



Stop and Search Bulletin

January - March 2019
(Quarter 4)

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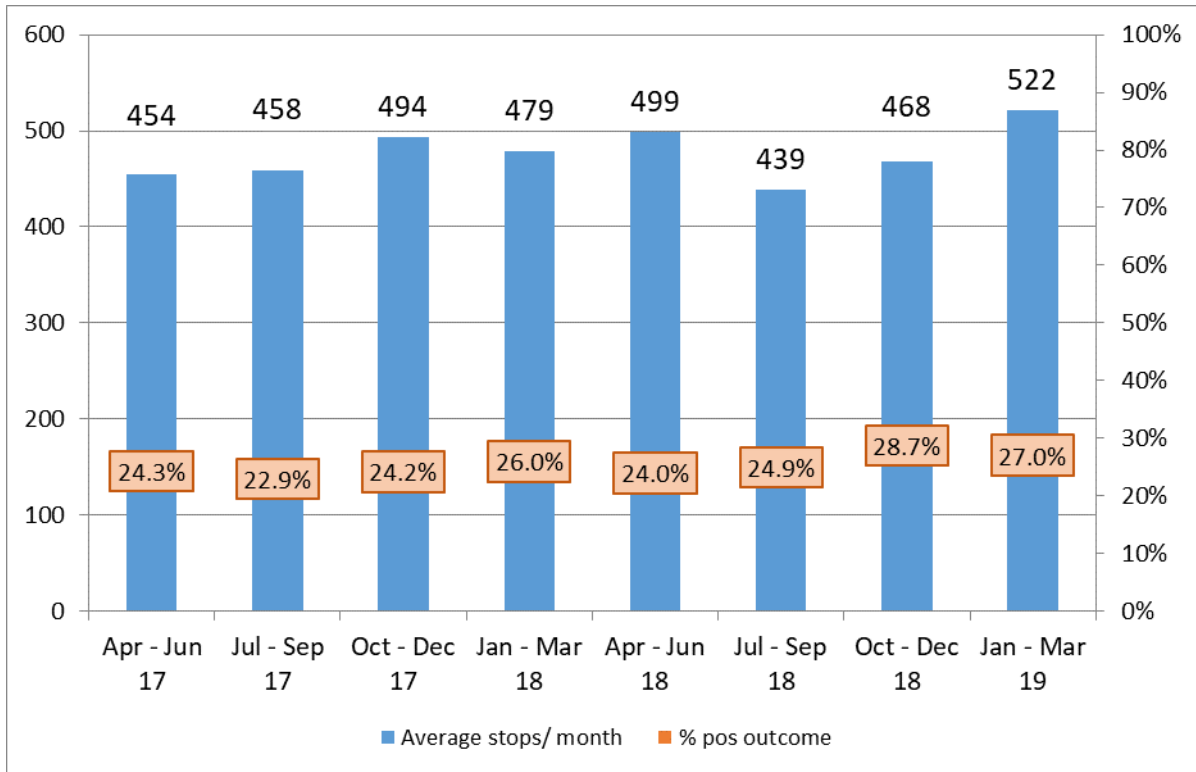
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Positive Outcomes

The following graphs display the data for positive outcome percentages.

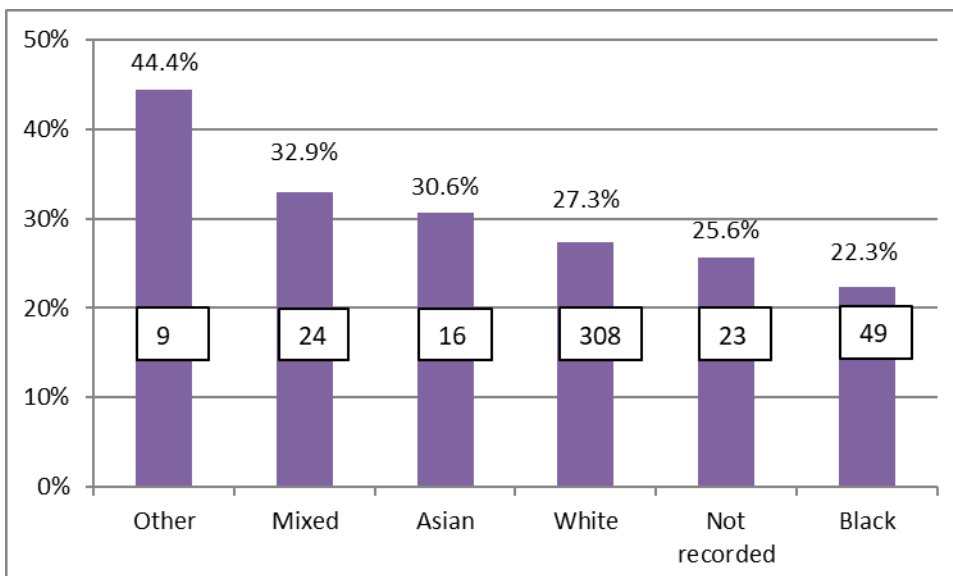
Total number of people searched and positive outcome percentage



The above graph contains data grouped per quarter from April 2017 to March 2019.

This quarter, the total number of people searched has seen a rise with an increase of 54 people searched on average since the previous quarter. The positive outcomes percentage has decreased slightly after the rise in quarter 3, however it continues to remain high being above national average.

Breakdown of positive outcomes by ethnicity for this quarter



The above chart shows the ethnicity breakdown of the positive outcomes for this quarter. Some of the percentages are less relevant when we look at the actual number of searches carried out rather than the percentage alone. For example: the 'other' ethnicities percentage has increased to 44.4% but actually only consists of 9 searches.

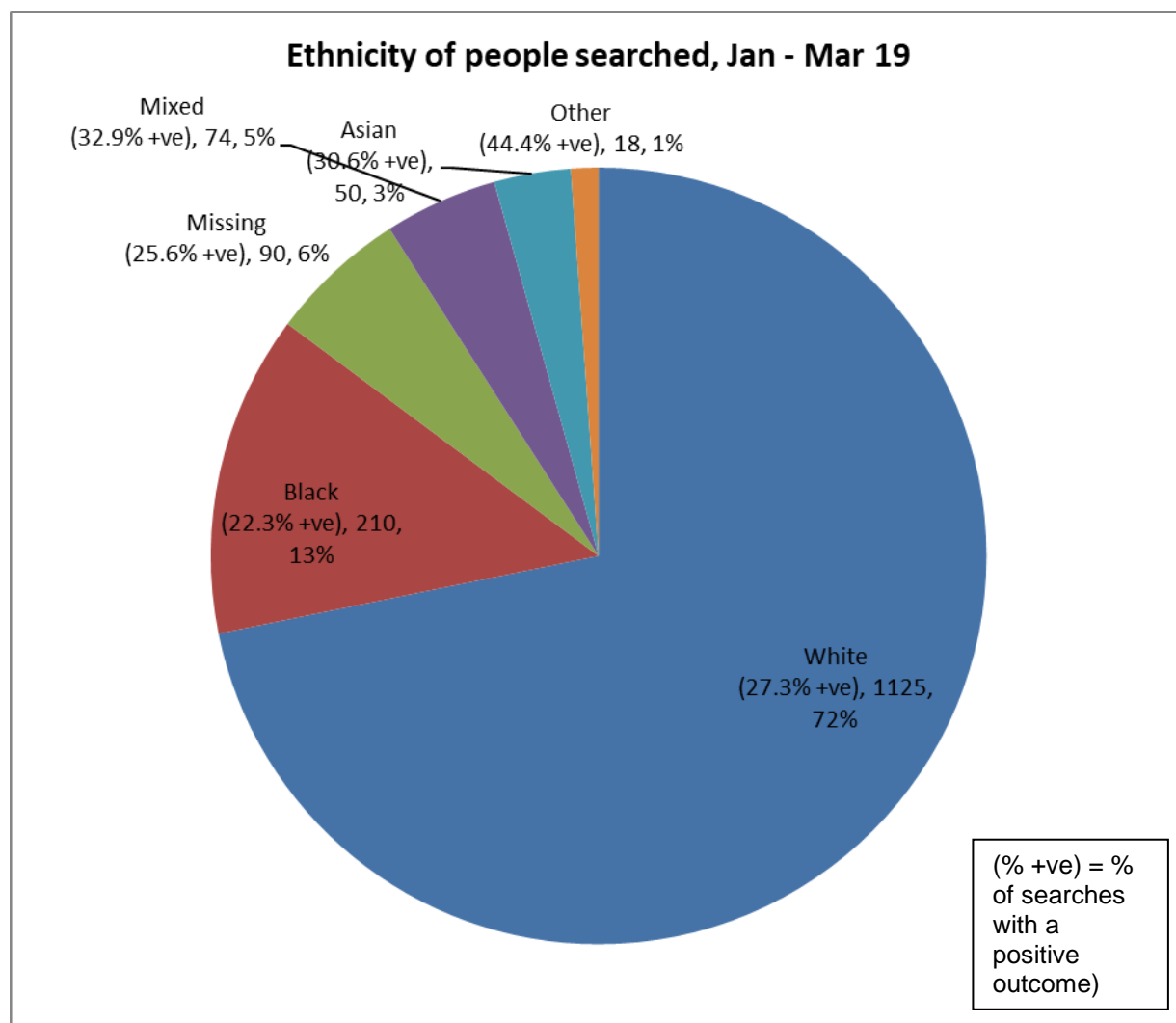
Positive outcome by ethnicity, last 4 quarters

Ethnicity	2019/19 Quarter (%)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Asian	42.4	34.1	35.6	30.6
Mixed	23.1	24.1	31.7	32.9
White	25.5	25.9	28.8	27.3
Black	18.0	21.5	28.6	22.3
Other	25.0	27.3	25.0	44.4

The data in the table above shows that, in this quarter, there has been a decrease in the positive outcome rate for asian, white and black ethnicities after rises in the previous two quarters. However, this quarter sees an increase in the positive outcome rate for mixed and 'other' ethnicities. There are no obvious reasons or hypotheses that explain this currently.

Ethnicity

Total number of people searched force-wide



In comparison to the previous quarter, there are nominal differences in the percentages of people searched force-wide broken down by ethnicity:

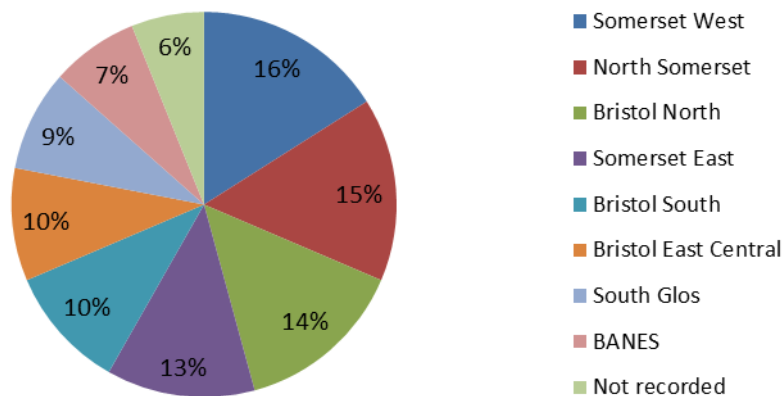
- Decrease of white ethnicity searches from 74% to 72%;
 - Increase of black ethnicity searches from 11% to 13%;
- (All remaining figures stayed the same)

Ethnicity	2018/19 Quarter (Count)			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
White	1041	942	1040	1130
Black	194	189	154	208
Mixed	65	54	90	74
Asian	33	41	45	50
Other	8	11	12	18

The data in the table above displays the volume of people searched force-wide by ethnicity across all 4 quarters. When compared to quarter 3, figures have increased for white; black; and asian ethnicities and decreased for mixed ethnicities.

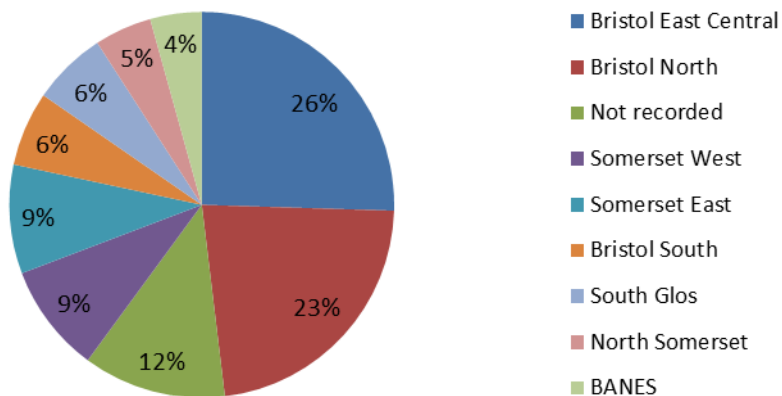
Total percentage of people searched by location

Ethnicity: White



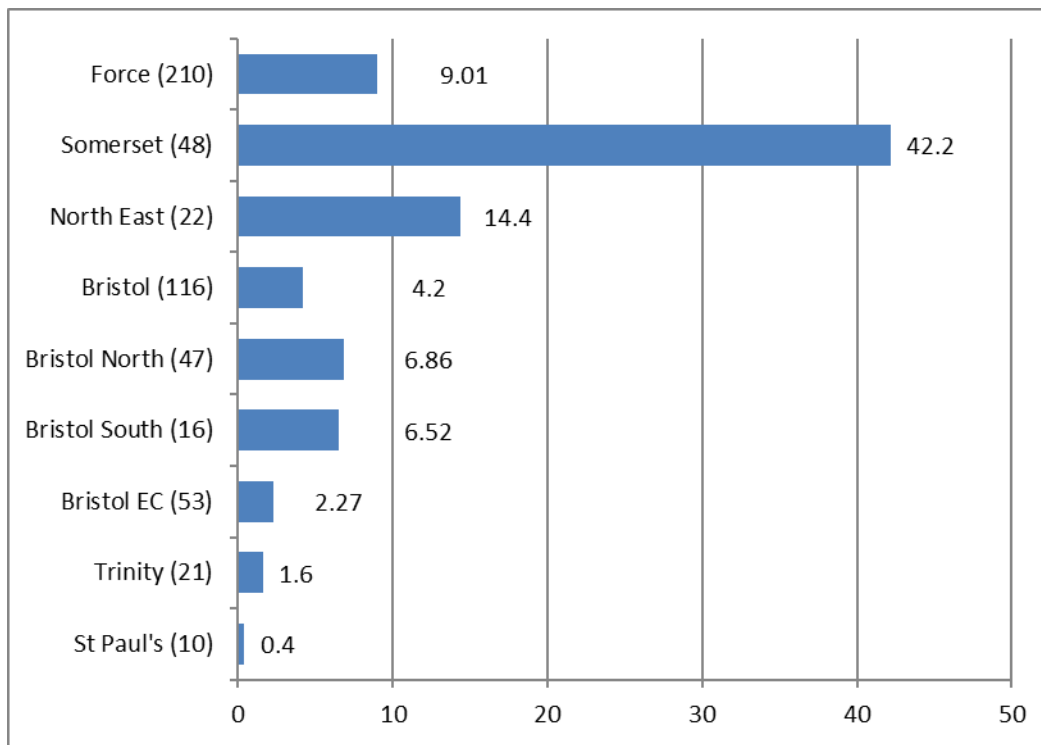
The above chart shows that the 1130 white searches carried out across this quarter are relatively well spread across each of the policing localities. This has remained constant over the last 12 months.

Ethnicity: Black



The data displayed above shows that over a quarter of the total 208 black searches took place in Bristol East & Central (26%); this has gradually decreased since Q1 (65%), Q2 (53%) and Q3 (34%). As highlighted in previous reports, this data reflects a mixture of demographics and operational context. In October 2018, 5 beats (BN 191 to BE195) moved from Bristol East Central to Bristol North which we are confident mostly accounts for the Bristol East & Central figures decrease. This move also supports the increase seen in Bristol North's figures.

Disproportionality



The above graph displays the black disproportionality figures for this quarter. The data shows that force-wide, black people are 9.01 times more likely to be stopped and searched than white people. This is an increase from the previous quarter's statistic of 7.14, although it remains lower than quarter 1 (9.51 times more likely) and quarter 2 (9.68 times more likely).

It is worth bearing in mind that the data is based on total population statistics and does not take into account:

- the breakdown of specific policing localities;
- the disparity between ethnicity changes according to geographical location; or
- the possibility that people can be stopped away from their home area.

Somerset is still clearly standing out with concerning disparity; showing as 42.2 times more likely to be stopped and searched. This is an increase on last quarter's figure of 35.13 and remains higher than other areas.

However, as outlined throughout previous bulletins, the research conducted into this disparity has indicated that a large percentage of individuals searched within Somerset did not permanently reside there. Often, many of these non-residents were involved in drugs operations such as County Lines and came from large urban areas across the country.