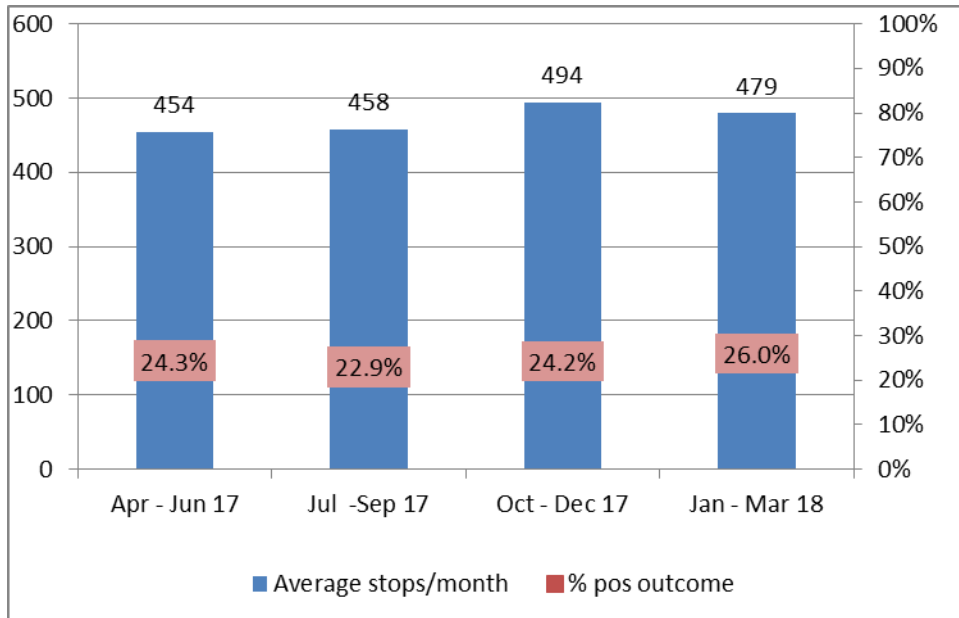


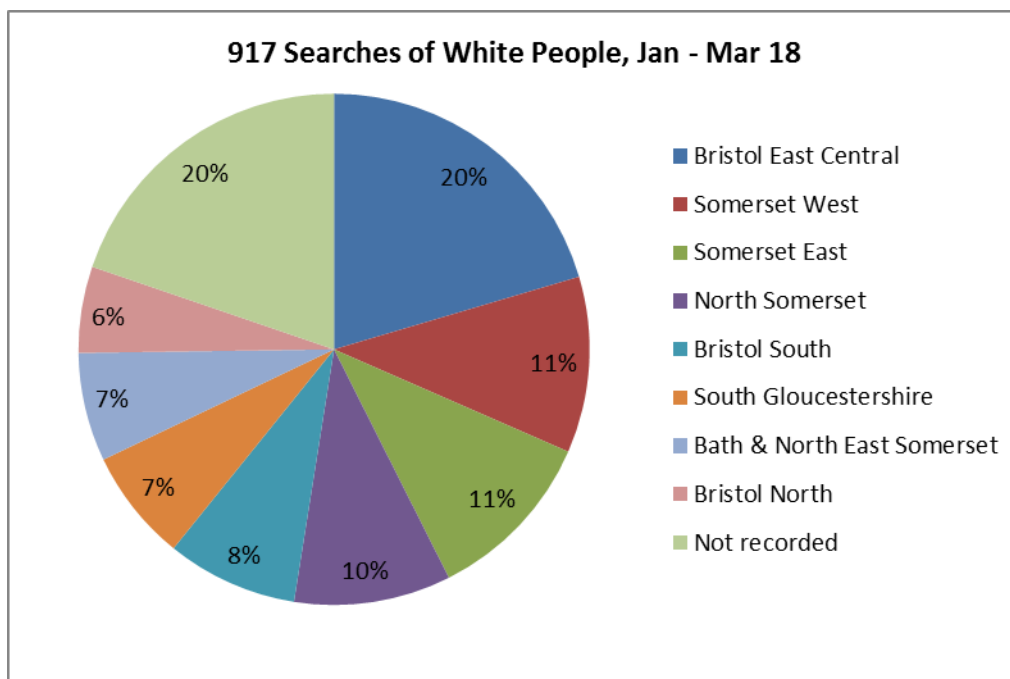
**2.4.1 Provide data to show proportionality of S&S; other than ethnicity include breakdown by gender and age. Also provide breakdown of data by different areas and to show those involving weapons and firearms.**

People Searched and Positive Outcomes

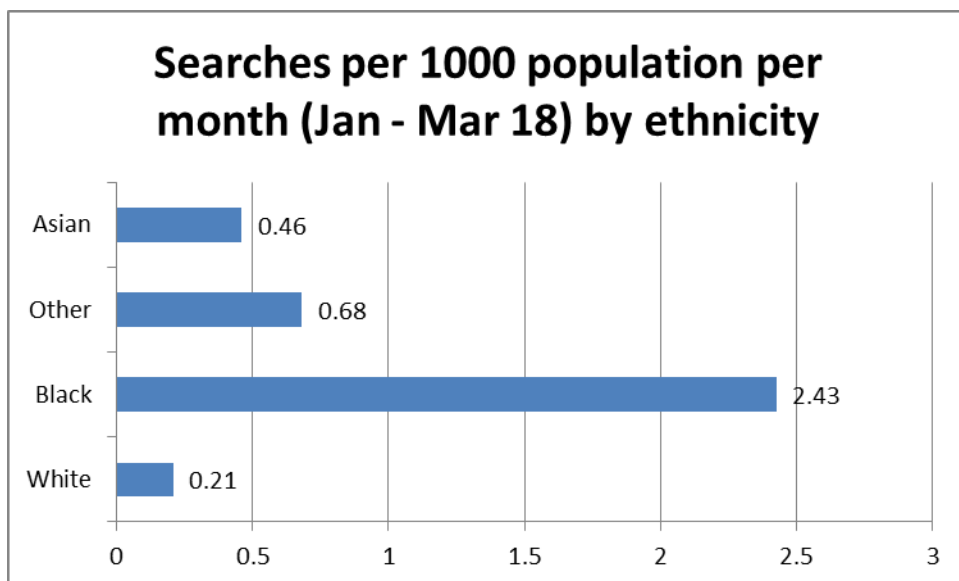
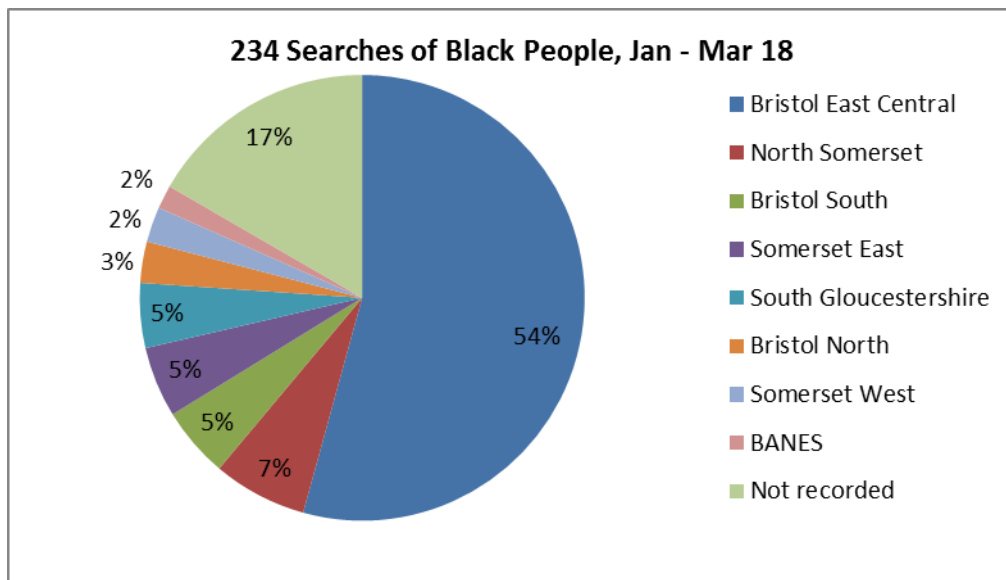


The last 12 months has seen an average of 471 stop and searches per month and a positive outcome rate which has improved to 26%.

With ethnicity, searches of white persons account for circa 80% of all searches. The below pie chart demonstrates that the geographic spread of white people being searched is proportionate to local policing areas.



The below pie chart demonstrates a clear geographic emphasis of black person searches being in Bristol, particularly Bristol East. A dip sample of the 'not recorded' numbers indicates the vast majority being connected to Bristol. Approximately 75 % of searches occur within Bristol.



The above bar graph shows statistically that force wide an average of 2.4 black persons are stopped per every 1000 in the black population of Avon and Somerset, compared to 0.2 white people per 1000 in the white population. These figures on their own are concerning. As discussed in the Stop & Search quarterly reports the Intelligence and Grounds for Search are also key in understanding these figures. We are satisfied that our grounds, as checked by HMIC, are good (98% compliance), but statistically we see disproportionality in ethnicity. This disproportionality changes and reduces when the same overall figures are narrowed in on Bristol and certain beats within Bristol. Furthermore it is then the breakdown of intelligence and a greater understanding of that operational picture that helps us to understand that context. One example of that context can be provided in the answer to question 2.4.8 which examines those searched most (multiple times) in the last 12 months, and their intelligence and offending history.

Disproportionality is clearly an issue for this force and all forces with Stop and Search and requires close monitoring, assurance, training and communication.

#### Breakdown by Gender

The table below shows stop and searches by gender for Jan – Mar 18.

Ethnicity	Number of Stops		
	Female	Male	Not recorded
Not recorded	26	135	14
White	148	753	16
Black	7	220	7
Chinese/ Other	4	33	1
Mixed	3	18	0
Asian	0	51	2
Total	188	1210	40

#### Breakdown by Age

The table below shows the location of stops of those under 18 in the 12 months to May 18.

	Under			Total under 18s
	10	10 to 14	15 to 17	
North East	1	55	175	231
Somerset	0	66	295	362
Bristol	0	54	247	301
Blank/ Other	0	14	87	101
	1	189	804	995

#### Stops involving weapons/ firearms

On average, 57 searches per month are for weapons – this constitutes 12 per cent of all searches. The table below shows how this has varied over the last year. Over the 12 months, searches for weapons have a 22% positive outcome rate overall.

Month	Apr 17	May 17	Jun 17	Jul 17	Aug 17	Sep 17	Oct 17	Nov 17	Dec 17	Jan 18	Feb 18	Mar 18	Total
Number of searches for Firearms/ Offensive Weapons	58	56	63	60	63	37	55	74	43	58	48	65	680
These as % of all searches	13.8	12.3	13.0	13.3	13.5	8.1	11.7	15.4	8.2	11.0	9.2	16.8	12.0

**2.4.2 Examine whether it is possible to identify 'officer- led' stops (as opposed to “intelligence led”) and use this to assess disproportionality of each.**

In writing this report it was explored whether it is possible to analyse stops by whether they are “officer led” (i.e. purely proactive) versus intelligence led/tasking’s. This is not possible given the current recording system, so any assessment would rely on a manual examination of the data. Resources for this task have not been available.

**2.4.3 Provide data to show positive outcomes from S&S by ethnicity including percentage and total S&S in the time period. This should also show if the stop resulted in finding what was being looked for.**

Outcomes

The data below summarises the last 12 months’ data by ethnicity.

	Total Stopped	Positive Outcomes (%)
White	8346	25.4
BaME	2132	23.3
Not recorded	1310	19.1

Search success

The data below summarises the last 12 months’ data by ethnicity.

Ethnicity	Not recorded	No object found	Object other than that searched for	Object searched for
White	5%	66.1%	6.0%	22.8%
Black	5%	66.1%	6.7%	22.1%
Asian	2%	65.4%	6.2%	26.2%
Mixed	0%	67.5%	6.3%	26.3%
Chinese /Other	12%	56.2%	6.5%	25.5%
Missing	11%	65.4%	2.8%	21.1%

**2.4.4 Examine whether data can show, of those stopped, how many were then dealt with for assault on a police officer (including breakdown of ethnicity); with a view to considering any escalation.**

In the last 12 months out of in excess of 5600 stop and searches, there have been 11 occurrences where a stop and search appears to have resulted in an assault on a police officer. Of these 11 assaults 3 involved black persons stopped and 8 white.

**2.4.5 Explore what data is available that helps the Force understand the disproportionality in Somerset – e.g. County Lines operations. Discuss any difficulties with this data and how it could be enhanced through the use of a resident or non-resident marker on those stopped.**

A total of 134 records of black persons stopped in Somerset during 2017/18 were examined to aid the understanding of the disproportionality that is apparent in the figures for this area.

The following was noted:

- 40 of the black people stopped were Avon and Somerset residents – of these, 33 were Somerset residents (including North Somerset)– the other 7 had Bristol addresses.
- 65 lived outside the force area – mostly from London (48) but also from West Mids, Scotland, Kent, Essex, GMP, East Sussex and Dorset.
- 29 had no address – either they were No Fixed Abode, refused to give an address; or we didn't record it properly.

Many of the 65 non-residents searched were thought to be involved in County Lines operations – but is not recorded in any systematic way.

It is also worth noting that people may give false addresses; and also that some may give an address that is somewhere they are 'cuckooing' in Somerset – both of these may distort the figures.

**2.4.6 Discuss how the Constabulary is looking to improve in this area including how feedback is given to officers. Note here the shift in focus, for the scrutiny panel, from reasonable grounds to the viewing of BWV and how this differs to the Northamptonshire Police S&S reasonable grounds panel (cited in the Lammy Review).**

Our force Scrutiny panel does assess reasonable grounds, as well as importantly the overall quality of the interaction and professionalism of the officer. The use of BWV is important with this and all searches reviewed are completed by viewing the BWV. Approximately 10 searches are reviewed by the panel at each meeting, selected randomly based on ethnicity, age and type of search. Positive or negative feedback is always provided to the officers involved. We have recently appointed 5 PC stop and search champions from each team in Bristol who will be attending these panels to assist debate and help cascade learning and observation to their own peers.

The Northampton model differs by way of their public panel voting on whether they believe the grounds were reasonable and if not in favour the officer involved receives one to one training and if repeated, is then instructed to refrain from using the power until an action plan is completed.

**2.4.7 Provide data on the number of S&S where ethnicity is unknown and discuss any reasons for this.**

For the 12 months 2017/18, 9% of records are missing ethnicity data. It should be noted that this figure means that the ethnicity of the person stopped was not recorded in the correct place on the stop and search record. In many cases this information is recorded incorrectly elsewhere and rectification of the data quality error can be easily achieved. Most records can be manually updated for ethnicity centrally or via officers themselves on Qlik. The majority of the 9% missing entries will be relatively recent and will in time be rectified. The reasons for this data quality issue centre around officer error on completion, and in some cases we believe through lacking confidence in circumstances to ask.