



Stop and Search Bulletin

Quarter 1
April - June 2018

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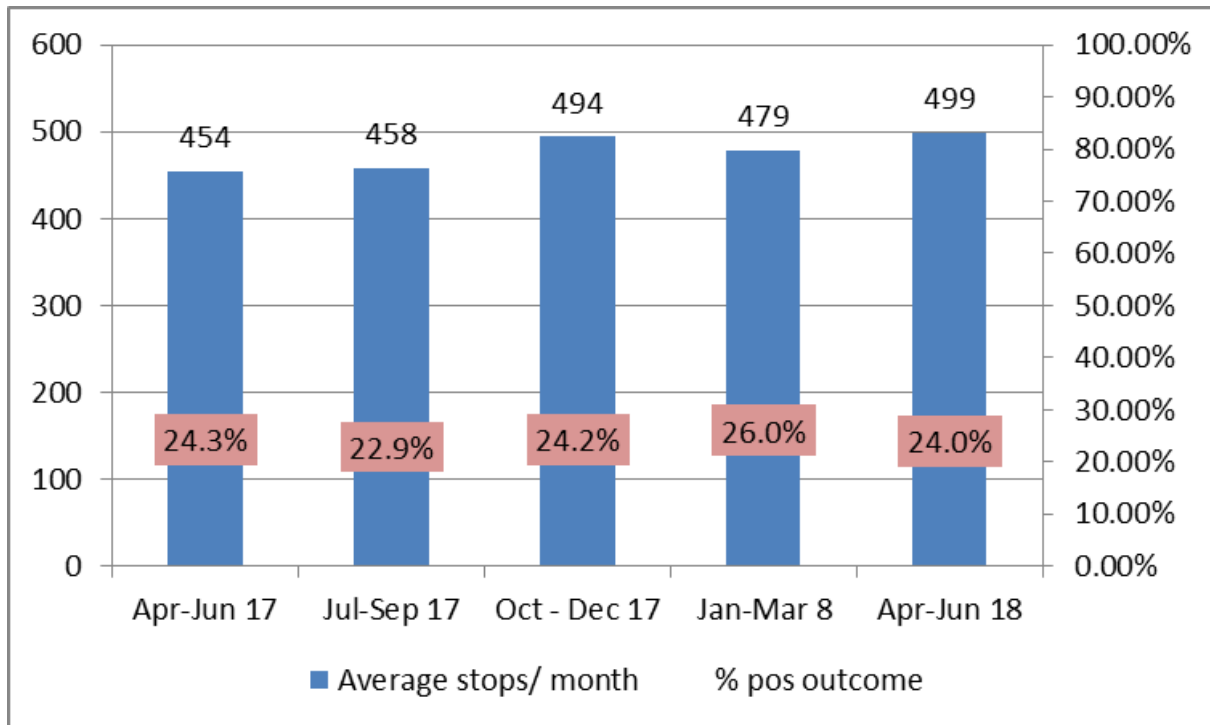
Performance Data

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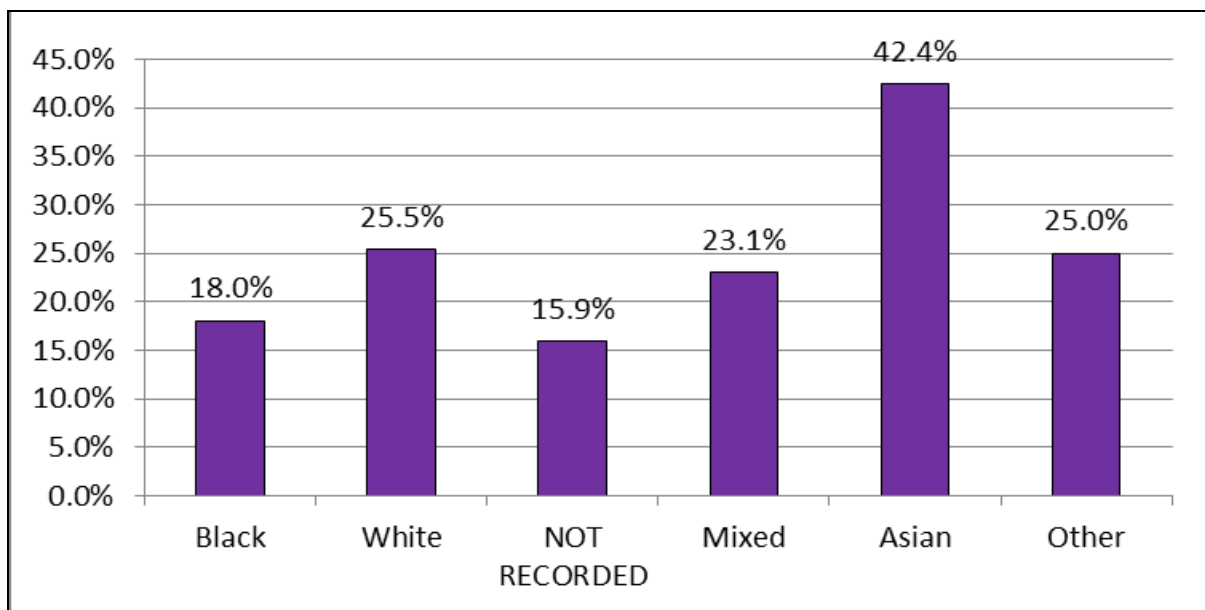
Total Number of People Searched and Positive Outcomes



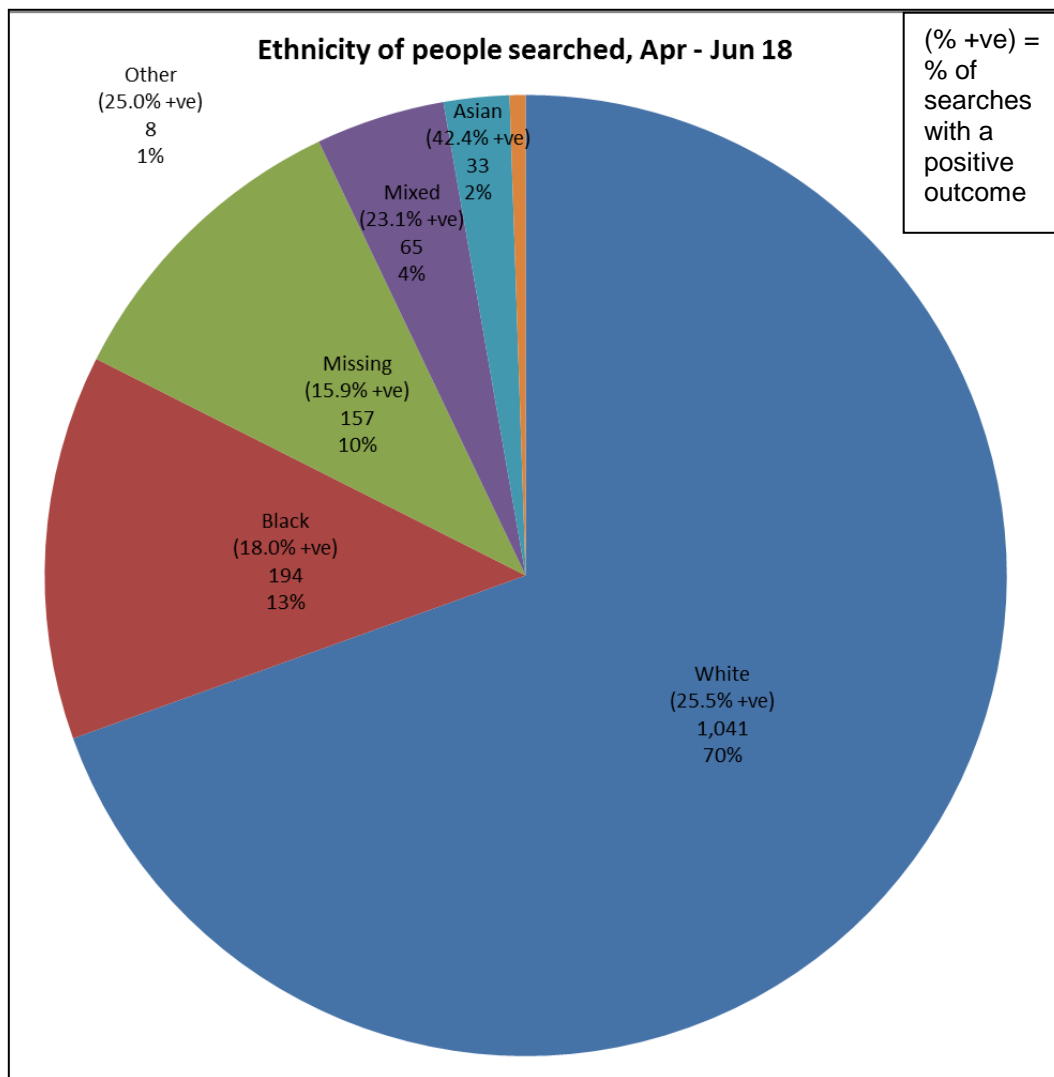
The above chart shows the total number of searches force-wide for this quarter, which has remained stable with an average of 477 searches per month since April 2017.

Since April 2017, our positive outcomes average out at 24%, which is on par with the national average.

The below chart shows the ethnicity breakdown of this quarter’s positive outcomes.



People Searched by Ethnicity Force-wide



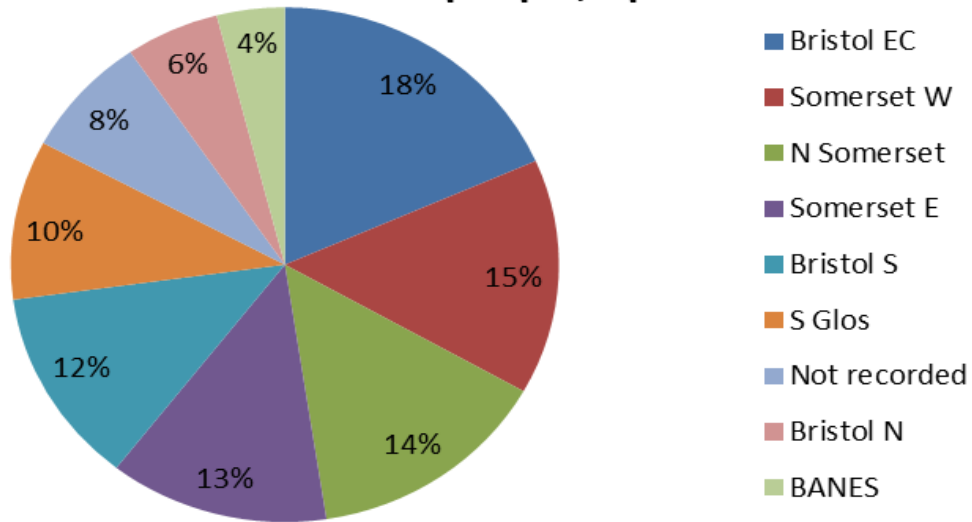
The total percentages for each ethnicity type has not changed much since the last quarter. There is a nominal decrease of white searches to 70% (was 71%), black searches have remained the same at 13%, and asian searches remain at 2%.

The 10% of records identified as ethnicity missing are later corrected using Qlik, and past dip-sampling has shown the vast majority are of white ethnicity, raising the total number and percentage of white searches.

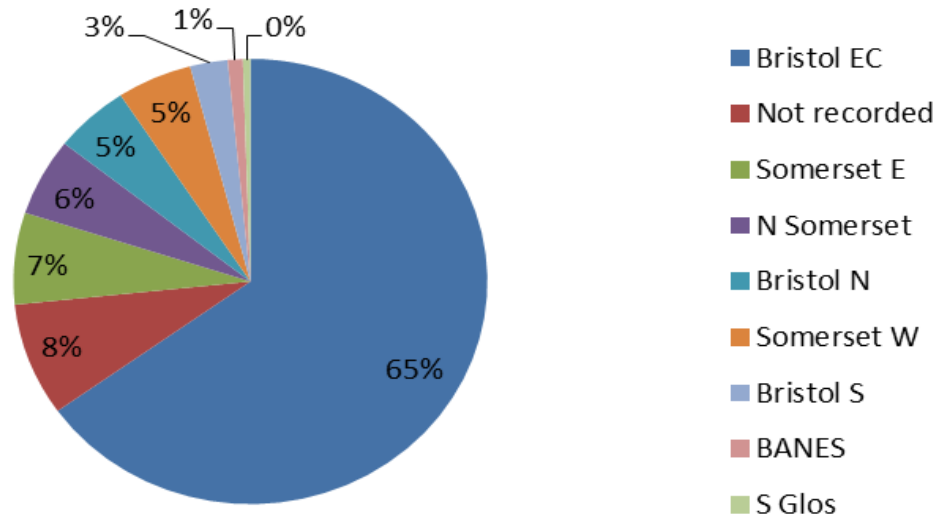
The percentages per ethnicity grouping shows a consistent average range of 15.9% - 25.5% for positive outcomes. However, the percentage of positive outcomes for asian searches has far increased this quarter to 42.4%; reasons for this are being explored.

A breakdown of white and black searches by policing locations is overleaf.

1041 searches of white people, Apr - Jun 18



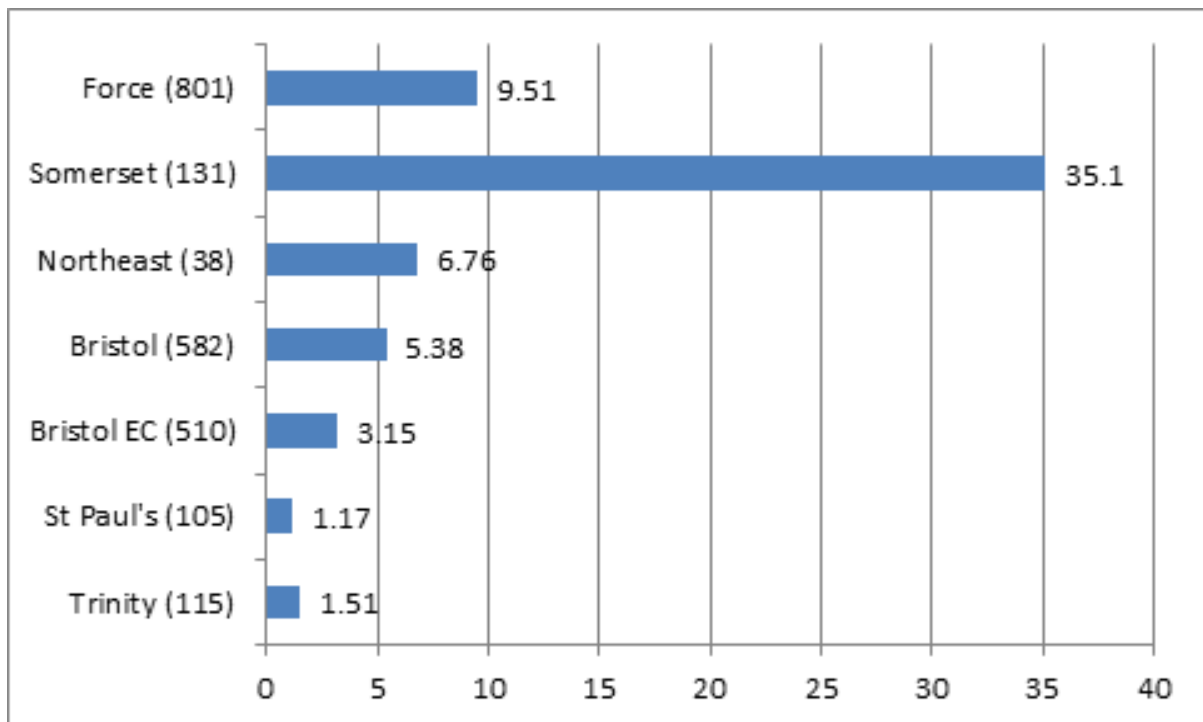
194 searches of black people, Apr - Jun 18



When compared to last quarter's figures, this 3 month period has received a greater number of white searches (917) and a decreased number of black searches (234).

The above charts shows, that of the 1041 white searches force-wide, these are fairly well spread across the different policing localities; every 1% equates to approximately 10.5 people. However, of the 194 black searches that took place last quarter force-wide, two-thirds of them took place in Bristol EC (East & Central) and the final third is spread evenly across the remaining localities. Every 1% of black searches equate to approximately 2 people.

Black Disproportionality Rate



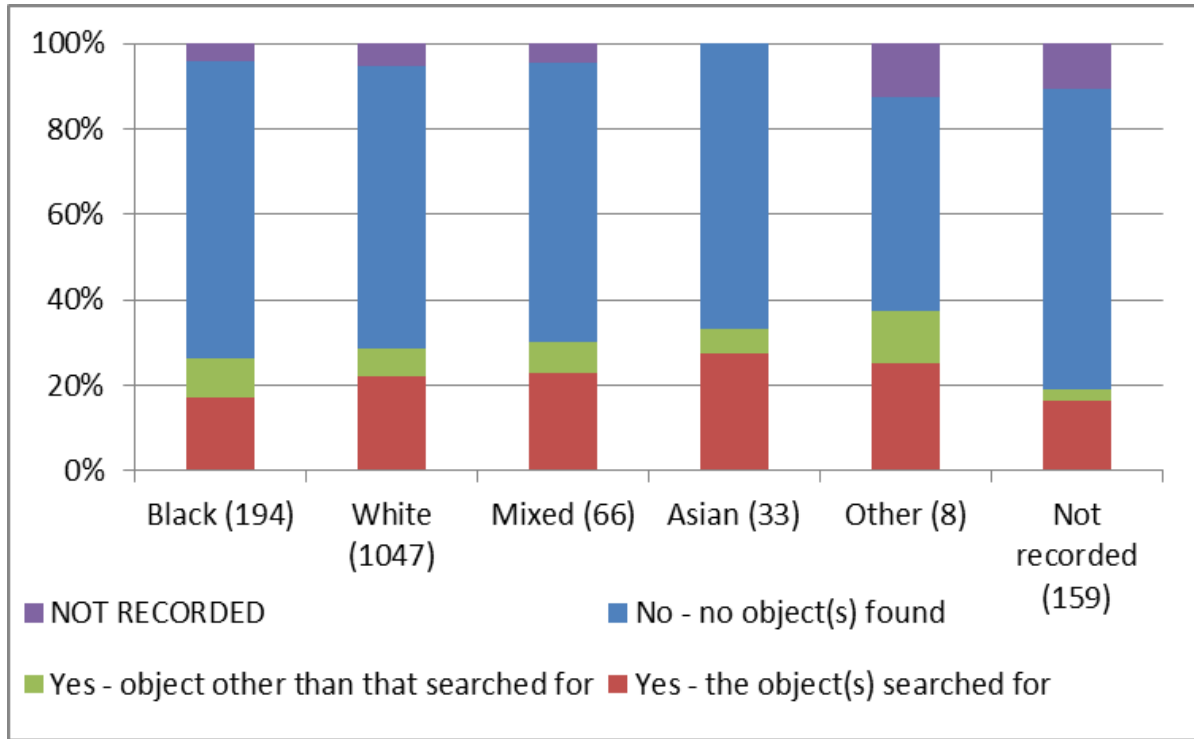
We have updated how this data is recorded and viewed using Qlik. The system identifies the ethnicities which are logged by officers as 'not recorded' and updates the information using Niche to improve the accuracy of the data.

Force-wide, black people are 9 times more likely to be stopped than white people. The chart is based on total population statistics, and does not take into account the age of specific beats, the disparity between ethnicity changes according to geographical location or that people are stopped away from their home locality.

Somerset still clearly stands out with concerning disparity this quarter. However, as this was also the case last quarter, 134 records were scrutinised where black people were stopped in Somerset in 2017/18, to aid our understanding of the disparity. It found that half lived outside the force area; a quarter were either Bristol residents, marked no fixed abode, or an address was not recorded correctly or at all; and the final quarter were Somerset and North Somerset residents. Thus, only a quarter of this figure is related to Somerset residents. Many of the non-residents searched were involved in County Lines Drugs Operations.

Wider Issues To Report

Did we find what we were looking for?



The above chart shows the breakdown of search outcomes by ethnicity, which is not the same as positive outcomes. The percentages reflect how good officers are at finding what they suspect on a person. As you can see the figures are similar across all ethnicities.

Wider Issues for Reporting Next Quarter

- Analysis of the number of officers carrying out very few searches.
- Data on searches of under 18s.