



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 April 2011 to 30 June 2011. It is the second 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.

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Quarterly Monitoring Report for period 1st April to 30th June 2011

Actions that have been completed and reported within the first monitoring report have not been included in this update

Action no.	Actions to be taken by Thames Valley Police	Update
5	<p>To monitor every three months the use of S and S powers within the Thames Valley and to analyse the product of that monitoring by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasons given for each such use, • Reference to the specific location, • The time of day, • The gender and ethnicity of the officer using the power, • The gender and ethnicity of the person who is stopped or whose vehicle is stopped, • What was found, • 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), • Comparison with the gender and ethnicity of the persons arrested (without use of such powers) in the same area over the same period, and • Identifying all and any disproportionality in the use of S and S powers over such a period, and the causes of such outcome. 	<p>See appendix 1 for data tables relating to the period 1 April 2011 to 30 June 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 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>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 this reporting period, three complaints have been received, one alleging discriminatory action, one alleging harassment and one complaining about the conduct of the officer, not the grounds for search. The complaints result from searches conducted on three separate Police Areas by three different officers. Monitoring will continue to be undertaken to identify any significant patterns or trends but none are apparent in this period.</p>

7	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.	See section 11 of appendix 1
8	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.	The Stop and Search Independent Advisory Group sat for the first time on the 2 nd June (with Phil Pavey from the Commission attending as an observer). They considered the first quarter monitoring report and their observations and recommendations were recorded.
9	To discuss the outcome of the monitoring analysis referred to at Point 5 and consultation, referred to in Point 8, within the ACPO command group in the force and with a nominated officer of the Commission.	The Chief Constable's Management Team met on the 23 rd June 2011 and discussed the observations and recommendations from the S&S IAG. Phil Pavey attended this meeting on behalf of the Commission.
10	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.	The first impact assessment will be undertaken within a month of publication of this report.
12	To undertake a training programme for relevant officers on the proper use of it's 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.	The target agreed at Chief Constable's Gold Group was that 90% of all relevant staff should be trained by 18 July 2011. To date 92% of relevant staff have received training.

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. The total number of stop searches for stolen property reduced by around a quarter compared to January – March 2011.

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

	White	Black	Asian	Total Q2 2011	Q1 2011
A - Stolen Property	713	53	88	854	1,149
B – Drugs	2,599	243	491	3,333	3,521
C – Firearms	27	5	5	37	36
D - Offensive weapons	179	40	40	259	252
E - Pointed/bladed articles	56	16	9	81	93
F - Going equipped	547	34	32	613	785
G - Other power	16	0	11	27	30
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	28	2	4	34	49

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

	White	Black	Asian	Total Q2 2011	Q1 2011
A - Stolen Property	17.1%	13.5%	12.9%	16.3%	19.5%
B – Drugs	62.4%	61.8%	72.2%	63.6%	59.6%
C – Firearms	0.6%	1.3%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
D - Offensive weapons	4.3%	10.2%	5.9%	4.9%	4.3%
E - Pointed/bladed articles	1.3%	4.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%
F - Going equipped	13.1%	8.7%	4.7%	11.7%	13.0%
G - Other power	0.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	0.7%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%

2. Reference to the specific locations

The disproportionality rates varied between each LPA. Overall disproportionality reduced in Q2 2011 compared to Q1 2011 – although the changed varied by 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	96	5	1	102	1.9	0.2
Slough	164	33	135	332	2.5	2.1
Windsor & Maidenhead	221	8	37	266	2.0	2.0
Reading	424	68	119	611	3.0	2.7
West Berkshire	148	11	8	167	4.6	2.1
Wokingham	177	17	19	213	4.0	1.9
Aylesbury Vale	238	18	60	316	3.2	4.8
Chiltern	149	3	31	183	1.1	3.5
South Bucks	138	0	17	155	0.0	1.4
Wycombe	179	36	56	271	5.8	3.2
Milton Keynes	714	117	75	906	4.0	1.3
Cherwell	391	15	56	462	2.6	4.5
Oxford	414	49	50	513	2.6	1.2
South Oxfordshire	224	8	4	236	2.4	0.6
Vale of White Horse	403	5	10	418	0.9	1.0
West Oxfordshire	86	0	2	88	0.0	1.2
Thames Valley Q2	4,166	393	680	5,239	3.3	2.2
Thames Valley Q1	4,701	435	780	5,916	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	40%	(120)	60%	(177)
Bracknell Forest	26%	(29)	74%	(83)
Cherwell	18%	(84)	82%	(375)
Chiltern	30%	(62)	70%	(148)
Milton Keynes	27%	(265)	73%	(701)
Oxford	28%	(171)	72%	(435)
Reading	29%	(195)	71%	(484)
Slough	33%	(130)	67%	(264)
South Bucks	20%	(35)	80%	(141)
South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse	26%	(196)	74%	(551)
West Berkshire	35%	(67)	65%	(126)
West Oxfordshire	21%	(21)	79%	(79)
Windsor & Maidenhead	32%	(98)	68%	(213)
Wokingham	33%	(74)	67%	(149)
Wycombe	30%	(130)	70%	(299)
Thames Valley	28%	(1,678)	72%	(4,226)

4. Category of items found

Drugs were most commonly found during a stop and search. The number of items falling into the 'other' category has more than doubled compared to January – March 2011.

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

	Jan - Mar 2011		Apr - Jun 2011	
	Count	Percentage Total	Count	Percentage Total
Other	275	25.6%	633	42.3%
Drugs Seized	491	45.7%	557	37.2%
Property	170	15.8%	145	9.7%
Articles for Going Equipped	47	4.4%	44	2.9%
Not Recorded	39	3.6%	44	2.9%
Pointed/bladed Article	22	2.1%	31	2.1%
Offensive Weapons	18	1.7%	31	2.1%
Multiple Items	9	0.9%	8	0.5%
Firearm Seized	4	0.4%	5	0.3%
Grand Total	1,075	100.0%	1,498	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	83.2%	7.1%	9.7%	864
Male	79.1%	7.6%	13.3%	4,456

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. Searches by female officers increased from 500 during January – March to 864 in April – June.

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

Searches by Asian Officers increased from 68 during January – March to 112 in April – June.

Table 5.2 Number of officers carrying out stop-search by LPA.

Overall there has been a reduction in the number of officers recorded carrying out stop searches, particularly in West Berkshire and West Oxfordshire and Windsor & Maidenhead. The only LPA showing a significant increase was Cherwell.

Count of Officers	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Change
Aylesbury Vale	117	110	-7
Bracknell Forest	64	60	-4
Cherwell	123	157	34
Chiltern	83	69	-14
Milton Keynes	282	279	-3
Oxford	192	198	6
Reading	222	221	-1
Slough	154	138	-16
South Bucks	71	70	-1
South Oxfordshire	104	109	5
Vale of White Horse	112	109	-3
West Berkshire	127	81	-46
West Oxfordshire	72	48	-24
Windsor and Maidenhead	168	134	-34
Wokingham	83	83	0
Wycombe	168	155	-13
Grand Total	1,852	1,754	-98

Table 5.3 Ethnicity of officer carrying out stop-search by ethnicity of person searched, as a percentage of officer ethnicity.

The number of stop searches undertaken by white officers has fallen from 5,550 in January – March to 4,854 in April – June. Over the same period the number of stop searches undertaken by an Asian officer has increased from 68 to 112 - the percentage of those stop searches relating to Asian people has also increased, from 13.2% January – March to 20.5% in April – June. The proportion of Asian people searched by black officers has also doubled, however it should be noted that this relates to a very low number of searches (an increase from 4 to 9 over the three month periods).

Apr - Jun	White	Black	Asian	Total Searches
Asian Officer	75.9%	3.6%	20.5%	112
Black Officer	66.0%	14.9%	19.1%	47
White Officer	79.9%	7.6%	12.6%	4,854
Mixed Officer	75.7%	8.8%	15.4%	136

Jan - Mar	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%	5,550
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 – this has not significantly changed between quarter 1 and quarter 2.

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

Ethnicity	% breakdown by ethnicity	
	Female	Male
White	9.4%	90.6%
Black	5.5%	94.5%
Asian	2.4%	97.6%

7. Arrests following stop search.

Arrests were most likely after searches for stolen property or weapons, although these had dropped from levels recorded in January – March.

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

LPA	A - Stolen Property	B - Drugs	Weapons*	Other	Grand Total
Aylesbury Vale	34.2%	8.2%	20.0%	11.4%	12.1%
Bracknell Forest	25.0%	1.4%	28.6%	4.8%	7.7%
Cherwell	13.3%	6.6%	7.7%	8.7%	8.1%
Chiltern	18.6%	7.7%	9.1%	3.1%	9.3%
Milton Keynes	16.5%	12.2%	13.0%	7.5%	12.0%
Oxford	8.4%	9.6%	5.6%	15.8%	9.9%
Reading	12.4%	9.8%	18.5%	9.8%	10.7%
Slough	28.4%	6.4%	24.5%	6.8%	11.9%
South Bucks	6.3%	3.3%	16.7%	0.0%	3.7%
SO & VoWH	13.9%	10.0%	20.8%	12.2%	11.0%
West Berkshire	12.1%	20.4%	22.2%	15.6%	18.0%
West Oxfordshire	4.5%	13.4%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%
Windsor & Maidenhead	21.6%	9.8%	34.4%	11.4%	14.2%
Wokingham	8.9%	9.9%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
Wycombe	7.0%	5.8%	12.7%	0.0%	5.8%
Thames Valley Q2	14.6%	9.4%	15.0%	8.2%	10.5%
Thames Valley Q1	17.7%	9.0%	17.7%	9.8%	11.3%

*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. Positive outcomes excluding drugs had dropped compared to quarter 1 across the three categories, with the largest reduction (-3%) in positive outcomes for stop searches for weapons.

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

LPA Reference	A - Stolen Property	B - Drugs	Weapons	Other	Total
Aylesbury Vale	29.1%	22.9%	28.6%	14.5%	23.3%
Bracknell Forest	32.3%	22.8%	10.3%	18.2%	22.8%
Cherwell	15.9%	16.8%	16.7%	6.7%	15.2%
Chiltern	18.9%	19.4%	25.0%	6.2%	17.5%
Milton Keynes	16.8%	22.3%	12.0%	8.2%	18.0%
Oxford	14.9%	21.2%	12.4%	12.6%	18.2%
Reading	22.1%	15.8%	19.0%	12.9%	17.1%
Slough	33.6%	17.8%	19.0%	9.3%	19.6%
South Bucks	9.6%	11.9%	14.3%	1.4%	9.3%
South Oxfordshire	15.5%	21.7%	23.1%	14.9%	20.4%
Vale of White Horse	13.7%	14.7%	10.9%	9.9%	14.0%
West Berkshire	20.0%	21.0%	23.3%	11.9%	19.0%
West Oxfordshire	6.8%	15.7%	18.8%	4.0%	12.6%
Windsor & Maidenhead	27.7%	16.7%	24.7%	11.9%	18.3%
Wokingham	20.4%	16.6%	21.9%	6.7%	16.6%
Wycombe	18.9%	17.0%	14.6%	7.1%	16.1%
Thames Valley Q2	19.9%	18.7%	16.3%	9.8%	18.2%
Thames Valley Q1	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

There has been a small increase in disproportionality for non-stop search arrests (excluding drug arrests) in April – June compared to January – March. There has also been a small increase in arrests of black people resulting from stop searches and a reduction in the disproportionality of arrests of Asian people resulting from stop searches.

Disproportionality for drug arrests not resulting from stop searches has increased in April – June compared to January – March (7.4 compared to 4.2), however It should be noted that this relates to relatively low numbers (41 arrests).

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

April - June	All Arrests (custody data)		All Stop Searches	
	Black	Asian	Black	Asian
All arrests in Force (Apr-Jun)	4.0	1.9	3.9	2.1
Crime arrests in Force (Apr-Jun)	3.9	2.0	4.0	1.6
Drugs arrests in Force (Apr-Jun)	7.4	1.4	3.7	2.5

January - March	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, not only compared to 2010, but also compared to January – March 2011 when 6,721 stop searches were recorded – there were reductions across all categories. 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 (Apr-Jun) and 2011 (Apr-Jun).

	Searches			Positive Outcome Rate	
	2010	2011	% Change	2010	2011
White	7,542	4,183	-44.5%	9.7%	18.9%
Asian	944	682	-27.8%	7.7%	17.2%
Black	829	394	-52.5%	11.7%	18.5%
Other	482	355	-26.3%	3.9%	13.2%
Unrecorded	865	477	-44.9%	7.7%	16.6%
Grand Total	10,662	6,091	-42.9%	9.1%	18.2%

The positive outcome rate for searches of white people increased from 17.8% in January – March 2011 to 18.9% in April, – June 2011.

The positive outcome rate for searches of Asian people reduced from 18.9% in January – March 2011 to 17.2% in April, – June 2011.

The positive outcome rate for searches of black people increased from 15.3% in January – March 2011 to 18.9% in April, – June 2011.

The overall positive outcome rate has increased from 17.5% during January – March to 18.2 % in April – June.

11. Supervision of stop-searches

Overall, there was an improvement in both the percentage and number of stop searches where the supervisor was not satisfied with the grounds for search compared to quarter 1. There was however a large increase in the number of forms with an absence of supervisory scrutiny (7.8% of searches) – this had more than doubled compared to Jan – Mar 2011.

1 officer carried out 3 searches and 2 officers carried out 2 searches where the supervisor was not satisfied with the grounds. 19 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.

	Jan – Mar 2011		Apr – Jun 2011	
	Number	% searches	number	% searches
Not Satisfied	41	0.6%	26	0.4%
Yes	5,369	79.9%	5,604	89.9%
Not Applicable - old form	1,084	16.1%	124	2.0%
Blank	222	3.3%	478	7.7%

Further work is being undertaken to address the absence of supervisory scrutiny in 7.8% of searches – this had more than doubled compared to Jan – Mar 2011.

Use of the ‘old form’, which does not include a requirement for such scrutiny, has reduced over the period. 47 were entered in April, 44 in May and 33 in June. Overall, there was a reduction from 1084 during January – March to 124 in April – June.

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:

- Milton Keynes – disproportionate black stop-searches, with lower positive outcome rates
- Wycombe – disproportionate black and Asian 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
- Reading – low numbers of Asian and Black 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.

Milton Keynes

Milton Keynes - Second Quarter. Analysis of all crime

	Number of Searches			% of Total Searches within Category			Number of Positive Outcomes			Positive Outcome Rate		
	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A
Third party report	94	15	8	14%	13%	11%	27	1	1	29%	7%	13%
Third party description	72	20	5	10%	18%	7%	11	5	0	15%	25%	0
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	103	11	17	15%	10%	23%	33	5	1	32%	45%	6%
On foot, smell of cannabis	101	24	11	15%	21%	15%	20	5	0	20%	21%	0
Recent intelligence	10	2	4	1%	2%	5%	4	0	0	40%	0	0
Suspicious action, on foot	225	28	20	33%	25%	27%	31	1	0	14%	4%	0
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	39	4	1	6%	4%	1%	12	1	0	31%	25%	0
Poorly drafted grounds	47	10	7	7%	9%	10%	3	1	0	6%	10%	0
Total	691	114	73				141	19	2	20%	17%	3%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	3.5	1.2
Q 2	4.0	1.3

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	785	127	58
Q2	691	119	76
Change	-11%	-6%	+31%

The standard of recording of grounds has improved overall but there remains a significant number that lack the required detail.

There has been a large increase in the overall positive outcome rate for white searches – from 5% to 20%.

There has been a smaller increase for black searches – from 11% to 17%.

There is a very low positive outcome rate for Asian searches despite there being relatively low disproportionality.

There has been a significant reduction in the number of black searches due to 'suspicious action in a vehicle', from 45 searches (26% of total) in Q1 to 5 (4% of total) in Q2. These are high discretion searches and the majority of these related to weak grounds in the first quarter with a very low positive outcome rate. Despite there being a decrease, there are still a significant number of high discretion black searches (suspicious action, on foot) with a very low positive outcome rate (5%). This will be an area focussed on in the third quarter.

In Q2 there was a large increase in positive outcome for white searches arising from third party reports (5% - 29%). There has not been a corresponding increase in positive outcome for black searches within this category, which is a comparatively low discretion area.

Wycombe

Wycombe – Second Quarter. Analysis of all crime

	Number of Searches			% of Total Searches within Category			Number of Positive Outcomes			Positive Outcome Rate		
	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A
Third party report	34	3	4	17%	9%	7%	9	1	2	26%	33%	50%
Third party description	6	4	4	3%	11%	7%	0	1	1	0	25%	25%
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	26	9	10	13%	26%	18%	9	5	2	35%	56%	20%
On foot, smell of cannabis	15	0	2	8%	0	4%	2	N/A	0	13%	0	50%
Recent intelligence	12	6	7	6%	17%	12%	2	1	0	17%	17%	0
Suspicious action, on foot	72	9	18	37%	26%	32%	10	0	1	17%	0	6%
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	18	4	10	9%	11%	18%	2	0	1	11%	0	10%
Alcohol/ tobacco confiscation	3	0	0	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Passive drugs dog	9	0	2	5%	0	4%	3	0	0	33%	0	0
Total	195	35	57				37	8	8	19%	21%	14%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	3.4	3.9
Q 2	5.8	3.2

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	355	39	129
Q2	221	48	62
Change	-37%	+23%	-52%

There has been a 36% overall reduction in the number of searches, however there has been a 23% (9) increase in black searches. Information was posted on the corporate memory regarding intelligence of potential disorder between rival gangs between 10/6 and 12/6. As a direct result of this intelligence 14 searches were completed on black people.

The quality of grounds have improved, with good explanations and justified circumstances, even in categories where there is a relatively low positive outcome rate such as 'suspicious action'

In Q1 there was a concern as to the low positive outcome rate for Asian drug searches – there were 54 searches where smell of cannabis was the sole grounds for search, with a positive outcome rate of 9%. In Q2 there were 12 searches with a combined positive outcome rate of 25%.

Aylesbury

Aylesbury – Second Quarter. Analysis of all crime

	Number of Searches			% of Total Searches within Category			Number of Positive Outcomes			Positive Outcome Rate		
	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A
Third party report	34	2	2	13%	10%	3%	20	0	0	59%	0	0
Third party description	12	0	1	5%	0	2%	5	0	0	42%	0	0
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	43	3	21	16%	15%	36%	13	1	6	30%	33%	29%
On foot, smell of cannabis	19	0	4	7%	0	7%	12	0	0	63%	0	0
Recent intelligence	16	2	7	6%	10	12%	2	0	2	13%	0	29%
Suspicious action, on foot	82	4	12	31%	20%	21%	17	1	6	21%	25%	50%
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	42	8	11	16%	40%	19%	6	3	3	14%	38%	27%
Alcohol/tobacco confiscation	15	1	0	6%	5%	0	12	0	0	80%	0	0
Total	263	20	58				87	5	17	33%	25%	29%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	2.6	5.0
Q 2	3.2	4.8

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	239	11	50
Q2	268	19	61
Change	+12%	+72%	+22%

In Q1 there was concern regarding the positive outcome rate of Asian searches of vehicles smelling of cannabis. In Q2 there were 34 less searches (-60%) with a positive outcome rate of 29%.

The quality of grounds has improved with good explanations.

Aylesbury continues to achieve a high positive outcome rate, where there are significant numbers, in each category.

Oxford

Oxford – Second Quarter. Analysis of all crime

	Number of Searches			% of Total Searches within Category			Number of Positive Outcomes			Positive Outcome Rate		
	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A
Third party report	96	10	18	20%	21%	38%	19	3	2	20%	30%	11%
Third party description	44	6	2	9%	13%	4%	5	1	0	11%	17%	0
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	45	4	8	9%	8%	17%	18	0	2	40%	0	25%
On foot, smell of cannabis	44	7	7	9%	15%	15%	10	1	2	23%	14%	29%
Recent intelligence	15	2	0	3%	4%	0	4	0	0	27%	0	0
Suspicious action, on foot	160	12	9	34%	25%	19%	38	4	1	24%	33%	11%
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	36	4	3	8%	8%	6%	8	1	1	22%	25%	33%
Passive drugs dog	24	2	1	5%	4%	2%	2	0	0	8%	0	0
Alcohol/tobacco confiscation	10	1	0	2%	2%	0	5	0	0	50%	0	0
Total	474	48	48				109	10	8	23%	21%	17%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	3.0	2.9
Q 2	2.6	1.2

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	434	50	91
Q2	434	52	51
Change	-	+4%	-44%

In Q1 there was a low positive outcome rate concerning Asian searches where smell of cannabis was the only factor, amounting to 46 searches. In Q2 there were 31 less Asian searches where smell of cannabis was the only factor, producing a combined positive outcome rate of 26%. There has been a steady decline, month by month of the Asian disproportionality rate.

The quality of grounds is good.

Reading

Reading 1st June – 30th June. Analysis of all crime. Only one month of analysis was possible due to data problems

	Number of Searches			% of Total Searches within Category			Number of Positive Outcomes			Positive Outcome Rate		
	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A	W	B	A
Third party report	23	4	3	18%	17%	7%	8	3	2	35%	75%	67%
Third party description	20	3	4	16%	13%	10%	3	1	0	15%	33%	0
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	14	3	13	11%	13%	32%	7	1	1	50%	33%	8%
On foot, smell of cannabis	10	0	1	8%	0	2%	4	0	0	40%	0	0
Recent intelligence	10	1	4	8%	4%	10%	1	0	0	10%	0	0
Suspicious action, on foot	29	4	14	23%	17%	34%	8	0	0	28%	0	0
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	19	8	2	15%	35%	5%	3	0	0	16%	0	0
Total	125	23	41	100			34	5	3	27%	22%	7%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	2.8	2.9
Q 2	3.0	2.7

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	550	81	125
Q2	441	69	120
Change	-20%	-15%	-4%

With just one month's data, there are relatively small numbers of black and Asian searches, with the exception of two categories highlighted. White searches off vehicle occupants smelling of cannabis resulted in a 50% positive outcome rate compared to 8% for similar Asian searches.

White searches concerning suspicious action on foot produced a 28% positive outcome compared with 0% for similar Asian searches.

The overall positive outcome rate for Asian searches is low (7%)

There needs to be improvement in the explanation of grounds.