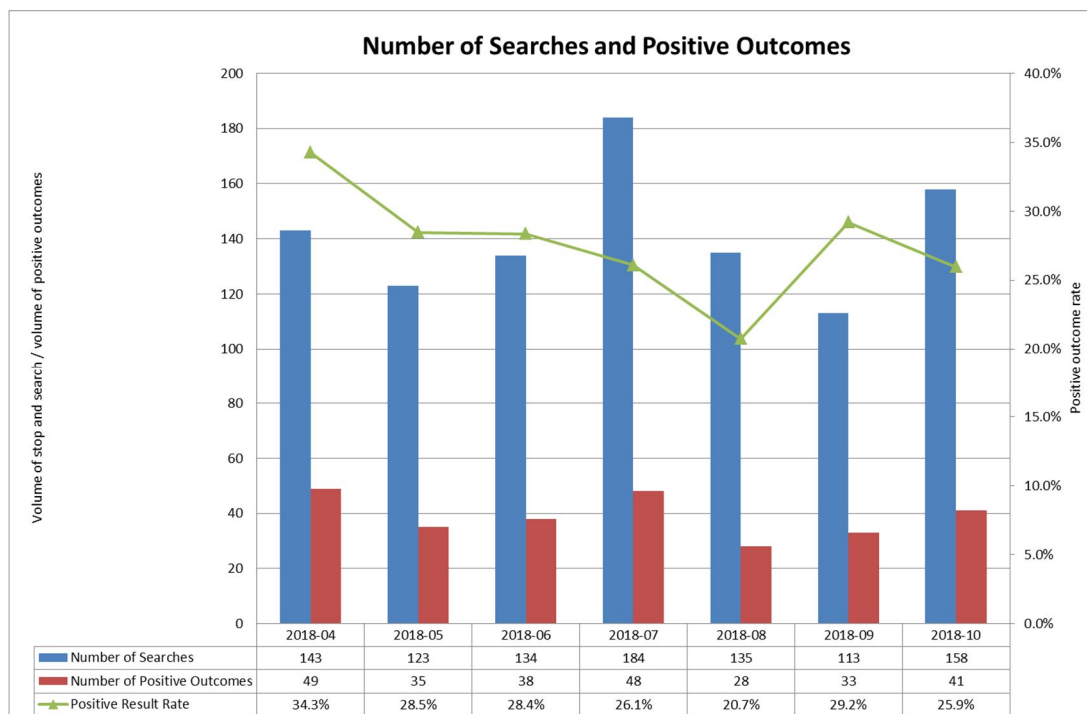


## Stop and Search Data Pack – April 2018 to October 2018

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 outcomes<sup>1</sup>:



The average number of searches carried out in the last twelve months is 122 per month. The overall positive outcome rate over the same period is 27.1%.

### Age

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by age for April 2018 to October 2018<sup>23</sup>.

Person Age (at Date of Offence)	Count of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search rate
Under 18	179	17.9%	26	14.5%
18-24	313	31.3%	120	38.3%
25-34	249	24.9%	79	31.7%
35-44	157	15.7%	36	22.9%
45-54	49	4.9%	10	20.4%
55-64	6	0.6%	1	16.7%
65+	0	0.0%	0	
Unknown	46	4.6%	1	2.2%
	999	100.0%	273	27.3%

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

<sup>2</sup> Vehicle searches are included.

<sup>3</sup> 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 56% of all searches are for persons between 18 and 34.

In terms of proportionality, Office for National Statistics population estimates suggest that around 7% of the Derbyshire resident population are aged between 18 and 24. Of all searches carried out in the period, 31% of those searched were in this age group. Similarly the 25-34 age group account for a quarter of all stop and search, while this group accounts for 12% of the Derbyshire resident population.

### **Self Defined Ethnicity**

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by self-defined ethnicity for April 2018 to October 2018<sup>45</sup>.

Self Defined Ethnicity	Count of Searches	Proportion of searches	Number of positive	Positive Search rate
A1. Asian - Indian	13	1.3%	4	30.8%
A2. Asian - Pakistani	47	4.7%	21	44.7%
A3. Asian - Bangladeshi	2	0.2%	1	50.0%
A9. Any other Asian background	19	1.9%	6	31.6%
B1. Black Caribbean	40	4.0%	11	27.5%
B2. Black African	7	0.7%	6	85.7%
B9. Any other Black background	8	0.8%	5	62.5%
M1. White & Black Caribbean	27	2.7%	9	33.3%
M2. White & Black African	4	0.4%	1	25.0%
M3. White & Asian	7	0.7%	4	57.1%
M9. Any other mixed background	12	1.2%	4	33.3%
NS. Not stated	56	5.6%	14	25.0%
O1. Chinese	1	0.1%	1	100.0%
O2. Arab	0	0.0%	0	
O9. Any other ethnic group	9	0.9%	1	11.1%
W1. White British	635	63.3%	162	25.5%
W2. White Irish	4	0.4%	2	50.0%
W9. Any other white background	55	5.5%	19	34.5%
Not recorded	57	5.7%	4	7.0%
	<b>1003</b>		<b>275</b>	<b>27.4%</b>

Two out of every three searches is carried out on persons that are White British which is lower than the population of Derbyshire (91% based on Office for National Statistics data).

4.7% of all searches are carried out on Asian Pakistani persons.

5.7% of persons refused to state their ethnicity

5.7% of entries were blank.

<sup>4</sup> Vehicle searches are included in the information

<sup>5</sup> 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.

## Officer Defined Ethnicity

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by officer defined ethnicity for April 2018 to October 2018<sup>6</sup>.

Ethnicity	Count of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
0. Unknown	24	2.3%	7	29.2%
1. White - North European	701	67.7%	185	26.4%
2. White - South European	18	1.7%	8	44.4%
3. Black	94	9.1%	32	34.0%
4. Asian	102	9.8%	35	34.3%
5. Chinese,Japanese,SE Asian	1	0.1%	1	100.0%
6. Middle Eastern	2	0.2%	1	50.0%
	94	9.1%	12	12.8%
	<b>1036</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>27.1%</b>

The breakdown of the 'officer defined' ethnicities is fairly consistent with the self-defined ethnicities recorded above<sup>7</sup>.

## Gender

The following table shows the number of searches and positive outcome rate by gender for April 2018 to October 2018<sup>8</sup>.

Person Gender	Number of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
Male	838	84.3%	244	29.1%
Female	96	9.7%	22	22.9%
Unknown	60	6.0%	6	10.0%
	<b>994</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>27.4%</b>

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.

<sup>6</sup> Vehicle searches are included in the information

<sup>7</sup> Note : Smaller numbers can lead to larger percentage fluctuations in some categories.

<sup>8</sup> Vehicle searches are included in the information

## Reason for Searches

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

Purpose for Search	Count of Searches	Proportion	Number of Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
Article for use in criminal damage	5	0.5%	1	20.0%
Article for use in theft (going equipped)	124	12.6%	30	24.2%
Controlled Drugs	614	62.3%	191	31.1%
Firearms	13	1.3%	6	46.2%
Goods - duty not paid, etc.	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Offensive weapons	110	11.2%	28	25.5%
Other	76	7.7%	3	3.9%
Seizure of alcohol or tobacco	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Stolen goods	41	4.2%	14	34.1%
Terrorism	0	0.0%	0	
	985	100.0%	273	27.7%

The main reason for searches continues to be for drugs with 62.3% of all searches relating to this reason for search. The second most common reason is 'going equipped' which accounts for approximately 12.6% of all searches.

## Outcomes for 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 action<sup>9</sup> :

	Not Linked to Reason to Search	Linked to Reason to Search
Alcohol seized	0	0
Arrest	43	122
Caution - simple/conditional		5
Community resolution	2	3
Drugs warning	8	62
Penalty notice for disorder		12
Police discretionary resolution	7	12
Postal requisition/postal charge/summons	1	5
Tobacco seized		
	61	221

The most common positive outcome following a search is that of arrest. It is reassuring to note that the majority of positive outcomes are linked to the original reason for search.

<sup>9</sup> No further action includes being detained under the mental health act, voluntary attendance at a police station and no further action taken.

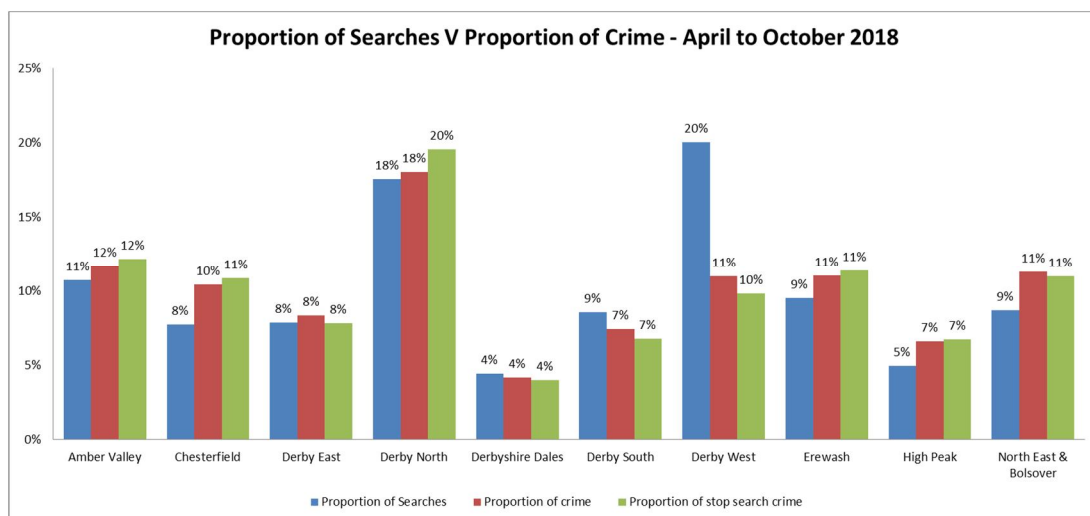
## LPU Comparisons

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

Section	Number of Searches	Proportion of Searches	Positive Searches	Positive Search Rate
Amber Valley	104	10.5%	33	31.7%
Chesterfield	75	7.6%	22	29.3%
Derby East	76	7.7%	26	34.2%
Derby North	170	17.1%	46	27.1%
Derbyshire Dales	43	4.3%	13	30.2%
Derby South	83	8.4%	16	19.3%
Derby West	194	19.6%	52	26.8%
Erewash	92	9.3%	20	21.7%
High Peak	48	4.8%	14	29.2%
North East & Bolsover	84	8.5%	24	28.6%
Out of Force	15	1.5%	4	26.7%
unknown	8	0.8%	2	25.0%
	<b>992</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>27.4%</b>

Derby West has the majority of the stop and searches carried out with one in five occurring on the LPU<sup>10</sup>.

The following chart shows the distribution of searches across the LPU areas in comparison to all crime and stop search related crime<sup>11 12</sup>.



Stop Search could vary from crime profiles due to a number of reasons – for example pre-planned operations such as football matches, festivals (e.g. YNOT festival), and Demonstrations (e.g. Fracking Protests) could all have an impact on stop search volumes and proportions.

<sup>10</sup> It is worth noting however that a proportion of stop and searches have locations outside of the force and there are a number of searches where the address is unknown.

<sup>11</sup> The chart has been adjusted to remove Stops from outside of the Force area or where the geography is 'unknown' to allow for proportions to be accurately reflected.

<sup>12</sup> Stop and search related crime has been defined as criminal damage, drugs offences, possession of weapons, robbery and all theft offences and account for roughly two thirds of all crime.