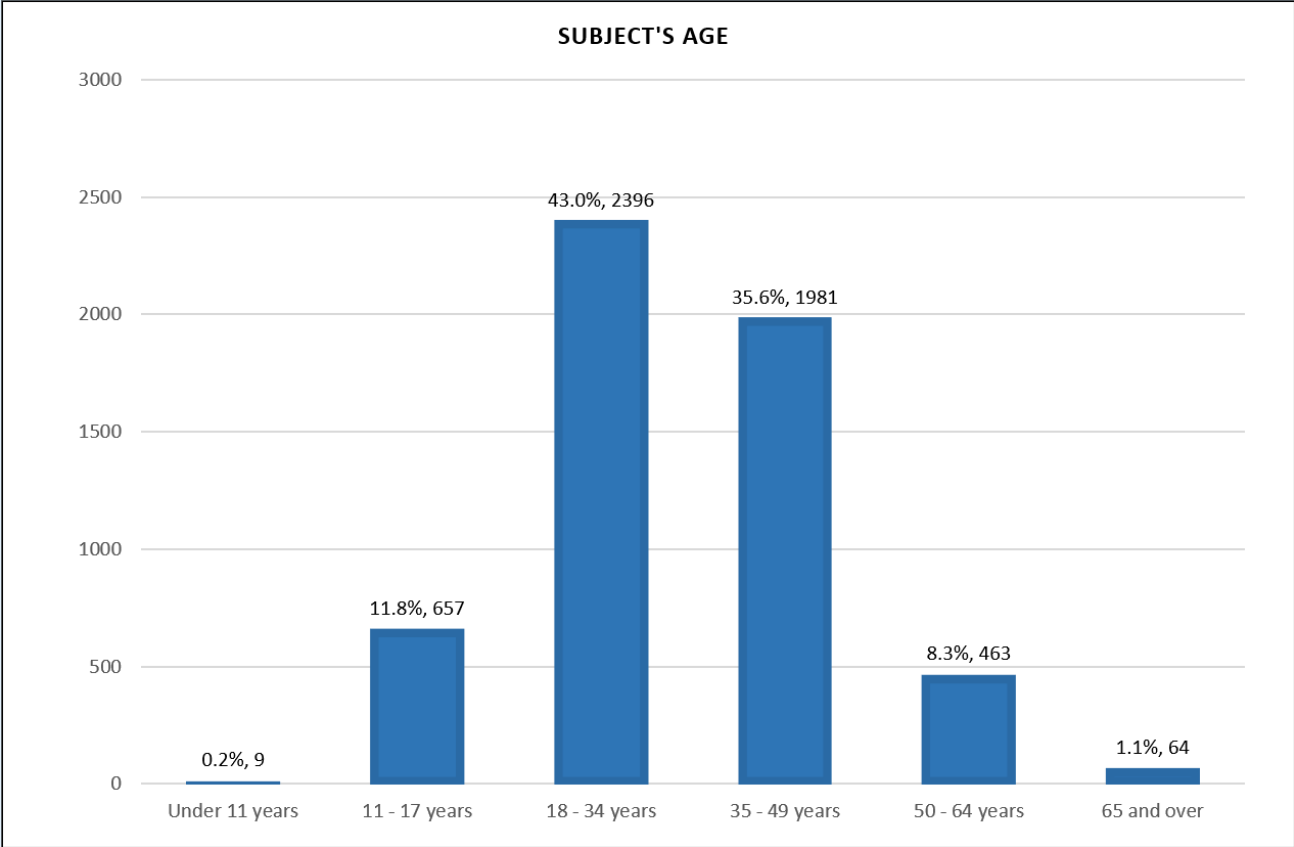


During Q1 ‘Red-dot’ as highest level of C.E.D. use decreased by 7.9pp from the previous quarter, ‘Drawn’ as highest level of C.E.D. use increased by 5.8pp and ‘Aimed’ increased by 4.3pp.

For **96.8% (181)** of C.E.D. forms submitted during Q1 C.E.D. use was of a non-discharge level. 3.2% of the forms submitted (6) the C.E.D. was reported as being discharged.

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED AGE

Figure 8: Nominal’s ‘Perceived Age’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)



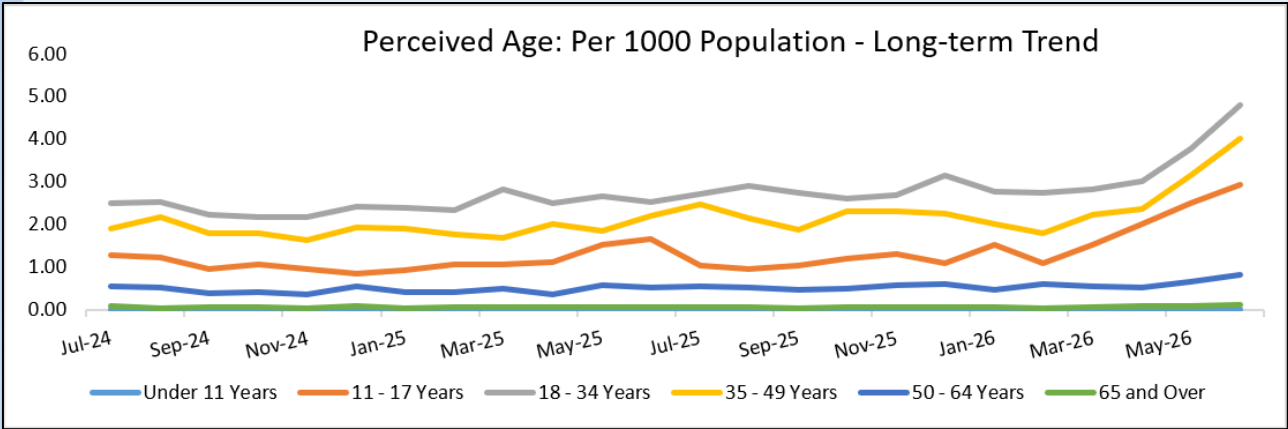
The age group with the largest proportion of UoF against them was the ‘18–34-years-old’ group, making up 43.0% of UoF instances this Q1 (figure 8). ‘18–34-years-old’ is the third most populous age group in Cheshire, making up 18.9% of the population.

During Q1 there were 9 (0.2%) UoF forms submitted where the individual’s age was recorded as the ‘Under 11 Years’ age category, relating to 7 occurrences.

There were 64 (1.2%) UoF forms submitted whereby the nominal was recorded to be within the ‘65 and Over’ age bracket, these related to 41 occurrences.

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED AGE: LONG-TERM TREND & PROPORTIONALITY

Figure 9: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Age’ – Long-term trend (Jul 24 – Jun 26)



During Q1 there was an increase in UoF form submission across all age groups, **June-26 had the highest ever record of UoF against ‘18-34 years’ age group (4.79) (Table 4)**. The lowest rates observed for those perceived to be within the ‘Under 11 Years’ and ‘65 and Over’ age groups (figure 9). The increase in volumes across age groups observed this quarter is likely due, in part, to the UoF directive to ensure correct form submission.

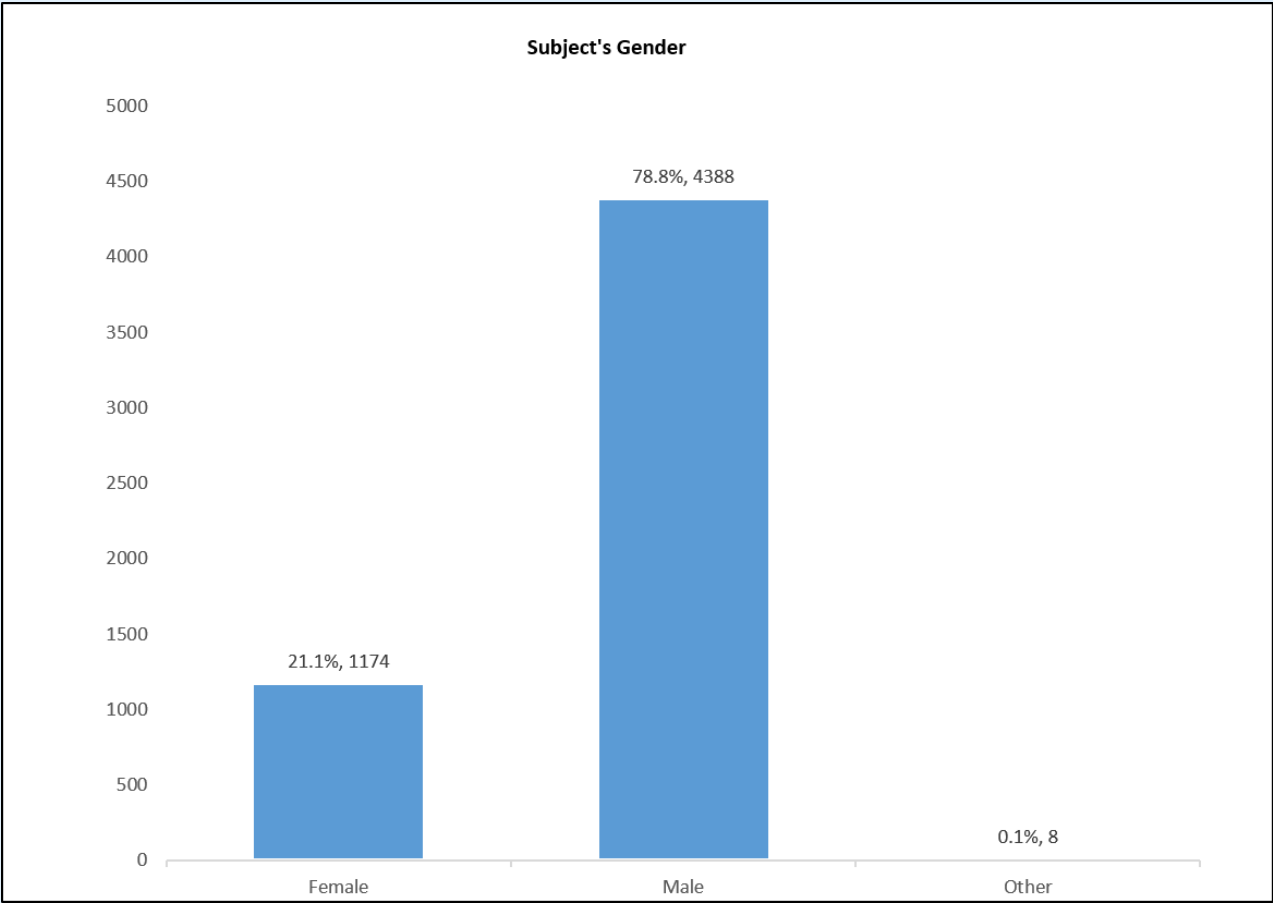
Table 3: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Age’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)

Month / Year		Under 11 Years	11 - 17 Years	18 - 34 Years	35 - 49 Years	50 - 64 Years	65 and Over
Q1	Apr-26	0.04	2.02	3.02	2.37	0.52	0.07
	May-26	0.02	2.51	3.77	3.13	0.65	0.10
	Jun-26	0.02	2.93	4.79	4.02	0.82	0.10
	Totals	0.07	7.45	11.58	9.52	1.99	0.28

Those perceived to be within the ‘18 – 34 Years’ age group are 4.8 times more likely than those perceived to be within the ‘50-64 Years’ age group and 1.2 times more likely than ‘35-49 Years’ age group to have force used against them (the other most populous age groups within the Cheshire population).

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED GENDER

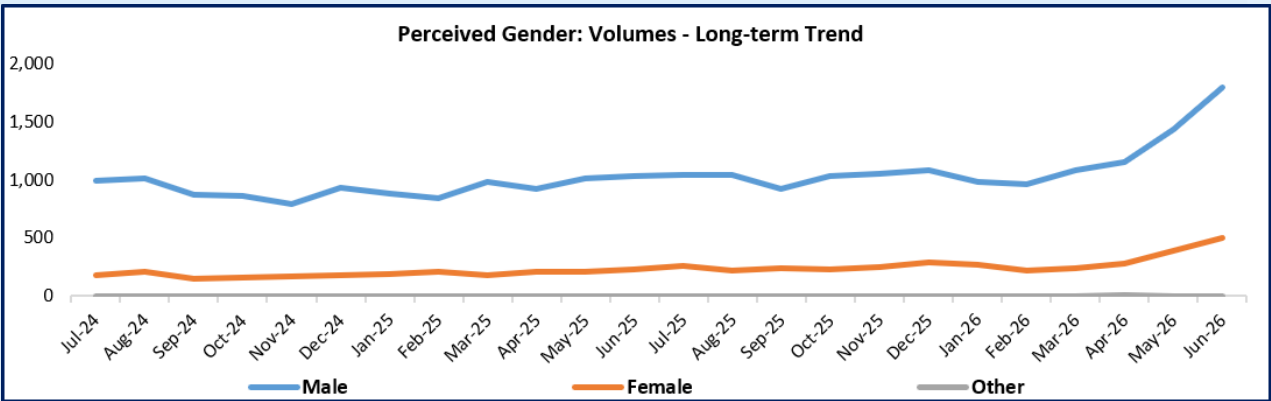
Figure 10: Nominal’s ‘Perceived Gender’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)



The majority of ‘Use of Force’ instances related to individuals perceived to be ‘Male’ (4,388; 78.8%, figure 10), this trend was observed during previous quarters and the previous Q1. This also reflects the greater number of ‘Males’ being arrested.

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED GENDER: LONG-TERM TREND & PROPORTIONALITY

Figure 11: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Gender’ – Long-term trend (Jul 24 – Mar 26)



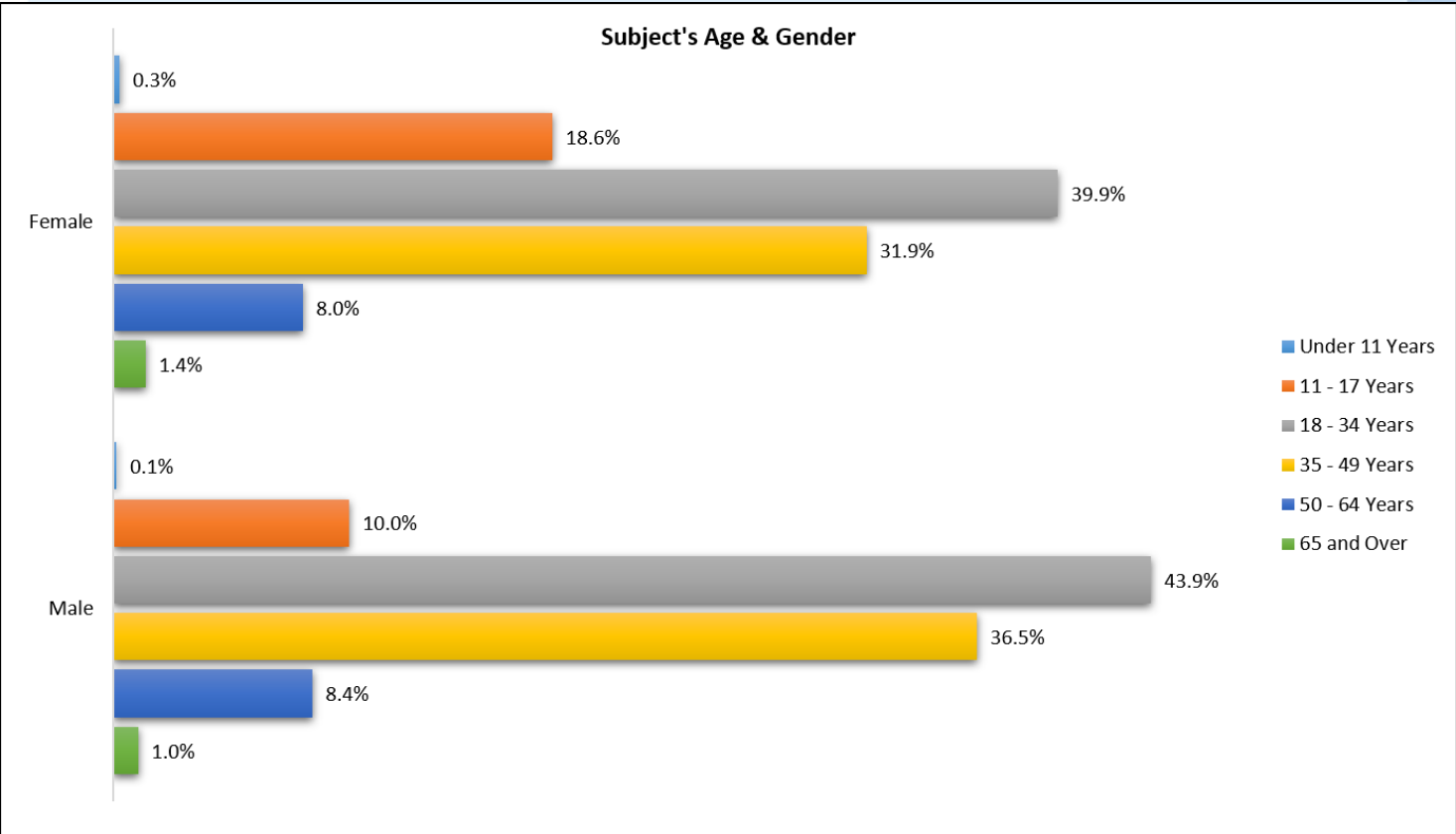
The UoF form volume and population rates related to ‘Perceived Gender’ show an increasing trend over Q1 (figure 11). Rate of UoF is consistently higher for Males, with males being 4 times more likely to be involved in a UoF incident than females this quarter (table 4). This quarter both Male and Female instances of UoF were the highest ever recorded (Male = 3.34; Female = 0.90).

Table 4: Per 1000 population rates by ‘Perceived Gender’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)

UoF per 1000 Pop.		Gender	
Month / Year		Male	Female
Q1	Apr-26	2.15	0.49
	May-26	2.67	0.70
	Jun-26	3.34	0.90
	Totals	8.17	2.10

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED AGE & PERCEIVED GENDER

Figure 12: Proportions by ‘Perceived Gender’ and ‘Perceived Age’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)



When comparing UoF proportions by ‘Perceived Gender’ the majority of ‘Males’ (43.9%) who has force used against them were within the ‘18 - 34 Years’ age group (figure 12). The largest proportion of UoF for ‘Females’ was also the ‘18 – 34 Years’ age group (39.9%).

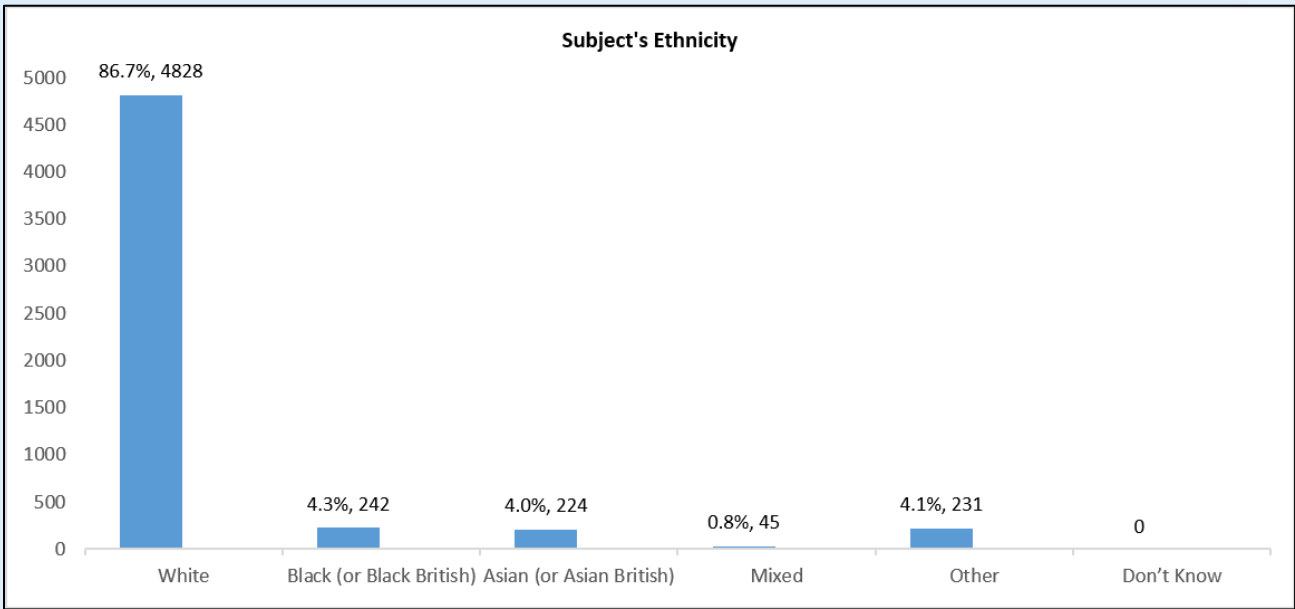
Table 5: Proportions of ‘Perceived Age’ and ‘Perceived Gender’ combined – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)

% of Grand Total				
Age	Female	Male	Other	Grand Total
Under 11 Years	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%
11 - 17 Years	3.9%	7.9%	0.0%	11.8%
18 - 34 Years	8.4%	34.6%	0.0%	43.0%
35 - 49 Years	6.7%	28.8%	0.1%	35.6%
50 - 64 Years	1.7%	6.6%	0.0%	8.3%
65 and Over	0.3%	0.8%	0.0%	1.1%
Grand Total	21.1%	78.8%	0.1%	100.0%

When ‘Perceived Age’ & ‘Perceived Gender’ are evaluated together ‘Male’ persons within the ‘18 - 34 Years’ age bracket (1,926; 34.6%) make up the largest proportion of people who have force used on them (table 5) , in line with arrest frequency of the measures when evaluated independently.

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY

Figure 13: No. of UoF forms / Niche occurrences by ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)



Consistent with the ethnic composition of Cheshire, White’ had the highest volumes of ‘Use of Force’ incidents during Q1 (86.7%%; 4828, figure 13).

Table 6: No. of UoF forms / Niche occurrences by ‘Black (or Black British)’ ethnicity – Quarterly comparison

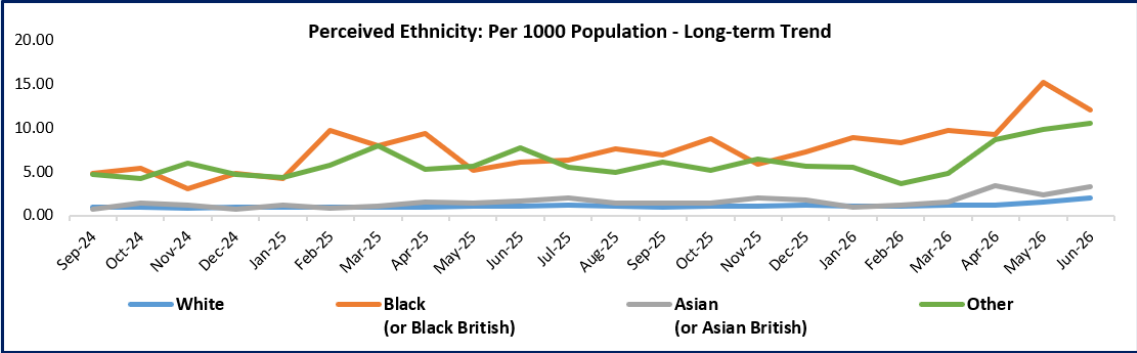
Black (or Black British)	UoF Forms	%	Niche Occurrences
Q1	242	4.3%	242
Q4	178	4.7%	121
Q3	152	3.8%	103
Q2	144	3.6%	110
Prev. Q1	136	3.8%	95

The proportion of UoF forms submitted whereby the nominal was either known or perceived to be of ‘Black (or Black British)’ ethnicity has decreased by -0.4pp when compared to the previous quarter and increased when compared to the same period last year (+0.6pp, table 6).

NOMINAL'S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY: LONG-TERM TREND & PROPORTIONALITY

As per 2021 census, the majority of the population of Cheshire is White (96.9%), as such the highest UoF volumes are recorded against 'White' individuals (figure 14).

Figure 14: Per 1000 population rates by 'Perceived Ethnicity' – Long-term trend (Jul 24 – Jun 26)



Since Jan-24, the UoF per 1000 population rate of those perceived or known to be 'Black' or ethnicity recorded as 'Other' have been higher than that of other minority ethnicities (figure 15), with a consistent overall increase in rate of instances since May-24.

Over the quarter there has been a substantial increase in *all* UoF form submission, resulting in an increase in UoF volumes across *all* Ethnicities (table 7).

Table 7: Volume of UoF by 'Perceived Ethnicity' – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)

UoF Volume		Ethnicity			
Month / Year		White	Black (or Black British)	Asian (or Asian British)	Other
Q1	Apr-26	1210	61	84	69
	May-26	1581	101	59	78
	Jun-26	2037	80	81	84
	Totals	4828	242	224	231

In Q1 the UoF per 1000 population rate for 'Black' was 36.6, with May-26 having the highest ever recorded rate (15.27). In this period individuals perceived or known to be 'Black' were 8 times more likely than perceived or known to be 'White' had force used against them. The UoF per 1000 population rate Individuals whose ethnicity was recorded as 'Other' was 29.1, and they were 6 more likely than those perceived or known to be 'White' to have force used against them (table 8).

Table 8: Per 1000 population rate by 'Perceived Ethnicity' – Q1 (Apr-Jun 26)

2021 Census					
UoF per 1000 Pop.		Ethnicity			
Month / Year		White	Black (or Black British)	Asian (or Asian British)	Other
Q1	Apr-26	1.17	9.22	3.34	8.69
	May-26	1.52	15.27	2.35	9.82
	Jun-26	1.96	12.09	3.22	10.58
	Totals	4.65	36.58	8.91	29.08

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & INCIDENT LOCATION

When the nominal’s ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ and the ‘Incident Location’ type combined; the highest volumes across all ‘Incident Location’ types, related to those perceived or known to be ‘White,’ accounting for 86.9% of all instances by location.

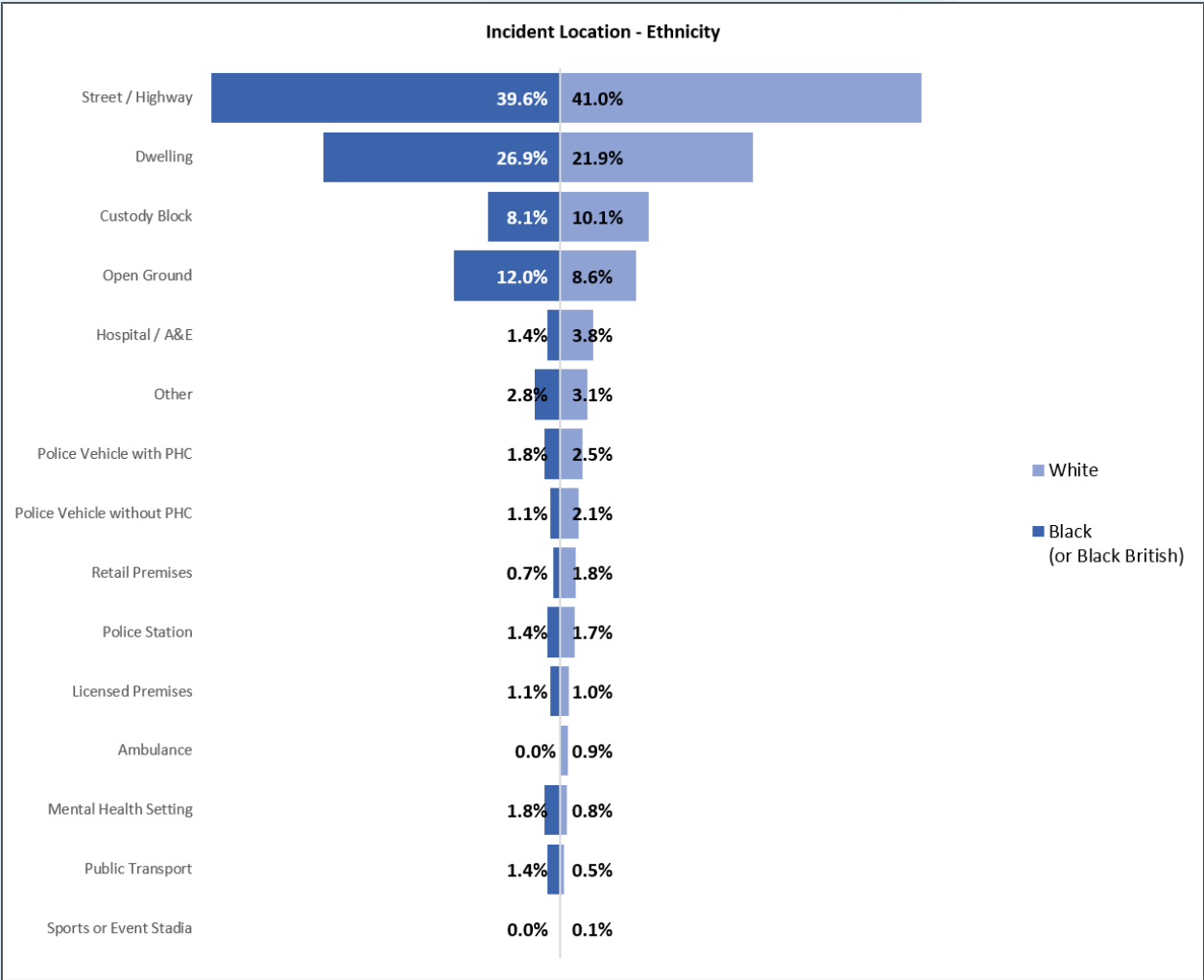
Figure 15: Proportion of 'Incident Location' by 'Perceived Ethnicity'– Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)

Incident Location - Subject's Ethnicity					
Street / Highway	41.0%	39.6%	39.1%	49.1%	36.9%
Dwelling	21.9%	26.9%	26.3%	14.0%	24.1%
Custody Block	10.1%	8.1%	5.6%	3.5%	7.6%
Open Ground	8.6%	12.0%	16.2%	12.3%	10.0%
Hospital / A&E	3.8%	1.4%	1.9%	1.8%	3.1%
Other	3.1%	2.8%	3.8%	5.3%	3.4%
Police Vehicle with PHC	2.5%	1.8%	1.5%	3.5%	3.8%
Police Vehicle without PHC	2.1%	1.1%	2.6%	3.5%	3.4%
Retail Premises	1.8%	0.7%	1.5%	1.8%	1.7%
Police Station	1.7%	1.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%
Licensed Premises	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	1.8%	2.4%
Ambulance	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.3%
Mental Health Setting	0.8%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	1.4%
Public Transport	0.5%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sports or Event Stadia	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
	(or Black British) (or Asian British)				

Proportionally, those with their ethnicity recorded as ‘Mixed’ had the highest rate of UoF incidents in ‘Street/Highway’ locations (49.1%), 8.3pp higher than the overall rate for UoF in this location (40.8%). ‘Street / Highway’ had the highest proportion of UoF across all ethnicities. With the exception of ‘Mixed’ (14.0%) the second most frequent location across all ethnicities was ‘Dwelling’, the highest rate being for those recorded as ‘Black (or Black British)’ (26.9%), 4.6pp above the overall rate (22.3%).

Those with perceived or known ‘Asian (or Asian British)’ perceived ethnicity had the highest rates of UoF on ‘Open Ground’ (16.2%), 6.5pp higher than overall rates (9.7%), ‘Mixed’ and ‘Black (or Black British)’ also had higher rates of UoF in this location (12.3%; 12.0%) compared to other ethnicities and the overall rate.

Figure 16: Proportion of 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' by 'Incident Location' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)



Highest proportion of UoF locations for both 'Black (or Black British)' and 'White' are consistent with the overall most frequency recorded incident locations (figure 17).

Greatest variation is observed in 'Open Ground' where 'Black (or Black British)' have a higher portion of UoF occurrences (12.0%, 34 forms) compared to 'White' (8.6%, 514 forms). Other locations are proportionally similar across both ethnicities.

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & IMPACT FACTORS

When the nominal’s ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ and the ‘Impact Factors’ combined; the highest volumes across all ‘Impact Factors’ related to those perceived or known to be ‘White’, accounting for 88.2% of incidents.

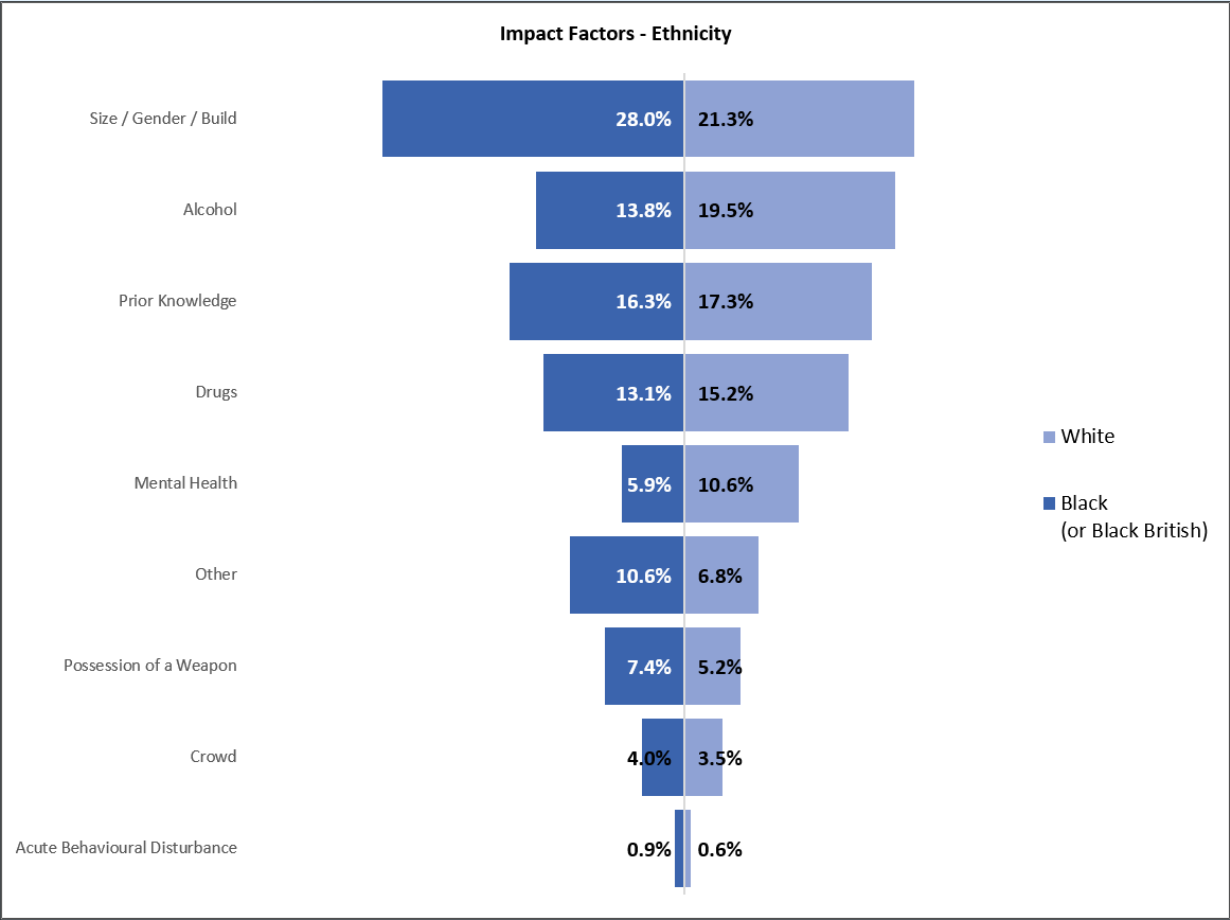
Figure 17: Proportion of 'Perceived Ethnicity' by 'Impact Factors' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)

Impact Factors - Subject's Ethnicity					
Size / Gender / Build	21.3%	28.0%	23.8%	21.2%	25.1%
Alcohol	19.5%	13.8%	8.3%	19.2%	19.3%
Prior Knowledge	17.3%	16.3%	17.4%	14.1%	15.3%
Drugs	15.2%	13.1%	11.0%	12.1%	14.9%
Mental Health	10.6%	5.9%	4.2%	10.1%	8.6%
Other	6.8%	10.6%	13.2%	10.1%	6.7%
Possession of a Weapon	5.2%	7.4%	8.6%	6.1%	4.3%
Crowd	3.5%	4.0%	12.5%	6.1%	5.3%
Acute Behavioural Disturbance	0.6%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.6%
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
	(or Black British) (or Asian British)				

Rates of UoF with Impact Factor recorded as ‘Size/Gender/Build’ are proportionally highest for ‘Black (or Black British)’ (28.0%) and ‘Other’ (25.1%) compared to the general rate of reporting ‘Size/Gender/Build’ as a factor (21.8%), ‘Black (or Black British)’ was 6.2pp higher and ‘Other’ was 3.3pp higher.

Conversely, rates of UoF with Impact Factor ‘Alcohol’ were much lower in ‘Asian (or Asian British)’ (8.3%), and ‘Black (or Black British)’ (13.8%), 10.6pp and 5.1pp (respectively) lower than the overall rate (18.9%).

Figure 18: Proportion of 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' by 'Impact Factors' – Q4 (Jan – Mar 26)



Overall, the most common Impacts Factors for both ‘Black (or Black British)’ vs ‘White’ ethnicities are consistent with the overall pattern of Impact Factors influencing UoF.

The proportion of ‘Black (or Black British)’ where ‘Size/Gender/Build’ is an Impact Factor for UoF is higher (28.0%) than the proportion for those with ‘White’ ethnicity (21.3%) and the overall proportion for this factor (21.8%).

Conversely, ‘Alcohol’ is proportional much higher for those with ‘White’ perceived ethnicity (19.5%), than ‘Black (or Black British)’ (13.5%).

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & REASONS FOR FORCE

When the nominal’s ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ and ‘Reasons for Force’ combined; the highest volumes across all ‘Reasons for Force’ related to those perceived or known to be ‘White’, accounting for 86.7%.

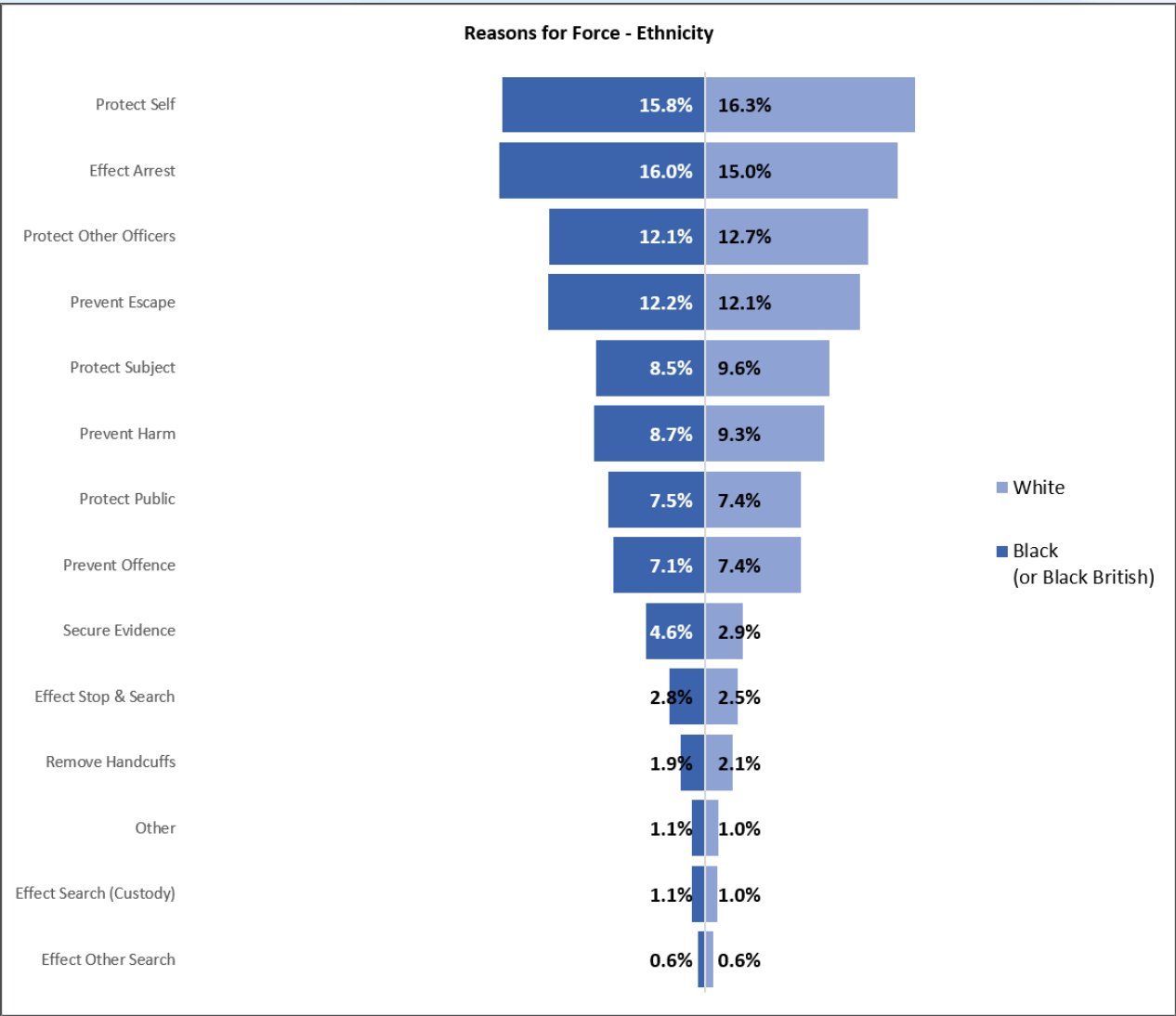
Figure 19: Proportion of 'Perceived Ethnicity' by 'Reasons for Force' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)

Reason for Force - Subject's Ethnicity					
	White	Black (or Black British)	Asian (or Asian British)	Mixed	Other
Protect Self	16.3%	15.8%	17.2%	15.8%	16.6%
Effect Arrest	15.0%	16.0%	15.0%	10.7%	15.8%
Protect Other Officers	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	14.0%	11.9%
Prevent Escape	12.1%	12.2%	13.0%	15.3%	12.4%
Protect Subject	9.6%	8.5%	8.4%	8.8%	10.1%
Prevent Harm	9.3%	8.7%	7.4%	11.2%	9.9%
Protect Public	7.4%	7.5%	7.3%	8.4%	7.1%
Prevent Offence	7.4%	7.1%	7.8%	7.0%	6.7%
Secure Evidence	2.9%	4.6%	4.0%	2.3%	3.5%
Effect Stop & Search	2.5%	2.8%	3.2%	3.3%	2.2%
Remove Handcuffs	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.4%	1.7%
Other	1.0%	1.1%	1.7%	0.5%	1.1%
Effect Search (Custody)	1.0%	1.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%
Effect Other Search	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%

UoF incidents where the Reason was ‘Protect Self’ were proportionally highest for those where perceived or known ethnicity is ‘Asian (or Asian British)’ (17.2%), 1.2pp higher than the overall proportion (16.4%) for ‘Protect Self’.

Those with ‘Mixed’ perceived ethnicity had the highest rate of UoF where the Reason was ‘Prevent Escape’, 3.1pp higher than the overall rate for this Reason (12.2%). Conversely, those of ‘Mixed’ perceived ethnicity had the lowest rate of UoF where the Reason was ‘Effect Arrest’ (10.7%), 4.7pp lower than the overall rate (15.0%).

Figure 20: Proportions of 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' by 'Reason for Force' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)



Overall, the most common Reasons for Force for both 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' ethnicities are consistent with the general pattern of Reasons for Force (figure 21). There is minimal proportional difference in Reasons for Force between the two groups.

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED ETHNICITY & TACTICS

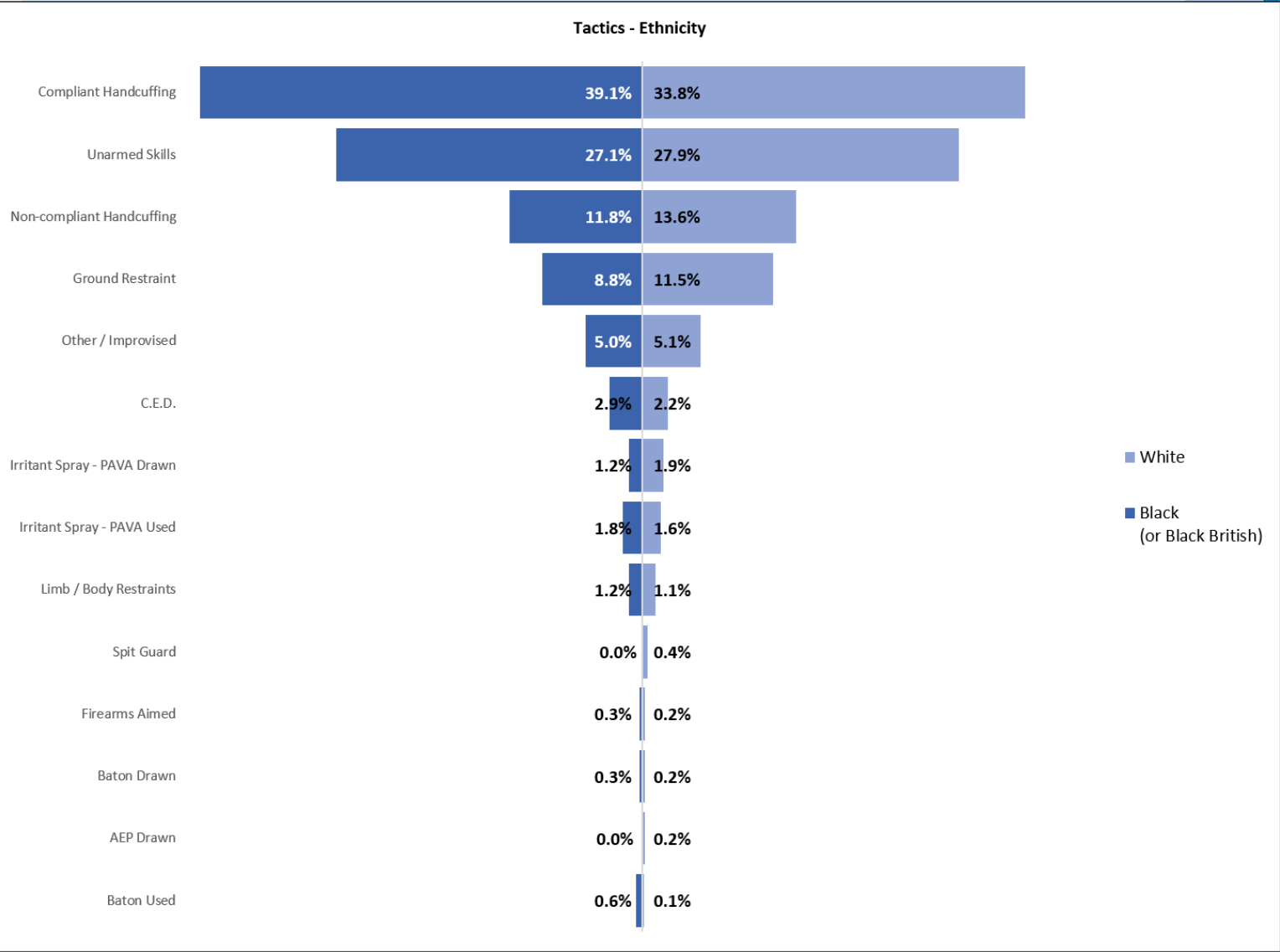
When the nominal’s ‘Perceived Ethnicity’ and the ‘Tactics’ used combined; the highest volumes across all ‘Tactics’ related to those perceived or known to be ‘White’, accounting for 87.6%.

Figure 21: Proportion of 'Perceived Ethnicity' by 'Tactics' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)

Tactics - Subject's Ethnicity					
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
Compliant Handcuffing	33.8%	39.1%	45.0%	25.7%	37.2%
Unarmed Skills	27.9%	27.1%	24.3%	35.1%	31.0%
Non-compliant Handcuffing	13.6%	11.8%	10.4%	16.2%	15.0%
Ground Restraint	11.5%	8.8%	10.0%	12.2%	7.7%
Other / Improvised	5.1%	5.0%	3.6%	4.1%	5.0%
C.E.D.	2.2%	2.9%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%
Irritant Spray - PAVA Drawn	1.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.4%	0.9%
Irritant Spray - PAVA Used	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	2.7%	0.9%
Limb / Body Restraints	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Spit Guard	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Firearms Aimed	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%
Baton Drawn	0.2%	0.3%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%
AEP Drawn	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Baton Used	0.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Dog Deployed	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Other
	(or Black British) (or Asian British)				

Those with perceived ethnicity recorded as ‘Asian’ have the highest proportion of ‘Compliant Handcuffing’ (45.0%), 14.1pp higher than the overall proportion (30.9%). Those recorded as ‘Mixed’ had the highest rate of ‘Unarmed Skills’ (35.1%) 2.9pp above overall rate.

Figure 22: Proportions of 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' by 'Tactics' – Q1 (Apr – Jun 26)



Overall, the pattern Tactics for both 'Black (or Black British)' vs 'White' ethnicities are consistent with the general pattern of UoF Tactics used (figure 23). However, **those with 'Black (or Black British)' ethnicity were more likely to have 'Compliant Handcuffing' as a 'Tactic' (39.1%), than 'White' (33.8%).**

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED TO BE PHYSICALLY DISABLED

298 (5.4%) ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted whereby the Officer either knew or perceived the nominal to be ‘Physically Disabled’.

265 Niche occurrences, 16 of which had more than one ‘Use of Force’ form submitted.

Table 9: Nominal perceived to be ‘Physically Disabled’ – Quarterly comparison

Physically Disabled	UoF Forms	%
Q1	298	5.4%
Q4	178	4.7%
Q3	174	4.3%
Q2	176	4.4%
Prev. Q1	147	4.1%

The volume of ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted whereby the individuals were either perceived or known to be ‘Physically Disabled’ has increased compared to Q4 (+120 forms) and the previous Q1 (+ 150 forms), however **proportionally UoF against ‘Physically Disabled’ individuals has remained relatively stable over time** with only a 0.6pp increase compared to Q4 and 1.3pp increase compared to the previous Q1 (table 7).

NOMINAL’S PERCEIVED TO HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH CONDITION

1209 (21.3%) Use of Force’ forms submitted whereby the Officer either perceived or knew the nominal to have a ‘Mental Health Condition’.

803 Niche occurrences, 147 of which had more than one ‘Use of Force’ form submitted.

Table 10: Nominal perceived to have a ‘Mental Health Condition’ – Quarterly comparison

Mental Health Condition	UoF Forms	%
Q1	1209	21.7%
Q4	802	21.3%
Q3	876	21.8%
Q2	865	21.8%
Prev. Q1	730	20.2%

The volume of ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted relating to individuals either known or perceived to have a ‘Mental Health Condition’ has increased from Q4 (+407 forms), and an increase compared to the previous Q4 (+479 forms) table 10). However, **the proportion of incidents has remained relatively stable over time**; a 0.4pp increase from Q4 and a 1.5pp increase from the previous Q1.

Additionally, the impact of mental health conditions during Q1 has been recorded by the ‘Use of Force’ forms submitted:

- 0.8% (21) recorded the ‘Incident Location’ as a ‘Mental Health Setting’.
- 10.1% (1310) recorded ‘Mental Health’ to be an ‘Impact Factor’.
- 2.6% (152) recorded the ‘Outcome’ as ‘Detained (Mental Health Act)’.
- 0.6% (76) recorded ‘Acute Behavioural Disturbance’ to be an ‘Impact Factor’.

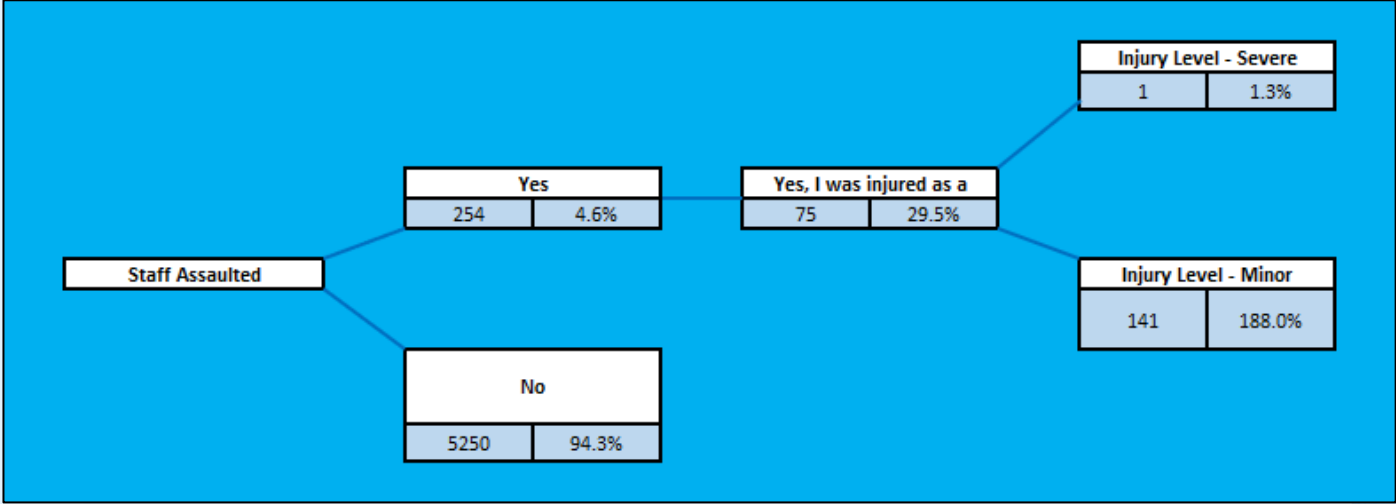
OFFICER INJURIES AND ASSAULTS

Table 11: Officer 'Assaults' - Quarterly Comparison

Assaulted	UoF Forms	%
Q1	254	4.6%
Q4	184	5.0%
Q3	209	5.3%
Q2	215	5.4%
Prev. Q1	161	4.1%

Despite an increase in 'Officer Assaults' (+70 forms) the **proportion of 'Officer Assaults'** is stable when compared to Q4 (-0.4pp) and previous Q1 (table 11).

Figure 23: Officer 'Assaults' – Q1 (Apr –Jun 26)



During Q1 254 (4.6%) UoF forms reported an officer assault, 75 (29.5%) resulted in an 'Injury' to the Officers involved. 1 (1.3%) form submitted recorded a 'Severe' injury (figure 24).

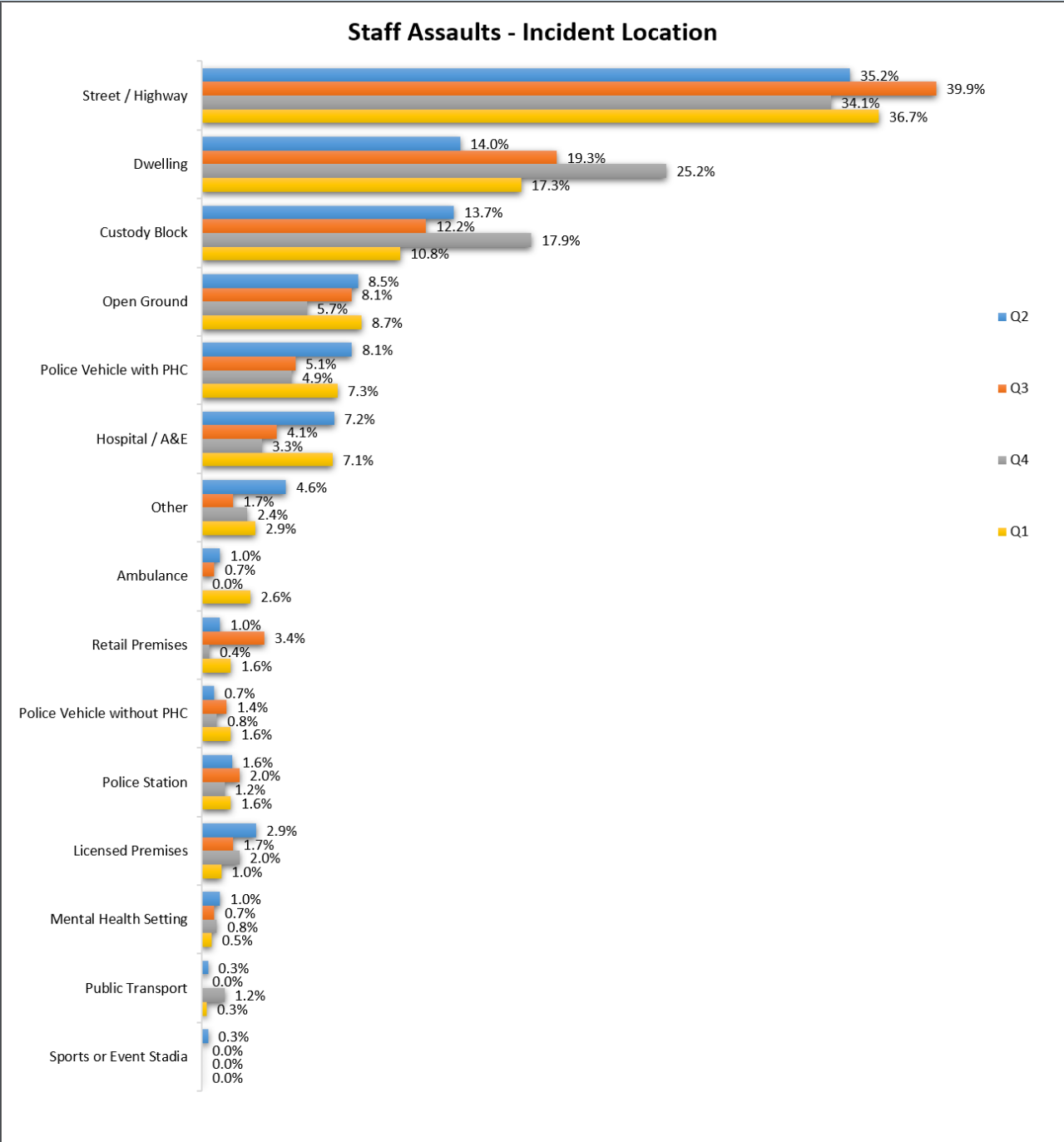
When reviewing the nominal details relating to the 254 'Assaults' forms:

- 87.2% were perceived or known to be of 'White' ethnicity.
- 74.5% were perceived on known to be 'Male'.
- 42.6% were perceived or known to be within the '18-34 years' age group.
- 26.2% were perceived or known to have a 'Mental Health condition'.

OFFICER ASSAULTS & INCIDENT LOCATION

Incidents may take place in more than one location; all locations that apply should be selected.

Figure 24: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Incident Location' – Quarterly comparison



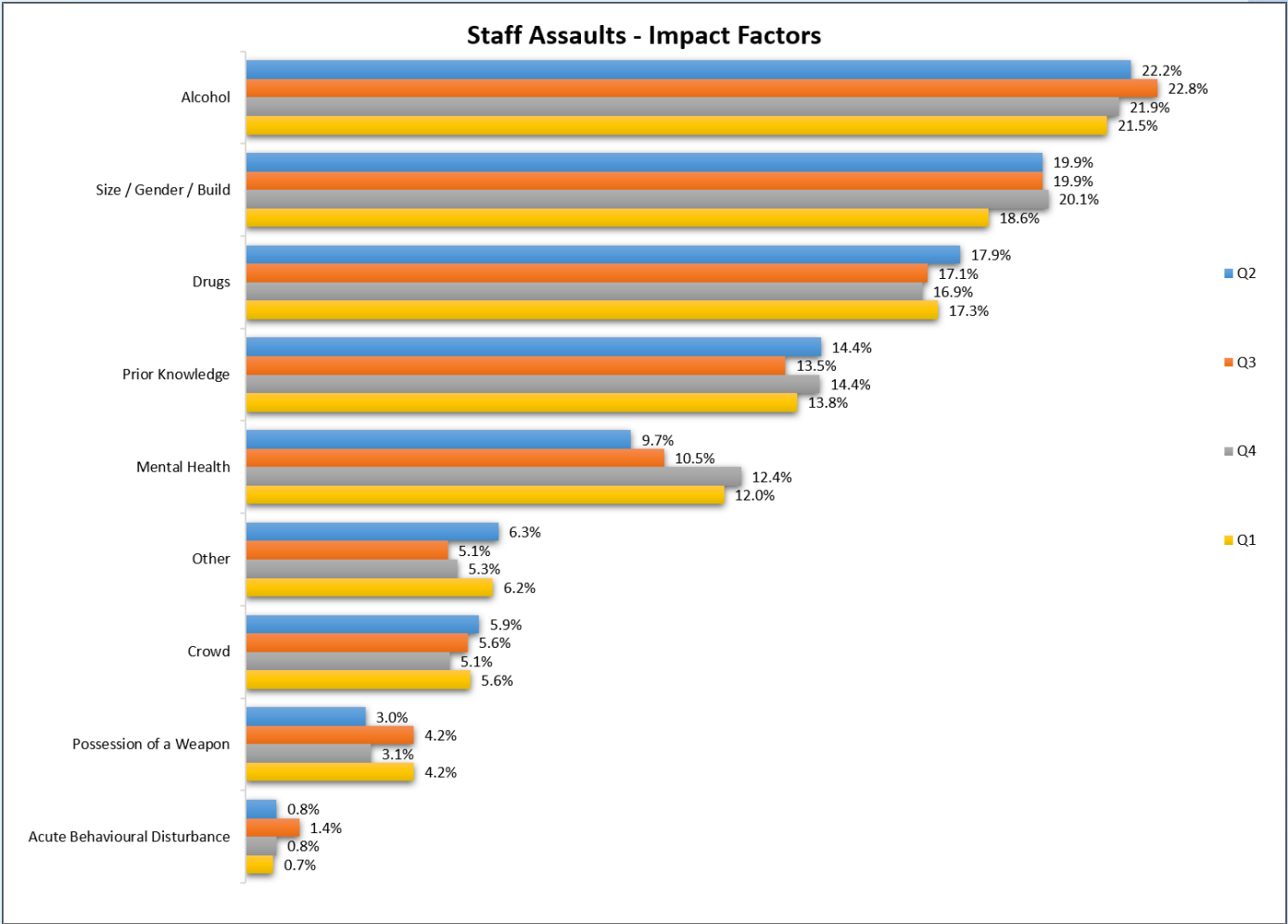
The most frequently reported locations for assaults on officers are consistent with previous the overall locations for UoF (figure 25).

There has been a **decrease in Q1 for 'Officer Assaults' relating to 'Dwelling' locations (-7.9pp) and 'Custody Block' (-7.1pp)**. In Q1 there has been an increase in 'Officer Assaults' relating to 'Open Ground' (+3.0p) compared to Q4.

There have been 9 forms submitted whereby the Officer was 'Assaulted' and the **only** 'Incident Location' type selected was 'Other'.

OFFICER ASSAULTS & IMPACT FACTORS

Figure 25: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Impact Factor' – Quarterly comparison



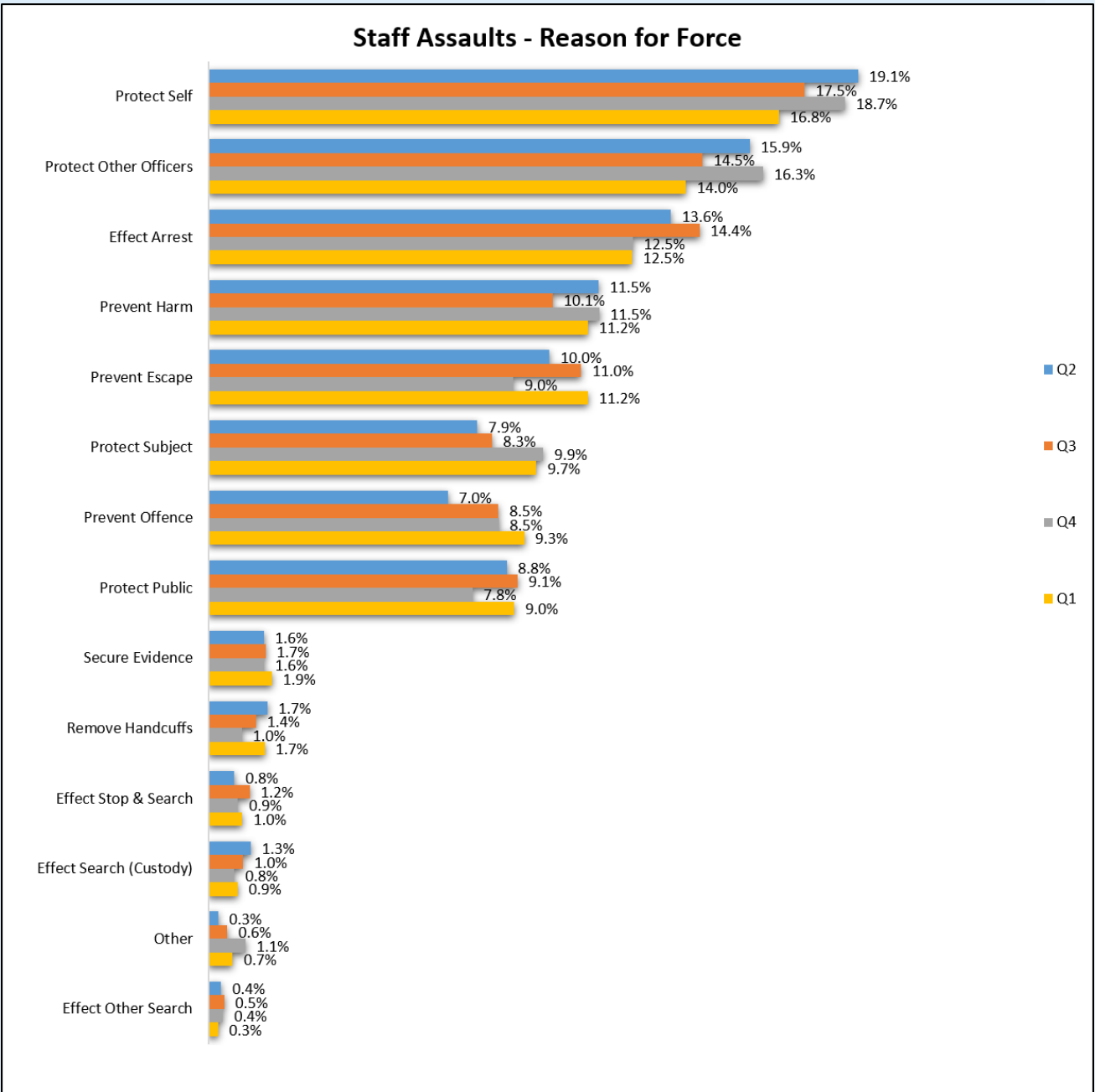
The ‘Impact Factors’ most commonly reported in officer assault hare consistent with previous quarters and are in line with the overall ‘Use of Force’ findings.

In Q1 there has been a decrease in the proportion of officer assaults where the ‘Impact Factor’ is recorded as ‘Size / Gender / Build’ (-1.5pp, figure 26).

There were 3 forms submitted whereby the Officer was ‘Assaulted’ and the **only** ‘Impact Factor’ selected was ‘Other’.

OFFICER ASSAULTS & REASON FOR FORCE

Figure 26: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Reason for Force' – Quarterly comparison



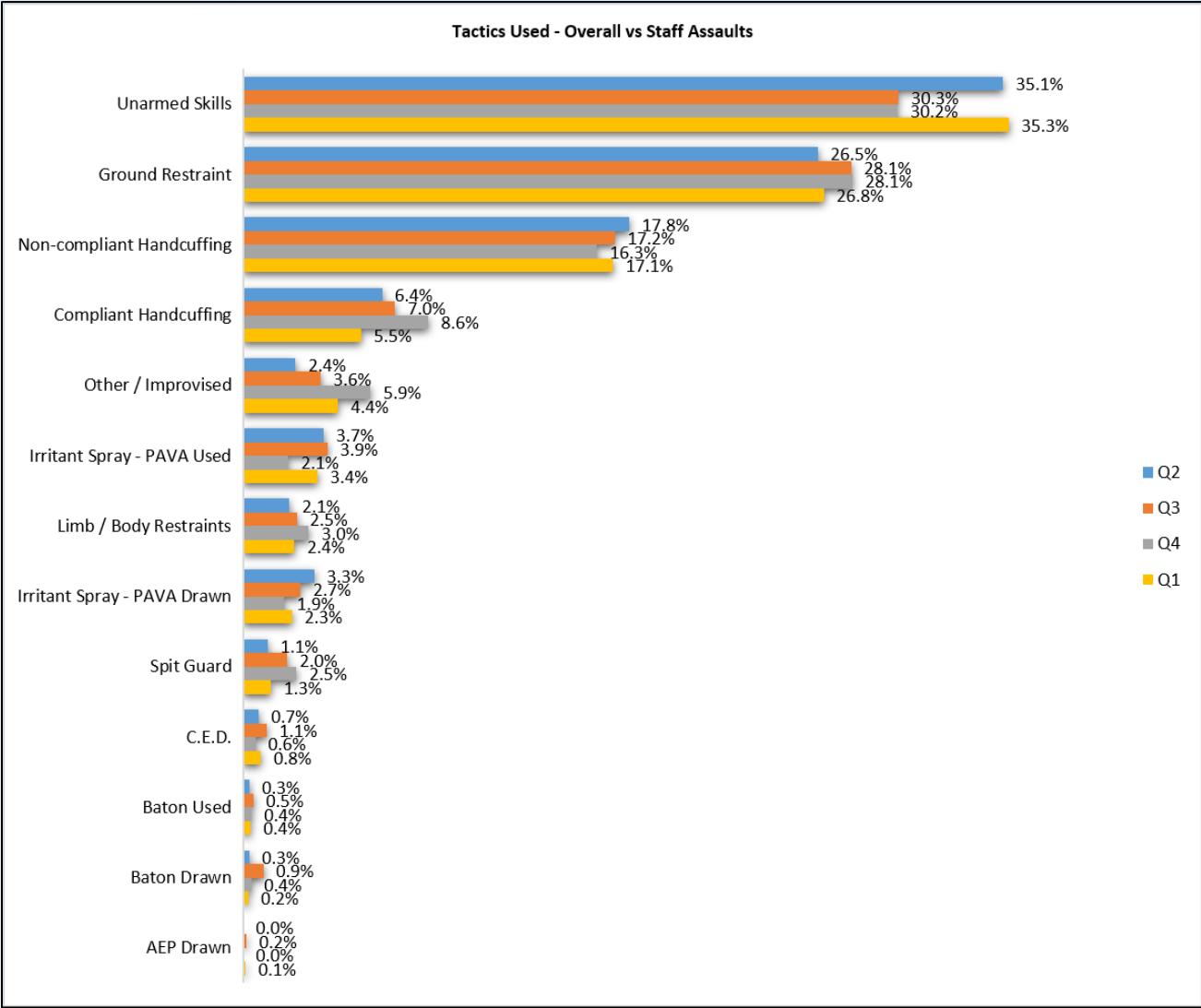
In Q1 there was some fluctuation in the 'Reasons for Force' associated with Officer Assaults reported (Figure 27). **The greatest decreased were reported for officer assaults associated with 'Protect Other Officers' (-2.3pp) and 'Protect Self' (-1.9pp).**

There was an increase in Officer Assaults associated with 'Prevent Escape' (+2.2pp).

There was 1 form submitted whereby the Officer was assaulted and the **only** Reason for Force selected was 'Other'.

OFFICER ASSAULTS & TACTICS

Figure 27: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Tactics' – Quarterly comparison



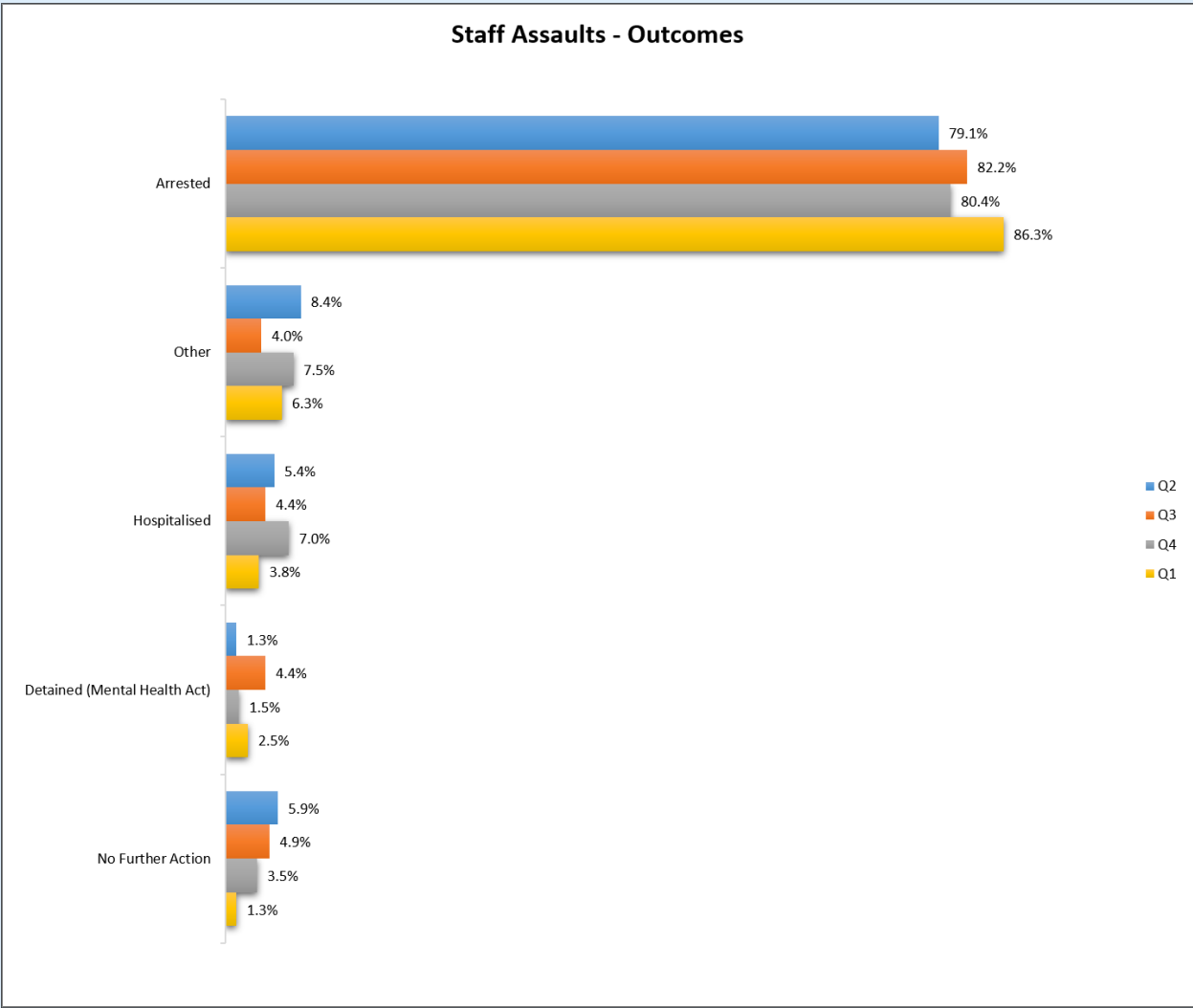
The 'Tactics' associated with officer assaults vary slightly from the overall tactics associated with UoF, likely as such tactics require the Officer to be physical and/or within close contact with the nominal. The lower volumes are observed for the 'Tactics' whereby the Officer can maintain a safer distance and use additional items to diffuse a situation such as a dog or AEP.

In **Q1** there was an increase in officer assaults where 'Unarmed Skills' tactics were used (+5.1pp) compared to the previous quarter. Officer assaults associated with 'Compliant Handcuffing' fell by 3.1pp.

OFFICER ASSAULTS & OUTCOMES

'Outcomes' refer to the outcomes for the nominals who have had force used against them.

Figure 28: Proportion of UoF forms with an Officer 'Assault' by 'Outcomes' – Quarterly comparison



There was an increase in Officer 'Assaults' associated with 'Arrested' outcomes during Q1 (+5.8pp). During the same period there was a decrease in the 'Hospitalised' outcome (-3.3pp) and 'No Further Action' outcome (-2.3pp) for UoF occurrences associated with Officer 'Assaults'.

During Q1 there have been 15 forms submitted whereby an Officer 'Assault' occurred and the **only** 'Outcome' selected was 'No Further Action'. There were 16 forms submitted whereby the 'Outcome' selected was 'Other' **only**.

NOMINAL PHYSICALLY INJURED AS A RESULT OF FORCE USED

4903 (88.0%) of forms the nominal was **NOT** injured because of the force used and in **7.9% (441)** of occurrences injury level was **‘Unknown’**.

226 (4.1%) forms recorded the nominal to have been ‘Physically Injured’ due to the UoF encounter (table 12), relating to **164** Niche occurrences.

Table 12: ‘Nominal Injured’ – Quarterly comparison

	Nominal Injured = Yes		Nominal Injured = Unknown	
	UoF Forms	%	UoF Forms	%
Q1	226	4.1%	441	7.9%
Q4	136	3.6%	246	6.5%
Q3	158	3.9%	276	6.9%
Q2	184	4.6%	262	6.6%
Prev. Q1	147	4.1%	213	5.9%

The volume of Nominal Injuries during UoF occurrences has increased slightly this quarter compared to Q4 (+90) but was overall proportionally consistent with previous periods (+0.5pp, table 12).

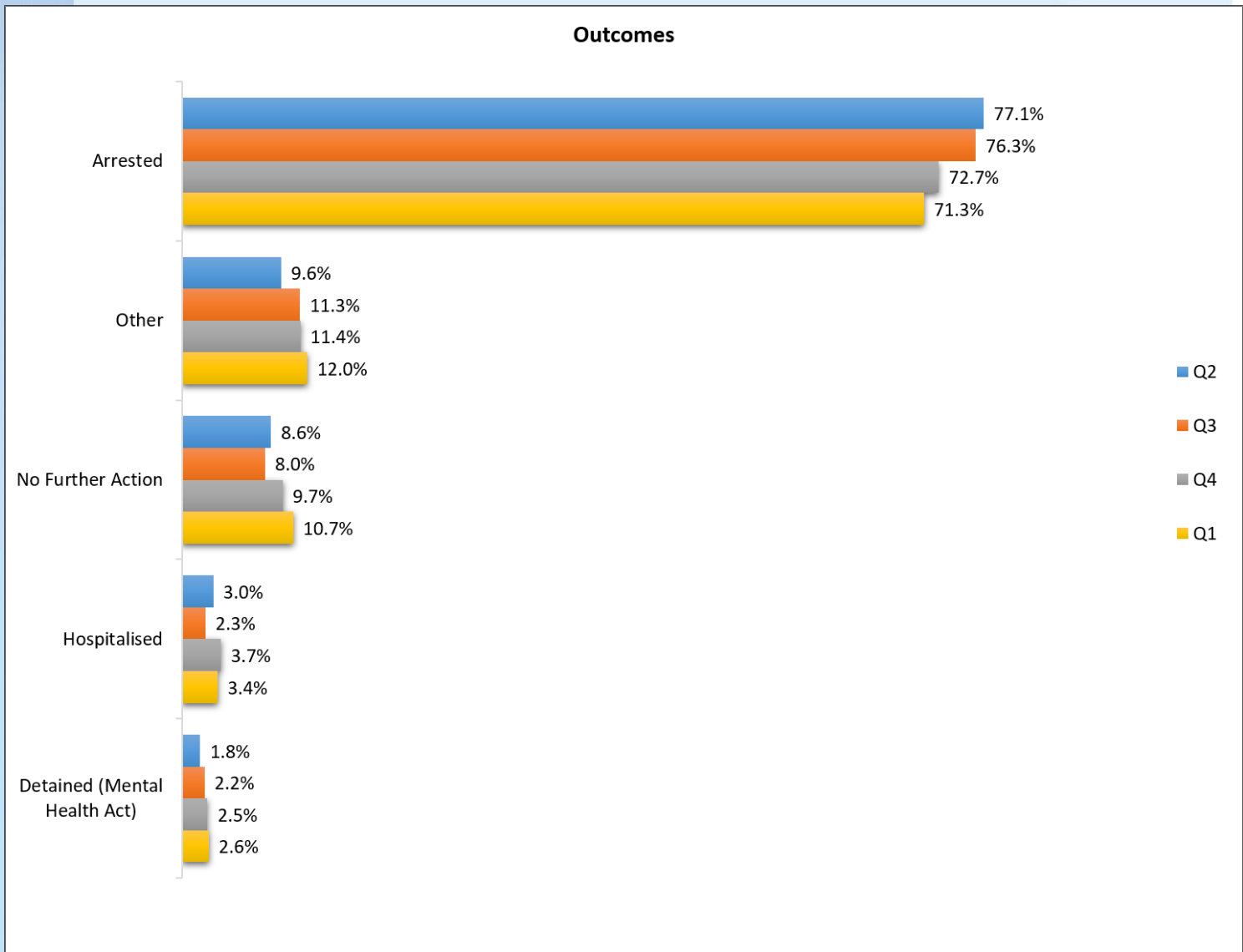
Of the 226 forms whereby the nominal was injured, 214 were ‘Minor’ level of injury. 8 forms recorded a ‘Severe’ injury to the nominal.

When reviewing the characteristics of the nominals injured during Quarter 1:

- 93.4% (211) were perceived or known to be of ‘White’ ethnicity.
- 78.8% (178) were perceived or known to be ‘Male’.
- 41.6% (94) were perceived or known to be within the ‘18 - 34 years’ age group.
- 33.6% (76) were perceived or known to have a ‘Mental Health Condition’.

OUTCOMES

Figure 30: Proportion of UoF forms by 'Outcome' – Quarterly comparison



The Outcomes reported in Q1 have been consistent with those reported in previous 12-month period. **There has been a small decrease in 'Arrested' (-1.4pp) outcomes compared to Q4** (figure 30).

During Q1 there have been 498 forms submitted whereby the 'Outcome' selected was 'Other' **only**, accounting for 8.4% of the total 'Outcomes' selected.

Additionally, there have been 505 forms submitted whereby the 'Outcome' selected was 'No Further Action' **only**, accounting for 8.5% of the total 'Outcomes'.

CONCLUSIONS

AREAS WITH NOTABLE CHANGES & DIFFERENCES

Long-term Trends

- Over the quarter there has been a substantial increase (+ 48%) in UoF form submission during this quarter, this is likely due to recent improvements in UoF form submission.
- This quarter has also recorded an increase in multi-officer occurrences (+7.1pp), also likely due to recent improvements.

Notable Volume Increases

- This quarter, due to the overall increases in form submission, Tactics (+47%), Impact Factors (+50%) & Reasons for Force (48.2%) all recorded substantial form volume increases.

C.E.D. Usage

- This quarter 'Red-dot' as the highest form of C.E.D. use fell by 7.9pp.
- Conversely, 'Drawn' (+5.8pp) and 'Aimed' (+4.3pp) increased this quarter.

Age

- This quarter recorded the highest rate yet of UoF involving those '18-34 years old', accounting for 43% of UoF instances.

Gender

- Both male and female rates reached their highest ever recorded levels during Q1.

Incident location

- This quarter UoF instances related to 'Dwelling' (-7.9pp) and 'Custody Block' (-7.1pp) decreased compared to Q4.

Officer Assaults

- This quarter saw increases in Officer assaults related to 'Open Ground' (+3.0pp), 'Preventing Escape' (+2.2pp), 'Unarmed Skills' (+5.1pp) and 'Arrest' outcome (+5.8pp).
- In the same period there were decreases in Officer Assaults related to 'Dwelling' (-7.9pp), 'Custody Block' (-7.1pp), 'Protect Other Officers' (-2.3pp), 'Compliant Handcuffing' (-3.1pp), 'Hospitalised' (-3.3pp) and 'No Further Action' (-2.3pp).

FUTURE CONSIDERATIONS

1. Sustain and Validate Recording Compliance

UoF forms increased by 48% and occurrences by 32.3% over this quarter, due to improved completion and recording practices.

Recommendation: Continue oversight and periodic audits to ensure reporting improvements are sustained and to distinguish genuine operational change from increased compliance.

2. Review the Growth in Multi-Officer and High-Complexity Incidents

The proportion of occurrences with multiple UoF forms increased by 7.1pp compared to Q4.

Recommendation: Examine incidents involving multiple officers/forms to understand whether this reflects improved reporting, increased operational complexity, or emerging demand patterns.

3. Continue to Investigate Changes in Force Tactics

This quarter 'Unarmed Skills' increased (+4.5pp), while Ground Restraint (-2.3pp) and Compliant Handcuffing (-2.2pp) decreased.

Recommendation: Review whether these shifts reflect changes in operational practice, training, incident type, or recording behaviour, and monitor trends over subsequent quarters.

4. Maintain Focus on Vulnerability and Disproportionality

Over one-fifth of UoF forms this quarter involved individuals perceived to have a mental health condition, and ethnicity disproportionality remains evident in population-rate analysis.

Recommendation: Continue detailed scrutiny of vulnerability and disproportionality measures through governance processes, with regular reporting and thematic reviews where concerns persist.

5. Continue Officer Safety Monitoring

Officer assault volumes increased from 184 to 254 incidents, with increases associated with unarmed skills and arrest-related encounters.

Recommendation: Conduct regular reviews of officer assault incidents to identify common circumstances, locations, tactics and vulnerability factors that may inform prevention, training and officer safety initiatives.

APPENDICES

- **APPENDIX A**
- Use of Force – ADR 148 2025-26 Template
- **APPENDIX B**
- 2025-26 ADR 148 – Guidance Notes

APPENDIX C: SECTION CAVEATS

Count Caveats

Each Officer should report their own personal 'Use of Force'. In cases where more than one Officer used force on the same individual, there should be one line of data per Officer for the incident. The 2021 Census has been used to review the per 1000 population rate in relation to the total 'Use of Force' monthly volumes, to identify and monitor for disproportionality. An Officer may have used force against multiple nominals; multiple Officers may have used force during the same occurrence or multiple Officers may have used force against multiple nominals during the same occurrence.

Multiple Selections

There are a number of sections where an officer can make multiple selections per UoF form, resulting in a higher total volume in that section than total form submitted. Below are the sections where this is true, along with total section volumes.

- Location (6841)
- Impact Factors (12,979)
- Reasons for Force (23,177)
- Tactics (9,557)

Multiple Officers

Multiple officers may submit a form for a single instance of UoF, these forms may contain variations on the selections made in the following sections:

- Location
- Impact Factors
- Reasons for Force
- Tactics
- C.E.D. Use
- Perceived Age
- Perceived Gender
- Perceived Ethnicity
- Nominal's Perceived Ethnicity & Incident Location
- Nominal's Perceived Ethnicity & Impact Factors
- Nominal's Perceived Ethnicity & Reasons for Force
- Nominal's Perceived Ethnicity & Tactics
- Nominal's Perceived to Be Physically Disabled
- Nominal's Perceived to Have a Mental Health Condition
- Officer Injuries and Assaults
- Officer Assaults & Incident Location
- Officer Assaults & Impact Factors
- Officer Assaults & Reason for Force
- Officer Assaults & Tactics
- Officer Assaults & Outcomes
- Nominal Physically Injured as A Result of Force Used

At this time, it is not practicable to identify the form on which this has occurred.

Tactics

Home Office: All incidents should have a 'Tactic' stated. If further 'Tactics' were used during the incident, Officers should indicate the 'Tactic(s)' used, in the order in which they were used. Up to 20 'Tactics' can be recorded per 'Use of Force' form.

It should be noted that the same 'Tactic' could be used against multiple nominals at the same time but would be counted as separate 'Uses of Force.' e.g., a dog could be deployed against 2 nominals at the same time. Additionally, 'Tactics' can be used more than once during the same incident, including the same Officer against the same nominal.

There are a number of tactics where no data is available, as the tactic has not been used, which have been removed from the analysis. The tactics are as follows: AEP Used, Dog Bite, Irritant Spray - CS Drawn, Irritant Spray - CS Used, Shield & Firearms Fired. Additionally, for Officer Assaults & Tactics, Dog Deployed & Firearms Aimed were excluded.

Long-term Trend & Proportionality Caveats (Age, Gender & Ethnicity)

The 2021 Census has been used to review the per 1000 population rates for 'Use of Force' in relation to the 'Perceived Age', 'Perceived Gender' and 'Perceived Ethnicity' of nominals to identify and monitor for disproportionality. The 2021 Census only recorded the gender options of 'Male' or 'Female' and did not include 'Other' as a gender option, therefore where we have entries recorded as a 'Perceived Gender – Other' these have been removed from this dataset. Within the 'Use of Force' data extracts, when the 'Perceived Ethnicity' had been left 'blank' these entries are formatted to amend to 'Don't Know' in line with the ADR 148 guidance. The 2021 Census did not include 'Don't Know' as an ethnicity option therefore where we have entries recorded as a 'Perceived Ethnicity – Don't Know' these have been removed from this dataset.

Officer Injuries and Assaults

Home Office: Officers are required to record if they were 'Physically Injured' during the 'Use of Force' incident. If the Officer was injured, then they are required to record whether they believed that the injury they received was as a direct result of the nominal assaulting them, as well as the 'Injury Level'.

Nominal Physically Injured as a Result of Force Used

Home Office: Officers are required to record whether a nominal received an injury because of the 'Use of Force' and if so, the 'Level of Injury'.

Outcomes

Home Office: Some incidents may have resulted in more than one 'Outcome'; Officers are required to record all 'Outcomes' that apply. Where officers can select all 'Outcomes' that apply, there may be numerous 'Outcomes' recorded for the same 'Use of Force' incident, where more than one Officer or more than one nominal is involved. Officers may record a different 'Outcome' to one another in these instances.