

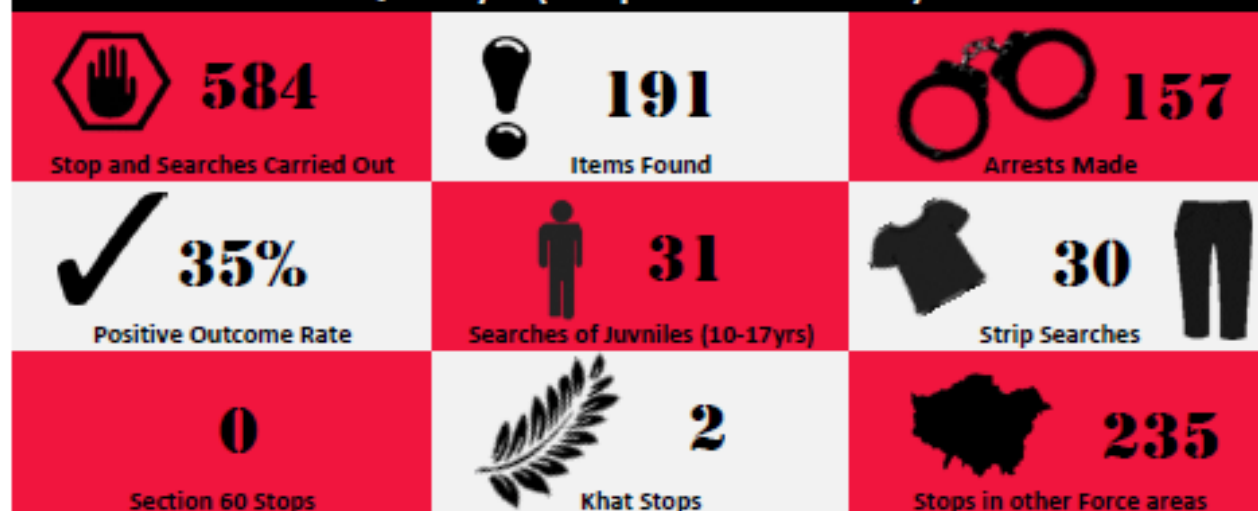


Stop and Search
Quarter 1 2020/21
1st April – 30th June 2020

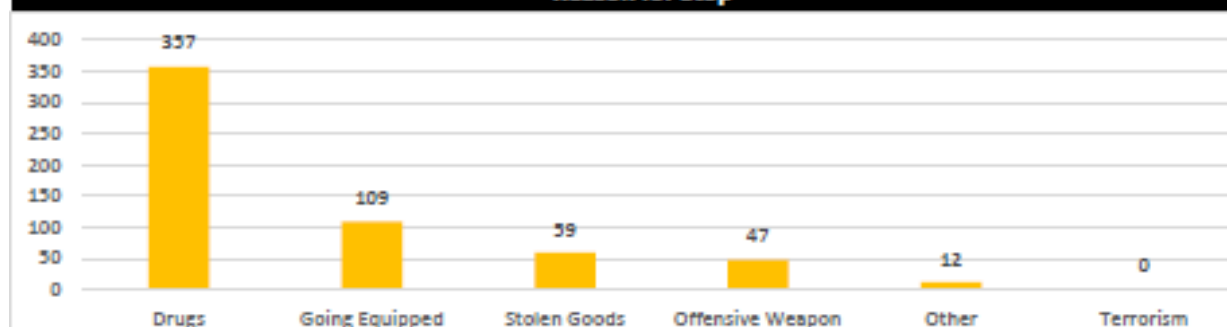
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Stop and Search Summary Q1 2020/21 (1st April - 30th June 2020)



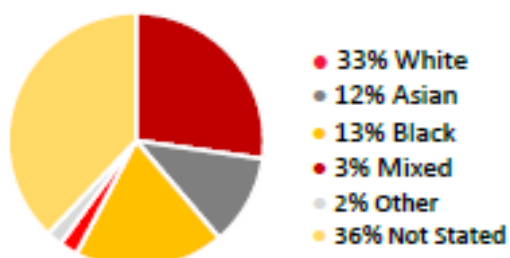
Reason for Stop



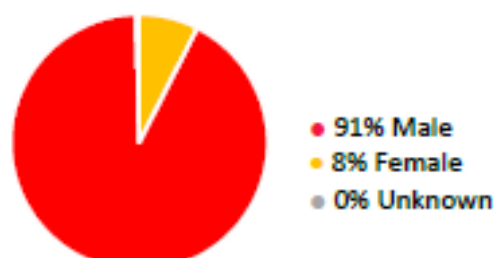
Outcome of Stop



Subject Self Defined Ethnicity



Subject Gender

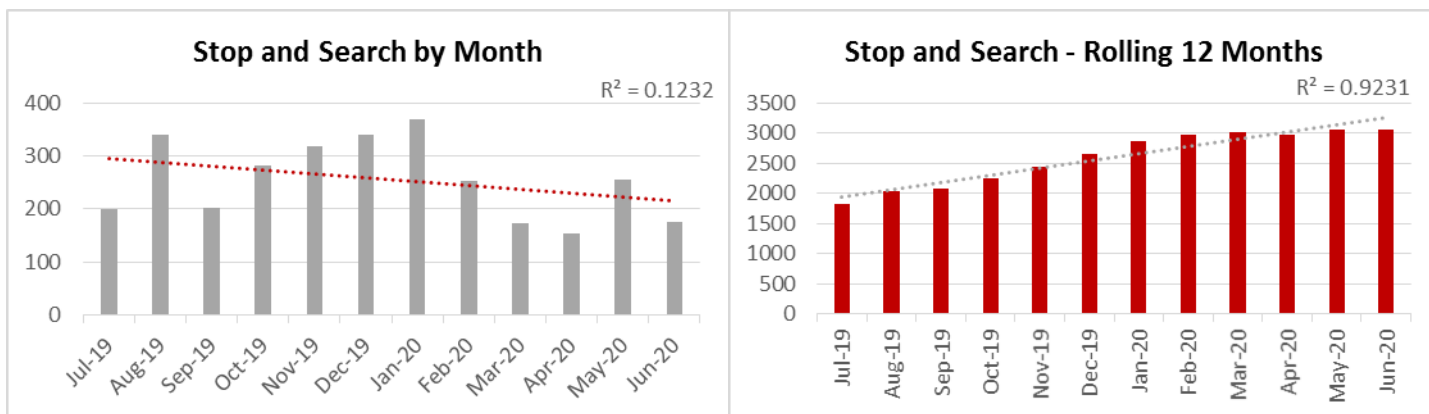


Stop and Search – Quarter 1 20/21

1.1 Key Findings

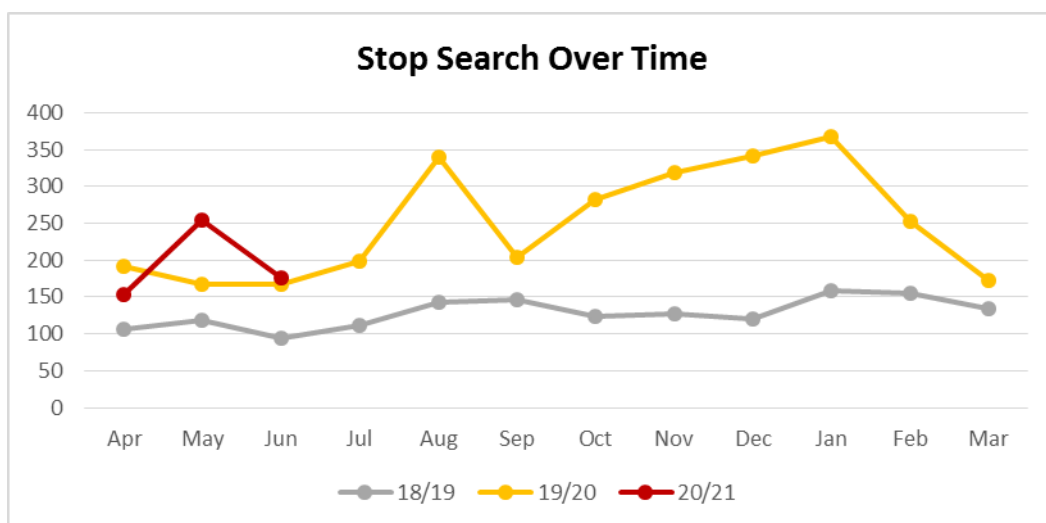
- There has been a significant drop in the number of searches carried out this quarter (-26%, n=210) as the effects of Coronavirus and lockdown have impacted activity.
- On average 194 stops were carried out each month this quarter. Stops reached their lowest level for the year in April but we are starting to see levels increase again in May and June.
- When looking at previous years, levels for this quarter are not too dissimilar from last year and remain higher than in 2018/19.
- Searching for drugs continues to be the main reason stops are made. There were two stops relating to Khat possession this quarter both of which resulted in a no further action outcome.
- Six weapons were found and recovered as a result of stop search this quarter; four general weapons, one bladed article and one imitation firearm.
- Most stops took place on Tuesdays and Fridays, the peak time this quarter was Tuesday between 23:00-00:00. Levels are noticeably lower between 04:00-11:00 most days and Sunday and Monday are the quietest days overall.
- For the current period a high percentage of our stops took place on Metropolitan Police ground (40%, n=235).
- The most common locations of all stops were Bishopsgate, Queen Victoria Street, Tower Bridge and London Wall.
- The group most commonly stopped and searched in terms of perceived and self-defined ethnicity is white individuals.
- Levels of disproportionality have increased slightly across this quarter from 1.8 to 1.9 for Black individuals and from 1.1 to 1.3 for Asian individuals, the level for other ethnicities has remained the same.
- Most people stopped are between the ages of 18 and 24 years old.
- There were 31 stops of under 18s this quarter, the youngest person stopped was 13. Most juvenile stops related to drugs. There were only two arrests of juveniles this quarter giving an arrest rate of 6%.
- There were 28 full strip searches this quarter, objects were found in half of them and 9 arrests were made.
- The find rate this quarter is 33% and the arrest rate is 27%.
- The overall positive outcome rate is 35%.

1.2 Monthly Breakdown



There has been a significant drop in the number of searches carried out this quarter as the effects of Coronavirus and lockdown have impacted activity, the rolling 12 month graph however shows that levels are on the whole still showing an increasing trend, depending on what happens in the coming months this may begin to show a decrease or plateau to a steady level.

On average over the last 12 months there have been 255 stops a month falling to 194 this quarter, levels were at their lowest all year in April when people were abiding by lockdown rules and mostly staying home. We did see an increase in May but levels decreased again in June, the spike in May can be attributed to offering assistance to the Metropolitan Police as the majority of these stops were carried out on MPS ground (53%, n=136) .

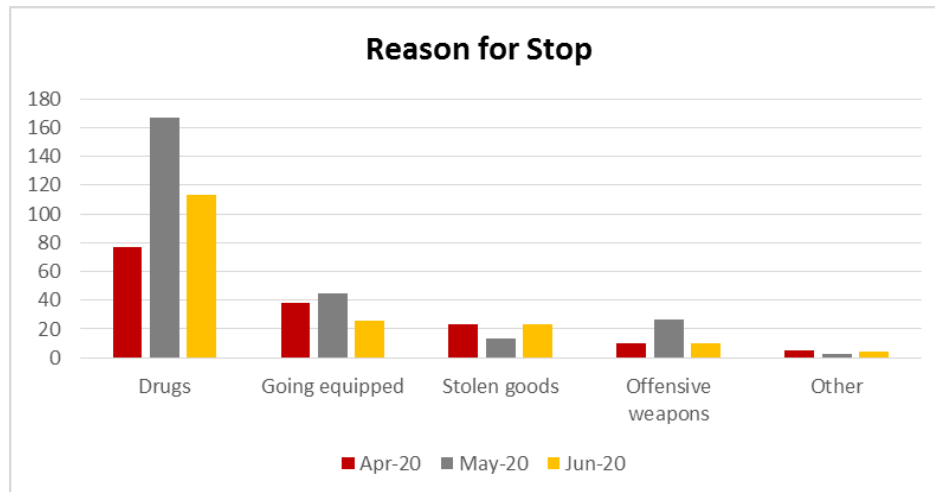


When looking at the last couple of years levels for the last couple of months are all above where they were in 2018 and at somewhat similar levels to 2019. With Notting Hill Carnival cancelled we are unlikely to see such a high peak in August this year but should see a steady increase in the coming months as people's activity begins to increase as social distancing measures continue to be relaxed.

2.1 Reason for Stop

The most common legal basis for searches this quarter was Misuse of Drugs Act (61%, n=359) followed by PACE (38%, n=366). The Firearms Act s47 accounted for less than 1% of stops, five in number. There were no Section 60 stops in this period.

The reasons for the stops this quarter are shown in the below graph;



Drug stops continue to be the most common as observed in previous quarters. Most stops related to cannabis and a smaller number for other controlled drugs (n=264 to n=91 respectively). There were two stops relating to Khat possession this quarter both of which resulted in a no further action outcome.

Under the offensive weapons category there were 13 searches for a bladed article and 29 for a general offensive weapon. Three of the bladed article stops resulted in an arrest, although only one was as a result of finding a bladed weapon. There were two firearms stops in May and three in June. One person was arrested after an imitation firearm (BB gun) was found, the other stops all resulted in no further action being taken.

The proportion of Going Equipped and Stolen Goods searches has dropped slightly from previous quarters from 36% to 28% (n=168) this goes in hand with the decrease we have seen in acquisitive crime across the same period as many retail premises were shut limiting opportunities for shoplifting and people being at home limited opportunities for theft. There has been a focus on preventing business burglaries in empty premises which some of these stops may relate to.

There were no terrorism stops this quarter.

2.2 Reason for Stop – Drugs Searches

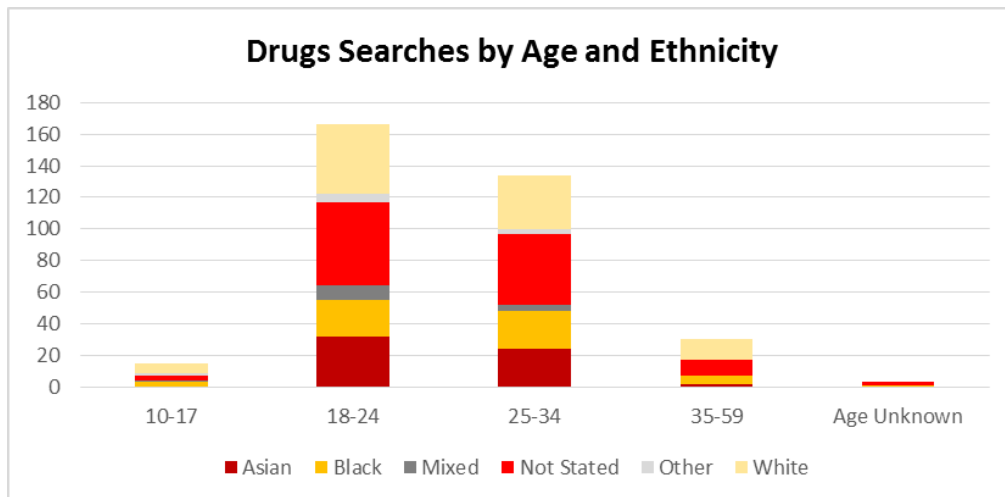
Drugs searches most commonly took place on Tuesdays and Fridays this quarter, with particular peaks being Tuesday between 23:00-23:59 and Sunday between 23:00-23:59. The majority of drug stops carried out this quarter took place on Metropolitan Police ground (53%, n=189).

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Breaking the categories of stops down 264 related to Cannabis (75%) and 93 (25%) to other drugs, 174 searches (49%) involved both persons and vehicles.

The find rate for drugs searches for this quarter is 36% with 128 out of 357 searches having a positive result. There were 101 arrests made as a result of drugs stops (28%), 21 drugs warnings were issued, 1 caution, 3 postal requisitions, 6 penalty notices, 1 community resolution and 6 voluntary attendances. The overall positive outcome rate for drug searches is 39% (n=139).

Common repeat locations for drugs related stops this quarter were Tower Bridge, Bishopsgate and London Wall.



The graph above shows the demographic breakdown of individuals stopped with regards to drugs.

They were mainly male (89%, n=318), did not state their ethnicity (32%, n=113) and between 18 and 24 years old (46%, n=166). For those who did not state their ethnicity they were most often perceived to be Black (35%, n=39). However when perceived ethnicities for those who did not state are added to the self-defined ethnicities the most common ethnic group stopped for drugs is white individuals (35%, n=124).

Aside from these searches there were nine further vehicle only searches.

2.3 Reason for Stop – Going Equipped and Stolen Goods

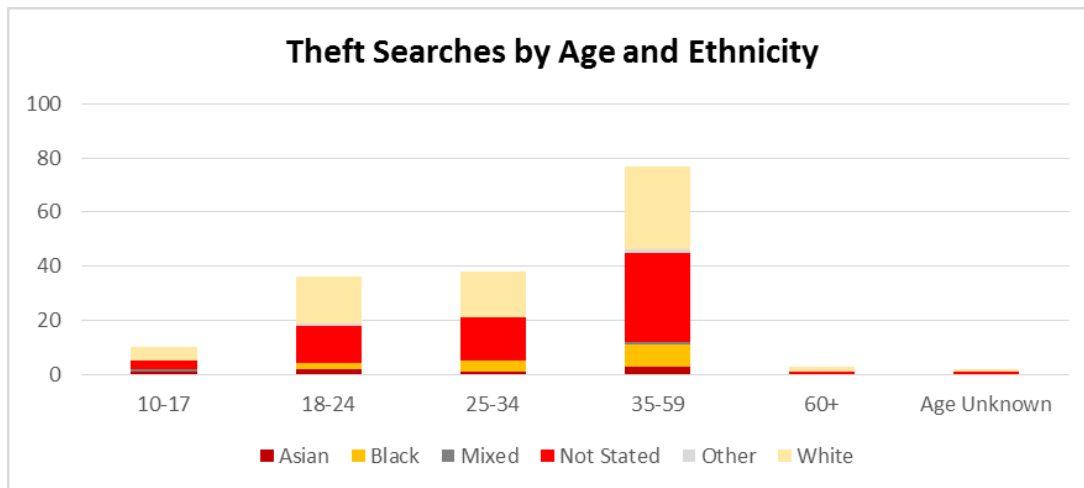
Stops relating to going equipped or stolen goods most commonly took place on Mondays but peak on a Friday afternoon between (16:00-16:59).

The find rate for theft related searches this quarter is 30% with 42 searches finding the object(s) they were searching for and a further 9 finding other objects.

There were 45 arrests resulting from these stops (27%), when other outcomes are included the positive outcome rate is 32% this includes three community resolutions, one postal requisition and two voluntary attendances.

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The most common street locations for these searches this quarter were Bishopsgate, Cheapside and Eastcheap.



The graph above shows the demographic breakdown of individuals stopped with regards to going equipped or stolen property.

They were mainly male (90%, n=152), white (43%, n=73) and between 35 and 59 years old (46%, n=77). For those who did not state their ethnicity they were most often perceived to be White- North European (50%, n=35). Looking at self-defined and perceived ethnicities together takes the percentage of white people stopped to 71% (n=119).

There were two vehicle only searches for theft this quarter.

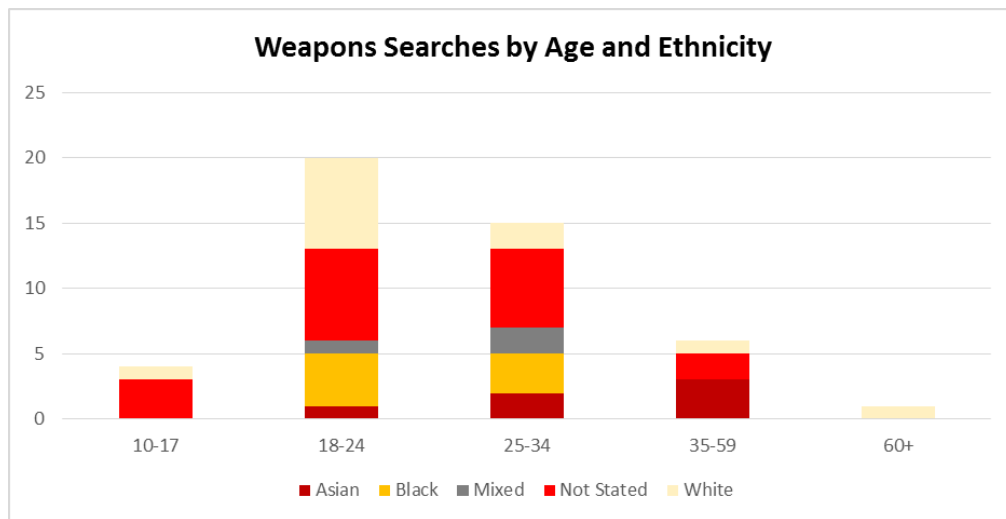
2.4 Reason for Stop – Offensive Weapons

Stops relating to weapons (bladed, offensive or firearms) most commonly took place on Thursdays, with a spike between 17:00-17:59.

The find rate for weapons related searches this quarter is 17% with 6 searches finding the object(s) they were searching for and a further 2 finding other objects. The weapons found and recovered were four general weapons, one bladed article and one imitation firearm.

There were 8 arrests resulting from these stops (17%), when other outcomes are included the positive outcome rate is 23% this includes the arrests, two community resolutions and a drug warning.

The most common street locations for these searches this quarter were Bishopsgate and High Road in Tottenham.



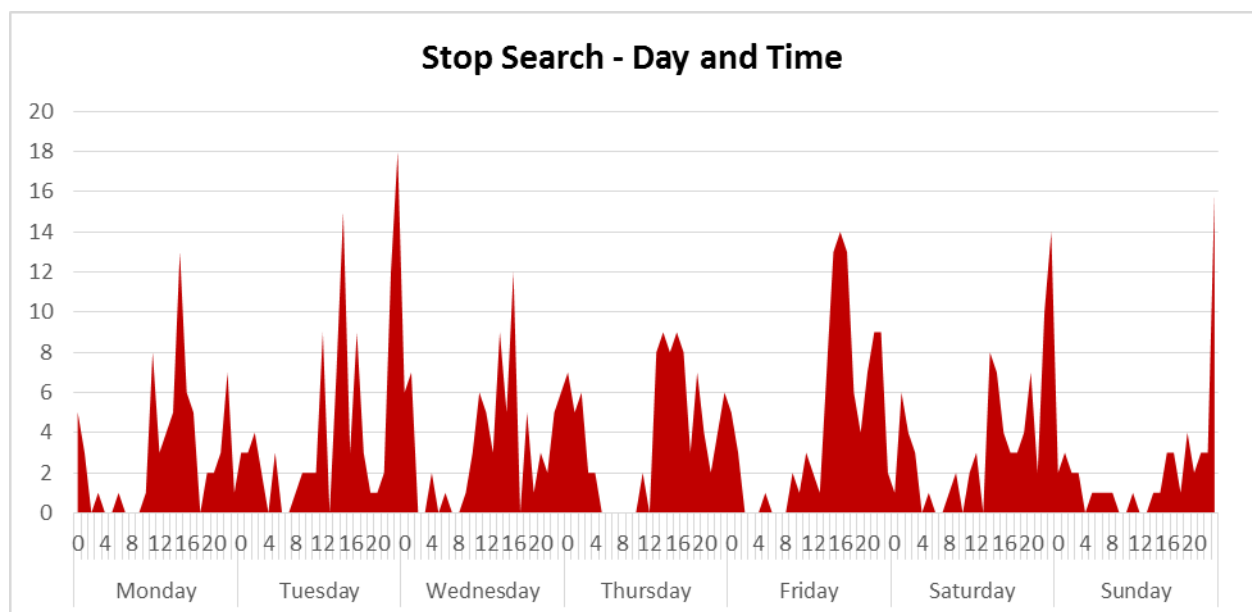
The graph above shows the demographic breakdown of individuals stopped with regards to weapons.

They were mainly male (96%, n=45), did not state their ethnicity (38%, n=18) and between 18 and 24 years old (39%, n=24). For those who did not state their ethnicity they were most often perceived to be Black (56%, n=10), when this is added to self-defined ethnicities people of Black ethnicities were most commonly stopped (36%, n=17).

There was one vehicle only stop in relation to weapons this quarter.

2.5 Time and Location of Stop

Most stops took place on Tuesdays and Fridays, the peak time this quarter was Tuesday between 23:00-00:00. Levels are noticeably lower between 04:00-11:00 most days and Sunday and Monday are the quietest days overall.

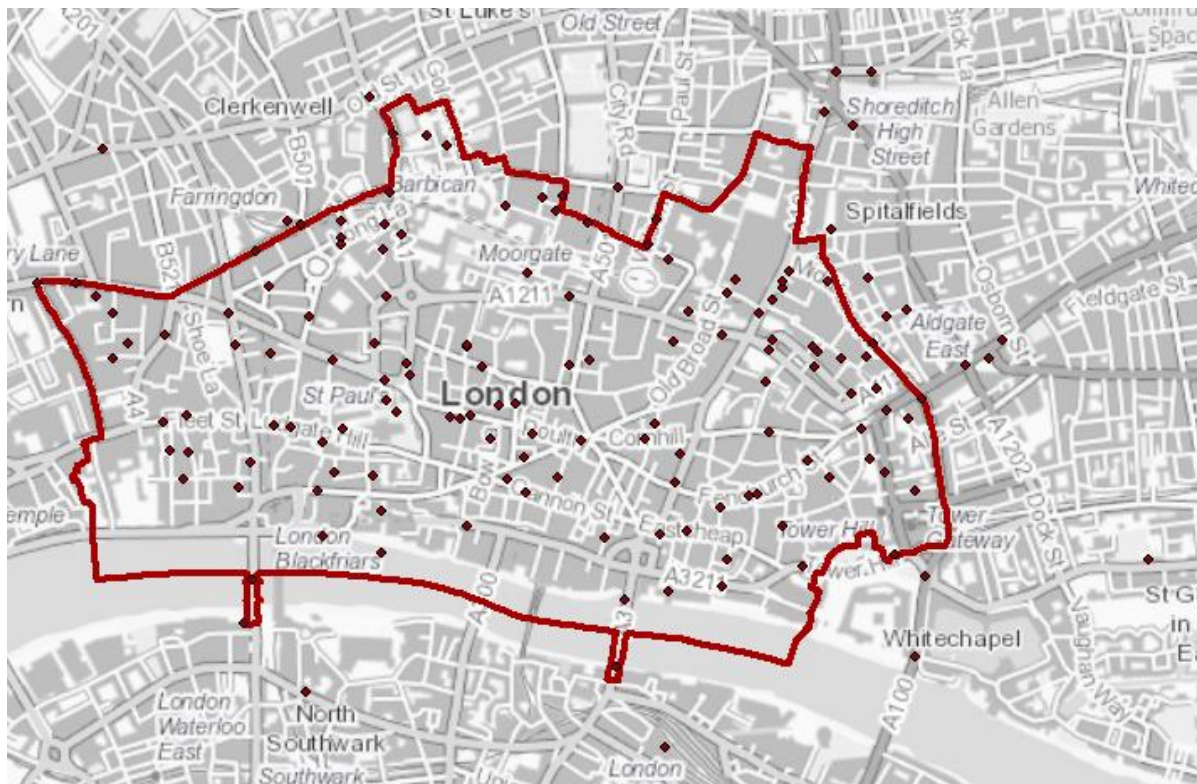
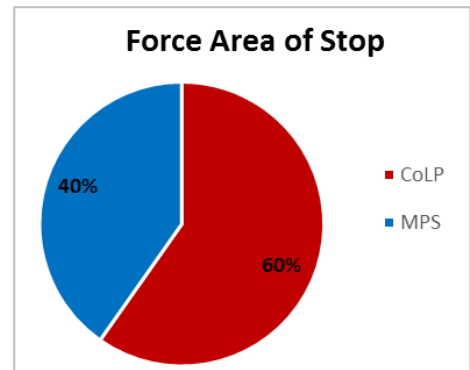


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For the current period a high percentage of our stops took place on Metropolitan Police ground (40%, n=235), High Road in Tottenham was a key repeat MPS location this quarter.

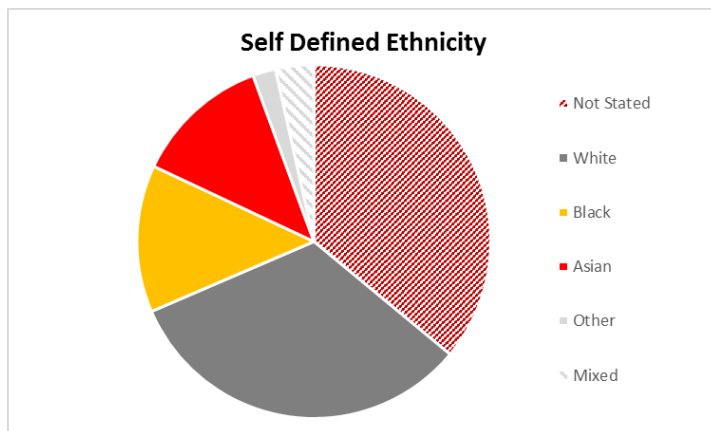
The most common locations of all stops were Bishopsgate, Queen Victoria Street, Tower Bridge and London Wall. All of the top 10 locations this quarter are street records.

Locations of stops in and around the City can be seen depicted on the map below;



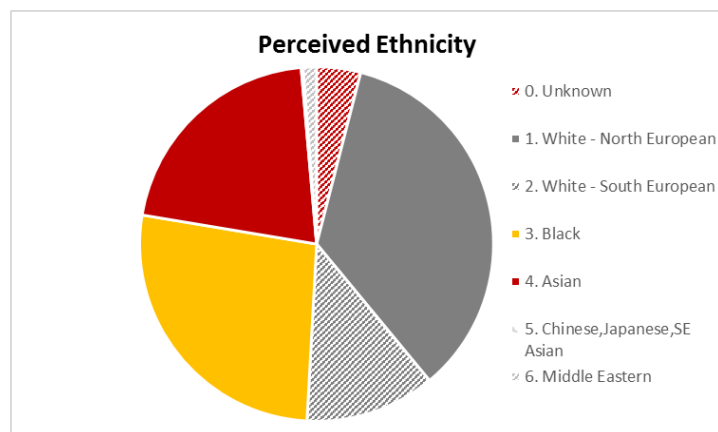
3.1 Ethnicity

The group most commonly stopped and searched in terms of perceived ethnicity (34%, n=200) is White – North European individuals, this is similar for self-defined ethnicity with white individuals accounting for 32% of searches (n=186).



In terms of self-defined ethnicity there is also a large portion of people who did not wish to state their ethnicity (35%, n=206). When compared to their perceived ethnicity the majority of these individuals were perceived to be white (38%, n=79) or black (31%, n=63). The majority of people who chose not to state their ethnicity are between 18 and 24 years of age (36%, n=75).

The biggest discrepancy between self-defined and perceived ethnicity is seen with white individuals with 46% of people stopped perceived to be white but only 32% defining themselves as such. The gap for black individuals is 13%, 26% were perceived to be black but only 13% defined themselves as such.



As per the above these gaps are mainly due to these individuals choosing not to state their own ethnicity on the stop and search form.

Comparisons across the two recorded ethnicities are however somewhat difficult as categories do not match exactly. For example a number of individuals perceived as black (n=9) or white (n=5) self-defined as mixed ethnicity but this is not an option the officer can select for perceived ethnicity.

3.2 Disproportionality

3.2.1 What is disproportionality?

When the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) published their Stop and Think report in 2010 looking in to the use of stop search by UK police forces they used two measures to assess fairness in terms of ethnicity; a disproportionality ratio and a count of excess stops.

Since then disproportionality has become a key measure for forces when examining the use of stop and search. The ratio looks at how much more likely black and Asian people are to be

searched than white people based on their prevalence in the local population. Calculating the figure in this way allows for comparisons between forces of different sizes and ethnic diversity.

3.2.2 Disproportionality and the City

Due to the relatively small resident population compared to the large transient one in the City it is not easy to address questions of disproportionality. Traditionally this is calculated using the resident population of an area and the officer perceived ethnicity. In the current period however there were only two people stopped who gave their address as being within City grounds.

Another option available is to use the workday population which includes all people who gave a fixed work place in the City and those residents who are at home during the day however given that 56% (n=328) of stops occur outside of a typical working day (Monday-Friday 08:00-18:00) this is also unlikely to give an accurate representation of the available street population. Particularly during the current climate of coronavirus with many people working from home this is likely not to be relevant.

When we look at the residential addresses of people stopped this quarter 71% live in the greater London area, 9% are of no fixed abode, 9% are from other areas and 10% did not give their address.

Based on this disproportionality has been calculated using the residential population figures for the whole London region.

In terms of population data the most recent finalised census data is from 2011 so that has been used here. The most recent midyear estimates for 2018 were also checked but did not offer much difference in terms of results.

Levels of disproportionality have increased slightly across this quarter from 1.8 to 1.9 for Black individuals and from 1.1 to 1.3 for Asian individuals, the level for other ethnicities has remained the same.

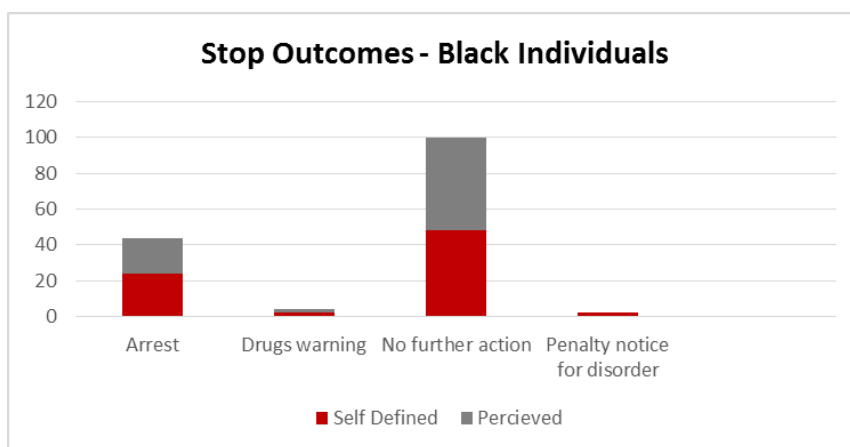
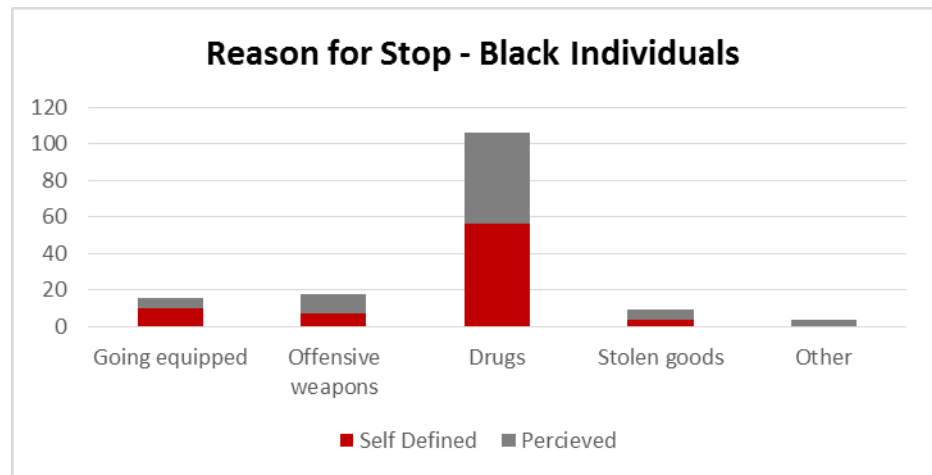


Across the same period the figures for the Metropolitan Police are 3.2 for Black individuals and 1.6 for Asian individuals.

3.3 Breakdown by Ethnicity – Black (Self Defined and Perceived)

There were 77 individuals stopped this quarter who self-defined their ethnicity as black, nearly all of whom were perceived to be black by officers. A further 77 people were perceived as black and either did not state their ethnicity (63) or self-defined as coming from mixed (9) or other ethnic group (5).

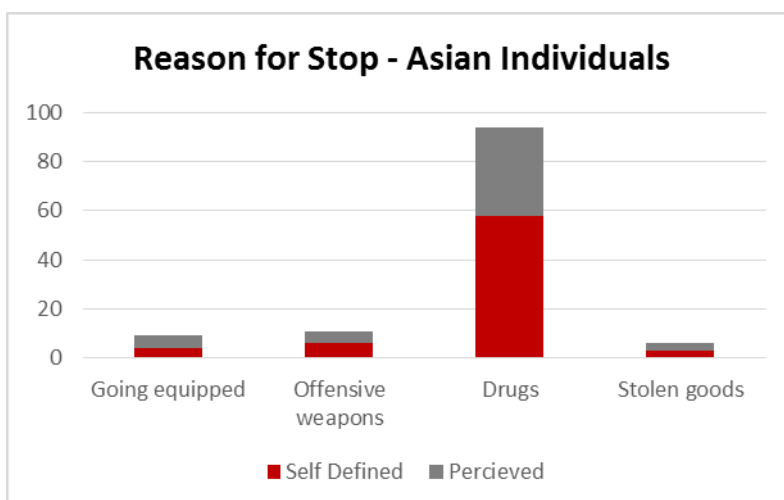
The amount of black individuals stopped in relation to stolen goods, drugs and offensive weapons doubles when perceived ethnicity is included alongside self-defined. The highest volume increase is seen with drugs stops rising from 56 to 106.



Compared the whole stop cohort for the quarter black individuals (self-defined and perceived) were more likely to be stopped for drugs (69% compared to 61%) and less likely to be stopped for going equipped or stolen property (18% compared to 29%).

Stop outcomes for both perceived and self-defined black ethnicity show 65% of individuals were no further actioned (n=100) and 29% were arrested (n=44). This is similar to the percentages for all stops; 27% arrested and 64% no further action. There were no cautions or community resolutions issued to black individuals this quarter.

3.4 Breakdown by Ethnicity – Asian (Self Defined and Perceived)

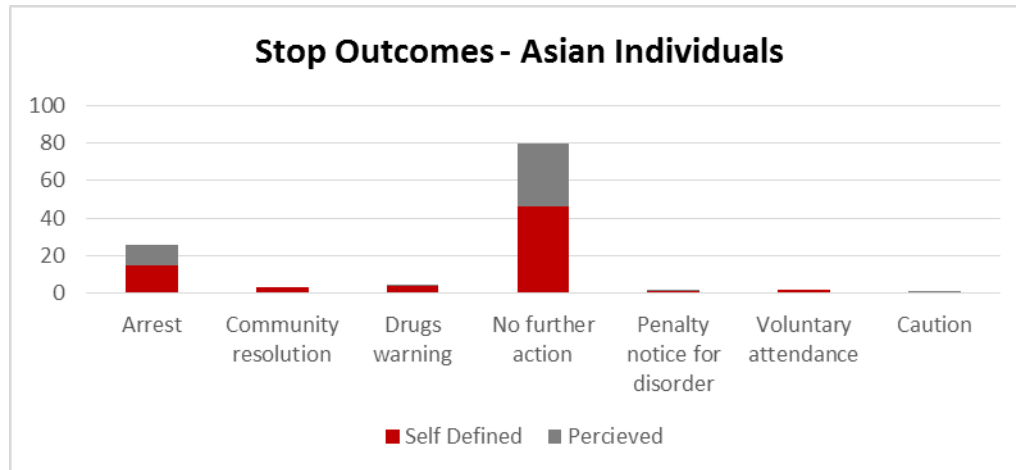


There were 71 individuals stopped this quarter who self-defined their ethnicity as Asian, most of whom were also perceived as Asian by officers. A further 53 people were perceived as Asian but 50 did not state their ethnicity and another 3 individuals self-defined as being from a mixed ethnic background.

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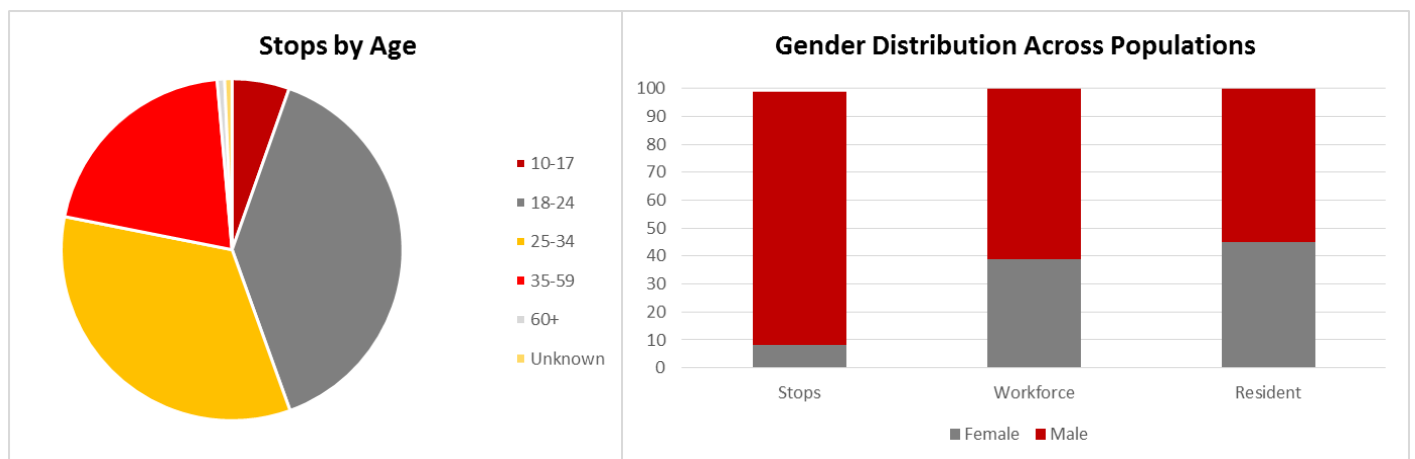
The majority of stops involving Asian individuals relate to drugs (78%, n=94) with numbers of stops in other categories being very low. The inclusion of perceived ethnicity doubles the number of stops for going equipped, stolen goods and offensive weapons.

Asian individuals are more likely to be stopped in relation to drugs (78% compared to 61%) than the overall cohort but less likely to be stopped for going equipped or stolen goods (13% compared to 29%).



Just over two thirds of all stops of Asian individuals resulted in no further action (68%, n=80) this is slightly higher than the overall rate of 64%. The percentage arrested (22%, n=26) is lower than the overall arrest rate of 27%. Almost the complete range of outcomes was applied across stops of Asian individuals with the only exception being police discretionary resolutions.

3.5 Age and Gender



Most people stopped are between the ages of 18 and 24 years old (39%, n=223), then 25-34 years old (34%, n=192) with few being under 18 (5%, n=31) or over 60 (n=4).

There were 31 stops of under 18s this quarter, 30 males and one female. The youngest person stopped was a 13 year old black male in relation offensive weapons, no objects were found and he was released with no further action.

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Most juvenile stops related to drugs (48%, n=15), there was one arrest made from these stops. Another arrest was made as a result of a going equipped search and these were the only two arrests of juveniles this quarter giving an arrest rate of 6%.

The no further action (NFA) rate for children was 87% (n=27) which is much higher than usual and the cohort as a whole.

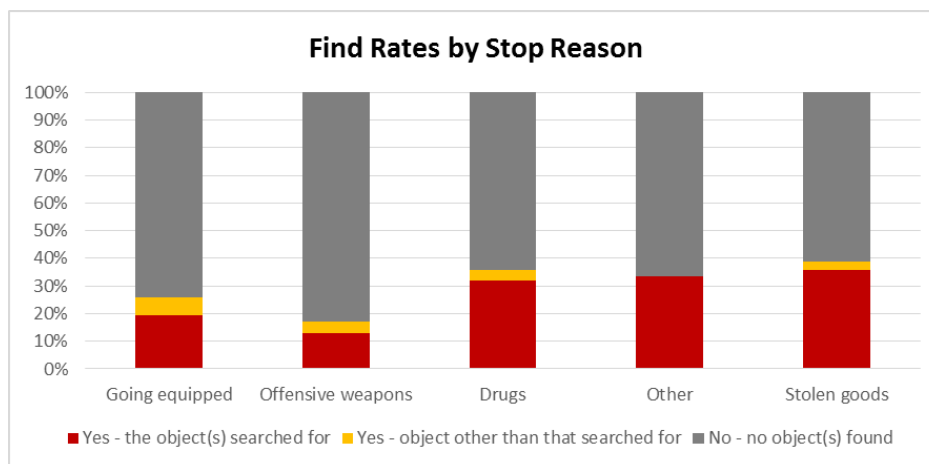
18-34 year olds were most commonly stopped in relation to drugs and those 35 and over were stopped generally for stolen goods or going equipped.

The majority of individuals stopped are male (89%, n=523) with 8% being female (n=48). This distribution is not similar to either the work force profile (61% male and 39% female) or the resident one (55% male and 45% female) with females far less likely to be stopped.

Most females (30 out of 48) were stopped in relation to drugs and the most common outcome was no further action (67%, n=32), the arrest rate for females is 27% the same as for all stops (n=13). Most arrests related to drugs (n=5) or going equipped (n=4).

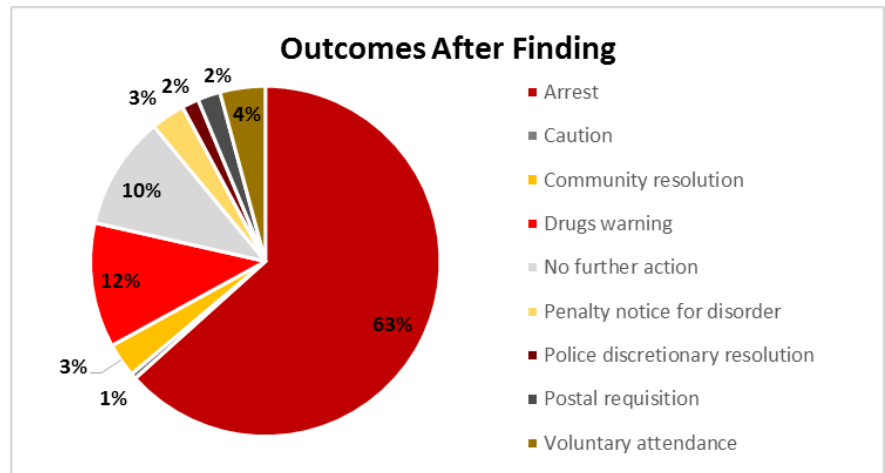
4.1 Outcomes – Find Rates

There were 191 searches this quarter which resulted in an object being found, 166 where the object of the search was found and 25 where something different was discovered giving a find rate of 33%. Find rates in general were highest for stolen property searches (39%, 23 out of 59 stops) this was also the type of stop where the item searched for was most commonly found (36%, 21 out of 59 stops). Levels were similarly high for drugs stops where there is a find rate of 36% (128 out of 357 stops). Find rates were lowest for offensive weapons stops with only 17% resulting in an item being found (n=8).



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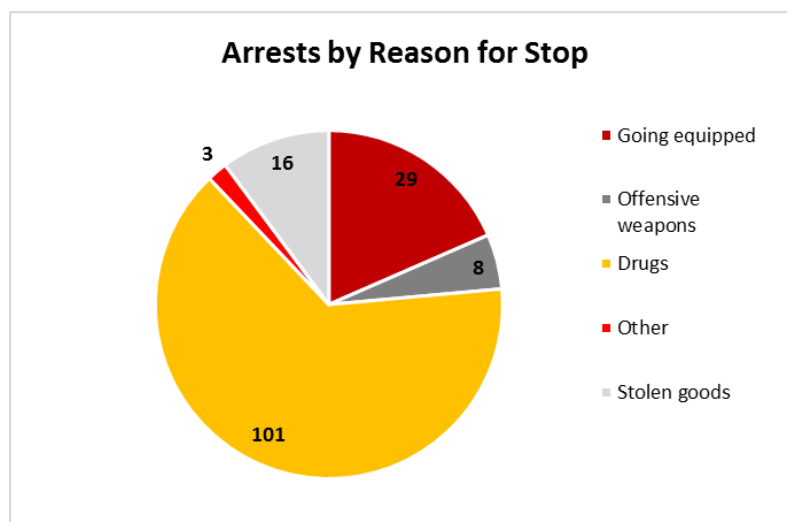
The most common outcome after finding an object was to arrest the subject of the stop (63%, n=121) then to issue a drugs warning (12%, n=22), the no further action rate after finding was 10% (n=20). This continues the trend started last quarter for low no further action rates after finding which is had previously been around 20-30%.



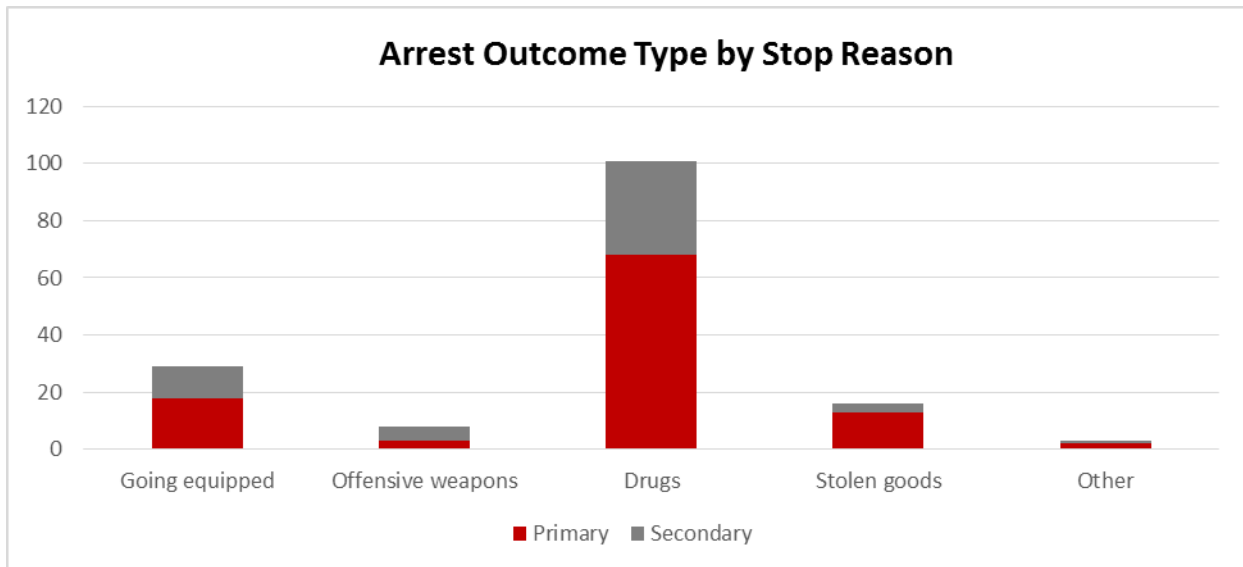
Subjects were asked to remove their outer clothing for 76 stops this quarter, mainly for drugs searches (37 stops) or going equipped searches (29 stops). There were 23 drugs searches, 2 offensive weapon, 2 going equipped and one other search that required full strip searches. Two subjects were female the remaining 26 male. Fourteen of the full strip searches resulted in objects being found (50%) and there were 9 arrests made, two drugs warnings issued and one penalty notice. The youngest person strip searched was 19 and the oldest 36.

4.2 Outcomes – Arrests

There were 157 arrests resulting from stop search this quarter, 27% of all stops. This is slightly lower than last quarter (31%) and remains significantly lower than previous quarters where the arrest rate has been 36% or 37%.

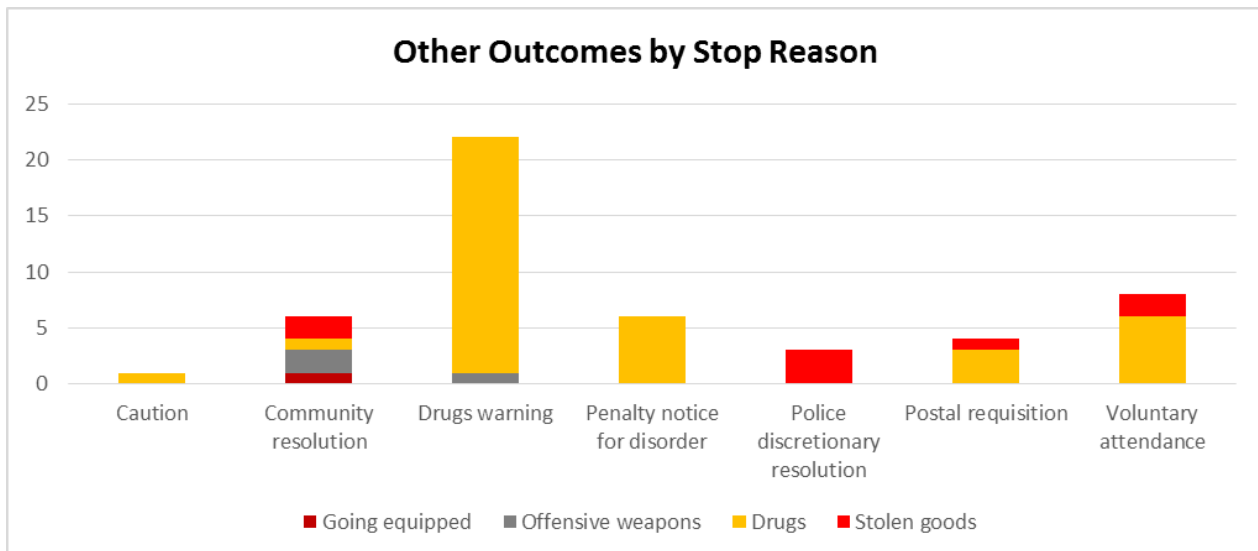


Most arrests in the current quarter resulted from drug stops (64%, n=101) or going equipped (18%, n=29). When we look at arrest rates instead of volume the arrest rate was highest for drugs (28%) followed by stolen goods and going equipped (27% each) stops.

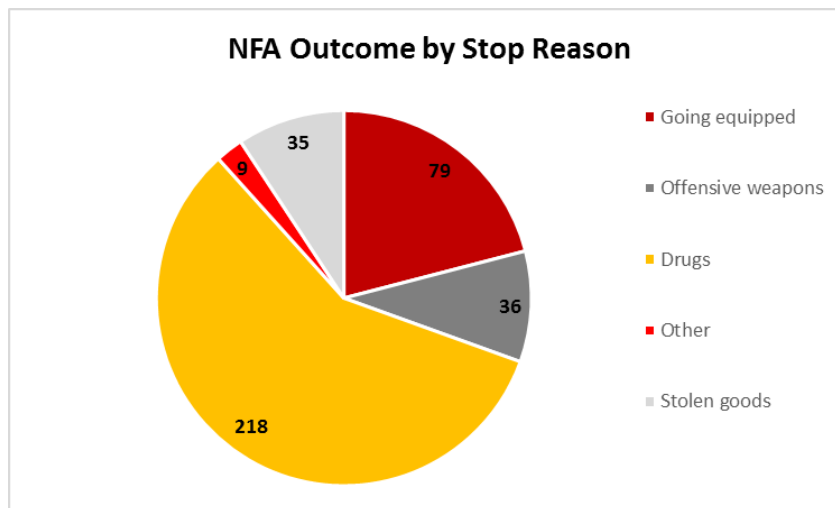


Roughly one in three arrests (34%, n=53) were the secondary outcome of the stop and as such were not related to the object of the search, this most commonly happens in the case of drug stops (33) and the rate of secondary arrests was highest for offensive weapons as 5 out of 8 arrests from these searches were for other reasons ranging from drugs possession to public order and vehicle offences.

4.3 Outcomes – Other



The positive outcome rate this quarter is 35% (n=207) down 2 percentage points from last quarter. Outside of arrests the most common resolution was to issue a drugs warning (22) or schedule a voluntary attendance (8) at the point of the stop. The widest range of outcomes can be seen for drugs stops where every outcome but police discretionary resolution was used this quarter. Discretionary resolutions were used solely for stolen goods searches.



The overall No Further Action (NFA) rate for stops this quarter is 64% (n=377), it is highest for offensive weapon stops (77%, 36 out of 47 stops) then going equipped (72%, 79 out of 109 stops). The NFA rate is lowest for stolen property stops (59%, 35 out of 59 stops).

4.4 Outcomes – Age, Gender and Ethnicity Summary

4.4.1 Ethnicity

The arrest rate is highest amongst black individuals (29%, 44 out of 153 stops) after this the arrest rate is highest amongst white individuals (26%, 71 out of 268 stops).

Drugs warnings were most commonly issued to white individuals as were police discretionary resolutions.

No further action rates were highest for Asian individuals (66%, 80 out of 121 stops), then black (65%, 100 out of 153 stops)

Find rates were highest amongst black individuals (34%, 52 out of 153 stops).

4.4.2 Age

There were four males aged over 60, between 61 and 64, stopped this quarter mostly for stolen goods, this led to one arrest, one voluntary attendance and two no further action outcomes.

Arrest rates were then highest amongst 35-59 year olds at 30% (35 out of 117 stops).

No further action rates were highest for 10-17 year olds (87%, 37 out of 31 stops).

Drugs warnings were most commonly issued to those between 18-24 years old, closely followed by 25-34. The 18-24 age group received the widest range of diversionary outcomes this quarter.

Find rates were highest for 18-24 year olds (36%, 81 of 223 stops). The find rates for 10-17 year olds is 23% (7 out of 31 stops).

There were 5 stops this quarter where the age of the subject is unknown.

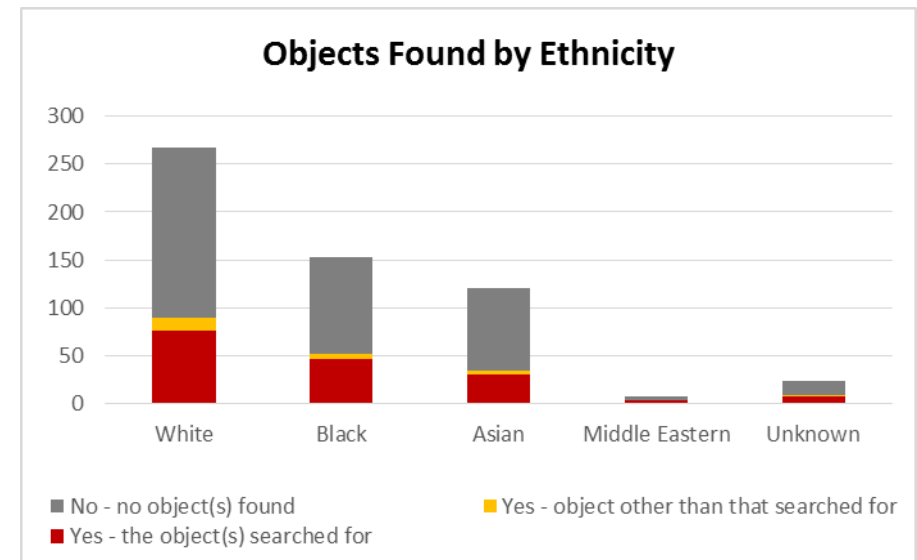
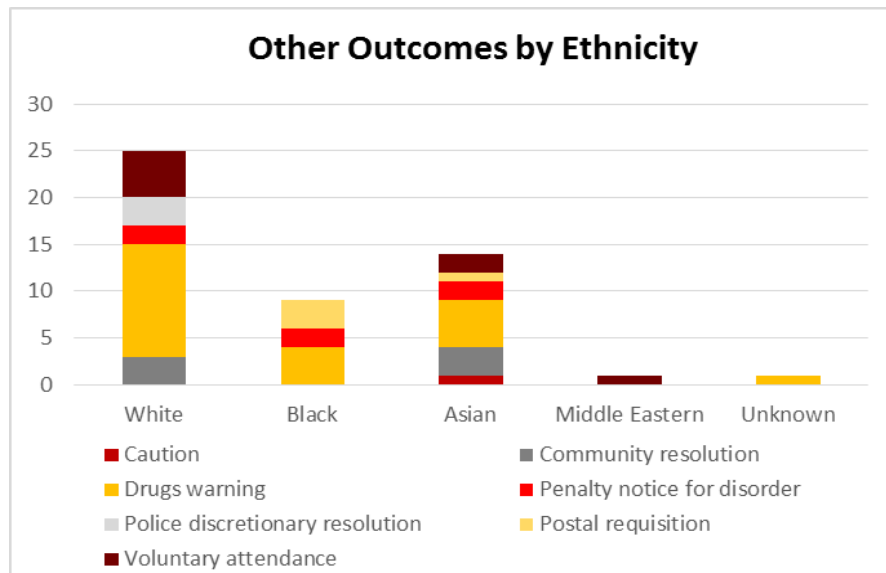
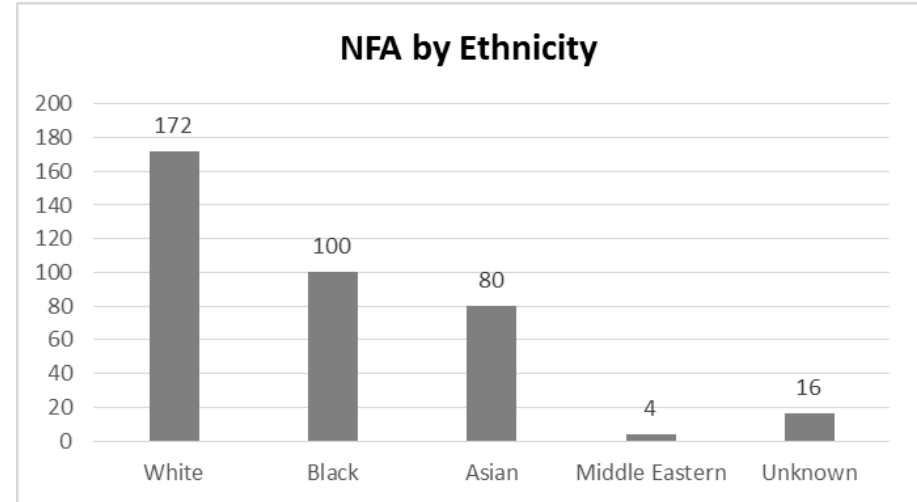
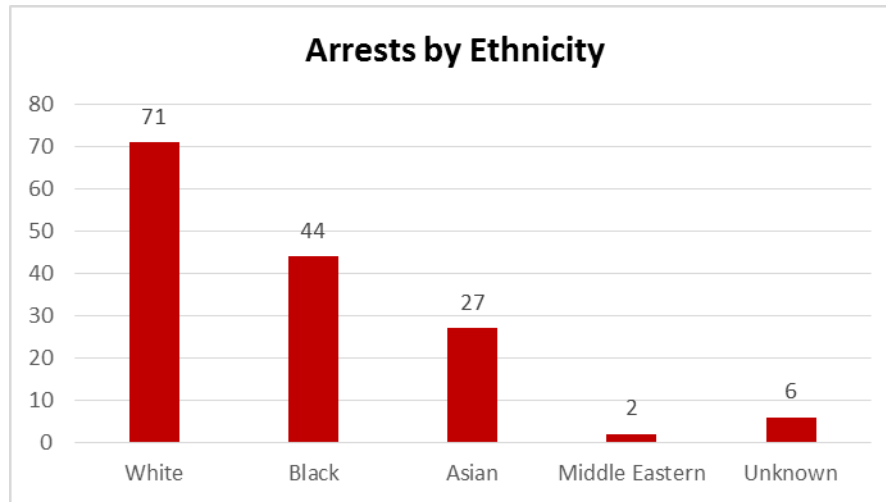
4.4.3 Gender

The arrest rate for females is 27% and for males 26%, the NFA rate for females is 67% and for males 64%.

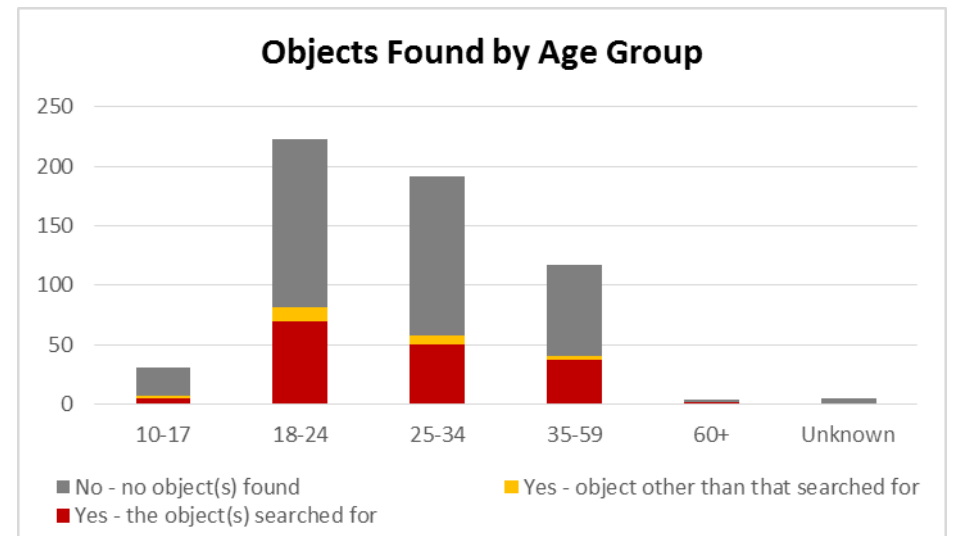
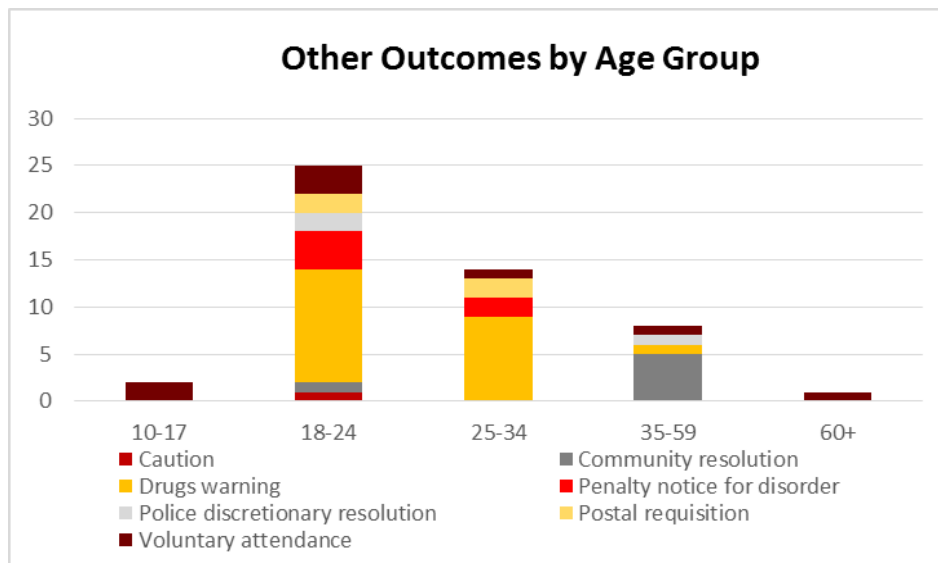
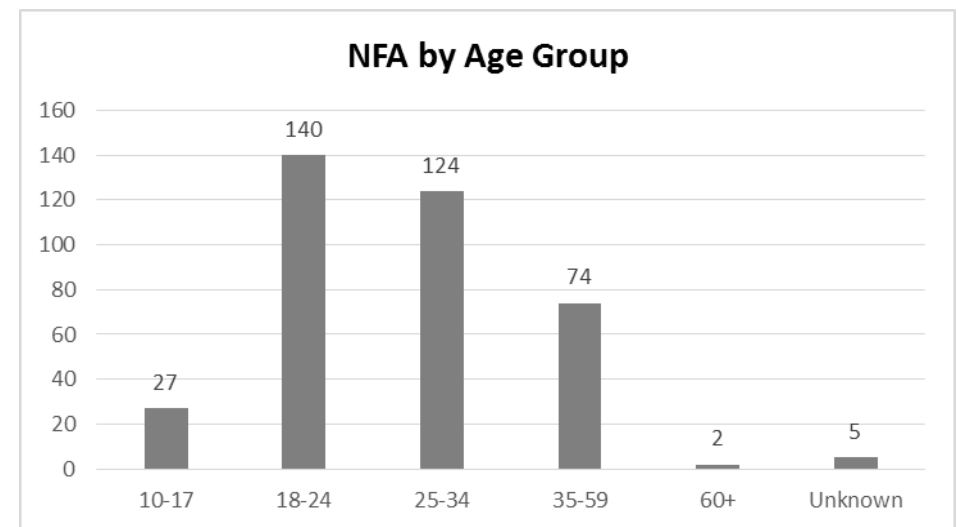
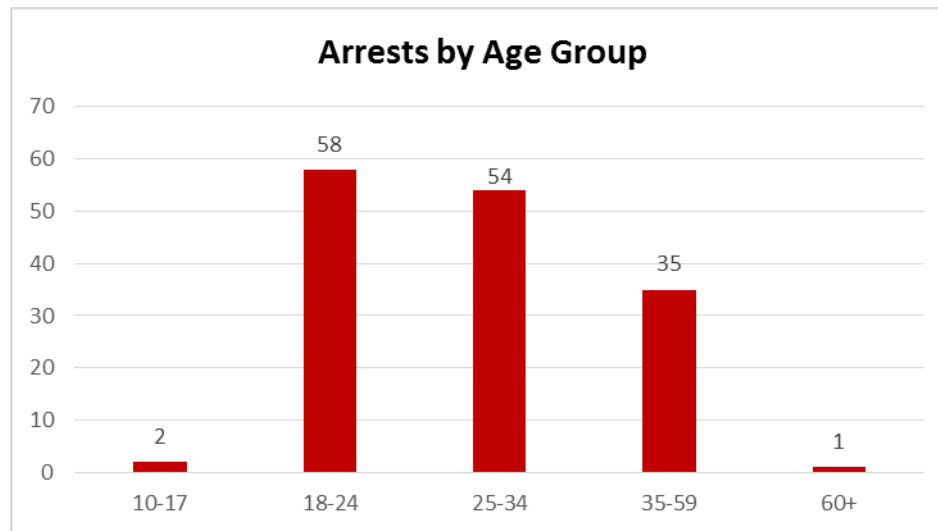
No women had a stop resulting in a caution, community resolution, postal requisition, police discretionary resolution or voluntary attendance this quarter. Two females were issued with a drugs warning and one a penalty notice, these were the only alternatives to arrest and NFA this quarter.

The find rate for females (31%, n= 15) is slightly lower than that for males (33%, n=172).

4.5 Outcomes – Ethnicity Breakdown



4.6 Outcomes – Age Breakdown



4.7 Outcomes – Gender Breakdown

