

## FOI Disclosures May 2023

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This month we have responded to questions relating to the following topics:

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If you require a full copy of any of the embedded attachments, please contact [Requestinfo@policeconduct.gov.uk](mailto:Requestinfo@policeconduct.gov.uk) quoting the reference number from the relevant response.

<b><u>Ref</u></b> <b><u>5024163</u></b> <a href="#">Back to top</a>	<b><u>Powers relating to Operation Resolve</u></b>
<b><u>Request</u></b>	<p><i>Under what authority did the IPCC / IOPC investigate Operation Resolve, the Hillsborough Disaster?</i></p> <p><i>Were the powers provided under The Police Act 1964, The Police Act 1996, The Police Reform Act 2002 or was there another Act under which provided the IPCC / IOPC their powers for investigation?</i></p>
<b><u>Response</u></b>	<p>Operation Resolve was established by the Home Secretary.</p> <p>Certain elements of the investigations conducted by Operation Resolve were handled by the IPCC (now IOPC) as a managed investigation. A managed investigation is one conducted by the Force under the direction and control of the IPCC. In a managed investigation, the IPCC would typically manage its scope, investigative strategy and end of investigation findings. Tasks such as completing the policy log and writing the final report were carried out by the police under the IPCC's direction. The IPCC reviewed policy books and confirmed the investigation met the terms of reference.</p> <p>Since 2018, amendments to the Police Reform Act 2002 ("PRA") mean that managed investigations were replaced with directed investigations. However, existing managed investigations continue to their conclusion.</p>

	<p>The statutory powers to determine the mode of investigation of a referral to the IOPC as a managed investigation are set out in the Police Reform Act 2002 <a href="#">Schedule 3 Part 3 paragraph 15</a>. The powers governing the conduct of this particular investigation are within Schedule 3 to the PRA and the Police (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012.</p> <p>You can find guidance around investigations under the PRA (and which includes reference to managed investigations) in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">2015 statutory guidance english.pdf (policeconduct.gov.uk)</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Home Office guidance on police misconduct (publishing.service.gov.uk)</a></li> </ul>
<p><b>Ref</b> <b>5024106</b> <a href="#">Back to top</a></p>	<p><b><u>Deaths by drowning during or following police contact</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Request</u></b></p>	<p><i>Please could you provide me with all deaths by drowning that you have recorded from 2015 to present? Please could you ensure that for each death you provide the following details, assuming you know them and are able to disclose them: name, age, gender, ethnicity, location of death, circumstances of death, involved police force and any IOPC reports/published findings.</i></p>
<p><b><u>Response</u></b></p>	<p>The Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) is responsible for producing annual national statistics on deaths during or following police contact in England and Wales. The statistics include deaths that have occurred across a number of circumstances that are grouped into five categories:</p> <p>The timeframe we have considered for your request is deaths that occurred between 1 January 2015 and 31 March 2022. We have not considered more recent deaths because the reporting of deaths within this category will be included in our report 'Deaths during or following police contact: Statistics for England and Wales 2022/23. These cases are still in the process of being verified and checked.</p> <p>To return the data on 'deaths by drowning' we ran a search for all cases where the cause of death group was recorded as 'hanging/asphyxiation/drowning'. We then reviewed the free text 'cause of death' field for any deaths that were recorded to be related to drowning. Although this data will draw on sources that include any available post-mortem data, the information returned is based on the overall circumstances of an incident. Whether or not a person's death was the result of drowning is a matter to be determined formally at an inquest.</p> <p>The data requested is provided in the spreadsheet that accompanies this letter. This includes data on the age, gender and ethnicity of the individual and the location of death, in addition to the force involved.</p> <p>To provide information on the circumstances of the individual's death we have included data on the reported category of death and the classification of death. As noted in your original request, the 'other deaths following police contact' category includes deaths that occur within a range of circumstances. In the reporting the deaths are further grouped based on the reason for the individual's contact with the police prior to their death, and this data is also included in the attached spreadsheet for cases that fall within the 'other deaths following police contact'</p>

category. More information on these groupings can be found in the guidance document

As part of your request, you have asked for the names of the deceased. The enclosed spreadsheet does not provide the name of the individual who died. We are relying on an exemption under section 40(2) (personal data) of the FOIA to refuse this information.

We have assessed whether we are able to provide information on any IOPC reports or published findings. However, there would be a considerable level of manual scrutiny of IOPC publications required to locate, retrieve and extract this data. We have determined that the activities involved would exceed the cost limit, as prescribed by section 12 of the FOIA and associated regulations.

Calendar year	Category of death	Other deaths following police contact: contact type	Age	Gender	Ethnic Group	Location of death	Force	Class
2015	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	39	Male	Asian	Public - outside	Metropolitan	Self-inflicted
2015	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	61	Male	White	Public - outside	South Wales	Self-inflicted
2015	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person	18	Female	White	Public - outside	West Midlands	Accidental
2015	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - health / injuries / intoxication / general	19	Male	Mixed	Public - outside	South Wales	Accidental
2015	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	17	Male	Other	Public - outside	Metropolitan	Self-inflicted
2015	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - health / injuries / intoxication / general	21	Male	White	Public - outside	South Wales	Accidental
2015	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	44	Male	White	Public - outside	Surrey	Self-inflicted
2015	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	67	Male	White	Public - outside	Humberstone	Self-inflicted
2016	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - other	16	Male	White	Public - outside	Thames Valley	Accidental
2016	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	53	Male	White	Public - outside	North Yorkshire	Self-inflicted
2016	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - self-harm / suicide risk / mental health	39	Male	White	Public - outside	Surrey	Self-inflicted
2016	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Other - other	69	Male	White	Public - outside	South Wales	Accidental
2016	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person	38	Male	White	Public - outside	Cheshire	Not known
2016	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - self-harm / suicide risk / mental health	50	Male	White	Public - outside	Kent	Self-inflicted
2016	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	45	Male	White	Public - outside	Essex	Self-inflicted
2016	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	36	Male	White	Public - outside	Cleveland	Self-inflicted
2016	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	41	Male	White	Public - outside	North Wales	Self-inflicted
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - self-harm / suicide risk / mental health	34	Male	White	Public - outside	Gloucestershire	Self-inflicted
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person	51	Male	White	Public - outside	West Midlands	Accidental
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - self-harm / suicide risk / mental health	50	Female	White	Own / other's private	Essex	Self-inflicted
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person	18	Male	White	Public - outside	West Yorkshire	Self-inflicted
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	28	Male	Asian	Public - outside	Sussex	Self-inflicted
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	71	Male	White	Public - outside	West Midlands	Not known
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	29	Female	White	Public - outside	Sussex	Self-inflicted
2017	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	22	Male	White	Public - outside	West Yorkshire	Self-inflicted
2018	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Not applicable	44	Male	White	Public - outside	Hertford	Accidental
2018	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person	49	Male	White	Public - outside	Northamptonshire	Accidental
2018	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - health / injuries / intoxication / general	28	Female	White	Hospital	Metropolitan	Self-inflicted
2018	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Other - avoiding contact / arrest	26	Male	White	Public - outside	Wiltshire	Accidental
2018	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - domestic related	63	Male	White	Public - outside	Lancashire	Self-inflicted
2018	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - self-harm / suicide risk / mental health	51	Male	White	Public - outside	Greater Manchester	Self-inflicted
2019	Road Traffic Incident	Not applicable	33	Male	Not recorded	Public - outside	West Mercia	Accidental
2019	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Other - avoiding contact / arrest	20	Male	White	Public - outside	North Yorkshire	Accidental
2019	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	35	Male	White	Public - outside	West Midlands	Self-inflicted
2019	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - domestic related	33	Male	White	Public - outside	West Mercia	Self-inflicted
2019	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - self-harm / suicide risk / mental health	67	Female	White	Public - outside	Sussex	Self-inflicted
2019	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - self-harm / suicide risk / mental health	44	Male	White	Public - outside	North Yorkshire	Self-inflicted
2020	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person	47	Female	White	Public - outside	Staffordshire	Not known
2020	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - health / injuries / intoxication / general	60	Male	White	Public - outside	Staffordshire	Not known
2020	Apparent Suicides Following Police Custody	Not applicable	45	Male	White	Public - outside	Greater Manchester	Self-inflicted
2020	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - health / injuries / intoxication / general	2	Male	White	Hospital / ambulance - died within hour of arrival	North Yorkshire	Accidental
2020	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Other - avoiding contact / arrest	23	Male	Black	Public - outside	North Yorkshire	Accidental
2021	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Other - avoiding contact / arrest	15	Male	White	Public - outside	Hampshire	Accidental
2021	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person	15	Male	White	Public - outside	Metropolitan	Accidental
2021	Other deaths following police contact: independent investigations only	Concern for welfare - missing person AND self-harm / suicide risk	29	Male	White	Public - outside	North Wales	Not known

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**5024159**  
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**Ethnicity breakdown of IOPC staff**

**Request**

On page 91 of the Independent Office for Police Conduct Annual Report and Accounts 2021-22 figures are provided for directors and staff broken down by gender:

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1151623/ HC 1304 - IOPC Annual Report and Accounts 2021-22.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1151623/HC_1304_-_IOPC_Annual_Report_and_Accounts_2021-22.pdf)

1. For (i) males and (ii) females please provide details of the recorded ethnicity of (a) directors and (b) staff.

Page 91 also includes details of senior staff (14 in total).

2 Please provide the recorded ethnicity of (i) male and (ii) female senior staff.

**Response**

You requested further diversity breakdowns of IOPC staff as reported in the particular tables published in our annual report 2021/22. Please find below the relevant ethnicity breakdowns.

**Directors** (includes the Director General, 14 SCS grades and 6 Non executive directors)

Ethnicity	Male	Female
BAME	3	
Unknown	1	1
White	6	8
White Other		2

**Staff**

Ethnicity	No of Staff
BAME	172
Unknown	31
White	760
White Irish	16
White Other	17

**SCS grades**

Ethnicity	Male	Female
BAME	2	
White	5	7

**Ref**  
**5024162**

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**IOPC survey of young people and people from ethnic minority backgrounds**

**Request**

*I seek information regarding your methodology in respect of: 'Priority 3 - to improve confidence in police accountability'.*

*This can be found on page 12 of your recently published 2021/22 annual report:*

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/1151623/\\_HC\\_1304\\_-\\_IOPC\\_Annual\\_Report\\_and\\_Accounts\\_2021-22.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1151623/_HC_1304_-_IOPC_Annual_Report_and_Accounts_2021-22.pdf)

*Two figures are included:*

*'Young people who are confident that the police deal with complaints fairly' (37%)*

*and;*

*'The proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds who are aware of us' (57%)*

*1. Please provide full details of how the figures of 37% and 57% were calculated. If you surveyed young people and ethnic minorities then provide the questions asked, the methods of selection and contact, the numbers contacted and a breakdown of responses. Please also provide the numbers asked to participate who refused.*

*2. Additionally, please provide information held that informed your decision to include 'the proportion of people from ethnic backgrounds who are aware of us' as*

*an indicator of their confidence in police accountability. It appears that you have conflated 'awareness' with 'confidence'.*

**Response**

The Public Perceptions Tracker (PPT) data is collected in conjunction with the research agency Yonder. The PPT consists of an online quantitative survey carried out with the general public using Yonder's omnibus platform.

These surveys are nationally representative and in 2021/22 a total of 6040 people were contacted across the three times that the survey was run. We boosted the number of young people (18–24-year-olds) and people from Black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds contacted for the final survey to produce more reliable breakdowns of the overall data by different demographics in the 2021/22 reporting. Please see table 1 for a breakdown of the numbers across the waves and demographics.

Table 1

Numbers contacted				
	July 2021	November 2021	March 2022	2021/22 total
<b>Overall</b>	1838	1836	2366	6040
<b><u>18-24 year olds</u></b>	203	197	505	905
<b>Black, Asian and minority ethnic respondents</b>	228	181	557	966

In response to your query in point 1, the question that was asked to provide the figure of 'Young people who are confident that the police deal with complaints fairly' (37%) is as follows:

- How confident, if at all, are you that the police deal fairly with complaints made against the police?

Very confident  
 Fairly confident  
 Not very confident  
 Not at all confident  
 Don't know

The question that was asked to provide the figure of 'The proportion of people from ethnic minority backgrounds who are aware of us' (57%) is as follows:

- Have you heard of the IOPC (the Independent Office for Police Conduct)?

Yes – and I could say a lot about what it is  
 Yes – and I could say a little about what it is  
 Yes – but I only know the name  
 No – I don't think I have heard of it before

The percentage of young people who are confident that police deal fairly with complaints made against them is a total of those that stated they were very or

fairly confident. The percentage of people from Black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds who are aware of the IOPC comes from the total of respondents who selected the three 'Yes' options. For both questions, the sets of figures across the three times the survey was run are then averaged to provide the annual figure. Please see tables 2 and 3 below which provide the annual figure for all respondents, young people and Black, Asian and minority ethnic groups as well as their respective sample sizes.

[Table 2](#)

<b>How confident, if at all, are you that the police deal fairly with complaints made against the police? (% confident)</b>		
	<b>2021/22 total</b>	
<b>Overall</b>	41%	6040
<b>18-24</b>	37%	905
<b>Black, Asian and minority ethnic respondents</b>	33%	966

[Table 3](#)

<b>Have you heard of the IOPC (the Independent Office for Police Conduct)? (% saying yes)</b>		
	<b>2021/22 total</b>	
<b>Overall</b>	55%	6040
<b>18-24</b>	40%	905
<b>Black, Asian and minority ethnic respondents</b>	57%	966

In relation to the second part of your request, the awareness figure is included in the report as strategic priority 3 encompasses a range of work including increasing awareness of the IOPC amongst the public and more specifically lower confidence groups. Confidence in police accountability is measured in the Tracker more directly through the question on confidence that the police deal with complaints fairly. Page 52 onwards in the 2021/22 annual report provides more information on the wider work the IOPC has undertaken to improve confidence in police accountability and assess the impact of this.

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**5024164**

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**IOPC staff and governance**

**Request**

1. *With a focus on casework managers and their superiors (i.e. those who oversee their assessments before release, or have any editorial influence over those assessments from a management or advisory capacity, or any bearing whatsoever), as a percentage of all current IOPC staff that fall into these criteria, how many of these persons are either ex-police, or have a partner or relative that is a current serving officer of any force, or ex-officer themselves?*
2. *Which, if any, of all police constabularies in England and Wales, contribute or have contributed strategically toward IOPC guidelines and*

	<p><i>methodology, whether this refers to individual officers or particular units, ex-officers, or those with a direct connection to any police force in England and Wales?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. <i>From 21/04/13 to 21/04/23 (10 year period), how many matters, in terms of appeals and complaints and any area that falls under IOPC (IPCC as was) jurisdiction, referred to the IOPC by any means have been upheld (including partially upheld) and how many matters have not been upheld?</i></li> <li>4. <i>Of appeals and complaints that have not been upheld by IOPC, what percentage of these assessment decisions have been struck out via judicial review, that the IOPC is currently aware of?</i></li> <li>5. <i>Which Government Department or Minister does your Interim Chief Executive report to, and which Government Department ultimately regulates the conduct of the IOPC itself (if this is Home Office, specifically, which personnel or area / sub-department or otherwise)?</i></li> </ol>
<p><b><u>Response</u></b></p>	<p>We publish information regarding former police staff working within various roles in pages 11 to 16 of our Diversity Report which can be found on our website here: <a href="#">IOPC staff diversity tables 310321 FINAL public.xlsx (policeconduct.gov.uk)</a>. Updated figures will be published in due course.</p> <p>We hold information relating to whether partners or family members are or were police officers in line with the following section of our Conflicts of Interest Policy:</p> <p>3.3. All staff are expected to declare, where you are aware:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• if you, any family member or close personal friend currently is or has at any time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Served with the police under the jurisdiction of the Police Reform Act (as amended by the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act) as a police officer, police community support officer, member of police staff, special constable or anyone otherwise employed under the direction of a Chief Constable.</li> <li>○ Held a position with any body affiliated to or associated with overseeing the management of police forces in England and Wales or seeking to influence the provision of police services in England and Wales.</li> <li>○ Been an employee of the National Crime Agency (NCA); the Home Office immigration and enforcement staff; or HM Revenue &amp; Customs (HMRC).</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Any other private interest you consider relevant to the delivery of your duties or your personal circumstances</li> </ul> <p>However we are not able to extract this information for reporting via automated means because it is not captured in a fixed field in our system, the reporting of a conflict of interest is recorded in a free type field. This means that manual scrutiny of staff records would be required to comprehensively assess, validate and provide this information. We have over 100 casework related staff and we have decided that the activities required to locate, retrieve and extract information regarding conflicts of interest involving partners would exceed the cost limit as</p>

	<p>prescribed by the FOIA and associated regulations, which applies where such activities would exceed eighteen hours of work.</p> <p>2. We understand this question to be asking about the level of consultation we have with police forces in England and Wales in producing guidance and policies. We undertake a number of activities with police forces and other stakeholders in order to drive improvements in the police complaints process via our Oversight Team. Through our oversight work, we provide practitioner inputs, workshops, dip sampling and other focussed activities to allow us to produce guidance documents and publications, to share knowledge and effective practice and to identify improvement activity. Further information regarding our Oversight work can be found on our website here: <a href="#">Oversight work and guidance   Independent Office for Police Conduct</a>.</p> <p>3. We understand this question to relate to the number of reviews or appeals considered by the IOPC relating to police complaints, have been upheld. This information is published in the annual police complaints statistics reports. The latest report can be found <a href="#">here</a>, pages 37 to 39 relate to the reviews received by the IOPC.</p> <p>Reports for previous ten years can be found on our website here: <a href="#">Police complaints statistics   Independent Office for Police Conduct</a></p> <p>4. We have used the time frame of the last ten years in line with your previous question. Within this period we can confirm that there have been 59 casework decisions overturned either because we have conceded them or have lost at a substantive hearing. We do not hold this information in such a way that we can extract it as a percentage of the number of reviews / appeals not upheld as it is held in a separate system. However the number of reviews/ appeals not upheld (shown as valid / completed) can be found in the annual police complaints statistics reports.</p> <p>5. Our Interim Director General is not directly accountable to any other body or person for our operational decisions. However, there are several different aspects to IOPC accountability.</p> <p>In terms of how we carry out our functions in relation to police complaints and misconduct, the IOPC is operationally independent of the government, the police and interest groups. We are accountable to the law and all our decisions can be judicially reviewed; we can also be investigated by an external police force, for example, where it is suspected that a criminal offence may have been committed.</p> <p>In regard to our Governance, the Interim Director General, in his role as accounting officer, is personally accountable to parliament for the expenditure of public money. As the Home Office is our sponsor department, the Interim Director General is also answerable to the Home Secretary for the IOPC's expenditure and performance.</p>
<p><b><u>Ref</u></b> <b><u>5024165</u></b> <a href="#">Back to top</a></p>	<p><b><u>Temporary agency contingent labour</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Request</u></b></p>	<p>You asked a number of questions about temporary agency contingent labour at the IOPC.</p>

<p><b><u>Response</u></b></p>	<p>1. <i>Does the regulator have an agreement in place for the provision of temporary agency contingent labour? If so, who is the agreement with?</i></p> <p>Yes. Crown Commercial Service (Cabinet Office) – Public Sector Resourcing Framework.</p> <p>2. <i>Does the regulator have an agreement in place for the provision of permanent agency contingent labour? If so, who is the agreement with?</i></p> <p>Yes, with Crown Commercial Service</p> <p>3. <i>How many temporary agency staff have been recruited by the regulator through recruitment agencies for the period 2022/2023?</i></p> <p>16</p> <p>4. <i>How many permanent/fixed-term agency staff have been recruited by the regulator through recruitment agencies for the period 2022/2023?</i></p> <p>We have interpreted this part of your request as not relating to agency staff but to permanent/fixed term IOPC staff recruited via an agency. We have recruited 2 staff members on a permanent or fixed term basis via an agency.</p> <p>5. <i>How much money did the regulator spend on agency staff for the 2021/2022 period?</i></p> <p>£349,219</p> <p>6. <i>How much money did the regulator spend on agency staff for the 2022/2023 period?</i></p> <p>£560,768</p> <p>7. <i>How much money does the regulator forecast to spend on agency staff for the 2023/2024 period?</i></p> <p>£346,500</p>
<p><b><u>Ref</u></b> <b>5024166</b> <a href="#">Back to top</a></p>	<p><b><u>Time taken to review police investigation reports following a death or serious injury investigation</u></b></p>
<p><b><u>Request</u></b></p>	<p>1) Please tell me the longest amount of time (in working days) it took for the IOPC to review police force investigation reports following an investigation into a death or serious injury? Please tell me the name of the police force concerned, the date on which the IOPC received all supporting material from the police force (DD/MM/YYYY) and the date on which the review was complete (DD/MM/YYYY), and the details (name of deceased/injured person, the circumstances surrounding the death/injury etc) of the death or serious injury the case was in relation to.</p> <p>2) In descending order (so from No.2, down to No.20), please can you answer Q1 for the next 19 longest amounts of time (in working days) the IOPC took to review police force investigation reports following an investigation into a death or serious injury. Again, please tell me the name</p>

*of the police force, the date on which the IOPC received all supporting material from the police force (DD/MM/YYYY) and the date on which the review was complete (DD/MM/YYYY), and the details (name of deceased/injured person, the circumstances surrounding the death/injury etc) of the death or serious injury the case was in relation to.*

**Response**

Please find below a table containing some of the information you have requested. We are withholding the names of the deceased or injured persons and details of the individual incidents. We have decided that this information is exempt from disclosure because it engages the exemptions under section 40(2) and section 41(1).

Force	Date Received	Date BGP's +media received	Date of decision	# Valid Working Days to Complete (BGP to Dec Date)
Avon and Somerset	13/04/2021	13/04/2021	03/11/2021	143
MPS	10/02/2021	10/02/2021	19/08/2021	132
Humberside	16/10/2020	20/10/2020	20/04/2021	125
MPS	19/02/2021	20/10/2020	19/04/2021	124
SYP	10/12/2020	10/12/2020	10/06/2021	123
Kent	06/06/2020	18/11/2020	14/05/2021	121
Sussex	30/07/2021	17/08/2021	03/02/2022	118
SWP	10/09/2021	30/09/2021	19/03/2022	118
NYP	18/02/2021	19/03/2021	20/08/2021	106
Merseyside	04/11/2019	26/03/2021	18/08/2021	99
Kent	27/09/2021	01/10/2021	18/02/2022	97
MPS	10/05/2021	10/05/2021	17/09/2021	92
Cleveland	09/06/2021	01/07/2021	03/11/2021	88
GMP	06/08/2021	06/08/2021	03/12/2021	84
GMP	24/12/2020	24/12/2020	26/04/2021	82
SWP	01/12/2021	03/12/2021	31/03/2022	81
WYP	24/03/2021	24/03/2021	19/07/2021	79
Cleveland	18/08/2021	26/08/2021	16/12/2021	79
BTP	03/01/2021	04/01/2021	26/04/2021	78
Avon and Somerset	28/10/2021	28/10/2021	18/02/2022	78

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**Deaths involving use of force by police by ethnicity**

**Request**

*You requested data on the categories of 'deaths in or following police custody' and 'other deaths following police contact', specifically on the numbers of deaths that involved use of force by police and breakdowns of these by specific types of use of force and the year of death. For those deaths that involved police use of force you also requested data on the number of individuals who had mental health concerns, broken down by ethnicity and year of death.*

*It was agreed that we would supply the data on mental health in an aggregated format instead of breaking this down by financial year.*

**Response**

The spreadsheet below contains the data as outlined above. The timeframe we have considered for your request is deaths that occurred between 1 April 2012 and 31 March 2022. The Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) is responsible for producing annual national statistics on deaths during or following police contact in England and Wales. The statistics include deaths that have occurred across a number of circumstances that are grouped into five categories. We have used the data from the 'deaths in or following police custody' and 'other deaths following police contact' categories to compile the data for your request.

For the purposes of this request, a death has been classed as involving police use of force where the police have used physical and/or mechanical restraint,

have discharged Taser, if police firearms were involved (including where police firearms were involved in the response to the incident but not discharged), or if there was another use of force such as deployment of CS/PAVA spray, baton or police dogs. Deaths that involved restraint used by members of the public only, and where there was no other police use of force, have not been included. For the purposes of this data, use of Taser does not include situations where the person was 'red-dotted', or a Taser was drawn but not used on the deceased. Stating that a death involved use of force does not mean this use of force was considered to be a contributory factor to the cause of death.

As agreed, we have defined 'mechanical restraint' as those involving use of restraint equipment and this change in terminology is reflected in the spreadsheet. We have also rephrased 'incapacitant spray' to 'CS/PAVA spray' to reflect how we record this data.

It should be noted that each death may have involved multiple different uses of force, which may include the use of both physical restraint and restraint equipment. As such, the breakdown of uses of force for each financial year as provided in tables 2-7 may not sum.

All the deaths of those involving Mixed ethnicity are of those of Mixed Black and White ethnicity; this data has been included in table 1 for each category, but to avoid adding unnecessary complexity to the data we have not included this breakdown within table 5.

For the time periods contained in cells B - K please provide statistical information in relation to individuals who died "in or following police custody." Please provide the total for the 10 year period in cell L.

	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20	2018-19	2017-18	2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	2013-14	2012-13	Total
<b>1. For each of the following ethnicities how many deaths "in or following police custody" involved the use of force by police:</b>											
a) White	3	10	5	6	6	2	4	9	2	5	52
b) Black	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	1	0	0	10
c) Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
d) Mixed ethnicity. Where possible please break this down into:	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
(i) Mixed White/Black	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
(ii) Mixed White/Asian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Other ethnicity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Not known	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total custody deaths involving use of force</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>2. For White individuals how many of these deaths involved:</b>											
a) Physical Restraint	3	10	5	6	6	2	4	9	2	5	52
b) Restraint equipment	1	8	2	1	2	0	1	3	1	2	21
c) Taser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
d) Baton	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
e) CS / PAVA spray	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	1	9
f) Stun grenade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total White custody deaths involving use of force</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>3. For Black individuals how many of these deaths involved:</b>											
a) Physical Restraint	0	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	9
b) Restraint equipment	0	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	5
c) Taser	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
d) Baton	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
e) CS / PAVA spray	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
f) Stun grenade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Black custody deaths involving use of force</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4. For Asian individuals how many of these deaths involved:</b>											
a) Physical Restraint	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
b) Restraint equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
c) Taser	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d) Baton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) CS / PAVA spray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
f) Stun grenade	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Asian custody deaths involving use of force</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>



