



## **Use of Force Monitoring Form: Guidance**

This guidance document is provided to assist constabularies in understanding the requirement for their officers and staff to record data relating to their use of force. It is not a training package. However, it may assist in the creation of such, dependent upon the systems or processes in place in individual constabularies.

**Part 1** provides guidance for each question in the monitoring form and a brief explanation of why the question has been included.

**Part 2** provides examples of how officers should record their use of force data for various scenarios in which they may be involved.

**Part 3** provides answers to frequently asked questions relating to the recording of use of force data.

Please note that there may be some additional data not covered within this guidance that individual constabularies wish their officers to record. However, any additional data included within local constabulary systems should not compromise full collection of the national dataset, as set out in the monitoring form.

The questions in the use of force monitoring form have been developed in conjunction with key partners and stakeholders and refined following consultation with subject matter experts and pathfinder constabularies. However, it is possible that on rare occasions you may come across a particular circumstance where your use of force may fall outside of the options listed. Should this be the case, please inform your constabulary's SPOC, who will collate such issues and feed them back to the NPCC via the Use of Force Programme Board or Project Team.

Until further notice, officers must continue to complete and submit the bespoke TASER X2 Use Form to the [National Less Lethal Weapons Secretariat](#) where this was the model of conducted energy device (CED) used.

## **PART ONE: GUIDANCE FOR RECORDING USE OF FORCE**

### **When to record use of force:**

- A record is to be completed as soon as is practicable and preferably within the tour of duty the force was used. If you are going on a period of leave then this should be completed before you go.
- Each member of staff is required to record their own use of force. A record is to be completed when an individual officer or member of police staff uses force against a person. If an officer / member of police staff uses force on more than one person, a new report will be completed for each person on whom force is used.
- Designated public order events: Recognising the potential lack of detail, one record should be completed where force has been used over a period of time against person(s) not subsequently apprehended in a designated public order event.
- Where the incident doesn't occur in an officer's home constabulary area, the officer should complete their own constabulary's records.

A record is to be created when one of the following techniques or tactics is used on a person:

- Handcuffing (compliant)
- Handcuffing (non-compliant)
- Unarmed skills (including pressure points, strikes, restraints and take downs)
- Dog deployment or dog bite
- Drawing or use of baton
- Drawing or use of irritant spray (CS or PAVA)
- Limb / Body restraints
- Spit and bite guard
- Shield
- CED, i.e. TASER, in any of the 7 categories of use
- Attenuating Energy Projectile (AEP): aimed or discharged
- Firearms: aimed or discharged
- Other / improvised

## **Section 1: Staff details**

**Name and warrant / identification number:** Provide your full name, and your warrant / identification number, at the time of the incident in question. This information will allow constabularies to collect and analyse all use of force incidents with which particular staff members have been involved. Your name and number will not be published.

**Rank and role:** Give details of the rank you held at the time of the incident in question, and whether you are a detective. This information will enable the identification of trends, including which kinds of officers are using force in which circumstances, and whether officers in certain roles are more likely to be injured. Such information can help to inform the development of personal safety training and personal protective equipment.

**Gender and age:** Please indicate your gender and your age range at the time of the incident. This information is important as it can help identify differences in how different genders and ages use force, and differences in how often they are injured. Such information can help to inform personal safety training and staff deployments.

**Length of service:** Give the number of years that you have been an officer or a member of police staff. If you have changed constabularies, please count from when you first joined the police service, not from when you joined your current constabulary. This will allow identification of whether the frequency and kinds of force used by officers changes over time, as well as whether officers are more likely to get injured at certain stages of their career. Such information can help to inform personal safety training. There is particular focus on the probationary period so that any such trends can be identified at the earliest opportunity.

**Length of time since personal safety training:** Please record, to the best of your recollection, how long it has been since your most recent personal safety training refresher. This will help assess the effects that personal safety training has on the use of force and build an evidence base to establish the most effective training intervals.

**On which LPA / BCU / OPU are you currently based:** Please provide details for the geographical area where you are based. This information will allow constabularies to identify uses of force in specific areas by officers and staff based in that area.

## **Section 2: Incident level characteristics**

**Incident number:** An incident number is vital so that all forms which relate to the same incident can be identified – in recognition there may be multiple officers or subjects involved in an incident. Where multiple forms relate to the same incident, officers must fill in their forms using the same incident number. Where possible, please provide an incident number which relates to one individual, so that multiple individuals involved in the same incident can be distinguished. Constabularies can decide the most appropriate number to use and it is recognised that the format will vary from one constabulary to another. Only leave this blank if no incident number was created.

**Custody number:** If the subject has been brought to custody please enter the custody number here so that the relevant records can be identified.

**Incident date and time:** Please enter the date and time that your use of force was initiated.

**Incident location:** Please indicate the location where the incident took place. If the same incident involved force being used in multiple locations then you should record all that apply – for example if the incident started in a street / highway before continuing in a police vehicle and then in a custody block.

For the avoidance of doubt, the term *sports or event stadia* should only be used when force has been used inside of the stadium. The term *mental health setting* should be used when force has been used in or on the premises of a building providing specialty mental health services, which may include, but is not limited to, mental health clinics and psychiatric hospitals.

Understanding where force is used, and how often it is used in particular locations, helps identify risk to subjects and officers and can support partnership working to ensure that resources are deployed appropriately.

**Conduct of subject:** Please select the description that most accurately captures the behaviour of the subject on whom you used force. There may be circumstances where subject behaviour changes throughout the incident. If this is the case, please select the highest level of subject profiled behaviour you encountered. This information will help collect a fuller picture of the incident in question, and will help assess the level of threat that officers face more generally.

**Assaulted, threatened with a weapon, assaulted with a weapon or spat at:** This area is addressed by separate questions. Please indicate if the subject on whom you used force spat at you, or assaulted you and, if so, with what. Please select all that apply. This information will help collect a fuller picture of the incident and assess the level of threat.

**Impact factors:** Select all impact factors that you believe apply to the individual on whom you used force. If you believe the subject to be intoxicated with drugs or alcohol, or to be experiencing mental health issues or acute behavioural disorder, please indicate 'yes' by selecting the relevant options. This is based on your own subjective assessment made to the best of your knowledge, according to the information you had at the time of completing the report. Please select the option for '*other*' if there were impact factors outside of those listed which influenced your decision-making.

It is recognised that there will be incidents in which no impact factor applied – and officers should record as such.

**Reason for using force:** Indicate your reasons for using force by recording all that apply. This will help to establish which activities are more likely to pose elevated levels of threat to staff.

**Main duty:** Please indicate which of the following descriptions best describes the main duty you were carrying out at the time of the incident. This information will help assess whether some duties are more likely to involve the use of force than others, and / or are more likely to result in certain outcomes (e.g. injury to officer or subject).

**Single crewed:** Indicate whether you were single crewed at the time that you had to use force (irrespective of whether you were later joined by other colleagues). This information will help gain a better understanding of the relative threats and / or merits of single or multiple crewing – and whether this has an impact on how force is used and the

consequences of its use.

**Specially Trained Conducted Energy Device (CED) Officer, or Carrying CED:** Indicate if you were a Specially Trained CED officer at the time of the incident. It is possible that such officers may be sent to different incidents than firearms officers, or officers without a CED, so it is important to capture this information. If you answer yes to this question, please indicate whether you were carrying CED at the time. It is important to capture this information as Specially Trained CED Officers may not always be carrying it, and we do not wish to incorrectly assume this to be the case.

**Tactics used, and in what order:** To the best of your recollection, please record:

- which tactics you used, and
- in what order you used them during the incident.

In instances where a tactic was repeated multiple times throughout an incident, please capture each use. This will ensure the data accurately reflects the situations officers face and provides greater transparency on how the incident was managed.

Please only include force that you personally used. Do not include force that was used by other officers or members of staff that were present.

It is recognised that some incidents will be more complicated than others. Some incidents may be short-lived and involve you using a limited number of types of force (e.g. an arrest). The answers given in such cases may be relatively straightforward. However, we recognise that some incidents may be prolonged, and may involve you using one or more type(s) of force on the same subject on more than one occasion. In such instances, please record the sequence as best you can, and if you have used a particular force technique multiple times throughout the incident, please capture each use. (For example, if you used unarmed skills / empty hand techniques and compliant handcuffing to secure arrest, and then had a reason to use unarmed skills again on arrival at custody, you would indicate that unarmed skills had been used as the first option, and also as the third).

Please note that the monitoring form asks you to differentiate between baton and irritant spray being drawn or used. If the item is drawn with the immediate intention of deploying it and immediately deployed, then only mark “*used*”. If, however, the item is initially drawn as a deterrent – i.e. as a tactic in its own right – and subsequently used then you should mark both “*drawn*” (indicating that it was an unsuccessful tactic) and also “*used*”.

The use of tactical communication should only be recorded if there has been another actual use of force by the officer in the same incident. It should not be recorded as a use of force if it was the only tactic used.

This question is intended to help develop an understanding of how often tactics are used in isolation and how often multiple tactics are used collectively. This will allow the identification of tactics more frequently used together, and in what order.

**Effective:** Please indicate whether or not you perceived each tactic to be effective – i.e. was the tactic sufficient, on its own, to overcome subject resistance and achieve the objective? This question will help assess which techniques are seen to be more effective than others, which will be useful information for personal safety training.

**The area that force was used on:** This question relates only to the use of less lethal

weapons authorised by the Home Secretary – at the time of writing these are only CED and AEP. On these occasions please indicate, to the best of your recollection, all areas on the body where CED barb/s, a CED device (in drive-stun mode) or an AEP made contact with the subject. If you used more than one application of a CED or deployed more than one AEP, please repeat the question above for each individual use of the device. If CED was fired, the body map should be marked with the locations where each barb landed. If only one barb hit the subject then only one location will be recorded, if neither hit the subject then no marks will be recorded. Likewise with AEP, where contact is made with the subject the body map should be marked accordingly, however, no mark should be placed if the device missed the subject.

This information will help assess whether using particular types of force on particular parts of the body are more or less likely to result in injury to subjects. It will also establish the operational accuracy and effectiveness of less lethal weapons.

**Use of CED:** If a CED was used against a person, please record how it was used, only recording the highest use of the device. The following list sets out the different uses of the device in ascending order:

- Drawn
- Aimed
- Red-dotted
- Arced
- Used in drive-stun mode
- Fired
- Used in angle drive-stun mode

If you have used CED in drive-stun, angled drive-stun or probe-firing mode, please indicate how many times you used it. If you have used the device in probe-firing mode, please provide the additional information requested.

Note the TASER X2 has a two shot capability. The two cartridges that are loaded in the X2 should be counted as two separate cartridges when recording use of force. For example, if the first shot is fired by an officer using the X2 but the probes miss the subject and subsequently the second shot is taken and the probes attach themselves to the subject successfully then this should be recorded as two separate tactics (because although the officer has not had to reload in the same way they would with a TASER X26 to take the second shot there have nonetheless been two different cartridges used.)

**Use of firearms:** If a firearm was used against a person, please state how it was used (aimed or fired), recording all that apply. Do not record data if the use of the firearm did not relate to a person (e.g. use on an animal). Further detail in relation to firearms deployments is captured formally through other means and the use of force data collection does not intend to replace this.

### **Section 3: Subject details**

**Subject name, date of birth and perceived age:** Give the individual's full name and date of birth, and if date of birth is unknown, their perceived age range (e.g. your best estimate of their age).

This information is required so that use of force data relating to particular individuals can be brought together and analysed, and so that there is a record of exactly what force was used on whom. This is particularly important if, for example, more than one officer uses force on the same individual, or one individual is subject to police use of force on multiple occasions over a period of time. Both name and date of birth is important, as there may be several individuals with the same name, or records for the same person where the name is spelt slightly differently in each case.

**Gender and ethnicity of subject (officer perceived):** Give what you perceive to be the gender and ethnicity of the subject. This will enable a better understanding of the individuals on whom force is used, how often force is used on them and under what circumstances. This question will help better understand the characteristics of individuals on whom force is used and the medical implications of such force.

**Physical or mental disability of subject (officer perceived):** Indicate whether you perceived the subject to have a physical or mental disability. These could include, but are not limited to, sensory impairments (such as those affecting sight or hearing), fluctuating or recurring impairments (such as epilepsy), developmental impairments (such as autistic spectrum disorders, or dyspraxia), learning disabilities, mental health conditions, and mental illness (such as depression or schizophrenia). Please select all that apply, and indicate none, if no such impairments were apparent to you at the time.

This will enable a better understanding of the individuals on whom force is used on, how often force is used on them and under what circumstances. For further information, please see Office for Disability Issues (2010) Equality Act 2010 Guidance:

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/85010/disability-definition.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/85010/disability-definition.pdf)

#### **Section 4: Injuries to staff**

Please note this section only applies to injuries you sustained that are related to your use of force, or the situation in which you had to use force. For example, this might include injuries incurred when grappling with the subject, or injuries incurred as a result of a use of force technique being ineffective. Please do not include accidental or coincidental injuries that are not directly related to the use of force encounter – for example, accidentally injuring yourself on your way to or from the use of force incident.

**Injuries to staff:** Indicate if you were injured in any way during the use of force incident, even if you would personally consider the injury to be a minor one. This question is aimed at capturing how often officers are injured as a result of incidents in which they have had to use force, the level of those injuries and will help assess the level of threat that officers face more generally.

**Intentional injury:** Please indicate, in your perception, if you believe that the injury you received was as a direct result of the subject intentionally attempting to assault you. This will help differentiate between intentional and non-intentional injuries.

**Injury details:** Please select the description that you believe most accurately describes the injury that you incurred.

- **Minor**

*An injury is reported which may require some simple first aid but does not meet the definition of severe.*

- **Severe**

*A fracture, deep cut, deep laceration or an injury causing damage to an internal organ or the impairment of any bodily function*

**Or**

*An injury which, after initial assessment at hospital, requires formal admission to hospital.*

**Medical assistance provided:** Please indicate if you had received medical assistance for your injury at the time of completing the form. Please note this only applies to injuries that are related to your use of force, or the situation in which you had to use force.

### **Section 5: Injuries to subject**

**Injuries to subject:** Please select whether the subject was injured as a result of your use of force. Do not include injuries that the subject had prior to your use of force, or injuries that they had received from other parties including other police officers or staff. For clarification, selecting that injury was not caused to the subject must meet the following definition:

*No injury noted by the officer or complained of by the subject. No attendance at hospital from Custody, no request for any medical assistance (for an injury caused by your use of force).*

If it is not known whether or not an injury was caused by your use of force, you should mark this response as “*unknown*”. However, it is vital that you record the information as accurately as possible to allow for a better understanding of the effects of the force used.

**Nature of subject injury:** Where injury to the subject has occurred as a result of your use of force, it should be classified using the guide below:

- **Minor**

*An injury is reported which may require some simple first aid but does not meet the definition of severe.*

- **Severe**

*A fracture, deep cut, deep laceration or an injury causing damage to an internal organ or the impairment of any bodily function*

**Or**

*An injury which, after initial assessment at hospital, requires formal admission to hospital.*

- **Death**

*Death of the subject where there is a suspected causal link between police contact and the death.*

**Please note that, where severe injury or death has occurred and a less lethal weapon has been used – currently only CED (TASER) or Attenuating Energy Projectile (AEP) – the Scientific Advisory Committee on the Medical Implications of Less Lethal Weapons (SACMILL) must be advised. This referral should be carried**

out by your constabulary's Professional Standards Department via email to: [lesslethalweapons@westmercia.pnn.police.uk](mailto:lesslethalweapons@westmercia.pnn.police.uk)

**Medical assistance offered or provided:** Please indicate whether medical assistance was offered and / or provided to the subject at the time of recording your use of force. Please note this only applies to injuries that are related to your use of force, or the situation in which you had to use force.

### **Section 6: Outcome**

Please indicate which of the listed outcomes applied to the subject at the end of the incident, selecting all that apply. Please answer to the best of your knowledge, according to the information you had at the time of recording your use of force.

Officers should only report the outcomes "*hospitalised*" or "*fatality*" when this has been caused by their use of force. It should not be reported if, for example, it is due to injuries to the subject that occurred prior to the arrival of the officer, or due to injuries to the subject inflicted by a member of the public.

Note that "*hospitalised*" includes all instances which resulted in the subject visiting a hospital as a result of your use of force; it is not limited to formal admissions only.

### **Section 7: Designated public order event, where force is used against person/s unknown**

This section follows consultation with pathfinder constabularies. It is strictly limited to designated public order events where force is used against person(s) unknown. The event must have a Public Order command structure and be staffed by Police Support Unit(s) (PSU). In addition, the identities of those upon whom force was used within this event are not known to police. For example, PSU officers engaged in pushing the crowd back at a designated football match, where no arrests were made – would qualify. Breaking up a fight in a pub whilst on general patrol, where no arrests were made – would not qualify.

Forms regarding designated public order events can cover an officer's use of force on multiple individuals. As such, if an officer used force at a designated public order event against person(s) unknown not subsequently apprehended, the officer would complete one use of force form. However, a form must be completed by each officer who used force at the event.

It is accepted that this section will not provide the same level of detail as previous sections, but this detail is necessary to better understand the risks and demands associated with pre-planned public order events. Clearly, should a subject be arrested at such an event, this section is not appropriate and the preceding sections should be followed indicating 'PSU / public order' in the 'What main duty were you undertaking at the time of the incident?' option in Section 2.

The addition of CED, AEP and firearms are included although their use in public order events is considered uncommon. Any such uses will require the completion of the relevant parts of the previous sections (in addition to the pre-existing national requirements following the use of AEP or firearms – which shall continue until further notice, in order to maintain the integrity of national data).

It is accepted that some uses of force in frenetic and fast-moving public order events are not easily recalled or recorded by officers and this is especially so when there are multiple uses over a prolonged period of time. For these reasons, the recording of the approximate duration of time that the use(s) of force took place is/are perfectly acceptable. So, too, is the number of persons force was used against, to the best of the officer's recollection in the circumstances. The unique operational number is necessary to validate the designated status of the event and to indicate the area in which it occurred.

## **PART TWO: EXAMPLES OF HOW USE OF FORCE MAY BE RECORDED**

These fictional examples illustrate how officers would record use of force in different situations. They are for illustrative and explanatory purposes only.

**Example 1: A foot patrol officer uses handcuffs on a compliant subject. The officer is not assaulted and neither the officer nor subject is injured. No other force is used.**

The officer would complete a record as compliant handcuffing has been used and would indicate that they had been single crewed at the time of the incident.

**Example 2: Multiple officers use force on the same subject. The first officer uses irritant spray targeted at the subject's face, which is ineffective, and then uses CED in red-dot mode to secure arrest. Once in custody, further officers assist the first officer, all are involved in a 'lift and carry' and the first officer uses their baton on the individual to restrain limbs.**

The first officer would complete one use of force report for this incident, in which they would note their use of irritant spray, CED, unarmed skills (lift and carry) and baton techniques in the order in which they occurred – and whether or not they were effective. This officer would indicate, to the best of their ability, whether any of the use of force options with which they had been involved resulted in injury to the subject and would record any personal injury that occurred. The supporting officers would each complete a use of force entry for unarmed skills (lift and carry).

**Example 3: An officer in a designated public order event uses baton strikes and irritant spray on multiple individuals, none of whom are subsequently apprehended.**

The officer would complete one use of force report (public order) to capture, to the best of their ability in the circumstances, the tactics they used, whether they were effective, the duration of time in which the tactics took place, the number of people the tactics were used against, and the unique reference number of the public order event.

**Example 4: Officers in a designated public order event are ordered to draw their batons as a show of strength, but do not physically use them.**

Each officer would complete a baton drawn report (public order), stating whether the tactic was effective, the duration of time in which the tactic(s) took place, the number of people the tactic(s) was/were used against, and the unique reference number of the public order event. Whilst they may have been ordered to draw the baton by a commanding officer, it still constitutes a use of force for which they are responsible.

**Example 5: Two Police Community Support Officers are assaulted by the same individual and use unarmed skills to defend themselves.**

Both PCSOs would complete a report, as they have both used unarmed skills, and have both been assaulted.

**Example 6: A Specially Trained CED Officer has cause to initially red-dot and then subsequently fire the device at a subject after the red-dot proves ineffective at diffusing the situation.**

The Specially Trained CED Officer would complete the use of force form, including the CED section. The officer would record only the probe firing as this was the highest use of the device. The officer would also indicate on the body map whether the probes hit the subject and record that they were a Specially Trained CED Officer carrying a CED at the time.

## PART THREE: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### **What use of force data should be recorded?**

Details of the full dataset that should be recorded by constabularies can be found on the NPCC Use of Force Monitoring Form [here](#).

The scope of the use of force dataset was developed and agreed by the Use of Force Programme Board – now chaired by T/Deputy Assistant Commissioner Matt Twist following CC Shaw's retirement – and debated and agreed at Chief Constables' Council in January 2017.

### **What use of force data should be published by constabularies?**

As discussed at Chief Constables' Council in January 2017, constabularies should publish their use of force data locally on at least a quarterly basis – although some may choose to publish more regularly, e.g. monthly. To help promote a common approach to publication, the NPCC distributed a 'Local Template' to constabularies in April 2017.

Constabularies are free to publish additional relevant data relating to incidents if they wish.

### **What is the difference between the local publications of data and the Annual Data Requirement (ADR) 148?**

Local publications are the responsibility of individual constabularies and should be made available on constabularies' websites. The quarterly datasets are not routinely sent to the Home Office. Constabularies have a degree of discretion in the way the quarterly data is presented and can be accompanied, as part of good practice, by a commentary and/or infographic to help summarise the record-level data.

The ADR is the dataset Home Office constabularies are legally required to supply as it has been requested by the Home Secretary through the 1996 Police Act. This data is to be returned to the Home Office in April each year (covering a year's worth of data from 1 April – 31 March). The data must be submitted using the ADR template, which can be found on POLKA by logging on and going to the 'Policing Statistics Home Office Liaison' community. The data submitted through the ADR, which is a subset of the full dataset that constabularies should be collecting, will be quality assured by Home Office statisticians and collated into a national dataset for analysis.

### **Where can the ADR template and its accompanying guidance be found?**

These can both be found on POLKA in the 'Policing Statistics Home Office Liaison' community, in the Police Use of Force folder in the documents tab.

### **Is there a requirement to submit incident number and/or custody number as part of the ADR?**

In October 2017, following feedback from constabularies and approval by the Use of Force Programme Board, an update was made to the ADR template so that it now has capacity for an incident number and custody number. A unique reference number should be provided wherever available so that all rows of data which relate to the same incident can be identified – enhancing the quality of the analysis.

**If more than one officer uses force in the same incident does each officer have to record the force they personally used?**

Yes. Each officer is required to record their personal use of force and the details of the incident specific to their use of force.

**If one officer uses force on more than one subject do they need to record more than one use of force?**

Yes. If an officer uses force on more than one person, a new form will be completed for each person on whom force is used.

n.b. An exception applies where the officer uses force on persons unknown in a designated public order event. In this scenario, the officer would complete one use of force report (public order).

**Following incidents where more than one officer used force, is there a requirement for officers to liaise with one another when recording force used?**

The guidance in relation to post-incident procedures and conferring, as set out in [Authorised Professional Practice](#), should be adhered to by constabularies.

Where the criteria for post-incident investigations are not met, and the application of the procedures not considered appropriate, then it is recommended that where practicable officers involved in the same incident liaise with one another to help ensure that all outcomes are sufficiently captured in the recording process.

e.g. If, following an incident involving one subject and two officers, the subject is injured due to the use of force then the officer whose force is believed to have led to the injury must record it as such – to ensure the injury is accounted for by at least one officer.

**Should datasets (i.e. quarterly and annual) be based on the date of the incident or the date the use of force was actually recorded?**

Datasets should be based on the date of the incident.

e.g. An annual dataset should cover all recorded incidents which occurred from 1 April – 31 March (inclusive).

**What are the avenues to learn best practice from other constabularies?**

The vast majority of constabularies have now published use of force data in some format and direct contact between constabularies to learn from one another is encouraged. NPCC contacts can provide up-to-date contact details for SROs and SPOCs in other constabularies upon request.

If the Use of Force Programme Board can assist any constabularies either in terms of processes around recording, or issues with publication please do let the relevant NPCC contacts know (details below). There are a range of experts available, and many constabularies which have implemented excellent systems to achieve both recording and publication and are willing to share information and experience.

[Nicholas.Sutcliffe@met.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Nicholas.Sutcliffe@met.pnn.police.uk)

[James.G.N.Sutherland@met.pnn.police.uk](mailto:James.G.N.Sutherland@met.pnn.police.uk)

**Is analysis of the data being published already underway?**

Constabularies are encouraged to be conducting in-house analysis of the data they are recording. There are already some good examples of constabularies taking steps to adapt the structure of their training to align with the trends shown in their use of force data.

The Home Office, the College of Policing and academics on the Use of Force Programme Board have also started informally reviewing the data being produced ahead of more formal analysis that will be conducted from 30 April 2018 onwards once there is a full year's worth of data.

### **What analysis of the data will be carried out?**

Forces will be carrying out their own analysis to identify patterns and trends in their data, think of ways of improving practice, and test the impact of local innovations (such as changes to personal safety training).

In addition, Home Office statisticians will review the data submitted through the ADR and publish a statistical report in August/September. Selected data will also be analysed and published at aggregate level as official statistics which is likely to include, although not limited to, the type of force by age, gender, ethnicity, reason for force, injuries to officers, injuries to subject, and the outcome of the incident.

With the NPCC's support, the College of Policing will also be working with academics on more exploratory national analysis to identify ways of potentially reducing the risks to officers and the public. Their analysis will use cutting-edge statistical techniques to:

- Identify the factors that increase/decrease the likelihood of officers being assaulted and injured, particular types of force being used, subjects being hospitalised and incidents escalating or de-escalating.
- Explore officers' use of force over time and the effect of personal safety training.
- Examine differences between forces.

The success of this exploratory research – the first of its kind – depends on as many forces as possible making their full datasets available for analysis. Please contact us if you are interested in supporting this important national work ([Nicholas.Sutcliffe@met.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Nicholas.Sutcliffe@met.pnn.police.uk) or [a.dymond@exeter.ac.uk](mailto:a.dymond@exeter.ac.uk)).