



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 July 2011 to 30 September 2011. It is the third 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 Partnerships, to whom any queries may be addressed at the below address or via 01865 846201.

Richard Bennett
Assistant Chief Constable,
Neighbourhood Policing and Partnerships
Thames Valley Police HQ,
Oxford Road, Kidlington,
Oxford OX5 2NX

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Quarterly Monitoring Report for period 1st July to 30th September 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. 	See appendix 1 for data tables relating to the period 1 July to 30 September 2011
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, one complaint has been received, alleging a breach of code C of PACE. Monitoring will continue to be undertaken to identify any significant patterns or trends but none are apparent across all three monitoring periods..</p>

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 (SSIAG) meets to discuss the outcome of monitoring and analysis, comments and recommendations are then considered by the Chief Constables Management Team. The last meeting was on 27 th September..
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 discussed the outcome of the monitoring analysis and consultation on November 10 th , with Mr Phil Pavey from the EHRC
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 was published after the second quarter report and considered by the SSIAG.

1. Reasons for stop search

The tables below show that most stop searches conducted by Thames Valley Police officers were for drugs. 70% of searches of Asian people were for drugs. The number of stop searches for each power increased compared to April – June, with the exception of searches for offensive weapons.

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

	Q3 White	Q3 Black	Q3 Asian	Total Q3 2011	Q2 2011	Q1 2011
A - Stolen Property	793	83	84	960	854	1,149
B – Drugs	2714	248	466	3,428	3,333	3,521
C – Firearms	39	1	10	50	37	36
D - Offensive weapons	158	31	35	224	259	252
E - Pointed/bladed articles	69	9	9	87	81	93
F - Going equipped	560	49	45	654	613	785
G - Other power	34	5	10	49	27	30
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	45	5	6	56	34	49

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

	White	Black	Asian	Total Q3 2011	Q2 2011	Q1 2011
A - Stolen Property	18.0%	19.3%	12.6%	17.3%	16.3%	19.5%
B – Drugs	61.5%	57.5%	70.1%	62.1%	63.6%	59.6%
C – Firearms	0.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
D - Offensive weapons	3.6%	7.2%	5.3%	4.3%	4.9%	4.3%
E - Pointed/bladed articles	1.6%	2.1%	1.4%	1.6%	1.5%	1.7%
F - Going equipped	12.7%	11.4%	6.8%	11.9%	11.7%	13.0%
G - Other power	0.8%	1.2%	1.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.5%
L - Articles to cause criminal damage	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	1.0%	0.6%	0.8%

2. Reference to the specific locations

The disproportionality rates varied between each LPA. Disproportionality of searches of black people increased slightly in Q3 2011 compared to Q2 2011, but not back to the level in Q1. Disproportionality of searches of Asian people continues to reduce.

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	136	7	4	147	1.9	0.6
Slough	168	55	144	367	4.1	2.1
Windsor & Maidenhead	253	3	39	295	0.7	1.9
Reading	511	95	97	703	3.5	1.9
West Berkshire	240	9	7	256	2.3	1.1
Wokingham	264	16	41	321	2.5	2.8
Aylesbury Vale	197	7	38	242	1.5	3.7
Chiltern	126	4	22	152	1.7	3.0
South Bucks	160	5	14	179	1.5	1.0
Wycombe	255	50	73	378	5.7	2.9
Milton Keynes	649	88	68	805	3.3	1.3
Cherwell	410	16	20	446	2.6	1.5
Oxford	360	61	82	503	3.7	2.2
South Oxfordshire	267	7	4	278	1.7	0.5
Vale of White Horse	319	8	8	335	1.9	1.1
West Oxfordshire	98	0	3	101	0.0	1.6
Thames Valley Q3	4,413	431	664	5,508	3.4	2.0
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	35%	(115)	65%	(218)
Bracknell Forest	29%	(61)	71%	(152)
Cherwell	37%	(194)	63%	(329)
Chiltern	33%	(51)	67%	(105)
Milton Keynes	29%	(281)	71%	(685)
Oxford	32%	(215)	68%	(457)
Reading	37%	(331)	63%	(558)
Slough	34%	(165)	66%	(327)
South Bucks	29%	(61)	71%	(150)
South Oxfordshire & Vale of White Horse	23%	(164)	77%	(542)
West Berkshire	34%	(103)	66%	(198)
West Oxfordshire	31%	(37)	69%	(81)
Windsor & Maidenhead	25%	(120)	75%	(351)
Wokingham	31%	(114)	69%	(252)
Wycombe	35%	(164)	65%	(310)
Thames Valley Q3	32%	(2,176)	68%	(4,715)
Thames Valley Q2	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 in Q3 has reduced from the spike seen in Q2, but has not returned to the level recorded in Q1.

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		Jul - Sep 2011	
	Count	% Total	Count	% Total	Count	% Total
Other	275	25.6%	633	42.3%	390	36.0%
Drugs Seized	491	45.7%	557	37.2%	447	41.3%
Property	170	15.8%	145	9.7%	122	11.3%
Articles for Going Equipped	47	4.4%	44	2.9%	24	2.2%
Not Recorded	39	3.6%	44	2.9%	70	6.5%
Pointed/bladed Article	22	2.1%	31	2.1%	6	0.6%
Offensive Weapons	18	1.7%	31	2.1%	18	1.7%
Multiple Items	9	0.9%	8	0.5%	0	0.0%
Firearm Seized	4	0.4%	5	0.3%	5	0.5%
Grand Total	1,075	100.0%	1,498	100.0%	1,082	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	86.1%	5.3%	8.6%	919
Male	79.6%	8.3%	12.1%	4,810

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 and 919 in the most recent quarter.

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

Overall there has been a increase in the number of officers recorded carrying out stop searches, particularly in Slough and Reading. The only LPA showing a significant reduction was Wycombe.

Count of Officers	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sep	Change
Aylesbury Vale	117	110	119	9
Bracknell Forest	64	60	77	17
Cherwell	123	157	173	16
Chiltern	83	69	63	-6
Milton Keynes	282	279	297	18
Oxford	192	198	199	1
Reading	222	221	254	33
Slough	154	138	191	53
South Bucks	71	70	83	13
South Oxfordshire	104	109	120	11
Vale of White Horse	112	109	111	2
West Berkshire	127	81	99	18
West Oxfordshire	72	48	55	7
Windsor and Maidenhead	168	134	142	8
Wokingham	83	83	97	14
Wycombe	168	155	127	-28
Thames Valley	1,852	1,754	1,877	123

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

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

Jul - Sep	White	Black	Asian	Total Searches
Asian Officer	66.3%	16.8%	16.8%	101
Black Officer	76.3%	10.5%	13.2%	76
White Officer	80.8%	7.6%	11.6%	5,390
Mixed Officer	80.6%	9.0%	10.4%	67

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

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 2 and quarter 3.

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

Ethnicity	% breakdown by ethnicity	
	Female	Male
White	9.5%	90.5%
Black	4.1%	95.9%
Asian	2.1%	97.9%

7. Arrests following stop search.

Levels of arrests following stop searches appear to have reduced for all categories in Q3 compared with earlier in the year. The largest reductions compared to Q1 were in weapons (-8.5%) and stolen property (-6.6%). Slough (-7.6%), Windsor & Maidenhead (-6.0%), West Berkshire (-5.5%) and Milton Keynes (-5.0%) had the largest overall reduction in arrest rates. The majority of searches for stolen property is in relation to personal theft and shoplifting, the rate is dependent therefore on the level of reports from a third party rather than high discretion searches.

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

LPA	A - Stolen Property	B - Drugs	Weapons*	Other	Grand Total
Aylesbury Vale	22.9%	4.4%	0.0%	8.0%	8.6%
Bracknell Forest	5.9%	8.6%	6.3%	16.2%	7.6%
Cherwell	12.5%	4.9%	5.7%	8.7%	6.2%
Chiltern	11.5%	2.1%	20.0%	9.1%	6.8%
Milton Keynes	12.5%	7.0%	4.3%	4.1%	7.0%
Oxford	12.6%	7.7%	8.8%	13.3%	9.5%
Reading	8.7%	8.8%	12.1%	8.7%	9.0%
Slough	4.3%	3.9%	9.4%	4.0%	4.6%
South Bucks	17.5%	2.1%	0.0%	3.8%	5.6%
South Oxfordshire	25.0%	11.7%	8.3%	5.7%	12.1%
Vale of White Horse	12.5%	4.1%	0.0%	13.8%	4.9%
West Berkshire	21.6%	9.6%	30.0%	10.4%	12.5%
West Oxfordshire	15.8%	5.1%	100.0%	0.0%	7.6%
Windsor & Maidenhead	10.6%	6.2%	18.5%	9.6%	8.2%
Wokingham	7.7%	5.9%	7.7%	6.4%	6.4%
Wycombe	6.1%	3.1%	9.5%	1.9%	4.2%
Thames Valley Q3	11.1%	6.3%	9.2%	7.7%	7.5%
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

Positive outcomes also appear to have reduced; again the largest reductions are from searches for weapons and stolen property.

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	25.7%	18.2%	12.5%	16.2%	18.6%
Bracknell Forest	11.8%	28.6%	12.5%	8.0%	21.5%
Cherwell	15.0%	15.3%	5.7%	11.6%	14.0%
Chiltern	11.5%	13.8%	20.0%	9.1%	13.6%
Milton Keynes	13.5%	18.0%	5.7%	6.2%	14.6%
Oxford	19.3%	20.7%	8.8%	14.7%	19.0%
Reading	11.2%	11.7%	15.2%	9.4%	11.5%
Slough	12.8%	14.9%	13.2%	4.0%	13.2%
South Bucks	17.5%	12.8%	0.0%	5.8%	11.1%
South Oxfordshire	32.1%	23.4%	8.3%	5.7%	21.5%
Vale of White Horse	12.5%	11.9%	4.0%	13.8%	11.5%
West Berkshire	23.5%	14.9%	30.0%	10.4%	16.2%
West Oxfordshire	26.3%	11.5%	100.0%	0.0%	14.3%
Windsor & Maidenhead	14.9%	13.6%	18.5%	13.5%	14.1%
Wokingham	12.8%	15.1%	7.7%	6.4%	13.1%
Wycombe	6.8%	9.2%	9.5%	3.8%	7.8%
Thames Valley Q3	14.4%	15.8%	11.1%	8.9%	14.3%
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 July – September compared to April – June. There has been a reduction in the disproportionality of arrests of Black and Asian people resulting from stop searches.

Disproportionality for drug arrests of Asian people not resulting from stop searches increased in July – September compared to April – June, (5.0 compared to 1.4). It should be noted that this relates to relatively low numbers (76, an increase of 8 arrests). The overall number of drug arrests also reduced.

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

July - September	All Arrests (custody data)		All Stop Searches	
	Black	Asian	Black	Asian
All arrests in Force (Jul-Sep)	4.1	2.4	3.9	1.9
Crime arrests in Force (Jul-Sep)	4.0	2.3	4.1	1.5
Drugs arrests in Force (Jul-Sep)	8.0	5.0	3.7	2.2

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

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

There has been an increase in the overall number of stop-searches carried out, with the largest proportional increase in searches of black people (+9.6%)

Table 10.1 Comparison of the number of stop-searches carried out and positive outcome rate between Q2 (Apr-Jun 2011) and Q3 (Jul-Sep 2011).

	Searches			Positive Outcome Rate	
	Q3 2010	Q3 2011	% Change	Q3 2010	Q3 2011
White	9,486	4,419	-53.4%	10.4%	15.3%
Asian	1,499	664	-55.7%	10.2%	12.7%
Black	1,039	432	-58.4%	10.0%	12.0%
Other	702	341	-51.4%	18.3%	12.2%
Unrecorded	1,148	438	-61.8%	9.1%	10.5%
Grand Total	13,874	6,294	-54.6%	10.2%	14.3%

The positive outcome rate for searches of white people reduced from 18.9% in Q2 2011 to 14.3% in Q3 2011.

The positive outcome rate for searches of Asian people reduced from 17.2% in Q2 2011 to 12.7% in Q3 2011.

The positive outcome rate for searches of black people reduced from 18.5% in Q2 2011 to 12.0% in Q3 2011.

The overall positive outcome rate has reduced from 18.2% in Q2 2011 to 14.3% in Q3 2011.

11. Supervision of stop-searches

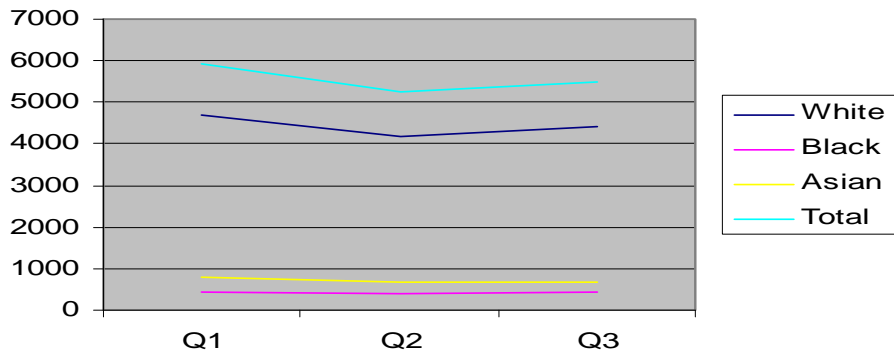
Overall, there was an improvement in both the percentage and number of stop searches where the supervisor was not satisfied with the grounds for search compared to Q2. There was a large reduction in the number of forms with an absence of supervisory scrutiny (2.5% of searches) – this is around a third of the level in Q2 (7.7%).

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.

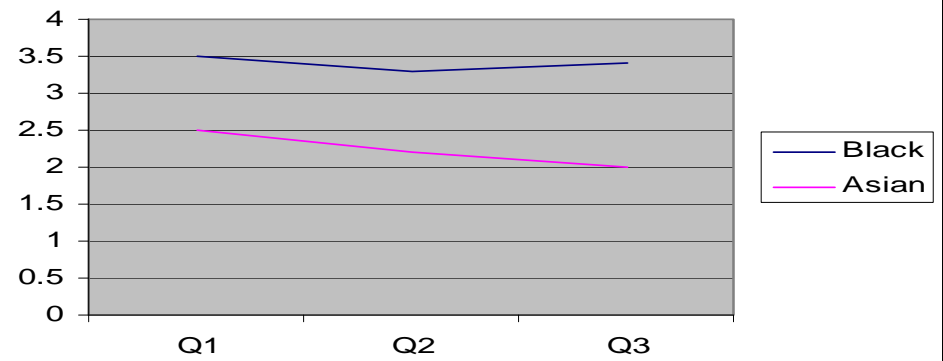
	Apr – Jun 2011		Jul – Sep 2011	
	Number	% searches	number	% searches
Not Satisfied	26	0.4%	16	0.2%
Yes	5,604	89.9%	5,982	95.0%
Not Applicable - old form	124	2.0%	140	2.2%
Blank	478	7.7%	157	2.5%

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.

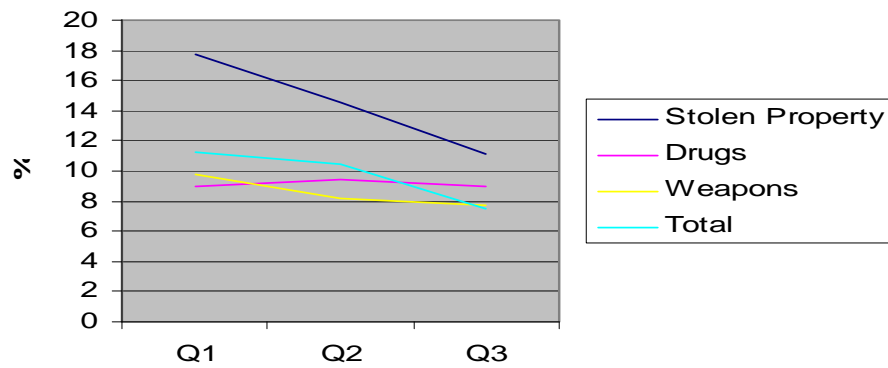
Number of Searches



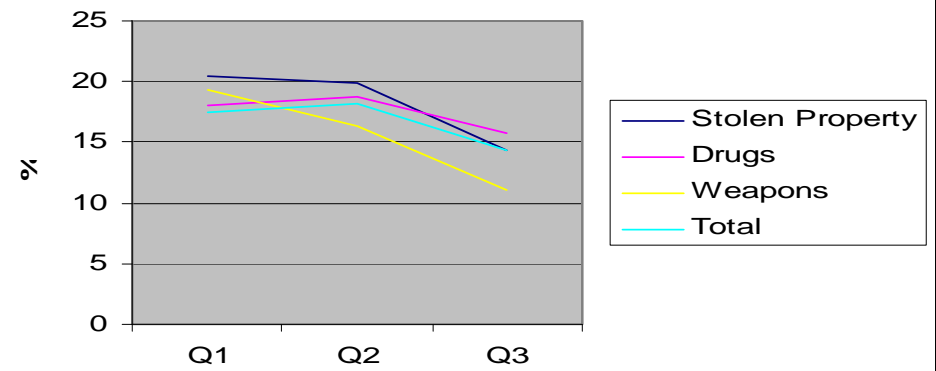
Disproportionality



Arrests



Positive Outcome



Milton Keynes

	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 part report (from public or CCTV)	90	21	18	15%	23%	28%	11	2	4	12%	10%	22%
Third party description	44	8	5	7%	9%	8%	7	0	0	16%	0	0
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	99	17	11	16%	19%	17%	20	1	4	20%	6%	36%
On foot, smell of cannabis	103	14	12	17%	16%	18%	24	5	5	23%	36%	42%
Recent intelligence	6	2	1	1%	2%	2%	2	0	1	33%	0	100%
Suspicious action, on foot	217	24	14	36%	27%	22%	37	5	1	17%	21%	7%
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	30	4	4	5%	4%	6%	4	1	0	13%	25%	0
Drugs Dog	21	0	0	3%	0	0	1	0	0	5%	0	0
Total	610	90	73				106	14	15	17%	16%	20%

Disproportionality		
	B	A
Q 1	3.5	1.2
Q 2	4.0	1.3
Q3	3.3	1.3

Number of searches			
	W	B	A
Q1	785	127	58
Q2	691	119	76
Q3	610	90	73

There have been less black searches compared to last quarter and a decrease in disproportionality. The largest category showing a decrease is 'on foot , smell of cannabis', which has provided a higher corresponding positive outcome rate.

There has been a significant increase in positive outcome rate for Asian searches (3% - 20%)

There had been a significant increase in positive outcomes for black searches for 'suspicious action on foot' (4% - 21%), thereby increasing the overall black positive outcome rate

There has been a lower positive outcome rate for white third party report (29% - 12%), but an increase in similar Asian searches (13% - 22%)

The only significant negative outlier is the low number of positive outcomes for black searches 'occupants of vehicles, smell of cannabis'

Wycombe

	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 (from public or CCTV)	26	8	16	10%	15%	21%	2	0	1	8%	0	6%
Third party description	14	8	8	5%	15%	11%	2	0	1	14%	0	12.5%
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	44	9	15	17%	17%	20%	6	2	2	14%	22%	13%
On foot, smell of cannabis	16	2	2	6%	4%	3%	4	0	1	25%	0	50%
Recent intelligence	59	7	10	23%	13%	13%	2	0	2	3%	0	20%
Suspicious action, on foot	59	8	9	23%	15%	12%	8	0	0	14%	0	0
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	38	10	15	15%	19%	20%	3	2	0	8%	20%	0
Total	256	52	75				27	4	7	11%	8%	9%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	3.4	3.9
Q 2	5.8	3.2
Q3	5.7	2.9

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	355	39	129
Q2	221	48	62
Q3	256	52	75

There has been a reduction in black and Asian disproportionality but a significant reduction in positive outcome rate.

This is attributable to an increase in third party reports with a corresponding decrease in positive outcome rate and poor outcome rates for the high discretion areas involving suspicious action.

A very high number of searches involve the use of 'recent intelligence' – much higher than any other LPA, the positive outcome rate for white and black searches in this category are very low.

Aylesbury

	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 (from public or CCTV)	19	0	12	10%	0	29%	3	0	3	16%	0	25%
Third party description	5	0	4	3%	0	10%	3	0	0	60%	0	0
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	47	2	13	24%	29%	32%	9	0	2	19%	0	15%
On foot, smell of cannabis	16	1	1	8%	14%	2%	6	0	1	38%	0	100%
Recent intelligence	8	0	3	4%	0	7%	2	0	1	25%	0	33%
Suspicious action, on foot	59	1	4	30%	14%	10%	10	0	2	17%	0	50%
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	43	3	4	22%	43%	10%	7	1	1	16%	33%	25%
Total	197	7	41				40	1	10	20%	14%	24%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	2.6	5.0
Q 2	3.2	4.8
Q3	1.5	3.7

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	239	11	50
Q2	268	19	61
Q3	197	7	41

There has been a reduction in the number of Asian searches – mainly in the category ‘occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis’. Asian disproportionality has decreased; the positive outcome rate has decreased from 29% to 24%.

The positive outcome rate for black searches has decreased but with very low numbers (this also corresponds to a significant reduction in black disproportionality)

Oxford

	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 (from public or CCTV)	91	18	11	25%	30%	13%	22	5	4	24%	28%	36%
Third party description	32	8	14	9%	13%	16%	4	2	1	13%	25%	7%
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	11	4	8	3%	7%	9%	3	1	2	27%	25%	25%
On foot, smell of cannabis	58	5	10	16%	8%	12%	18	0	5	31%	0	50%
Recent intelligence	9	2	3	3%	3%	4%	3	0	1	33%	0	33%
Suspicious action, on foot	118	15	29	33%	25%	34%	18	0	4	15%	0	14%
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	19	4	7	5%	7%	8%	4	1	2	21%	25%	29%
Passive drugs dog	19	5	3	5%	8%	4%	3	1	0	16%	20%	0
Total	357	61	85				75	10	19	21%	16%	22%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	3.0	2.9
Q 2	2.6	1.2
Q3	3.7	2.2

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	434	50	91
Q2	434	52	51
Q3	357	61	85

The number of white searches has decreased, notably in the category of 'occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis'

There has been a significant increase in Asian searches, notably in the category 'suspicious action, on foot'. This has increased the level of disproportionality compared to the last quarter, but the Asian positive outcome rate has increased from 17% to 22%

There has been an increase in the number of black searches, mainly due to an increase in third party reports; the positive outcome rate has decreased from 21% to 16%.

Reading

	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 (from public or CCTV)	98	17	13	20%	19%	15%	23	5	3	23%	29%	23%
Third party description	43	16	6	9%	18%	7%	3	1	1	7%	6%	17%
Occupants of vehicle, smell of cannabis	27	11	15	6%	12%	17%	5	0	0	19%	0	0
On foot, smell of cannabis	29	4	13	6%	4%	15%	6	1	0	21%	25%	0
Recent intelligence	17	0	8	3%	0	9%	2	0	2	12%	0	25%
Suspicious action, on foot	228	38	21	47%	42%	24%	27	5	1	12%	13%	5%
Suspicious action, in a vehicle	44	5	13	9%	5%	15%	4	0	0	9%	0	0
Total	486	91	89				70	12	7	14.4%	13%	8%

Disproportionality

	B	A
Q 1	2.8	2.9
Q 2	3.0	2.7
Q3	3.5	1.9

Number of searches

	W	B	A
Q1	550	81	125
Q2	441	69	120
Q3	486	91	89

11 Black and 15 Asian searches resulting from smell of cannabis in a vehicle resulted in no positive outcomes compared to 19% positive outcome from similar white searches.

Positive outcomes for Asian searches centred around low discretion searches – from third party reports or recent intelligence, with low positive outcomes from high discretion searches.

The Reading Festival resulted in a higher number of white and black searches – predominantly ‘suspicious action on foot’