



Stop and Search Bulletin

October - December 2018
(Quarter 3)

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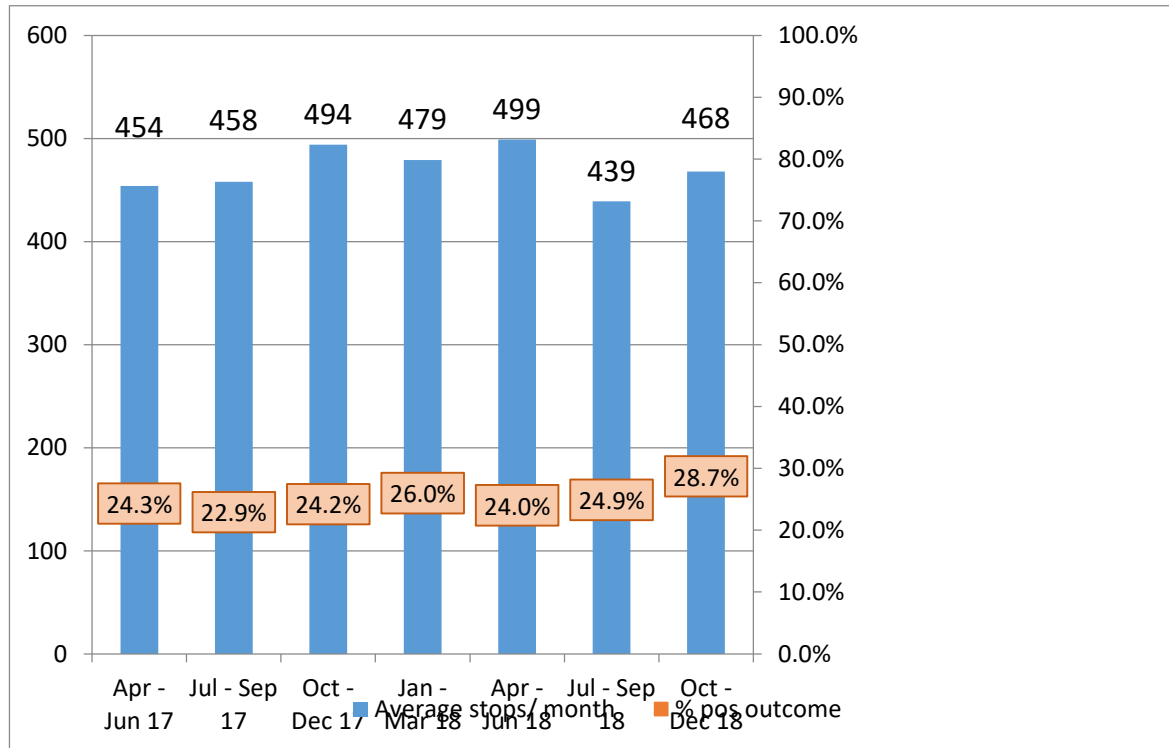
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Positive Outcomes

The following graphs display the data for positive outcome percentages.

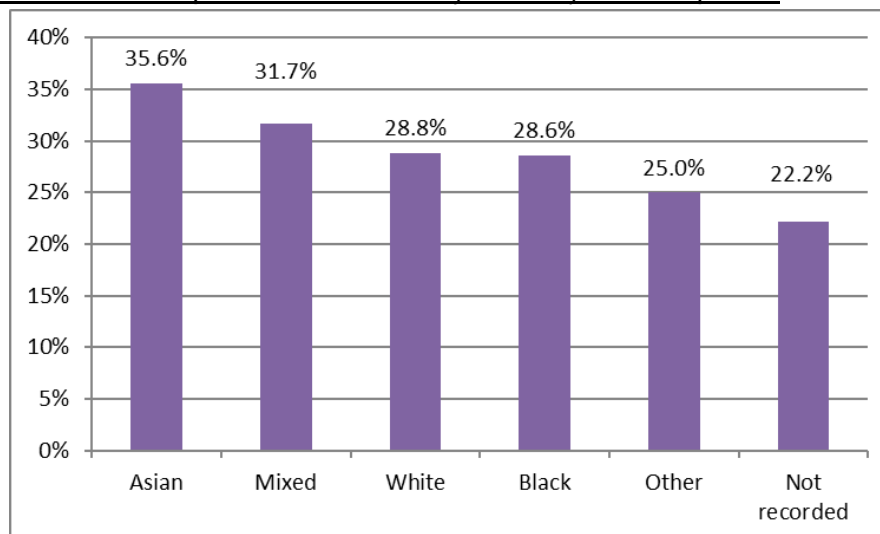
Total number of people searched and positive outcome percentage



The above graph's data is grouped per quarter from April 2017 until December 2018.

The overall total number of people searched has remained stable since April 2017. The positive outcomes percentage for the last quarter is the highest it has been since April 2017, and continues to remain on par with the national average. The results coincide with a seasonal reduction following summer demand, which can provide more proactive opportunities for officers.

Percentage breakdown of positive outcomes by ethnicity for this quarter



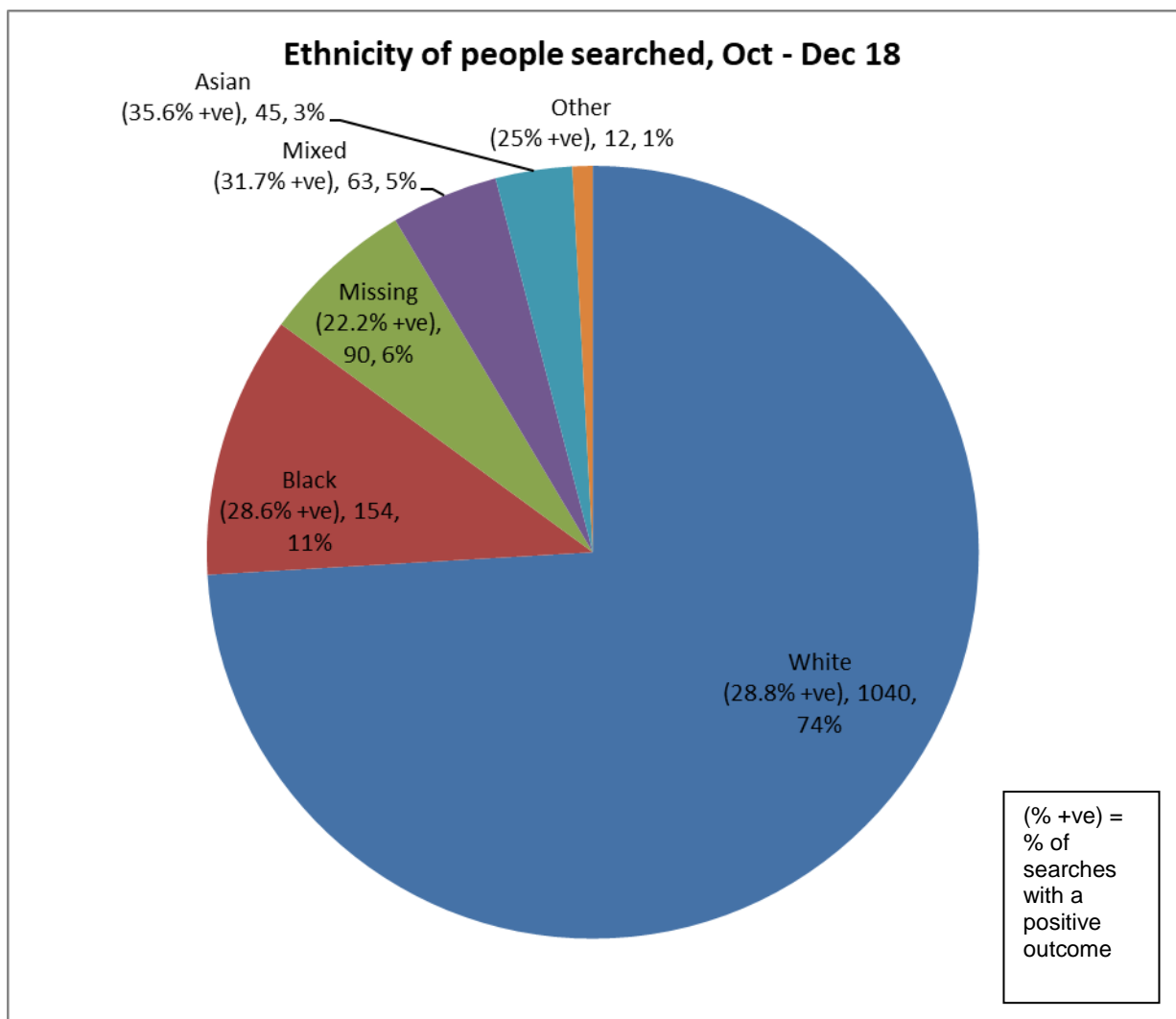
When compared to last quarter's data, the positive outcome percentages have increased across all ethnicities (bar 'other'). The table below displays the percentages in a different way.

Ethnicity	2018-19 Quarter (%)		
	Q3	Q2	Q1
Asian	35.6	34.1	42.4
Mixed	31.7	24.1	23.1
White	28.8	25.9	25.5
Black	28.6	21.5	18.0
Other	25.0	27.3	25.0

When looking at the above table, we can see that positive outcome rates have a continued notable increase since each quarter for mixed, white and black ethnicity searches.

Ethnicity

Total number of people searched forcewide



The increase in the total number of all searches from quarter 3, when compared to quarter 2, has resulted in notable changes within the ethnicity data. The percentages for people searched forcewide, broken down by ethnicity, show an increase in white searches and a decrease in black searches:

- White ethnicity searches have risen from 72% to 74%.
- Black ethnicity searches have reduced from 14% to 11%.

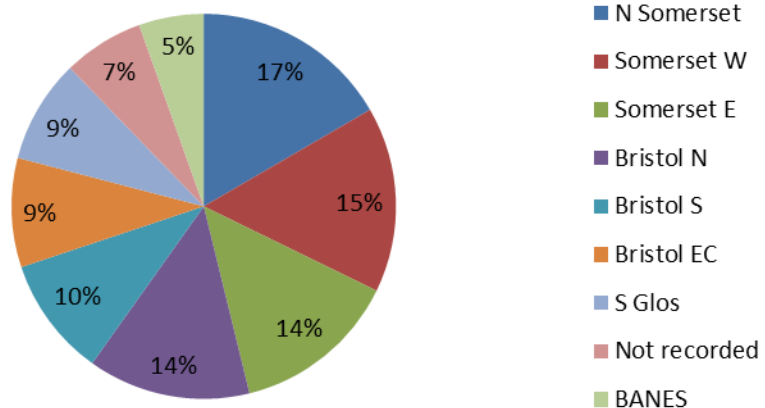
The following table's data also shows the increase in the number of White, Mixed and Asian searches, and a decrease in Black searches.

Ethnicity	2018-19 Quarter (Count)		
	Q3	Q2	Q1
White	1040	942	1041
Black	154	189	194
Mixed	63	54	65
Asian	45	41	33
Other	12	11	8

Records where the ethnicity information is missing has remained at 6% (90). This figure has remained steady since the QlikSense App began self-rectifying the missing data using Niche. To further support improving this figure each quarter, we are launching one-to-one training with officers who most use stop and search due to role and location, and will address the data quality of their submissions alongside reasonable grounds articulation.

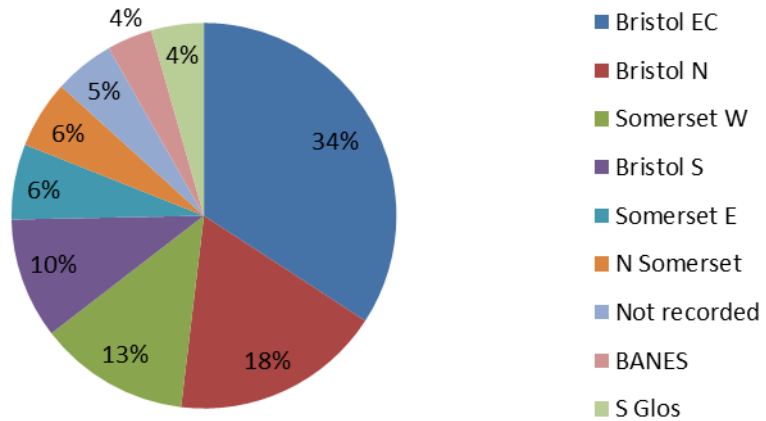
Total percentage of people searched by location

Ethnicity: White



The above chart shows that the 1040 white searches, conducted forcewide during this quarter, are fairly well spread across each of the policing localities.

Ethnicity: Black

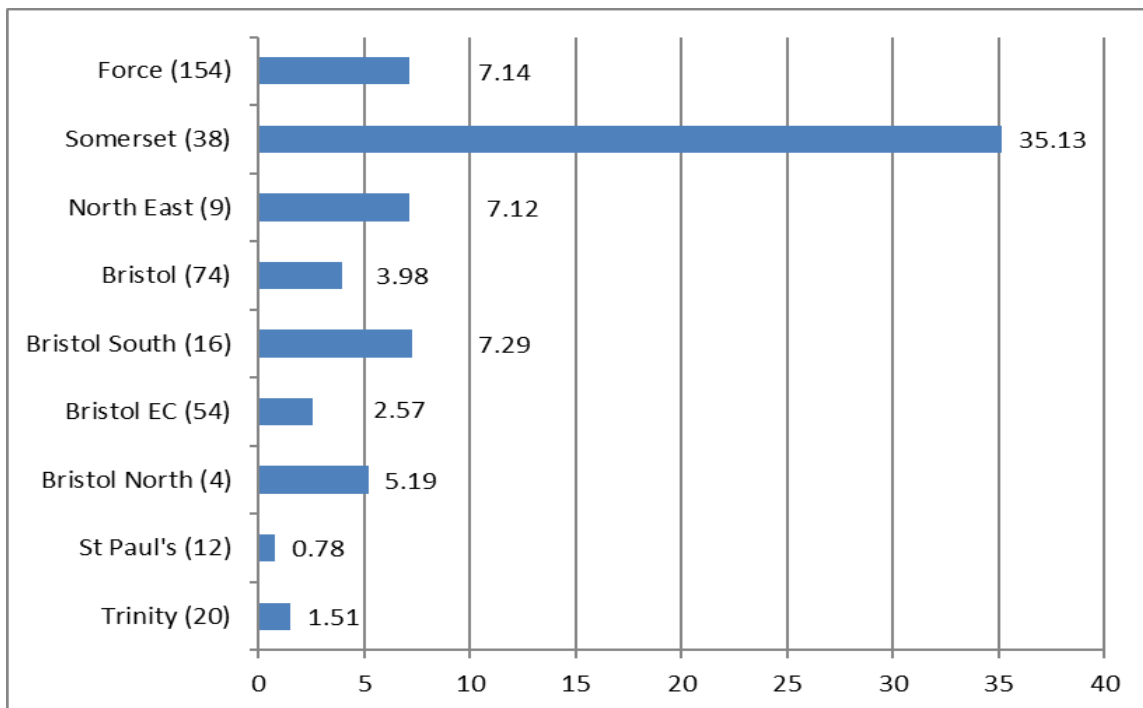


The above chart shows that of the 154 black searches forcewide, this reporting quarter has seen some clear noticeable changes (when compared to the previous quarter) to where searches have taken place in percentage terms:

- Bristol East Central still remains the area where most searches take place, but has reduced from 53% to 34% of all black searches.
- Somerset East has reduced from 14% to 6%, and Somerset North from 10% to 6%.
- The areas that have increased are Somerset West, 2% to 13%, and Bristol North increasing from 5% to 14%.

As reported before, these percentages reflect a mixture of demographics and operational context (particular around drug markets), but these changes are significant. Some work is underway to try and understand the reasons for the changes. We are confident the main reason for the decrease in Bristol East is there have been various beat boundary changes on the Bristol North border, which also accounts for the increase in Bristol North's figures.

Disproportionality



The above graph displays the Black disproportionality rate. The data shows that force wide, black people are 7.14 times more likely to be stopped and searched than white people, which is a decrease on last quarter's 9.68. The force wide calculation is very different when specific areas are looked at from the same data.

This data is based on total population statistics, and does not take into account:

- the breakdown of specific policing locales;
- the disparity between ethnicity changes according to geographical location; or
- that people are stopped away from their home locality.

Somerset is still clearly standing out with concerning disparity; showing as 35.13 times more likely to be stopped and searched, which is a decrease on last quarter's 53.1, but still remains higher than other areas.

As previously noted in past reports, research into this disparity has been conducted, which found that of those individual's searched the vast majority (approximately 75%) did not permanently resident in Somerset. Many of the non-residents searched were involved in County Lines Drugs Operations and came from large urban centres throughout England.