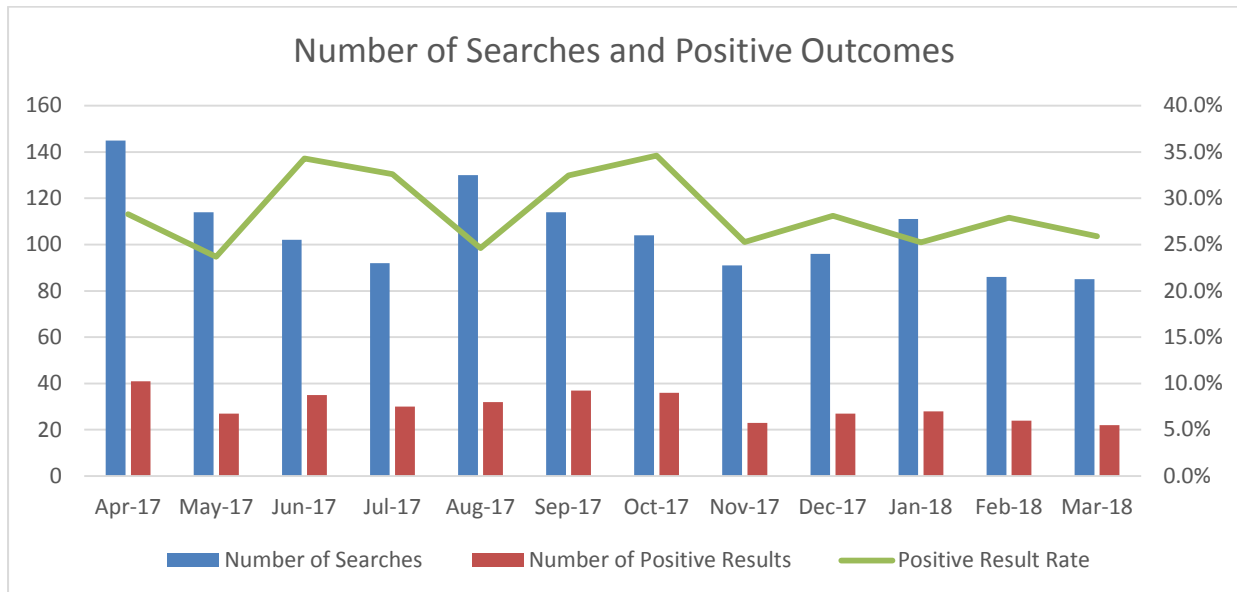


Stop and Search Data Pack – April 2017 to March 2018

The following chart and table shows the number of stop and searches carried out within Derbyshire during the period broken down by month and subsequent number of positive outcomes¹:



The number of searches carried out fell noticeably in February and March compared to previous months. The average number of searches carried out per month is just below 110. The positive outcome rate has remained relatively stable over the last five months and is just below 29% for the year

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by age² for April 2017 to March 2018. Vehicle searches are included.

Age	Number of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
Under 18	186	15%	49	26%
18-24	395	31%	147	37%
25-34	306	24%	89	29%
35-44	221	17%	54	24%
45-54	72	6%	19	26%
55-64	24	2%	3	13%
65+	1	0%	0	0%
Unknown	75	6%	1	0%
	1280		362	28%

¹ Positive Outcomes includes alcohol seized, arrest, caution, drugs warning, penalty notice for disorder, police discretionary resolution, postal requisition/postal charge/summons, or tobacco seized

² Numbers of searches broken down will differ slightly from overall totals due to multiple persons being linked to searches. Each characteristic will only be counted once however for each search. Previously these have been manually reconciled.

The majority of searches are carried out on subjects between 18 and 24 years old and 55 percent of all searches are for persons between 18 and 34. Approximately one in seven searches are carried out on persons under 18.

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by self-defined ethnicity² for April 2017 to March 2018. Vehicle searches are included in the information below:

Self-Defined Ethnicity	Number of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
A1. Asian - Indian	12	1%	1	8%
A2. Asian - Pakistani	57	4%	20	35%
A3. Asian - Bangladeshi	2	0%	0	0%
A9. Any other Asian background	15	1%	7	47%
B1. Black Caribbean	41	3%	13	32%
B2. Black African	12	1%	4	33%
B9. Any other Black background	13	1%	5	38%
M1. White & Black Caribbean	18	1%	6	33%
M2. White & Black African	1	0%	0	0%
M3. White & Asian	3	0%	1	33%
M9. Any other mixed background	8	1%	3	38%
NS. Not stated	77	6%	24	31%
O1. Chinese	0	0%	0	0%
O9. Any other ethnic group	7	1%	4	57%
W1. White British	881	69%	256	29%
W2. White Irish	4	0%	1	25%
W9. Any other white background	51	4%	13	25%
	79	6%	4	5%
	1281		362	28%

Two out of every three searches is carried out on persons that are White British which is lower than the population of Derbyshire. Four per cent of all searches are carried out on Asian Pakistani persons. Six per cent of persons refused to state their ethnicity and six per cent of entries were blank. This does include vehicle only searches.

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by officer defined ethnicity² for April 2017 to March 2018. Vehicle searches are included in the information below:

Ethnicity	No. of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
0. Unknown	13	1%	3	23%
1. White - North European	898	70%	273	30%
2. White - South European	36	3%	10	28%
3. Black	89	7%	30	34%
4. Asian	110	9%	38	35%
5. Chinese, Japanese, SE Asian	1	0%	0	0%
6. Middle Eastern	2	0%	0	0%
	132	10%	8	6%
	1098		316	29%

The breakdown of the officer defined ethnicities are fairly consistent with the self-defined ethnicities recorded above.

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by gender² for April 2017 to March 2018. Vehicle searches are included.

Gender	Number of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
Male	1077	84%	319	30%
Female	122	10%	38	31%
Unknown	77	6%	5	6%
	1276		362	28%

The majority of persons stopped and searched were male with only ten per cent of searches being on female subjects. This is significantly disproportionate to the population of Derbyshire which is 51% female.

The following table shows the reason for the searches for April 2017 to March 2018:

Purpose	Number of Searches	Number of Positive Searches
Alcohol and Tobacco	12	11
Articles to Damage	4	0
Drugs	795	259
Firearms	25	4
Going Equipped	211	51
Other	20	2
Stolen Goods	65	19
Terrorism	1	0
Unknown	26	0
Weapons	111	16
Wildlife	0	0
	1270	362

The main reason for searches continues to be for drugs with 63% of all searches relating to this reason for search. The second most common reason is going equipped which accounts for approximately 17% of all searches.

The following table shows the outcomes of stop and searches within Derbyshire during the period, showing whether the outcome was linked to the purpose for the search, removing all searches where there was no further action³ :

	Not Linked to Reason to Search	Linked to Reason to Search
Alcohol seized	1	3
Arrest	37	167
Caution - simple/conditional	2	2
Community resolution	1	3
Drugs warning	3	90
Penalty notice for disorder	2	15
Police discretionary resolution	4	6
Postal requisition/postal charge/summons	3	16
Tobacco seized	0	7
Sum:	53	309

The most common positive outcome following a search is that of arrest although drugs warnings were issued in over a quarter of cases.

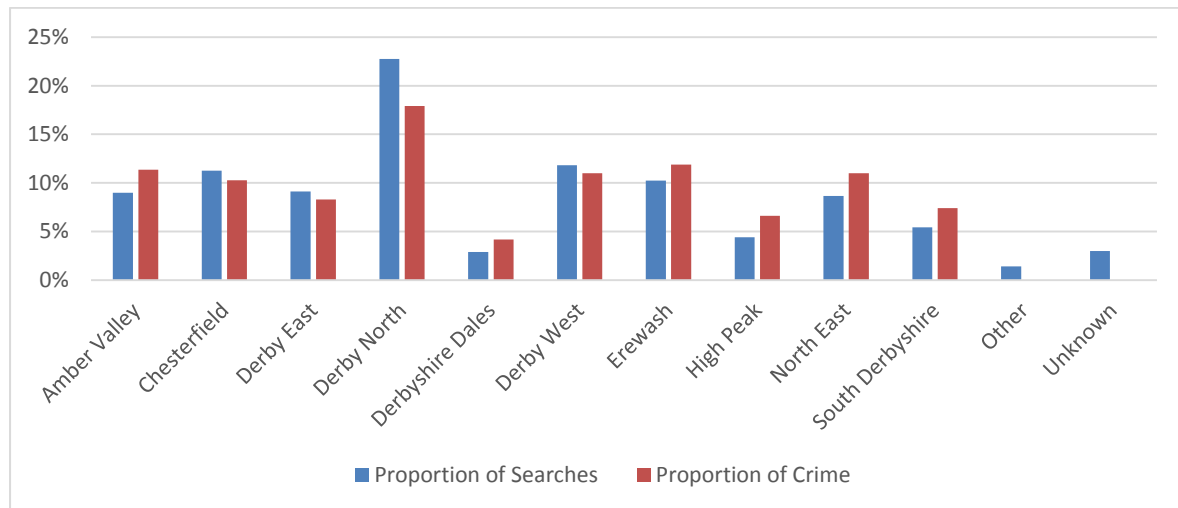
The following table shows the number of searches for each Local Police Unit (LPU) for April 2017 to March 2018:

Location	Number of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
Amber Valley	114	9%	27	24%
Chesterfield	143	11%	59	41%
Derby East	116	9%	40	34%
Derby North	289	23%	67	23%
Derbyshire Dales	37	3%	12	32%
Derby West	150	12%	13	9%
Erewash	130	10%	38	29%
High Peak	56	4%	41	73%
North East	110	9%	15	14%
South Derbyshire	69	5%	30	0%
Other	18	1%	5	0%
Unknown	38	3%	15	0%
	1270		362	29%

³ No further action includes being detained under the mental health act, voluntary attendance at a police station and no further action taken.

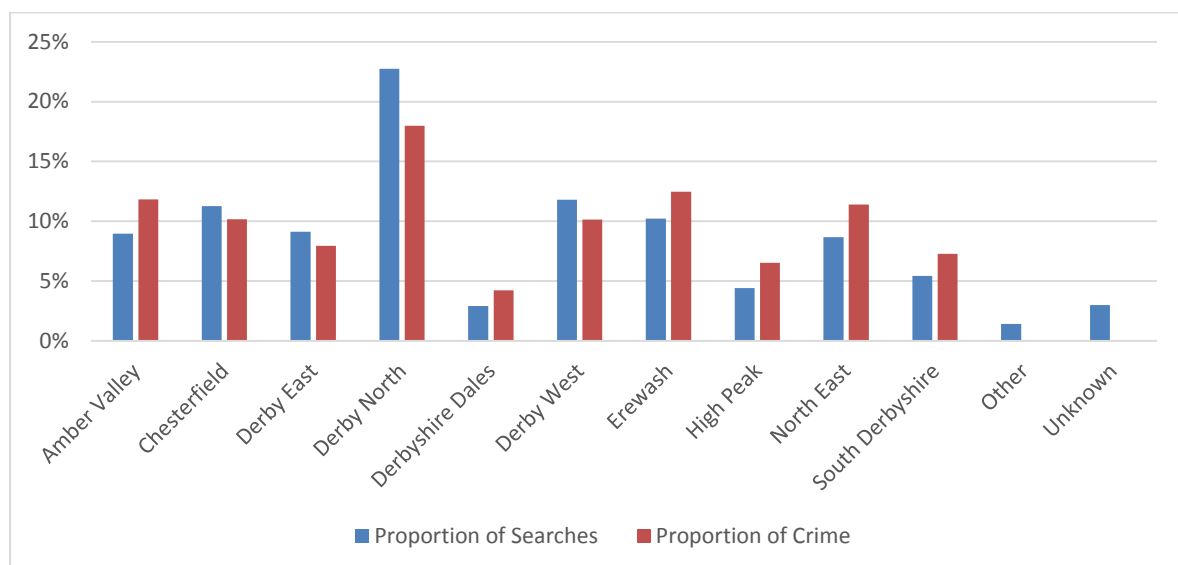
Derby North continues to have the majority of the stop and searches carried out with nearly one in four occurring on the LPU. Derby West, Chesterfield and Erewash all also have a more significant proportion of stops.

The following chart shows the distribution of searches across the LPU areas in comparison to all crime:



Chesterfield, Derby East, Derby North and Derby West all have proportions of searches that are higher than the proportion of crimes. It is worth noting however that a proportion of stop and searches have locations outside of the force and there is a number of searches where the address is unknown.

The following chart shows the distribution of searches across the LPU areas in comparison to stop and search related⁴ crime:



Stop and searched related crime accounts for approximately two thirds of all crime recorded. Therefore the comparison shown above is very similar to that of all crime.

⁴ Stop and search related crime has been defined as criminal damage, drugs offences, possession of weapons, robbery and all theft offences.