



## Thames Valley Police

This document is a quarterly monitoring report regarding the use of police stop and search powers in the Thames Valley Police area under Section 1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, Section 23 Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and Section 47 of the Firearms Act 1968.

The monitoring report covers the period 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2011. It is the first of a series of quarterly monitoring reports that are required in accordance with an agreement made between Thames Valley Police and the Equalities and Human Rights Commission pursuant to Section 23 of the Equality Act 2006. The agreement between the parties commenced on 18 March 2011 and is due to last for eighteen months.

This report will be shared with the Equalities and Human Rights Commission, Thames Valley Police Authority, and a Thames Valley Police Strategic Stop and Search Independent Advisory Group. The report will be disseminated widely within the force and will be published on the force's internet site.

Production and ownership of the report rests with Assistant Chief Constable, Neighbourhood Policing and Partnership, to whom any queries may be addressed at the below address or via 01865 846201.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Rowell".

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Date: 26 May 2011

## Quarterly Monitoring Report for period 1<sup>st</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011

	<b>Actions to be taken by Thames Valley Police</b>	<b>Update</b>
1	<p>To specify in writing in a policy statement the criteria that are to be used in all cases by officers of the Thames Valley Police Force in exercising S and S powers that conforms precisely to an up to date Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 Code of Practice A.</p> <p><i>Timescale: from commencement date of agreement.</i></p>	<p>A new policy has been written in accordance with Code of Practice A and came into effect from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011. It has been distributed to all staff via the force's intranet and is the basis of the force's training programme.</p>
2	<p>To include in such a policy the adoption of a specific formal aim of reducing race disproportionality in the use of stop and search.</p> <p><i>Timescale: from commencement date of agreement.</i></p>	<p>A specific formal aim of reducing race disproportionality has been included in the Force Delivery Plan for 2011/12.</p>
3	<p>To set and aim to meet the following target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of searches per 1000 Black people for every search per 1000 White people should not exceed 3.2</li> <li>• The number of searches per 1000 Asian people for every search per 1000 White people should not exceed 1.5</li> </ul> <p>These are to be measured by self-defined ethnicity using stop and searches of persons under the S and S powers.</p> <p>The calculation will exclude those who self-define their ethnicity as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• White and Black Caribbean</li> <li>• White and Black African</li> <li>• White and Asian</li> </ul> <p>The population data to be used is the 2011 Census results, or if those are not available the Population Estimates by Ethnic Group as</p>	<p>These aims have been agreed by Thames Valley Police and are being measured in accordance with the requirements of this agreement.</p>

	<p>published by the Office for National Statistics.</p> <p><i>Timescale: the targets will relate to the final twelve month period of this 18 month agreement.</i></p>	
4	<p>To designate an APCO rank officer to be responsible for the force achieving the above objective.</p> <p><i>Timescale: from commencement date of agreement.</i></p>	<p>The Chief Constable chairs a stop and search strategic group overseeing this objective. Assistant Chief Constable Neighbourhood Policing and Partnerships is the nominated ACPO rank officer responsible for the force achieving the objective.</p>
5	<p>To monitor every three months the use of S and S powers within the are of Thames Valley and to analyse the product of that monitoring by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reasons given for each such use,</li> <li>• Reference to the specific location,</li> <li>• The time of day,</li> <li>• The gender and ethnicity of the officer using the power,</li> <li>• The gender and ethnicity of the person who is stopped or whose vehicle is stopped,</li> <li>• What was found,</li> <li>• Whether any arrest followed as a direct result of the use of S and S power, and (if so) the class of criminal activity to which the arrest related (e.g. class A drugs, burglary, offence against the person),</li> <li>• Comparison with the gender and ethnicity of the persons arrested (without use of such powers) in the same area over the same period, and</li> <li>• Identifying all and any disproportionality in the use of S and S powers over such a period, and the causes of such outcome.</li> </ul> <p><i>Timescale: Three months after the commencement of the agreement and then quarterly.</i></p>	<p>Monitoring is in place and quarterly analysis has commenced for the period 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2011, as agreed by EHRCs Group Legal Director on 19<sup>th</sup> January 2011. See appendix 1 for data tables relating the period 1 January 2011 to 31 March 2011.</p>
6	<p>To record centrally all complaints (within the meaning of Section 12 of the Police Reform Act 2002), about the use of S and S powers, whether made orally or in writing or by electronic means and to</p>	<p>All complaints (within the meaning of Section 12 of the Police Reform Act 2002), about the use of stop and search powers are centrally recorded. In the reporting period of 1 January 2011 to</p>

	<p>follow up such complaints by identifying whether sufficient and reasonable grounds existed for the use of the power. Any complaint where racial discrimination is alleged, suggested, or apparent on a preliminary review conducted by an Inspector, will be formally investigated with a view to identifying whether racial discrimination was a factor. Monitoring will be undertaken to identify any significant patterns or trends.</p> <p><i>Timescale: all complaints made on or after the commencement of this agreement.</i></p>	<p>31 March 2011, seven complaints have been recorded in relation to stop and search. All are live cases that are currently being dealt with. All of the complainants are self defined as white/British. Six relate to complaints of unnecessary or unreasonable searches. One complaint relates to causing unnecessary embarrassment. Racial discrimination does not appear to be a factor in any of the complaints. Monitoring will be undertaken to identify any significant patterns or trends but non are apparent in this period.</p>
7	<p>To address any case in which a person or vehicle has been stopped and searched where it is not entirely clear that the stop and search was in accordance with the S and S powers and the PACE Code A.</p> <p><i>Timescale: from commencement date of agreement and ongoing on a case by case basis as required; and quarterly as part of dip sampling for the purpose of central monitoring.</i></p>	<p>The policy is clear that all stop and search forms will be submitted through a sergeant who must review the recorded grounds on every stop and search form and decide whether or not the written grounds justify the search. Only then should the form be signed. Where it is not clear that the grounds justify the search, after seeking clarification from the officer, the sergeant must decide how to address the issue through advice, coaching, training, unsatisfactory performance procedures or reporting for misconduct. The sergeant must then make a brief entry in the officer's PDR to this effect and then submit the form. Sergeants will ensure that when an officer submits 2 unjustified search forms within the current PDR year, the matter is referred to the officer's inspector to address. Sergeants will ensure that when an officer submits 3 or more unjustified search forms within the current PDR year, the matter is referred to the officer's LPA / OCU commander to address</p> <p>This process has been communicated to all relevant officers and reinforced during the training programme.</p> <p>The details of every stop and search form are inputted onto a database, the grounds are reproduced verbatim and a copy of every form can be viewed within the Force database. This information is used by LPA stop and search champions and LPA Commanders to quality assure the process. The data has also been used for dip sampling for the purpose of central monitoring.</p>

8	<p>To discuss with a representative group of stakeholders a published report of the outcome of the monitoring and analysis referred to at Point 5 and to record their views on the impact of the use of S and S powers on the local community.</p> <p><i>Timescale: report to be published within one month of the end of each quarterly period and the discussion to take place within one month of publication.</i></p>	<p>An Independent Advisory Group (IAG) has been formed and will meet on 2 June 2011 with an independent chair. The monitoring report will be published prior to this meeting on the force's internet site. It will be used as a basis for discussion and the views of the stakeholder attendees will be recorded</p>
9	<p>To discuss the outcome of the monitoring analysis referred to at Point 5 and consultation, referred to in Point8, within the ACPO command group in the force and with a nominated office of the Commission.</p> <p><i>Timescale: within one month of the conclusion of the consultation referred to at Point 8.</i></p>	<p>A sequence of events has been worked out for the data for every quarter. The Chef Constable's Management Team (CCMT) will discuss the monitoring analysis, the report will be published and be discussed at the IAG and CCMT will subsequently consider the product of the consultation.</p>
10	<p>To undertake an equality impact assessment on the use of S and S powers within one month of the publication of each alternate quarterly report.</p> <p><i>Timescale: the first assessment to be carried out within one month of publication of the second quarterly report.</i></p>	<p>As agreed, the first assessment is to be carried out within one month of publication of the second quarterly report.</p>
11	<p>To forbid all officers from indicating either formally or informally any quantitative target for, or expectation as to, the number of uses of the S and S powers by any other officer or officers in any period of time; to include this in the Force Policy and to communicate the instruction force-wide.</p> <p><i>Timescale: from commencement date of agreement.</i></p>	<p>This is contained within the policy effective from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2011 and is a directive aimed at supervisors and commanders. It has been reiterated by force wide communication to all officers.</p>
12	<p>To undertake a training programme for relevant officers on the</p>	<p>A training programme has been developed, making use of best</p>

<p>proper use of its S and S powers in accordance with PACE Code A and the impact on good race relations and equality of opportunity on the abuse of the power, in accordance with all relevant guidance from ACPO and the NPIA, and with reference to the EHRC Stop and Think report.</p> <p>Timescale: The Chief Constable to use reasonable endeavours to complete the training within four months of commencement.</p>	<p>practice and containing appropriate references to available guidance and the Stop and Think report. The sessions are opened by a local commander and the material includes a video introduction by the Chief Constable. The training package has been submitted to EHRC on 5 May 2011. The target audience includes all operational regular officers and Special Constables. As of 6 May 2011, 2290 officers (78% of target audience) have been trained.</p> <p>It is planned to include LPA Commanders and S&amp;S champions in further training sessions.</p>
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	<b>Actions not to be taken by Thames Valley Police</b>	<b>Update</b>
13	Using previous proven criminal conduct as a factor in determining whether or not to use S and S powers.	<p>These issues are specifically mentioned in the policy and explored within the training programme. To date no information has emerged to suggest these actions have been taken.</p>
14	Requiring formally or informally any officer to conform to an expectation or individual target as to the overall number of uses of S and S powers.	
15	Permitting officers in any way to use S and S powers merely to seek to obtain intelligence.	
16	Any use in any context by any officer of the number of occasions on which another officer has used S and S powers as an indicator of the performance of that officer for purposes such as recommendations for commendations, annual performances review or similar.	
17	The fabrication of any ground for the use of S and S powers.	

## 1. Reasons for stop search

The tables below show that most stop searches conducted by Thames Valley Police officers were for drugs. Nearly three quarters of searches of Asian people were for drugs.

**Table 1.1 Reasons for stop-search by ethnicity – actual numbers**

	White	Black	Asian	Total
A - Stolen Property	957	103	89	1149
B – Drugs	2709	243	569	3521
C – Firearms	20	5	11	36
D - Offensive weapons	176	38	38	252
E - Pointed/bladed articles	76	4	13	93
F - Going equipped	700	38	47	785
G - Other power	26	1	3	30
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	36	3	10	49

**Table 1.2 Reasons for stop-search as a percentage of ethnicity**

	White	Black	Asian	Total
A - Stolen Property	20.4%	23.7%	12.0%	19.5%
B – Drugs	57.6%	55.9%	72.3%	59.6%
C – Firearms	0.4%	1.1%	1.4%	0.6%
D - Offensive weapons	3.7%	8.7%	4.9%	4.3%
E - Pointed/bladed articles	1.6%	0.9%	1.6%	1.7%
F - Going equipped	14.9%	8.7%	6.1%	13.0%
G - Other power	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	0.8%	0.7%	1.3%	0.8%

## 2. Reference to the specific locations

The disproportionality rates varied between each LPA.

**Table 2.1 Number of stop-searches and disproportionality rate by LPA**

	Number of PACE Stop Searches				Disproportionality	
	White	Black	Asian	Total	Black	Asian
Bracknell Forest	116	7	1	124	3.3	0.2
Slough	162	47	151	360	3.3	2.0
Windsor & Maidenhead	331	16	62	409	2.8	2.8
Reading	545	81	128	754	2.8	2.9
West Berkshire	255	5	6	266	1.6	1.2
Wokingham	202	9	28	239	2.3	2.9
Aylesbury Vale	213	11	48	272	2.6	5.0
Chiltern	163	5	16	184	2.0	2.1
South Bucks	131	7	13	151	2.5	1.3
Wycombe	351	38	129	518	3.4	3.9
Milton Keynes	788	128	58	974	3.5	1.2
Cherwell	302	9	33	344	2.4	3.9
Oxford	422	49	91	562	3.0	2.9
South Oxfordshire	201	14	7	222	6.0	1.6
Vale of White Horse	381	9	8	398	2.4	1.1
West Oxfordshire	138	0	1	139	0.0	0.6
Thames Valley	4,701	435	780	5916	3.5	2.5

### 3. Times of stop searches

Stop-searches occurred most commonly at evening/night, but the proportions varied between LPAs.

**Table 3.1 Time of stop-search by LPA as a proportion of LPA** (actual numbers in brackets)

LPA	Day (0600-1759)	Night (1800-0559)
Aylesbury Vale	37.2% (116)	62.8% (196)
Bracknell Forest	33.8% (47)	66.2% (92)
Cherwell	27.5% (100)	72.5% (263)
Chiltern	29.9% (61)	70.1% (143)
Milton Keynes	28.3% (304)	71.7% (769)
Oxford	32.8% (221)	67.2% (452)
Reading	36.3% (312)	63.7% (547)
Slough	34.8% (147)	65.2% (276)
South Bucks	39.5% (64)	60.5% (98)
South Oxfordshire	35.2% (89)	64.8% (164)
Vale of White Horse	35.5% (155)	64.5% (282)
West Berkshire	48.1% (151)	51.9% (163)
West Oxfordshire	41.5% (59)	58.5% (83)
Windsor & Maidenhead	27.3% (132)	72.7% (351)
Wokingham	45.9% (124)	54.1% (146)
Wycombe	35.6% (217)	64.4% (393)

### 4. Category of items found

Drugs were most commonly found during a stop and search. There were a large number of items falling into the 'other' category.

**Table 4.1 Items recovered/seized during stop-search – actual number and as a proportion of all items recovered/seized.**

	Count	Percentage Total
Drugs Seized	491	45.7%
Other	275	25.6%
Property	170	15.8%
Articles for Going Equipped	47	4.4%
Not Recorded	39	3.6%
Pointed/bladed Article	22	2.1%
Offensive Weapons	18	1.7%
Multiple Items	9	0.9%
Firearm Seized	4	0.4%
Grand Total	1075	100.0%

### 5. The gender and ethnicity of the officer using the power

**Table 5.1 Gender of officer carrying out stop-search by ethnicity of person searched, as a percentage of officer gender.**

	White	Black	Asian	Total Searches
Female	82.9%	7.1%	10.0%	500
Male	78.4%	7.3%	14.3%	5291

A female officer was less likely to search an Asian male than a male officer; however, caution should be taken with this data due to small numbers involved.

Black officers were more likely than officers of another ethnicity to search black people and less likely to search an Asian person. A white officer was less likely than an officer of another ethnicity to search a black person. However, caution should be taken with this data due to small numbers involved.

**Table 5.2 Ethnicity of officer carrying out stop-search by ethnicity of person searched, as a percentage of officer ethnicity.**

	White	Black	Asian	Total Searches
Asian Officer	77.9%	8.8%	13.2%	68
Black Officer	72.7%	18.2%	9.1%	44
White Officer	79.5%	7.2%	13.3%	5550
Mixed Officer	75.5%	10.5%	14.0%	143

## 6. The gender and age of person stop-searched

There are differences between ethnic groups in terms of the gender of those stop-searched.

**Table 6.1 Gender of person subject to stop-search as a proportion of ethnicity.**

Ethnicity	% breakdown by ethnicity	
	Female	Male
White	9.8%	90.3%
Black	6.3%	93.7%
Asian	3.4%	96.6%

The level of disproportionality varies by age group.

**Table 6.2 Age of person subject to stop-search as a proportion of ethnicity.**

	Black	Asian
10 – 17 years old	3.2	1.3
18 – 24 years old	2.4	1.9
25 – 34 years old	2.9	2.1
35 years old and older	5.6	2.2

## 7. Arrests following stop search.

Arrests were most likely to occur after searches for stolen property or weapons.

**Table 7.1 Arrest rate for stop-searches by reason for search**

LPA	A - Stolen Property	B - Drugs	Weapons*	Other	Grand Total
Aylesbury Vale	21.7%	10.1%	33.3%	9.1%	13.1%
Bracknell Forest	20.7%	12.3%	0.0%	27.8%	15.1%
Cherwell	16.7%	5.8%	21.4%	1.7%	7.2%
Chiltern	15.9%	5.0%	44.4%	9.4%	9.8%
Milton Keynes	14.1%	10.7%	11.6%	7.8%	10.9%
Oxford	13.9%	10.7%	17.9%	9.1%	11.7%
Reading	21.4%	8.2%	21.3%	16.0%	13.4%
Slough	19.2%	12.4%	14.3%	12.1%	13.7%
South Bucks	17.6%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
South Oxfordshire	10.0%	10.9%	11.1%	19.0%	11.5%
Vale of White Horse	8.5%	5.2%	3.7%	6.8%	5.7%
West Berkshire	17.1%	11.3%	23.5%	12.3%	13.7%
West Oxfordshire	0.0%	7.4%	33.3%	5.9%	7.7%
Windsor and M'	20.9%	4.9%	14.3%	11.3%	8.7%
Wokingham	25.0%	11.4%	38.5%	8.0%	16.3%
Wycombe	21.5%	10.3%	20.0%	9.2%	13.4%
<b>Thames Valley</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>17.7%</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>11.3%</b>

\*Weapons: Categories C (firearms) – D (offensive weapon) – E (knife/sharp instrument)

## 8. Positive outcomes following stop and search

The difference in success rate between stolen property searches and drugs searches is smaller when all positive outcomes are taken into consideration and not just drugs.

**Table 8.1 Positive outcomes for stop and search by reason for search.**

LPA Reference	A - Stolen Property	B - Drugs	Weapons	Other	Grand Total
Aylesbury Vale	25.0%	22.0%	33.3%	9.1%	22.1%
Bracknell Forest	27.6%	24.7%	0.0%	27.8%	23.7%
Cherwell	16.7%	14.5%	21.4%	3.3%	13.2%
Chiltern	18.2%	16.0%	44.4%	9.4%	16.7%
Milton Keynes	15.0%	20.6%	12.6%	9.3%	16.8%
Oxford	14.9%	20.8%	19.4%	9.1%	18.4%
Reading	27.0%	15.5%	22.5%	16.0%	18.9%
Slough	29.5%	20.5%	14.3%	12.1%	20.6%
South Bucks	17.6%	11.6%	0.0%	3.1%	11.1%
South Oxfordshire	10.0%	20.2%	11.1%	19.0%	18.6%
Vale of White Horse	10.2%	17.3%	11.1%	6.8%	14.9%
West Berkshire	18.3%	19.2%	23.5%	12.3%	17.8%
West Oxfordshire	0.0%	14.8%	33.3%	5.9%	12.0%
Windsor and Maidenhead	23.9%	14.3%	14.3%	12.5%	15.3%
Wokingham	29.8%	11.4%	53.8%	8.0%	18.5%
Wycombe	22.2%	17.9%	20.0%	10.3%	18.0%
Grand Total	20.4%	18.0%	19.3%	10.5%	17.5%

## 9. Comparison of stop searches with the ethnicity of persons arrested without stop and search powers

**Table 9.1 Disproportionality rates for arrests (excluding those resulting from a stop-search) compared to disproportionality rates for stop-searches.**

	All Arrests (custody data)		All Stop Searches	
	Black	Asian	Black	Asian
All arrests in Force (Jan-Mar)	3.7	1.8	3.5	2.5
Crime arrests in Force (Jan-Mar)	3.6	1.8	3.5	2.5
Drugs arrests in Force (Jan-Mar)	4.2	1.8	3.4	3.2

## 10. Changes in number of stop-searches carried out and outcomes compared to last year.

There has been a significant fall in the number of stop-searches carried out across all ethnicities. There has also been a significant improvement in the positive outcome rate. This data is not a specific requirement of the Agreement with EHRC, but is included for comparative purposes. Data for 'other' ethnicity classifications is used in this table although other tables focus on Black and Asian disproportionality compared to White searches.

**Table 10.1 Comparison of the number of stop-searches carried out and positive outcome rate between 2010 (Jan-Mar) and 2011 (Jan-Mar).**

	Searches			Positive Outcome Rate	
	2010	2011	% Change	2010	2011
White	8375	4713	-43.7%	9.7%	17.8%
Asian	1200	784	-34.7%	7.7%	18.9%
Black	736	437	-40.6%	11.7%	15.3%
Other	622	293	-52.9%	3.9%	18.8%
Unrecorded	955	494	-48.3%	7.7%	13.6%
Grand Total	11897	6721	-43.5%	9.1%	17.5%



## 11. Supervision of stop-searches

5 officers carried out 2 searches where the supervisor was not satisfied with the grounds. 31 officers carried out 1 search where the supervisor was not satisfied with the grounds.

**Table 11.1 Number of stop-searches by whether the scrutinising supervisor is satisfied with grounds – actual numbers and as a proportion of all searches.**

	Actual numbers	% of searches
Not Satisfied	41	0.6%
Yes	5369	79.9%
Not Applicable - old form	1084	16.1%
Blank	222	3.3%

Further work is being undertaken to address the absence of supervisory scrutiny in 3.3% of searches.

Use of the 'old form', which does not include a requirement for such scrutiny, was concentrated in the first weeks of the reporting period and has reduced substantially in the later period.

NB. There may be some variation in raw numbers between tables where information for the category in question was not available. Tables by ethnicity only include searches involving white, black and Asian ethnicities unless

otherwise stated.

## 12. LPA Analysis

The following geographic areas were identified for deeper analysis for the reasons shown:

- Wycombe – disproportionate black and Asian stop-searches, with lower positive outcome rates
- Milton Keynes – disproportionate black stop-searches, with lower positive outcome rates
- Aylesbury – disproportionate Asian stop-searches but without disproportionate outcomes rates
- Oxford – disproportionate Asian stop-searches with some lower positive outcome rates.

Every individual stop and search account was analysed within these LPAs by a centrally located assessor. This provided greater contextual information and it was possible to sub-divide the broader categories particularly in relation to drugs.

The information gained formed the basis of an in depth discussion with the respective LPA Commander and the force stop and search champion. Actions have been set to enable better understand of the data in future reporting periods.

This methodology will be used again for selected LPAs within the next reporting period.

## Aylesbury

### 13. Aylesbury - reasons for stop and search

**Table 13.1 Reasons for stop-search as a percentage of ethnicity**

Reason/power for search	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Total
A - Stolen Property	22.5%	9.1%	0.0%	16.7%	17.9%
<b>B - Drugs</b>	<b>65.3%</b>	<b>72.7%</b>	<b>91.7%</b>	<b>77.8%</b>	<b>70.7%</b>
C - Firearms	0.5%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.7%
D - Offensive weapons	2.3%	9.1%	2.1%	0.0%	2.4%
E - Pointed/bladed articles	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
F - Going equipped	7.0%	9.1%	4.2%	5.6%	6.6%
G - Other power	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%

Over 91% of stop and searches for Asian people had 'drugs' stated as grounds. This was significantly higher than white and black drug searches. There were no Asian searches for stolen property.

It was possible to sub-divide grounds involving suspicion of drugs into a number of clear categories which is demonstrated on the table below.

'Suspicion of possession/using' had a variety of circumstances and worked as a catch all for those otherwise stated.

#### 14. Aylesbury - comparison of reasons for drugs searches to White and Asian people

**Table 14.1 Stop searches for drugs by categories of grounds, numbers and outcomes.**

	Number		% of Total Searches		Positive Outcome		% Positive Outcome for Specific Grounds	
	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian
'Drugs'/ 'B' – no other grounds	16	11	7%	10%	1	0	6%	0%
On foot, smell of cannabis, no other factor	18	0	8%	-	2	-	11%	-
Vehicle Stopped then smell of cannabis	57	31	26.5%	29%	14	2	24%	6.5%
Parked vehicle, smell of cannabis	23	14	10.5%	13%	10	0	43%	0%
Suspicious behaviour/offence Then smell of cannabis	7	10	3%	9%	3	0	42%	0%
Suspicion of possession/using	64	19	30%	18%	8	0	29%	0%
Suspicion of dealing	14	15	6.5%	13%	4	3	28.5%	20%
Known area for drugs	2	4	1%	4%	0	0	0%	0%
Itemiser	13	3	6%	3%	1	0	7.5%	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>107</b>			<b>43 (20%)</b>	<b>5 (4.5%)</b>		

Although the percentage of searches involving parked vehicles is similar for white and Asian, the positive outcome rate within that category is significantly different (White: 42% positive; Asian: 0% positive).

The most positive outcome rate for Asian searches was suspicion of dealing (20% positive) All but one other category (vehicle stopped) had zero positive rates.

The distribution of reasons for searches is broadly similar for white and Asian searches. It appears that searches were made in very similar circumstances but with a lower success rate for Asian searches.

## 15. Wycombe – Reasons for stop and search

Table 15.1 Reasons for stop-search as a percentage of ethnicity

Reason/power for search	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Total
A - Stolen Property	30.3%	34.2%	12.4%	20.0%	25.7%
<b>B - Drugs</b>	<b>50.6%</b>	<b>47.4%</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>57.5%</b>	<b>56.0%</b>
C - Firearms	0.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.5%
D - Offensive weapons	3.1%	2.6%	2.3%	0.0%	2.7%
E - Pointed/ bladed articles	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.4%
F - Going equipped	14.6%	13.2%	5.4%	22.5%	12.9%
G - Other power	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	0.0%	2.6%	4.7%	0.0%	1.3%

Drug searches accounted for the highest proportion of reasons for searches among every ethnic group.

In this police area it was possible to cross reference some searches with defined operations. In the reporting period, two operations were relevant – Operation Greenstick which related to detecting and reducing burglary and auto crime, and Operation Gift – a licensing enforcement operation in the town centre.

## 16. Wycombe - comparison of drug searches for White and Asian people

**Table 16.1 Stop searches for drugs by categories of grounds, numbers and outcomes. Also included are the number and proportion of searches carried out as part of an operation**

	Number		% of total searches		Positive Outcome		% +ve within category		No. Part of Operation		% Part of Operation	
	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian
'Drugs' / ' B', no other reason	16	4	9%	4%	4	1	25%	25%	9		56%	0%
Person on foot, smell of cannabis	17	1	9%	1%	1		6%	0%	5	1	29%	100%
Car stopped, smell of cannabis within	29	21	16%	22%	8	2	28%	10%	16	6	55%	29%
Suspicious behaviour then smell of cannabis	31	19	17%	20%	8	2	26%	11%	10	8	32%	42%
Parked car, smell of cannabis within	19	13	11%	14%	6	1	32%	8%	11	2	58%	15%
Suspicion of dealing	6	11	3%	12%	1	1	17%	9%	5	6	83%	55%
Suspicion using drugs	34	11	19%	12%	7		21%	0%	12	5	35%	45%
Acting on 3rd party information	12	7	7%	7%	4		33%	0%	7	1	58%	14%
Known area for drugs	3	4	2%	4%	1		33%	0%		3	0%	75%
Itemiser screening, condition of entry to pub (Op Gift)	12	3	7%	3%	0	1	0%	33%	12	3	100%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>94</b>			<b>40</b>	<b>8</b>			<b>87</b>	<b>35</b>		

This table breaks down the reasons for searches within the drug category for white and Asian searches.

Vehicles stopped by police under the Road Traffic Act where cannabis was smelt within the vehicle was the highest category in each but had a very low positive outcome rate for Asian people compared to white people.

There were similar proportions of searches where occupants were within parked cars for white and Asian people but with a very large disparity of positive outcome. This is seen in all categories where the smell of cannabis is a major factor for grounds – there is a very small positive outcome rate for Asian searches.

Only one search was made for an Asian person on foot who smelt of cannabis compared to 17 white people. 41% of white and 34% Asian searches were part of Operation Greenstick.

## Milton Keynes

### 17. Milton Keynes – reasons for stop and search

Table 17.1 Reasons for stop-search as a percentage of ethnicity

Reason/power for search	White (%)	Black	Asian	Mixed	Total
A - Stolen Property	19.4%	21.9%	20.7%	8.8%	19.4%
<b>B - Drugs</b>	<b>53.2%</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>62.1%</b>	<b>76.5%</b>	<b>53.6%</b>
C - Firearms	0.8%	3.1%	5.2%	0.0%	1.3%
D - Offensive weapons	5.3%	13.3%	1.7%	2.9%	6.1%
E - Pointed/bladed articles	1.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
F - Going equipped	18.9%	11.7%	8.6%	8.8%	17.1%
G - Other power	0.8%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.7%
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	0.5%	1.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.7%

The highest category for all types is drug searches.

Black searches for offensive weapons are higher than white and Asian searches. This relates to 16 searches, of which:

- 5 relate to third party reports to which police responded (e.g. door-staff at a club found a weapon)
- 1 is in response to an armed robbery
- 3 in relation to a large fight
- 5 people were searched on one occasion when acting suspiciously and believed to be concealing weapons in a car.

## 18. Milton Keynes – comparison of all searches for White and Black people

Table 18.1 Stop searches by categories of grounds, numbers and outcomes.

	Number		% of total searches		Positive Outcome		% +ve within category	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
3rd party account, identified person (all crimes)	88	13	12%	10%	4	3	5%	23%
3rd party account, description of person (all crimes)	50	13	7%	10%	1	1	2%	8%
Person on foot, smell of cannabis	89	22	12%	18%	8	1	9%	5%
Smell of cannabis in a car	141	7	19%	6%	8	2	6%	29%
Suspicion of dealing drugs	17	2	2%	2%	6	0	35%	0%
Suspicion of possession of drugs	84	11	11%	9%	1	3	1%	27%
evasive of police not able to account for actions	79	18	10%	14%	7	0	9%	0%
Suspicious behaviour and/or intelligence (not drugs)	99	14	13%	11%	4	2	4%	14%
Recent crime committed in area (not drugs)	52	14	7%	11%	1	1	2%	7%
Present in a high crime area	59	11	8%	9%	0	0	0%	0%
Total	758	125			40	13		

This is a comparison of all stop searches, not just those for drugs, for white and black people

A high proportion of searches for black and white persons were undertaken when on foot and smelling of cannabis, with low positive outcomes for both.

High levels of white searches were undertaken where cannabis is smelt in a car with a low positive outcome. Although a small proportion of the total, black searches within this category show the highest positive outcome for black searches (29%).

The highest positive outcome for white searches is in where drug dealing is suspected.

## Oxford

### 19. Oxford – reasons for stop and search

**Table 19.1 Reasons for stop-search as a percentage of ethnicity**

Reason/power for search	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Total
A - Stolen Property	15.9%	16.3%	2.2%	18.9%	14.0%
<b>B - Drugs</b>	<b>62.6%</b>	<b>59.2%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>51.4%</b>	<b>64.1%</b>
D - Offensive weapons	4.3%	20.4%	11.0%	8.1%	6.8%
E - Pointed/bladed articles	2.8%	0.0%	2.2%	10.8%	3.0%
F - Going equipped	12.6%	2.0%	1.1%	8.1%	9.7%
G - Other power	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	0.9%	0.0%	4.4%	2.7%	1.5%

The proportion of drug searches on Asian people is higher than any other group. It appears this is due to similar drug enforcement activity taking place against white and Asian people (with a slightly higher Asian positive outcome rate: White 19%: Asian 22%). There is not the same level of search activity on Asian people with regard to stolen property and weapons.

## 20. Oxford – Comparison of drug searches for white and Asian people

**Table 20.1 Stop searches for drugs by categories of grounds, numbers and outcomes.**

	Number		% of total searches		Positive Outcome		% +ve within category	
	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian	White	Asian
'Drugs'/ ' B', no other reason	1	0	0%	0%	0	-	0%	-
Person on foot, smell of cannabis	62	15	24%	21%	22	8	35%	53%
Car stopped, smell of cannabis within	13	18	5%	25%	1	2	8%	11%
Suspicious behaviour then smell of cannabis	34	5	13%	7%	0	0	0%	0%
Parked car, smell of cannabis within	22	8	8%	11%	6	1	27%	13%
Suspicion of dealing	11	0	4%	-	1	0	9%	-
Suspicion using drugs	45	16	17%	22%	10	3	22%	19%
Acting on 3rd party information	27	3	10%	4%	3	0	11%	0%
Known area for drugs	12	1	5%	1%	2	0	17%	0%
Itemiser screening, or drugs dog as condition of entry to pub	35	6	13%	8%	7	2	20%	33%
Total	262	72			52	16		

There are a high number of searches for cannabis of people on foot, with a high positive outcome rate (53% for Asian searches).

There is a 'zero' outcome rate for both white and Asian searches where suspicious behaviour was observed which led to drug searches (usually because cannabis was smelt on the person involved).

There is a high positive outcome for both white and Asian searches (White: 22%; Asian 19%) where there was suspicion that the person was using drugs (not including smell).