

For Information	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting
Date of Meeting:	4th September 2019
Report of:	Nottinghamshire Police
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Agenda Item:	7

*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

Force Report on Stop and Search

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To update the Strategic Resources and Performance meeting on the use of stop and search powers in Nottinghamshire Police.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that members note the attached report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To ensure that members of the meeting are aware of our approach with regards to the use of stop and search and the latest data in connection with this.

4. Summary of Key Points

- 4.1 The attached report, at appendix A, provides an update on:
- effective use of stop and search
 - fair use
 - proportionality
 - Section 60
 - Compliance with PEEL Inspection Recommendations relating to find rates, drug searching and ethnicity
 - Other initiatives in relation to our approach for stop and search

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 There are no financial implications arising from this report.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 There are no HR implications arising from this report.

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 Dis-proportionality of stop and search is a key issue in both communities and the media particularly. This report outlines risks identified from the data analysis that will require further audit work to better understand.

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 The impact that the use of stop and search has on communities and individuals is measured through community engagement and accountability and the use of the published stop and search data via the force website.

9. Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

- 9.1 There are no specific policy implications; stop and search does however link to the following priorities; protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people, by ensuring transparency and proportionality. Additionally there is a requirement to ensure young people know more about what to expect if they are stopped and searched

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 There are no known legislative issues, the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme 2.0 has not been published, so the Force continues to comply with Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme 1.0. Changes to the application of Section 60 regarding the belief that violence may occur as opposed to will occur are being piloted in other force areas; these are actually changes to the Best Use Scheme and not legislation.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 The report has been sent to the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board members for their view prior to publication. There has been no other consultation in relation to this specific report.

12. Appendices

- 12.1 Stop and Search Annual Report – appendix A.

Nottinghamshire Police Annual Report Stop and Search 2018/19

Author: Supt Paul Burrows

Nottinghamshire Police Annual Report

Stop and Search 2018/19

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 'Nottinghamshire Police Annual Report into Stop and Search 2018/19', is written to achieve 2 objectives. The first is to report to the public of Nottinghamshire how stop and search is being used and whether this use is necessary and proportionate. What is presented illustrates that this is largely the case, the following being most noteworthy:

- The number of searches conducted has risen by 58.4% over the previous year, though the search rate per 1,000 population remains one of the country's lowest;
- The arrest and positive outcome rate continues to raise and presently stands at 39.5%, including a 15.4% arrest rate; the times when the prohibitive item found is linked to the purpose of the search stands at 88%;
- 83 arrests were made for the possession of a weapon which is 17.8% of the total arrests, 14.7% of all searches were conducted to find a weapon, whilst this rate dropped from the previous year's 20% the actual number of weapons based searches rose from 392 to 441;
- The level of complaints remains low, work continues to access potential complainants into the system by explaining how complaints can be made. The increasing use of Body Worn Video (BWV) is believed to have had an impact on reducing the number of complaints;
- Disproportionality rates are dropping in the force area; for all BAME communities from 4.2 to 3.5 and in Nottingham City from 1.7 to 1.4. These rates continue to change significantly based upon a small number of searches, 29 searches of Black people in the county, which includes the conurbation around Nottingham City, increases the disproportionality rate from 2.4 in the city in 2018/19 to 7.0 in the Force area; 15 searches of Asian people caused the rate to rise from 0.9 to 2.1 and 18 searches of dual or multiple heritage people from 0.9 to 3.1;
- The increasing use of BWV is seen to be positive, despite this equipment not being on personal issue to officers it was deployed in 81% of all searches, data is captured on the reason why it was not deployed in the remaining 19%;
- New audit work it has identified that 84% of drug-focussed searches are conducted for 'possession', with 16% for supply; this report also outlines how a significant number of the drugs searches are undertaken to tackle specific criminal or ASB issues within local communities. Intelligence tasked deployment of officers is frequently undertaken as one part of the problem-solving part written with the local Community Safety Partnership.

However, in undertaking this diagnostic review, 5 'Identified Risks', have been highlighted for further work and reporting; both to the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board but also within the 2019/20 Annual Report. The risks indicated by this data show that further work is required to both understand the nature and scale of any issue and the corrective action that the force can take to mitigate the issue. These risks are that:

1. When the numbers of searches were reviewed by age and ethnicity it was found that young Asian people in the 18-24 age group, are more likely to be searched than any other ethnicity, (Section 7 and 24.1);

2. When the rate of handcuffing during stop and search was reviewed it was identified that handcuffing rates for BAME communities are higher than those for White, (Section 8 and 24.2);
3. When reviewing the outcomes rates by ethnicity and legislation, it was found that White people are less likely to be arrested than people who are Asian or Black, (Section 10 and 24.3);
4. When reviewing the total 'find' rate, of those from dual or multiple heritages; a prohibited item was less likely to be recovered (a 'find') when compared to the searches of other groups. Though the item seized was linked to the object of the search in a comparative number of instances, (Section 11.4 and 24.4);
5. On reviewing the work of the force's Knife Crime Team it was identified that the outcomes rates, including find rate, for those who self-define as dual or multiple heritage was lower when compared to all other ethnicity defined searches; though with a relatively low number of searches at 62. It was also found that the 'linked' rate (the item found was linked to the purpose of the search) was lower than those for all other ethnicity defined searches, (Section 19.5 and 24.5).

The second object of this Annual Report is to evidence to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Service (HMICFRS) that the force is complying with the requirement of the 2019 PEEL assessment entitled '*Police Effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy 2018/19*'.

Within this report it was recorded that: *"the force doesn't identify the extent to which find rates differ between people from different ethnicities and across different types of searches, including separate identification of find rates for drug possession and supply-type offences. It also doesn't identify the prevalence of possession-only drug searches or the extent to which these align with local or force-level priorities."* The report went on to record that: *"we reviewed Nottinghamshire Police's website and found that the force publishes comprehensive stop and search data, including analysis carried out to understand reasons for some, but not all, of the disparities."*

This Annual Report addresses these reporting gaps and has caused new audits to be undertaken, some of which are reported within this Annual Report and others that are being worked upon to generate a full year's worth of data for publication in the 2019/20 report.

2 RATES OF SEARCHING AND OUTCOMES

Asking individuals to account for their presence or behaviour is an important part of everyday policing. Stop and search powers are used by the force as an additional and legitimate power to protect local residents, businesses and visitors to the area, tackle crime and keep our streets safe.

Throughout 2018/19 Nottinghamshire Police maintained its focus on the intelligence-led, fair and effective use of stop and search powers. The force has, for the first time in the last 5 years, seen an increase in the number of stops and searches undertaken:

Period	Number of searches
2014/15	4,157
2015/16	2,712
2016/17	1,957
2017/18	1,908
2018/19	3,023

This increase is attributed, in part, to the changing national debate on stop and search which is causing officers to believe they will be less likely to be criticised for using these powers. Additionally the force has undertaken a major recruitment process with a large number of newly trained officers being deployed to larger front-line policing teams. This means there is a greater policing presence on the streets that will increase the chance of the grounds for a stop and search being encountered. Of note, and following extensive auditing; it has been found that there has been no discernible reduction in the quality of the grounds being recorded and the arrest and positive outcome rate has remained at the same level, if not increased.

During 2015/16 it was identified that the force had the third lowest use of stop and search powers in the country. There has been no formal updated position on this since then, as the Home Office publication 'Police powers and procedures England and Wales year ending 31 March 2017' second edition, did not present this level of detail; although Nottinghamshire was in the lowest band of use; at less than two searches per 1,000 population. However, within the 2019 HMICFRS PEEL assessment entitled '*Police Effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy 2018/19*', it was identified that in the 12 months ending 31 March 2018 Nottinghamshire conducted 3.3 searches per 1,000 population compared to 9.6 nationally.

In 2018/19, 466 arrests were made as a result of the use of stop and search powers (compared to 307 in 2017/18); this includes 83 arrests for possessing weapons, knives and firearms, compared to 58 in 2017/18. This represents 17.8% of the total, down from 18.9% in 2017/18; and illustrates what a vital crime fighting tool these powers offer and how they can be used to protect the public by removing weapons from the streets.

The table below identifies how many of these outcomes are linked to the searches' object e.g. a drug search that finds drugs is 'linked', a drugs search finding a knife is 'not-linked'.

	Search total	%	Outcome Total	Outcome Linked	%	Outcome NOT linked	%
Total	2,991	37.3	1,115	986	88.4%	129	11.6

It can be seen that there is a 37.3% arrest and positive outcome rate for this data set that excludes vehicle only searches (positive outcomes are explained in Section 3), and of these outcome-searches, when a prohibited item is recovered, 88.4% of these are 'linked' to the object of the search. This indicates that the officer's grounds are based on reasonable suspicion and that they are using their powers appropriately.

We do not underestimate the impact that stop and search encounters have on communities and individuals and we know that to maintain public confidence in its use, the power must be used in a fair and effective manner.

3 EFFECTIVE STOP AND SEARCH

The national definition of a 'fair and effective' stop and search encounter, agreed by the College of Policing and the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC), is:

A stop and search encounter is most likely to be fair and effective when:

- *the search is justified, lawful and stands up to public scrutiny;*
- *the officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion they will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime;*
- *the person understands why they have been searched and feels that they have been treated with respect;*
- *the search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item.*

"The primary purpose of stop and search powers is to enable officers to allay or confirm suspicions about individuals without exercising their power of arrest", PACE Code A, Paragraph 1.4. Effectiveness must therefore reflect where suspicion has been allayed and an unnecessary arrest, which is more intrusive, has been avoided; or where suspicion has been confirmed and the object is found or a crime is detected.

Having listened to community representatives and reference groups, the force expects the use of stop and search powers to focus on dealing with crimes that cause the public the most concern. We expect a minimum of 40% of all stop and searches should be undertaken to tackle key crimes like burglary and robbery; with a further 20% being undertaken to target the carrying of weapons and the remaining 40% targeting neighbourhood crimes. This approach provides the flexibility to address specific local concerns.

The table below presents the data from the benchmark year of 2014/15 to both 2018/19 and 2017/18:

	2014/15	2017/18	2018/19
Number of searches	4,157	1,908	3,023
Object of search			
Weapons	9.2 %	20.5% 392 searches	14.7% 441 searches
Going equipped to steal, commit criminal damage and handling stolen goods	26.6%	15.7%	13.9%
Drugs	62.8%	62.7% *	71.2%**

*This 62.7% reduced to 54.9% when proactive operation searches were removed

** This 69.7% reduced to 54% when proactive operation searches were removed - see Section 21

This data illustrates a significant uplift in the number of drugs searches and is dealt with in greater detail within Sections 12 to 21, as many of these searches are undertaken within operations designed to reduce both violent crime and, more specifically, knife crime. The decrease as a % in the number of searches for weapons is seen to be due to the increase in the number of drugs searches, however the actual number of searches for knives and firearms has increased from 392 in 2017/19 to 441 in 2018/19 which reflects both the crime trends being experienced and the threat being raised by the public.

GPMS – Unclassified NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE

The positive outcome rate is the number of stop and search encounters that lead to an arrest or another outcome, for example a cannabis warning or a report for summons. The combined arrest and positive outcome rates for stop and search over the last 6-years, with a separate identification for arrests were:

Period	Arrest and Positive Outcome rate	Arrest rate
2013/14	20.4%	Not available
2014/15	25.5%	12.5%
2015/16	30.1%	14%
2016/17	35.2%	16.7%
2017/18	37.8%	16.1%
2018/19	39.5%	15.4%

More specifically, during 2017/18, 307 (16.1%) of all stop and searches led to an arrest and there were a further 414 'positive outcomes' (21.7%) or 37.8% of all searches resulted in an arrest or positive outcome. During 2018/19 there were 466 arrests (15.4%) and 727 positive outcomes (24%); a total of 39.4% which is an uplift on the previous year. There is no national comparative data, though it is believed this arrest and positive outcome rate will compare favourably and be amongst the highest in the country.

As previously identified in Section 3 one of the purposes of stop and search is to prevent unnecessary arrests so having a high arrest and positive outcome rate combined is seen to be positive, rather than focussing solely upon the arrest rate. So whilst the arrest and positive outcome rate has risen, the arrest rate, in the last 3 years, has fallen. It should be noted however that there is no nationally accepted definition of what a positive outcome is. The table below illustrates the outcomes that Nottinghamshire Police identify as being 'positive':

Outcome	Number	%	Counted as positive outcome	
Arrest	466	15.4%		
Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable*	81	2.7%	Yes	81
Caution	25	0.8%	Yes	25
Community Resolution	17	0.6%	Yes	17
Drugs Possession Warning	156	5.2%	Yes	156
Fixed Penalty Notice	14	0.5%	Yes	14
Nothing Found – No Further Action	1380	45.6%	No	
NPS** - Offence	3	0.1%	Yes	3
NPS** - Possession Only	7	0.2%	Yes	7
Other	382	12.6%	No	
Summons	243	8.0%	Yes	243
Verbal Warning	68	2.2%	No	
Voluntary Attendance	181	6.0%	Yes	181
Total	3,023	100.0%		727

* Data analysis shows this is when a drug is recovered but it unclear what it is at the time of seizure.

**NPS is New Psychoactive Substances

While the force has corporate targets for crime reduction, there is no individual numeric stop and search targets set for officers. Nottinghamshire Police aims for 25% of all stop and searches to result in an arrest or positive outcome, excluding cannabis warnings. The force achieved 30.9% in 2017/18 excluding cannabis warnings, in 2018/19 this figure was 34.3%.

We will continue to work with our communities and stakeholders to deliver fair and effective encounters and ensure that the use of stop and search powers continues to protect the public.

4 FAIR STOP AND SEARCH

Nottinghamshire Police believes a fair encounter is a justifiable one, which is applied without prejudice, carried out promptly and with respect. It is recorded, open to scrutiny and supports public confidence.

As identified previously, the number of stop and search encounters increased during 2018/19 to 3,023, whilst this remains below the rate of 4,157 recorded in 2014/15 it is a 58.4% increase over the 1,908 recorded in 2017/18. Of the people who were stopped and searched in 2018/19, 51.4% were White, 10.2% Black, 6.8% Asian and 5.6% dual or multiple heritage; compared to 52.6% White, 12.9% Black and 6.6% Asian in 2017/18.

During 2018/19 there were a total of 4 public complaints relating to stop and search, compared to 8 in 2017/18; collectively these 4 complaints raised 5 allegations. 3 further complaints were resolved 'there and then'; compared to 6 in 2017/18.

Of these complaints, 1 was raised by an Asian person, 1 by a White person, 1 by a 'Black person and 1 did not state their ethnicity. Every complaint can have a number of 'sub-complaints' within it, though during 2018/19 only 1 of the 4 complaints had more than 1 element. The themes of these complaints were that excessive force was used (2), that there was damage to property (1), that the officers were intimidating (1) and that the stop was not conducted in a professional manner (1). One of these complaints remains unresolved and is being investigated by the Professional Standards Directorate. 2 were locally resolved and one was withdrawn.

Regarding the 3 'there and then' complaints (complaints that are dealt with immediately on them being reported, usually on the phone); all elected not to state their ethnicity. 2 of these complaints relating to a belief they were being harassed by officers and 1 that they were unhappy about being searched.

The number of complaints remains low and work is on-going through the Professional Standards Directorate to create an awareness of how to complain. It is also worthy of note that the widespread deployment of Body Worn Video, see later section; has been seen nationally to reduce the number of complaints. This may be part of the reason why, therefore, the number of complaints has reduced.

It is important to measure the impact that the use of stop and search powers has on communities and individuals. This is done through community engagement and community accountability assisted by the stop and search data that is published on the force website.

The Stop and Search Scrutiny Board continues to run; data is being presented to the members of the community who sit on the Board and scrutinise activity. The minutes and data presentations to this Board can be found on the force website on the Advice Page.

There is disparity in the use of stop and searches in relation to gender, age and race. The reasons for disparity are complex and include the use of the power to tackle gang crime and specific crimes. Measures of proportionality depend upon which population base is employed. No population base will ever accurately capture a street population in a given area, at a given time.

5 THE PROPORTIONALITY OF SEARCHES

The proportionality or disproportionality of the use of stop and search powers is an issue within the communities policed in Nottinghamshire, and also within the media when stop and search use is reported upon. The manner in which stop and search proportionality is calculated does however, have an impact on these concerns due to the statistical variances the calculation causes; in particular where a small number of searches can have a significant impact upon proportionality rates. These anomalies are largely not understood and require explanation to put some context around these important figures. An explanation of how proportionality is calculated has been written and is on the force's website on the Stop and Search Advice page.

Data explanation

Proportionality data presents the statistical chance of someone from a Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic (BAME) community being subject to a stop and search encounter compared to someone from the white community.

The number of searches conducted within a specific BAME community is compared to the resident population of that community; this creates a 'rate of search per '000 population'; using the 2011 Census data. The rate per '000 population from this BAME community is then compared to the rate per '000 population for the white community; the white community is the baseline population. The 'BAME' number is divided into the 'white' number; the outcome is the proportionality or disproportionality rate.

28.5% of Nottingham City's population is from a BAME community and 4.5% of the County's population; it is this resultant difference in the white population 71.5% compared to 95.5% that causes the significant changes in proportionality rates. It must also be noted that the population figures are 'resident population' and that clearly people will move across borders in the course of their work and leisure.

5.1 The use of s.1 & s.23 MDA stop and search during 2018/19

The tables below indicate how proportionality rates change based upon geographic location. The two tables below present the number of searches in the force area comparing 2017/18 to 2018/19. S.1 and s.23 searches are chosen as these powers are the benchmark that has been used in force for reporting.

Use of s.1 PACE & s.23 MDA stop and search 2017/18

Ethnicity	White	Black	Mixed	Asian or other	Not Stated	White	BME
No. of Searches	949	232	117	151	356	949	500
% of total (1,805)	52.6%	12.9%	6.5%	8.4%	19.7%	52.6%	27.7%
Rate	1.0	8.5	3.8	2.4	-	1.0	4.1
Proportionality	-	8.7	3.9	2.4	-	-	4.2

Use of s.1 PACE & s.23 MDA stop and search 2018/19

Ethnicity	White	Black	Mixed	Asian or other	Not Stated	White	BME
No. of Searches	1,484	294	147	209	728	1,484	650
% of total (2,862)	51.9%	10.3%	5.1%	7.3%	25.4%	51.9%	22.7%
Rate	1.5	10.8	4.7	3.3	-	1.0	5.3
Proportionality	-	7.0	3.1	2.1	-	-	3.5

It can be seen that the % searches of white people have remained static. However the numbers of searches of people from all BAME communities have dropped; it is the number of not stated searches that has increased. People are not required to self-define their ethnicity when stopped and searched, nor give their personal details. Discussion within the Force's 'Stop and Search Scrutiny Board', would indicate that this increase is positive because there is a view that people feel compelled to give police officers their personal details. If this is the case then the instance of this is dropping. It can also be seen that the rate of disproportionality is dropping.

The tables below identify the rates of searching in Nottingham City. The Nottingham City numbers are also included within the force level numbers in the tables above. When the proportionately higher residential population of Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people in Nottingham City is taken into account; the level of disproportionality changes when the numbers of stop and searches in the city is compared to this residential population.

5.2 Use of s.1 PACE & s.23 MDA stop and search 2017/18 in Nottingham City

Ethnicity	White	Black	Mixed	Asian or other	Not Stated	White	BME
No. of Searches	658	216	104	133	277	658	453
Rate	3.0	9.7	5.4	3.0	-	3.0	5.2
Proportionality	-	3.2	1.7	1.0	-	-	1.7

Use of s.1 PACE & s.23 MDA stop and search 2018/19 in Nottingham City

Ethnicity	White	Black	Mixed	Asian or other	Not Stated	White	BME
No. of Searches	1,090	266	129	194	584	1,090	589
Rate	5.0	12.0	6.4	4.4	-	5.0	6.8
Proportionality	-	2.4	1.3	0.9	-	-	1.4

Disproportionality rates can be seen to change significantly as the result of a small number of searches undertaken in the largely white-populated county. 29 searches of Black people in the county, which includes the conurbation around Nottingham City, increases the disproportionality rate from 2.4 in the city in 2018/19 to 7.0 in the Force area; similarly 15 searches of Asian people caused the rate to rise from 0.9 to 2.1 and dual or multiple people from 0.9 to 3.1 as the result of 18 searches.

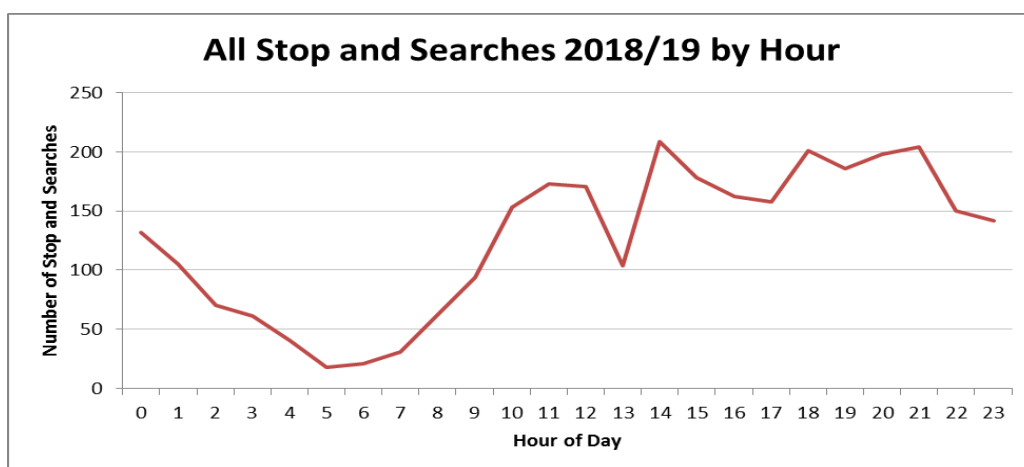
5.3 The changing nature of 'rates' of searches

The following table records the last 8 years data for 'rate's. The 'rate' is the number of searches conducted per 1,000 of that given communities population. It should be noted that the population data used is now getting quite old as it is taken from the 2011 Census. The statistical rate of searching is rising whilst proportionality rates fall.

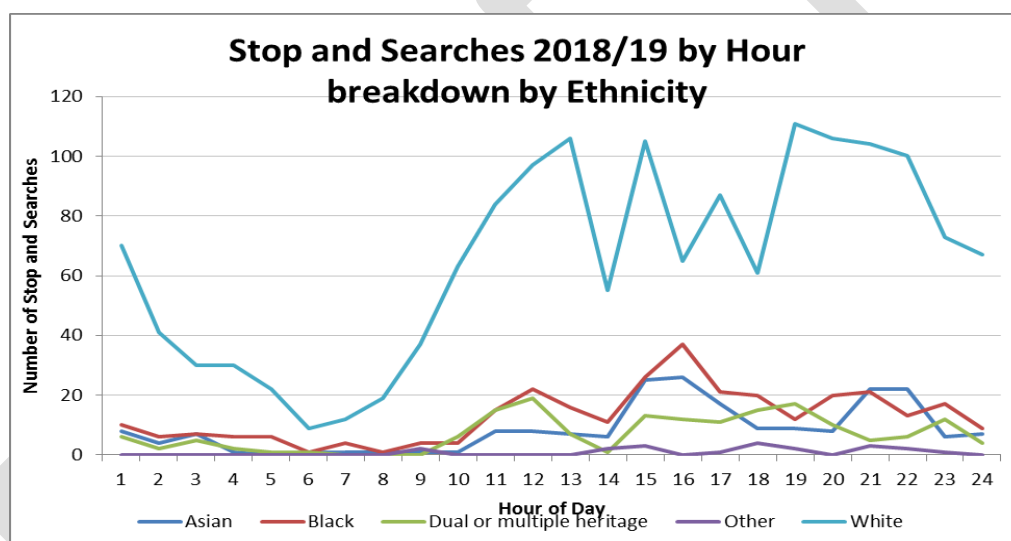
Financial Year	Ethnicity			
	White	Black	Multiple Heritage	Asian or Other
2011/12	2.6	10.8	5.1	4.1
2012/13	2.8	11.8	4.5	4.2
2013/14	4.3	17.8	5.8	4.9
2014/15	3.3	12.7	3.9	3.7
2015/16	1.9	8.9	4	3.6
2016/17	1.1	8.5	4.1	2.0
2017/18	1.0	8.7	3.9	2.4
2018/19	1.5	10.8	4.7	3.3

6 THE TIME OF DAY SEARCHES ARE CONDUCTED

The following table identifies the time of day when stop and searches are undertaken:



The following table identifies the time of day by ethnicity:



Searching by day of the week:

The following table identifies, in total and by ethnicity which days of the week are most likely to be searched on:

	Total	Asian	Black	Dual / Multiple	Other	White
Number of searches	3024	205	309	170	20	1554
Monday	10.6%	7.8%	11.0%	8.8%	15.0%	10.6%
Tuesday	13.2%	11.7%	11.7%	11.2%	20.0%	13.6%
Wednesday	13.4%	12.2%	14.2%	18.8%	10.0%	13.4%
Thursday	15.5%	18.5%	19.1%	17.1%	30.0%	14.2%
Friday	16.6%	18.5%	15.5%	15.3%	5.0%	17.2%
Saturday	17.5%	16.1%	14.9%	18.8%	15.0%	17.9%
Sunday	13.1%	15.1%	13.6%	10.0%	5.0%	13.1%

There is no significant variance over the day of the week individuals are searched on.

Searching by hour of the day:

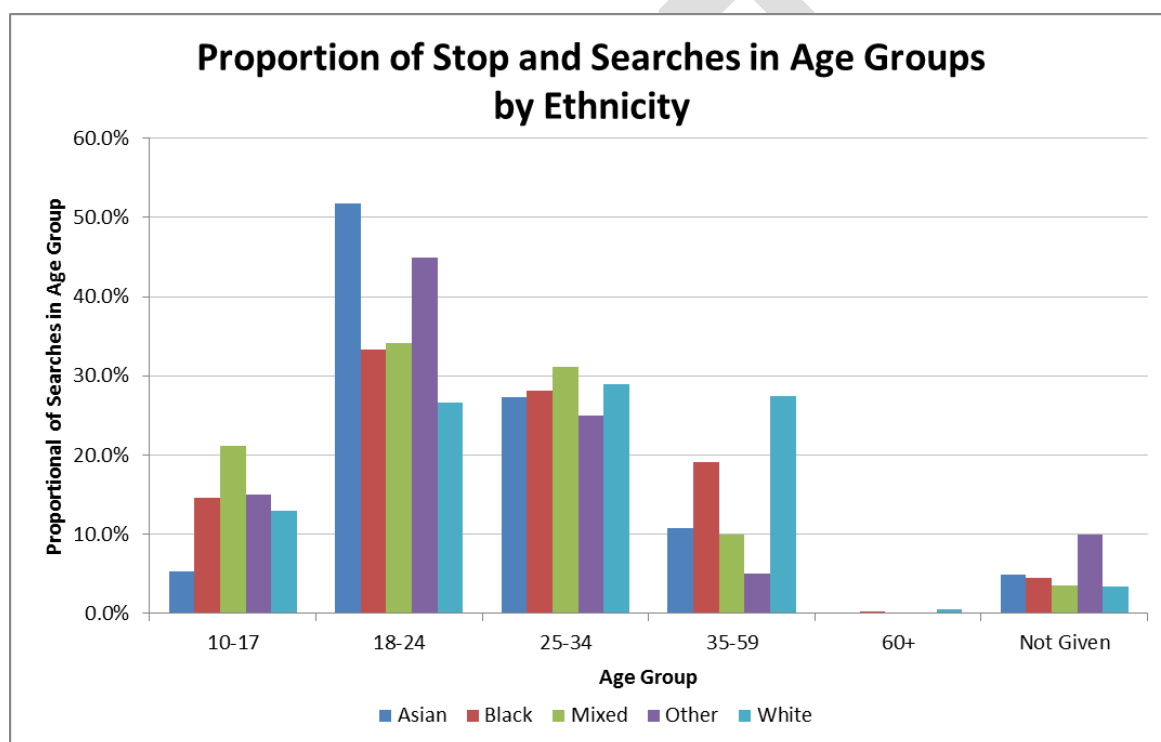
The following identifies, in total and by ethnicity which days of the week are most likely to be searched on:

Hour	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Total	4.4%	3.5%	2.3%	2.0%	1.4%	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	2.1%	3.1%	5.1%	5.7%	3.4%	3.4%	6.9%	5.9%	5.4%	5.2%	6.6%	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	5.0%	4.7%
Asian	3.9%	2.0%	3.4%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	3.9%	3.9%	2.9%	2.9%	12.2%	12.7%	8.3%	4.4%	4.4%	3.9%	10.7%	10.7%	2.9%	3.4%
Black	3.2%	1.9%	2.3%	1.9%	1.9%	0.3%	1.3%	0.3%	1.3%	1.3%	4.9%	7.1%	3.6%	3.6%	8.4%	12.0%	6.8%	6.5%	3.9%	6.5%	6.8%	4.2%	5.5%	2.9%
Dual / multiple	3.5%	1.2%	2.9%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	8.8%	11.2%	0.6%	0.6%	7.6%	7.1%	6.5%	8.8%	10.0%	5.9%	2.9%	3.5%	7.1%	2.4%
Other	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	15.0%	0.0%	5.0%	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	15.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%
White	4.5%	2.6%	1.9%	1.9%	1.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	2.4%	4.1%	5.4%	6.2%	3.5%	3.5%	6.8%	4.2%	5.6%	3.9%	7.1%	6.8%	6.7%	6.4%	4.7%	4.3%

There is no significant variance over the day of the week individuals are searched on.

7 THE NUMBER OF SEARCHES BY AGE

The following table identifies by ethnicity the age range of those stopped and searched:



The table below presents this graphed data as a '%':

Age Range	Total		Asian		Black		Mixed		Other		White	
10-17	297	13.2%	11	5.4%	45	14.6%	36	21.2%	3	15.0%	202	13.0%
18-24	689	30.5%	106	51.7%	103	33.3%	58	34.1%	9	45.0%	413	26.6%
25-34	651	28.8%	56	27.3%	87	28.2%	53	31.2%	5	25.0%	450	29.0%
35-59	526	23.3%	22	10.7%	59	19.1%	17	10.0%	1	5.0%	427	27.5%
60+	9	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.5%
Not Given	86	3.8%	10	4.9%	14	4.5%	6	3.5%	2	10.0%	54	3.5%

Taking into account the low numbers in some age groups, it is noticeable that Asian people in the 18-24 age groups are more likely to be searched than any other ethnicity; with those who are White in this age group least likely to be searched. The greatest parity is seen in the 25-34 age group, but those who are White are most likely to be searched in the 35-59 age group. This is a future that is identified for further analysis in the coming year.

8 THE RATE OF HANDCUFFING BY ETHNICITY

As a result of work required by the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board, the force has started to produce data on the use of handcuffs during searches. Within the data capture device used to record the stop and search, the searching officer is required to record whether handcuffs were applied and if so what their rationale for doing so was. This rationale is for 1 of 3 reasons:

1. That the person being searched may cause danger to themselves or others;
2. That the person may cause injury to themselves or others (including the officer);
3. To prevent escape.

How the person presents and any hostility towards the officer will have an impact upon the officer's decision on whether to handcuff or not. At times officers apply handcuffs in a non-compliant way; this is when the person requires detaining for the purpose of the search because they are refusing to comply with the officer's direction.

The table below identifies that handcuffs are applied in 30% of searches, and 11% of these are done in a non-compliant way. The over-whelming reason for the application of handcuffs is to prevent the escape of the person being searched, at 71.4% of compliant searches.

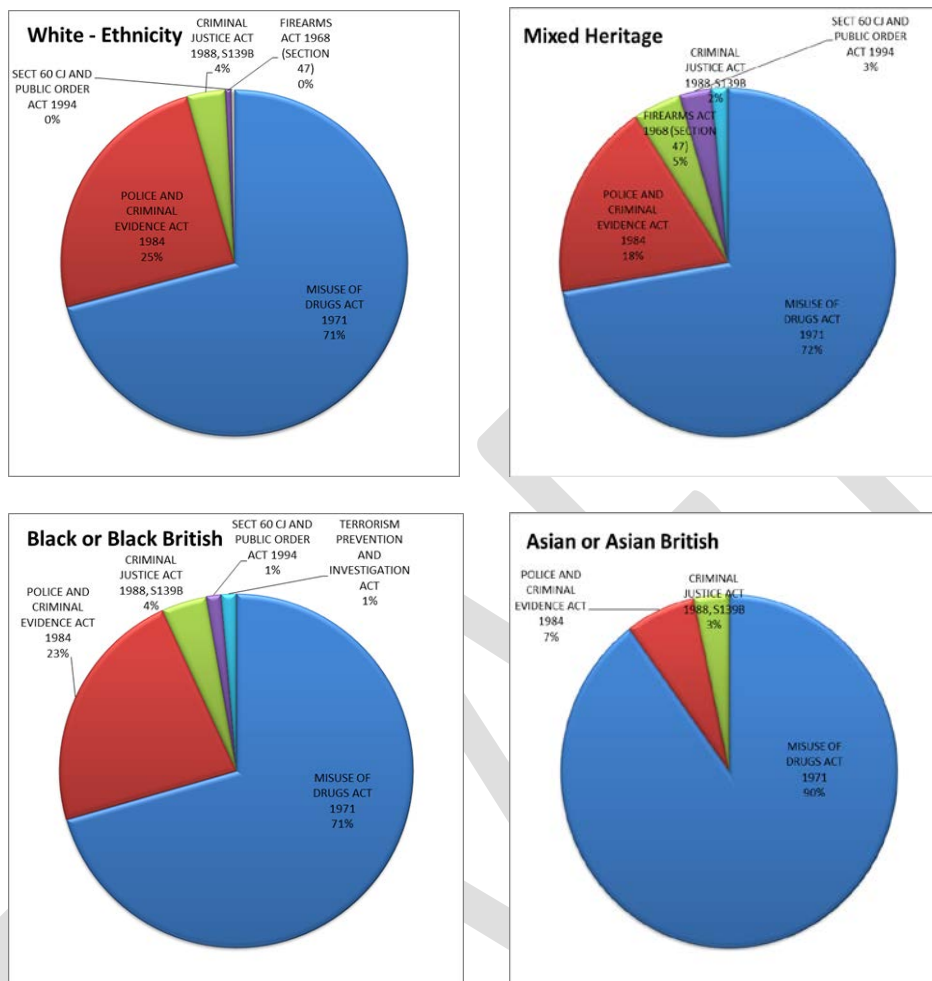
Total number of searches	2,942
Number where handcuffs applied	870 (70%)
Non-compliant handcuffing	97 (11%)
Compliant handcuffing	773 (89%)
Cause danger to themselves or others	136 (18%)
Cause injury to themselves or others	85 (11%)
To prevent escape	552 (71%)

The following table presents the data on the ethnicity of those being searched. Of concern is the rate of handcuffing of all BAME groups compared to those who are White, both in terms of total volume and rates of compliant handcuffing; though the reason recorded for applying the handcuffs are similar.

A future risk is consequently identified to review why handcuffing rates for BAME communities are disproportionately higher. It has been discussed within the Scrutiny Board that this may be down to how stop and search and indeed the police are viewed within certain communities, which consequently impacts upon the interaction between the officer and the person searched. However, a formal review of this is required. This will be undertaken through the viewing of body worn video specifically relating to ethnicity where handcuffs are applied to ascertain the proportionality of this.

	Total No. of Searches	Handcuffing Total	Compliant (of Total Handcuffed)	Non-compliant		
				Cause Danger to Themselves or Others	Cause Injury to Themselves or Others	To Prevent Escape
(1) White	1525	364 (24%)	325 (21%)	53 (16%)	44 (14%)	228 (70%)
(2) Mixed Heritage	169	65 (38%)	62 (37%)	15 (24%)	3 (5%)	44 (71%)
(3) Asian or Asian British	188	89 (47%)	81 (43%)	12 (15%)	2 (2%)	67 (83%)
(4) Black or Black British	309	146 (47%)	134 (43%)	17 (13%)	17 (13%)	100 (75%)
(5) Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	36	12 (33%)	11 (31%)	1 (9%)	2 (18%)	8 (73%)
Not Stated	715	194 (27%)	160 (22%)	38 (24%)	17 (11%)	105 (66%)

As the discussion within the Scrutiny Board developed, the question was raised regarding whether it was the powers being used that may impact upon the rationale for handcuffing. If people were being searched for offensive weapons then they are more likely to be handcuffed, so if a particular community is being searched under a specific power then one would expect a higher rate of handcuffing. Consequently the following pie-charts were produced to illustrate whether this hypothesis had merit.



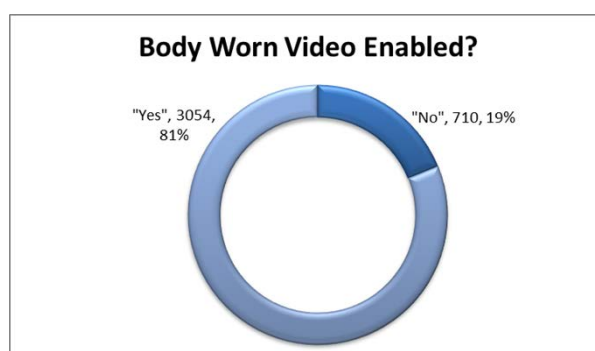
It can be identified that searches of Asian people where handcuffs are applied have a higher rate for drugs searches however for the other ethnicities the rate are broadly similar so whilst this hypothesis may be part of the answer it is not a complete answer. Consequently the 'Identified Risk' remains for further analysis.

9 THE USE OF BODY WORN VIDEO

A further challenge was raised by the Scrutiny Board over the rates of recording taking place using Body Worn Video (BWV) cameras. These cameras are not yet on officer personal issue, which means they are not always available to officers and they do present a number of technical issues however the data on levels of recording is now being prepared and presented to the Scrutiny Board.

The force has set the requirement that every stop and search will be recorded on BWV unless the person being searched specifically requests that the camera not be used and they sign the officers note book to confirm that this is their requirement. Officers are keen to deploy BWV as they acknowledge its capacity to lower tensions during potential confrontational situations.

9.1 The number of occasions when BWV is used to record stop and search



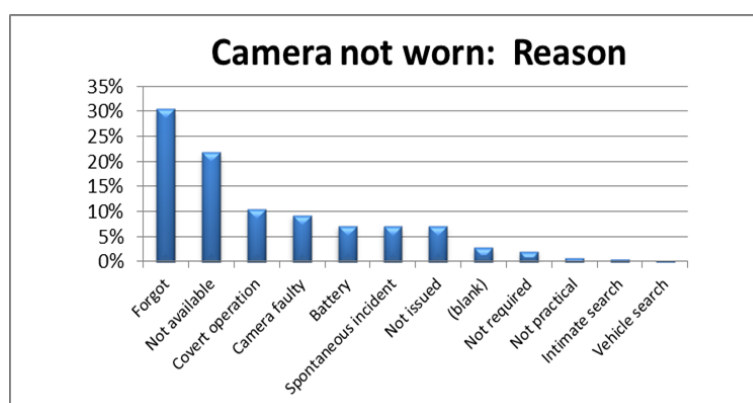
BWV was deployed on 81% of all stop and searches undertaken

9.2 The reasons what BWV is not activated during a stop and search

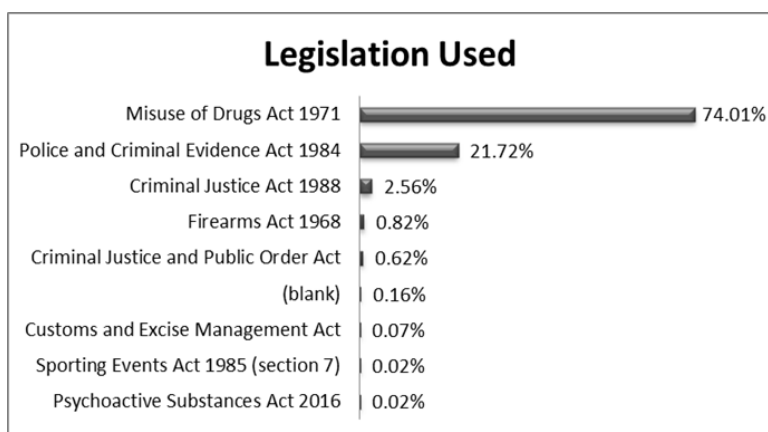
Originally the reasons for not activating BWV were recorded in a free text box, so the reasons were numerous and varied. Work was undertaken to pull these reasons together and the data capture device has now been programmed to record this data better. The following categories have been identified as best fulfilling the requirement:

- 1 – Spontaneous Incident – Insufficient time to deploy BWV
- 2 - Operational reason – i.e. covert operation
- 3 – No BWV available
- 4 – Battery/Equipment failure
- 5 – Forgot to use BWV
- 6 – Didn't know BWV should be used
- 7 – Intimate Search
- 8 – Vehicle Search Only
- 9 – Other

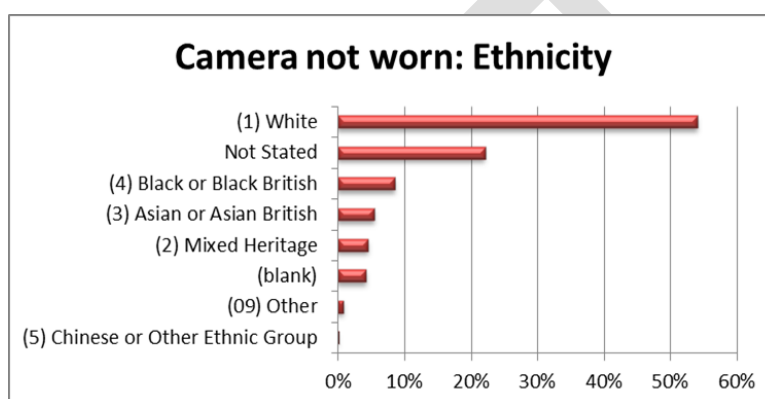
The 2019/20 Annual Report in will use these headings. However during 2018/19 the draft reasons were used and are presented in the chart below. 'Forgot' means the officer got involved in an incident and in the 'heat' of dealing with this omitted to turn their BWV on – it is for this reason that the 'Spontaneous Incident' option is presented first, as this is different to simply 'Forgot to use BWV' which is now at option 5. There are a number of technical reasons for non-deployment: not available, to fault, to battery issues. Officers on covert operations would clearly not have a camera deployed and we do not expect strip searches to be recorded for reasons of decency. The issue of 'not-required' will be addressed as training issues as the forces position on this is quite clear:



9.3 The legislation under which BWV is used



9.4 The ethnicities of those searched where BWV was not activated



This data is based upon self-defined ethnicity. A review of the data, using officer defined ethnicity, reveals that of the 'Not stated': 123 were White, 86 Black, 32 Asian and 24 Dual or of Multiple Heritages.

No identified risks are identified within this Annual Report though the better quality of data that will be available during 2019/20 may cause this to change.

10 OUTCOME RATES BY ETHNICITY AND LEGISLATION

The HMICFRS recommended in 2017 that forces should be able to identify to what extent 'find' rates differed both between the different ethnicities and the different types of searches (including separate identification of find rates for drug possession and supply-type offences). This requirement was repeated in the 2019 HMICFRS report entitled "*PEEL: Police Effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy 2018/19*".

Presently the force is unable to report on the difference between simple drugs possession searches and those conducted for supply routinely through its data gathering tool. However because of this requirement the audit regime has been amended to identify what indicative levels of possession vs supply searches take place, see Section 13 below. This audit indicates at 84% of drugs searches were for possession offences.

The following table presents the summary of the required data. The focus is on the Misuse of Drugs Act and PACE searches as these are the primary search categories. Full detail

of all legislation can be found in Appendix A; not all legislation has been used within each ethnicity table and similarly not all criminal justice outcomes are utilised.

Self-defined ethnicity has been used as the most accurate figure, however this means there are some hundreds of searches not included as the person has elected not to give this information.

Percentages are used to illustrate the proportion of searches and outcomes by ethnicity.

10.1 Arrest and positive outcome rate by ethnicity for Drugs & PACE searches

	Total number of searches	% of all searches	Arrest %	Positive Outcome %	Combined arrest and positive outcome	% of drugs searches	% of PACE searches
Asian	205	9.1	20.0	25.9	45.9	81.0	12.7
Black	309	13.7	18.4	22.2	40.8	71.2	23.9
Mixed / Dual	170	7.5	11.2	24.7	35.9	66.5	20.0
Other	20	0.9	10.0	25.0	35.0	80.0	5.0
White	1,552	68.8	14.5	27.5	42.0	72.5	23.0

The data indicates that there is no undue variance between any of the indicators if the searches of White people are taken as the benchmark, as these outcome rates are mid-table and not outliers. However, it is noted that White people are less likely to be arrested than people who are Asian or Black; this is an important indicator and as such will be identified as an Identified Risk for future monitoring. It is also noted that drugs searches of those who are Black are relatively low, which is counter-intuitive to the narrative sometimes presented that police officers are prone to search Black people for drugs.

The total number of searches of **Asian** people has risen from 198 to 205 (9.6% rise) and the number of arrests has risen by 57.7% (from 26 to 41); the positive outcome rate has risen from 37 (19.8%) to 53 (25.9%), an increase of 43.2%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/19 of 45.9% up from 33.7% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 75.4% to 81% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped marginally from 13.9% to 12.7%.

The total number of searches of **Black** people has dropped from 343 to 309 (9.9% decrease) and the number of arrests has dropped by 10.9% (from 64 to 57); the positive outcome rate has risen from 58 (16.9%) to 69 (22.2%), an increase of 19%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/19 of 40.8% up from 35.6% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 59.2% to 71.2% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 37.6% to 23.9%.

The total number of searches of those self-defining as **dual or multiple heritage** has risen from 138 to 170 (23.2% increase) and the number of arrests has risen by 18.8% (from 16 to 19); the positive outcome rate has risen from 24 (17.4%) to 42 (24.7%), an increase of 75%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/19 of 35.9% up from 29% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 58% to 66.5% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 34% to 20%.

The total number of searches of those categorised as ‘Other’ has dropped from 27 to 20 (25.9% decrease) and the number of arrests has remained static at 2; the positive outcome rate has dropped from 9 (33%) to 5 (25%), an increase of 44.4%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/19 of 35%, down from 40.7% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has risen from 59.2% to 80% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 33% to 5%.

The total number of searches of **White** people has risen from 1151 to 1554 (35% increase) and the number of arrests has risen by 17.2% (from 192 to 225); the positive outcome rate (taken from the numbers in the shaded boxes) has risen from 224 (19.5%) to 428 (27.5%), an increase of 91%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/19 of 42% up from 36.1% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 64.4% to 72.5% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 34.2% to 23%.

11 HOW LINKED TO OBJECT RATES, DIFFER BY ETHNICITY AND LEGISLATION

Taking the data analysis in Section 10 one stage further, the following tables evidence how the find rate for prohibited articles relates, or not, to the object of the search. For example, if an officer is searching for drugs under the Misuse of Drugs Act, how often do they find them? This is a proxy indicator of the quality of the search.

11.1 The ‘total’ find rate for all ethnicities:

All ethnicities	Total	Item Found	Nothing Found	Outcome Linked	Outcome Not Linked
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	69	12	17.4%	57	82.6%
Customs And Excise Management Act 1979, S163	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	23	5	21.7%	18	78.3%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	1642	748	45.6%	894	54.4%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	492	123	25.0%	369	75.0%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36	2	0	0.0%	2	100.0%
Sec 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	20	1	5.0%	19	95.0%
Total	2250	890	39.6%	1360	60.4%
				795	89.3%
				95	10.7%

A prohibited item was found in 39.6% of searches with the outcome being linked to the object of the search in 89.3% of these searches.

11.2 The ‘total’ find rate for Asian people:

Asian	Total	Item Found	Nothing Found	Outcome Linked	Outcome Not Linked
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	3	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
Customs And Excise Management Act 1979, S163	2	1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	3	0	0.0%	3	100.0%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	166	82	49.4%	84	50.6%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	26	8	30.8%	18	69.2%
Sec 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	4	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
Total	205	92	44.9%	113	55.1%
				81	88.0%
				11	12.0%

A prohibited item was found in 44.9% of searches compared to 39.6% of all searches. The outcome was linked to the object of the search in 88% of these searches compared to 89.3% of all searches. This indicates a higher positive outcome rate and a comparative linked rate.

11.3 The 'total' find rate for Black:

Black	Total	Item Found	Nothing Found	Outcome Linked	Outcome Not Linked
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	7	1	14.3%	6	85.7%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	220	94	42.7%	126	57.3%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	74	15	20.3%	59	79.7%
Sec 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	5	1	20.0%	4	80.0%
Total	309	111	35.9%	198	64.1%

A prohibited item was found in 35.9% of searches compared to 39.6% of all searches. The outcome was linked to the object of the search in 91% of these searches compared to 89.3% of all searches. This indicates a lower positive outcome rate though not sufficiently lower to be raised as an identified risk; and a comparative linked rate.

11.4 The 'total' find rate for dual or multiple heritages:

Dual or multiple heritage	Total	Item Found	Nothing Found	Outcome Linked	Outcome Not Linked
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	15	1	6.7%	14	93.3%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	7	1	14.3%	6	85.7%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	113	48	42.5%	65	57.5%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	34	6	17.6%	28	82.4%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Total	170	56	32.9%	114	67.1%

A prohibited item was found in 32.9% of searches compared to 39.6% of all searches. The outcome was linked to the object of the search in 87.5% of these searches compared to 89.3% of all searches. This indicates a significantly lower positive outcome rate and a lower comparative linked rate. This is therefore raised as identified risk for further analysis during the next performance year.

11.5 The 'total' find rate for 'other':

Other	Total	Item Found	Nothing Found	Outcome Linked	Outcome Not Linked
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	16	9	56.3%	7	43.8%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Sec 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Total	20	9	45.0%	11	55.0%

A prohibited item was found in 45% of searches compared to 39.6% of all searches. The outcome was linked to the object of the search in 88.9% of these searches compared to 89.3% of all searches. This indicates a higher positive outcome rate and a comparative linked rate though the number of searches is so low at 20 for this result to be highly variable.

11.6 The 'total' find rate for White:

White	Total	Item Found	Nothing Found	Outcome Linked	Outcome Not Linked
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	43	9	20.9%	34	79.1%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	12	4	33.3%	8	66.7%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	1127	515	45.7%	612	54.3%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	357	94	26.3%	263	73.7%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Sec 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	10	0	0.0%	10	100.0%
Total	1550	623	40.2%	931	60.1%

A prohibited item was found in 40.2% of searches compared to 39.6% of all searches. The outcome was linked to the object of the search in 89.2% of these searches compared to 89.3% of all searches. This indicates a higher positive outcome rate and a comparative linked rate. Clearly as the significant majority of the searches it is to be expected that these outcomes reflect the median position.

12 INTRODUCTION THE VOLUME, NATURE & FIND RATE OF DRUG SEARCHES

In the 2018 HMICFRS report entitled, “*PEEL: Police Effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy 2018/19*”, the following was recorded:

We found that the force has complied with most of this recommendation. But it doesn't identify the extent to which find rates differ between people from different ethnicities and across different types of searches, including separate identification of find rates for drug possession and supply-type offences. It also doesn't identify the prevalence of possession-only drug searches or the extent to which these align with local or force-level priorities.

1. *We reviewed Nottinghamshire Police's website and found that the force publishes comprehensive stop and search data, including analysis carried out to understand reasons for some, but not all, of the disparities.*

The sections that follow develop the response given in 2017/18 Annual Report on Stop and Search; these responses seek to address more fully the questions and concerns identified relating to drugs offences.

Nottinghamshire Police, like many other forces, has a high volume of drugs searches compared to the total volume; in 2018/19 this was 71.2% up from 62.7% the previous year. This volume has been the subject of comment previously by both the HMICFRS and the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board, who queried why, when drugs were not a priority, were there so many drugs searches?

The reason for this high volume of searches begins with the fact that cannabis is easy to smell and therefore formulating lawful grounds is much easier than for other offences like the carrying of knives. Equally, there are a number of searches conducted following reports of 'items being handed between people', by CCTV operators and the public; as well as reports being made by door-staff working during the night-time economy. These can all be classed as 'reactive' searches rather than 'proactive' searches where officers are patrolling and 'react' to circumstances to undertake drugs searches.

There is also a more complex reason for the high volume of drugs searches based upon the intelligence-based tasking of operations designed to reduce other criminality most, notably violent crime and the carrying of knives. These would be classed as 'proactive' searches.

13 THE PREVALENCE OF POSSESSION VS SUPPLY SEARCHES

It is not possible, due to the data capture process currently available, to routinely identify whether officers are identifying the grounds for a possession or supply offence. Indeed operationally this would present some difficulty because if an officer sees a drugs transaction take place, the grounds for a stop and search will be formed; however the officer will not know the volume or type of drug being exchanged and will only do so after the search is completed.

Consequently and to provide the required information, the grounds recorded by officers have been reviewed 'after-the-fact', to determine whether the search was conducted for a 'possession-only' or 'supply' offence. Each month the force aims to audit 100 stop and search records to review the quality of the grounds being recorded. During 2018/19, 91.7% of these grounds passed this internal audit; which would indicate that the force is

auditing to a more robust standard than external scrutinisers. These same grounds have been reviewed to determine first, how many searches were for drugs; and second the split between 'possession' and 'supply'. It should be noted that the audit process doesn't require the proportion of grounds audited to reflect the proportion of searches under a certain power. So whilst 71.2% of searches were conducted under the Misuse of Drugs Act in 2018/19, only 62.4% of the grounds audited were for drugs.

Audit data 2018/19 the number of drugs searches:

	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Total	% of Total
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	40	31	36	34	31	21	37	28	17	30	42	36	343	30.0%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1		1		2		2	1		5	1	1	13	1.1%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	60	58	53	42	59	72	52	70	78	61	50	58	713	62.4%
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	6	6	2	3	5	2	7		5	4	7	5	46	4.0%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994			3	17	1		1						22	1.9%
Customs And Excise Management Act 1979, s163		1	1										2	0.2%
Paragraph 10 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011				1	1								2	0.2%
Paragraphs 6 & 8 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011			1										1	0.1%
Total	106	96	97	97	99	95	99	99	100	100	100	100	1142	

	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	Total	% of Total
Possession	53	50	48	31	51	59	48	50	68	50	40	52	600	84.2%
Supply	7	8	5	11	8	13	4	20	10	11	10	6	113	15.8%
Total	60	58	53	42	59	72	52	70	78	61	50	58	713	

Of the 713 drugs searches audited during 2018/19, 84.2% of them were undertaken for possession, the remaining 15.8% for supply. Based upon this data therefore it will be presumed that 84% of drugs searches are undertaken for 'possession'.

14 THE FIND RATE FOR DRUGS SEARCHES

Drug search volume	Total drugs searches	Item found		Nothing Found		Outcome Linked		Outcome Not Linked	
Grand Total	2106	931	44.2%	1175	55.8%	883	94.8%	48	5.2%

The find rate for drugs searches is 44.2%, the prohibited item found was linked to the object of the search in 94.8% of these searches.

These outcomes would indicate the grounds are being well formed around both the suspicion that an article will be found and the use of the correct power. It is worth highlighting that when a prohibited article is found, but is not linked to the power used, in this instance the Misuse of Drugs Act; it could be knives or stolen goods that are recovered.

15 HOW DRUGS SEARCHES ALIGN WITH LOCAL PRIORITIES - CITY

Whilst searching for drugs possession offences is not a force priority, these searches do form a critical part of the force response to knife crime and violent crime. This section will deal first with how the level of drug searches align with local and force priorities geographically. Following Sections will then cover how specific force operations are being used to tackle both knife crime and violent crime.

The City records a large number of stop and searches, with nearly 4 times more searches than the County; but more specifically high volumes of drugs stop and searches with 1,732 such searches. The cause of these high search volumes are outlined, in part, in Section 18, 19 and 20 below.

15.1 The number of searches, by power, in the City

City	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	2.9%	14	20.0%	5	7.1%	27.1%	51	70	2.9%
Customs And Excise Management Act 1979, S163	0.1%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	50.0%	1	2	0.1%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	0.8%	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	5.3%	18	19	0.8%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	72.9%	250	14.4%	538	31.1%	45.5%	944	1732	72.9%
Paragraph 10 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	2	0.1%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	22.2%	109	20.6%	55	10.4%	31.1%	364	528	22.2%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 2A	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	2	2	0.1%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.0%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	0.8%	2	10.5%	0	0.0%	10.5%	17	19	0.8%
		377	15.9%	598	25.2%	41.1%	1400	2375	

15.2 The number of searches, by power, in City North and South

City North/South	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	4.5%	1	4.0%	1	4.0%	8.0%	23	25	4.5%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1.3%	1	14.3%		0.0%	14.3%	6	7	1.3%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	63.9%	49	13.9%	99	28.1%	42.0%	204	352	63.9%
Paragraph 10 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011	0.4%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	2	2	0.4%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	28.7%	24	15.2%	17	10.8%	25.9%	117	158	28.7%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	1.3%		0.0%	1	14.3%	14.3%	6	7	1.3%
Total		75	13.6%	118	21.4%	35.0%	358	551	

The high levels of drugs searches on the City North and South area are partly explained by the high levels of proactive policing work undertaken in both areas. The possession of drugs and weapons are intrinsically linked, a link that is supported through various pieces of national and local research. The intelligence picture for the City South area, in particular, suggests that the carriage of weapons is linked to drugs supply. There are a number of rival groups involved in this, some of which are organised criminal groups, who arm themselves with weapons to gain an advantage over other groups in the drugs market. This activity is robustly challenged.

The intelligence flow in the City North and South area for drugs possession and supply is generally far better than it is for the carrying of weapons. Officers consequently act on the increased intelligence available to deploy to locations where drug dealing activity is prevalent. There is also the more obvious explanation from an officer's perspective that drugs can be smelt, paraphernalia seen and suspicious activity witnessed. Weapons possession is not as easy to gather the grounds necessary without additional background intelligence on individuals.

Whilst the number of drugs searches is high, the use of stop and search in areas prone to drug activity is producing some positive results. A number of young people identified as being involved in drug dealing in the area are being referred into diversionary activities and the local police teams together with social care and other key partners are pursuing opportunities to limit the recruitment and exploitation of this younger element.

Focussing on the South; this area has recently benefited from the provision of additional proactive resources to reduce these problems, not least because violent crime being linked to the drugs supply is a local priority. The force's knife crime team and armed policing resources are regularly bid for through the force 'tasking and coordination', meetings and have been deployed in the area thereby increasing the number of drugs searches being made.

On the City North area, a group of dedicated officers operating under the name of 'Op Reacher', have contributed to the number of drugs searches; this team has gone on to recover large amounts of drugs and other assets. This additional policing unit operates in the Bestwood Neighbourhood area alongside the local beat team.

There are very close links with the community on both areas. Proactive work would appear to be really well received. Op Reacher have approximately 3,000 followers on social media and their work around recovering drugs and linked assets on the North regularly receives praise and recognition from the public and partners and positive media messages are regularly produced to broadcast their results.

15.2 The number of searches, by power, in the City Centre

City Centre	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	2.5%	8	27.6%	2	6.9%	34.5%	19	29	2.5%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.1%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	83.4%	123	12.5%	338	34.3%	46.8%	523	984	83.4%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	13.4%	44	27.8%	16	10.1%	38.0%	98	158	13.4%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 2A	0.2%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	2	2	0.2%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36	0.1%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.1%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	0.4%	1	20.0%		0.0%	20.0%	4	5	0.4%
Total		176	14.9%	356	30.2%	45.1%	648	1180	

Previous research in the City Centre has shown that there is a link between drug use in the Night Time Economy (NTE) and an individual's propensity to extreme violence. This link is recognised by the Home Office's 'Serious Violence Strategy 2018'. Research has also shown young people involved in drug dealing within the city centre are more likely to be involved in knife related incidents. This is due to a number of factors, though one of the most significant ones is the tensions between rival dealers.

Due to these policing and community safety issues multiple operations are run to reduce the associate crime levels; these operations frequently rely upon drugs searches. One such operation, Operation Guardian (see Section 18), involves the use of a passive drugs dog to tackle this link between the taking of drugs and alcohol. Another is a plain clothes operation, Operation Relentless (see Section 20), which is designed to address public concerns over the overt use of drugs in public places most particularly Mamba.

It is the running of these and other short-term operations designed to tackle specific short-term issues that drive up the number of drugs searches within the City Centre. However, the outcomes in terms of reducing violent crime and increasing the public's sense of safety and security justify these search rates despite drugs searches themselves not being a priority. All operations are well received by the public and businesses within the area and all are subject to lay visitor's scrutiny to ensure our openness and transparency.

15.2 The number of searches, by power, in City West and Central

City West/Central	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	2.5%	5	31.3%	2	12.5%	43.8%	9	16	2.5%
Customs And Excise Management Act 1979, S163	0.3%	1	50.0%		0.0%	50.0%	1	2	0.3%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1.7%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	11	11	1.7%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	60.9%	78	19.7%	101	25.5%	45.2%	217	396	60.9%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	32.6%	41	19.3%	22	10.4%	29.7%	149	212	32.6%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	2.0%	1	7.7%		0.0%	7.7%	12	13	2.0%
Total		126	19.4%	125	19.2%	38.6%	399	650	

The City Central policing area has one of the most diverse and economically challenged communities in the force area; indeed one of the area's Wards is amongst the most deprived nationally. On average 3.2% of the population is registered as unemployed compared to 2.3% of all City residents. The area faces a number of crime issues ranging from serious violent crime, acquisitive crime and drug dealing with the presence of

organised crime groups fuelling this. Crime, ASB and Drugs offences are consistently high amongst other City Wards, resulting in community tensions.

Intelligence analysis has highlighted a direct correlation between 'serious organised crime' groups operating on the area that are involved in drug fuelled violence, intimidation and rivalry, resulting in several serious knife crime incidents. Through 2018 'Operation Taste' was run and in 2019 'Operation Embody' and 'Operation Lumination' were run, to combat this drug fuelled violence. These operations used both plain clothes and high visibility drugs searches of premises and persons using a passive drugs dog. The 'Knife Crime Team' was also deployed to the area due to tackle the incidents. Naturally, these operations combined to increase the number of stop and searches carried out, this activity was however vital to help combat the increasing levels of on-street drugs supply and the demand for this.

The City West is made up of 5 wards with a population of approx. 90,000 largely static residents. Stop and search is rarely used in this area and the majority of the proactive drug work centres around warrant executions.

16 HOW DRUGS SEARCHES ALIGN WITH LOCAL PRIORITIES - COUNTY

The table below outlines the number of searches, by power in the County. The narratives for each of the 3 Community Safety Partnership areas within this area are outlined afterwards. The use of drugs searches in the County is lower than for the City at 61% of all searches compared to 73% on the City, though the number of searches is significantly different at 374 vs 1,732 which reflects the greater number of operations run in the City that cause large number of drugs searches as discussed in Section 18, 19 and 20 below.

16.1 The number of searches, by power, in the County

County	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	3.9%	1	4.2%	1	4.2%	8.3%	22	24	3.9%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1.3%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	25.0%	6	8	1.3%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	61.3%	47	12.6%	82	21.9%	34.5%	245	374	61.3%
Paragraphs 6 & 8 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.2%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	32.6%	29	14.6%	19	9.5%	24.1%	151	199	32.6%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 7A	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.2%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 7B	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.2%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.2%
Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985, s7	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.2%
		78	12.8%	103	16.9%	29.7%	429	610	

16.2 The number of searches, by power, in Bassetlaw, Newark and Sherwood

Bassetlaw, Newark & Sherwood	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	2.7%		0.0%	1	25.0%	25.0%	3	4	2.7%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	58.8%	7	8.0%	18	20.7%	28.7%	62	87	58.8%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	37.8%	8	14.3%	3	5.4%	19.6%	45	56	37.8%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 7B	0.7%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.7%
Total		15	10.1%	22	14.9%	25.0%	111	148	

This geographic area has the lowest volume of drugs searches in the force area at 87. The searches that do take place can be attributed to increased activity to tackle both drug possession and supply and drug-related offending, linked to local policing priorities.

The Newark and Sherwood Community Safety Partnership have supported Operation Vow, which has been running as their main priority since October last year. This operation is designed to target acquisitive crime and the associated drug offending, linked specifically to 2 county lines discovered as a result of tackling the acquisitive crime.

The Bassetlaw Partnership has prioritised the tackling of anti-social and unlawful behaviour of a hard-core of homeless drug users / dealers in Worksop town centre due to the amount of complaints received about their activities. As a result of this a number of passive drugs dogs operations similar to Op Guardian (Section 18) have been run to tackle these issues focussing on the Worksop night-time economy. A dedicated neighbourhood policing officer was tasked with tackling these issues, running 2 distinct operations to address the problem; a number of arrests were made and stop and searches undertaken.

The use of stop & search powers have been actively encouraged on both geographic operations and will have contributed to the number of drugs searches.

16.2 The number of searches, by power, in Broxtowe, Rushcliffe and Gedling

Broxtowe, Rushcliffe & Gedling	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	6.3%	1	6.3%		0.0%	6.3%	15	16	6.3%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	2.0%		0.0%	1	20.0%	20.0%	4	5	2.0%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	55.2%	18	12.9%	32	23.0%	36.0%	89	139	55.2%
Paragraphs 6 & 8 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011	0.4%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.4%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	35.7%	17	18.9%	11	12.2%	31.1%	62	90	35.7%
Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985, s7	0.4%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.4%
Total		36	14.3%	44	17.5%	31.7%	172	252	

In the County, as a whole, 61.3% of all searches were conducted for drugs and there was a 34.5% arrest and positive outcome rate with 47 arrests. Comparatively in Broxtowe, Rushcliffe and Gedling, otherwise known as 'South Notts'; 55% of searches were undertaken for drugs, there was a 36% arrest and positive outcome rate and 18 of the 47 arrests were made. This is seen to be largely in 'sync' with the County as a whole and reflects the conurbation make-up of this area.

There are no specific on-street drugs enforcement operations or activity across 'South Notts' and therefore the drugs searches that have been undertaken have been undertaken in the course of normal policing duties. Nor do drugs feature as a priority within the 'South Notts' area, where the Community Safety Partnership's focus is on reducing violent crime, motor-vehicle crime and burglary. Drug use and dealing does however feature heavily within the OPCC's 3-monthly survey for 'South Notts' (priority 2). Consequently when there is capacity and the intelligence to support it, local officers will secure and execute drugs warrants. Drug searches also feature within ASB patrols, undertaken primarily by NPT staff but with support from response officers; each of the 3 districts within 'South Notts' has its own dedicated ASB operation.

16.3 The number of searches, by power, in Mansfield and Ashfield

Mansfield & Ashfield	% of Total	Arrest	Arrest Rate	Positive Outcome	Positive Outcome Rate	Arrest & Positive Outcome Rate	No Arrest or Positive Outcome	Total	% of Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	1.9%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	4	4	1.9%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1.4%	1	33.3%		0.0%	33.3%	2	3	1.4%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	70.5%	22	14.9%	32	21.6%	36.5%	94	148	70.5%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	25.2%	4	7.5%	5	9.4%	17.0%	44	53	25.2%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 7A	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.5%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	0.5%		0.0%		0.0%	0.0%	1	1	0.5%
Total		27	12.9%	37	17.6%	30.5%	146	210	

During 2018/19 the Community Safety Partnership's priority for Mansfield was tackling both the use of Mamba and ASB in the town centre. Despite the fact that this does not appear in the control strategy both these issues have been of such a magnitude and concern for local businesses, members of the public and partners, that it a partnership problem solving plan was required. Whilst there was and is, need for support for those sleeping rough and using drugs in the town centre, there was also a requirement for enforcement utilising stop search powers under Misuse of Drugs Act to tackle the ensuing behaviours. Similarly during the summer of 2018, Mamba use in Sutton town centre also

became a partnership priority, again due to the impact and political attention this brought. In both of these instances an increase in drugs searches was evidenced to help tackle these concerns.

A more specific issue of criminality was identified involving the committing of a number of serious crimes in a specific geographic community in Mansfield. Again this required the writing of a bespoke problem solving plan with partners. Whilst the stimulus for this plan was an increase in serious crime, when the intelligence picture was reviewed and better understood; it illustrated that the reason for the criminality was drug dealing. One of the tactical solutions identified within the plan therefore, was to increase the intelligence provision to help officers form the grounds for stop and search. Again this response helped to increase the number of drugs searches.

Additionally the Knife Crime Team has deployed to Sutton as a response to the 'severity-data', showing a high volume of serious crime in this area. Again this has caused uplift in the number of drugs related searches as evidenced within Section 19 on how this team operates.

17 HOW DRUGS SEARCHES ALIGN WITH FORCE-LEVEL PRIORITIES

To identify whether or not the level of drug searches is in or out of step with force priorities one clearly needs to review these priorities. The force reviewed and assessed the updated Strategic Intelligence Assessment for 2018/19 alongside its predecessor for 2017/18; having done this no need to change was identified. Consequently within the 2018/19 Control Strategy the following were assessed as posing the highest threat to Nottinghamshire Police:

1. Violence & Weapon Enabled Crime
2. Domestic Abuse (including Honour Based Abuse & Forced Marriage)
3. Child Sexual Exploitation & Abuse
4. Rape & Serious Sexual Crime
5. Burglary Dwelling
6. Human Trafficking & Modern Slavery
7. Cyber & Financial Crime Vulnerability

The following was also recorded within the Control Strategy:

- **Violence & Weapon Enabled Crime** is the primary threat to endeavours to reduce crime and keep people safe. It is a theme consisting of very high volume, very high vulnerability and risk of harm, and high public resonance. Youth Knife Violence should be considered the core sub-threat within this priority theme.
- **Burglary Dwelling** is a high volume thematic threat.

Within these priorities a number of cross cutting themes were identified, **first amongst these were drugs**:

- Drugs as a driver for criminality
- Use of technology as a criminal enabler
- The criminal exploitation of young and vulnerable people
- Growth in volume and complexity of crime
- Impact of reduced resourcing in areas of specialist capacity

In the 2018 HMICFRS report entitled, '*PEEL: Police Effectiveness, efficiency and legitimacy 2018/19*', the following was recorded, [the force] "*doesn't identify the prevalence of possession-only drug searches or the extent to which these align with local or force-level priorities*."

The Control Strategy does not number the priorities; it is done within this Annual Report for ease of reference. Priorities 1 and 5: reducing violence and weapon enabled crime and reducing dwelling house burglary are clearly identified within the area rationales (Sections 15 and 16) for running operations and the conducting of drug searches. With drugs seen as being a primary driver for criminality it would be a mistake to assume that drugs searches do not achieve an operational benefit beyond tackling low level drugs possession and indeed supply. Drugs drive criminality and in particular violence and weapon enabled criminality. The 26% reduction in violent crime evidenced during the running of Operation Guardian (see Section 18 below) is stark evidence of the value of focusing on drugs in the right way.

18 HOW OPERATIONS IMPACT ON DRUG SEARCH VOLUMES 1 - GUARDIAN

Operation Guardian (formally reported as Op. Promote) is designed to tackle the use and distribution of drugs within the Nottingham City Centre. The use of illegal stimulant drugs has been found to be a factor in causing violent crime within the night-time economy (primarily Wednesday, Friday and Saturday evenings) particularly when these drugs are taken with alcohol.

The operations run with a passive drugs dog; this is a police dog that is trained to smell illegal drugs. The drugs dog is supported by a number of plain-clothed and uniformed officers who, when there is an indication by the dog that the individual is in possession of drugs, can use stop and search powers to identify the substance smelt.

Officers are briefed that they need to establish grounds for the search that go beyond 'the smell of the drugs alone'; they are directed to ask questions relating to why the dog may have indicated they were carrying drugs, their physical appearance or evasiveness to questions or the fact that the person sought to avoid the drugs dog. These factors should be recorded within their grounds to justify the use of stop and search.

This operation has resulted in a quantity of illicit substances being seized and, depending on the substance recovered and the behaviour of the individual who was in possession, individuals arrested, warned or otherwise advised.

145 Operation Guardian drugs searches were undertaken during 2017/18; these searches delivered a 55.9% outcome rate of which 81.5% was linked to the object of the search:

Outcome	Number	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Arrest	15	13	2
Article found	3	3	
Caution	4	4	
Drugs Possession Warning	15	14	1
Fixed Penalty Notice	2	2	
Psychoactive substances	1		1
Other	22	11	11
Summons to Court	8	8	
Voluntary Attendance	11	11	
Total out of 145 searches	81	66	15
Find rate	55.9%	81.5%	18.5%

In 2018/9 212 drugs searches were undertaken within Operation Guardian delivering a 41.5% outcome rate, though 100% of these were linked to the object, all searches were conducted under the Misuse of Drugs Act and every outcome was related to drugs. Included within these were 34 cannabis and 35 cocaine finds.

	White	Black	Asian	Not stated	Totals
Number	79	20	4	109	212
No Further Action	38	13	3	70	124
	48.1%	65.0%	75.0%	64.2%	58.5%
Outcome	41	7	1	39	88
	51.9%	35.0%	25.0%	35.8%	41.5%
Arrested	5	4		10	19
Cannabis Warning	5	1		4	10
Caution	2			8	10
Voluntary Attendance	12		1	12	25
Verbal warning	1				1
PND	1				1
Report for summons	9			4	13
Sec 35 warning	6	1		1	8
YOT referral		1			1

The 212 searches represent 10.1% of the 2,106 drugs searches undertake during 2018/19.

There have been a number of positive outcomes from this operation. These were recorded in a Review written in October 2018, as follows:

- There were just under 26% fewer violence and public order offences on the dates in 2018 when Op Guardian was running compared to the equivalent nights in 2017 when it was not;
- Op Guardian has the greatest effect on nights when violence is higher, meaning that the best time to deploy it is during periods of higher risk;
- On deployments of Op Guardian, the majority of offences occur much earlier on due to proactive activity and levels do not rise later in the night as a result; this allows for a greater degree of control over the Night Time Economy;
- The geographical spread of violence is tighter and less clustered during Op Guardian, suggesting a more controlled and predictable Night Time Economy as a result of fewer violent offenders.

During 2018/19 the arrest or positive outcome rate in the force for all searches was 44.2%; a 41.5% outcome rate for this passive drugs dog operation that is targeted at reducing violent crime; is presented as a positive outcome.

19 HOW OPERATIONS IMPACT ON DRUG SEARCH VOLUMES 2 – KNIFE CRIME

Violent knife crime is increasing nationally, an increase that is reflected in Nottinghamshire. As evidenced previously within this report there has been an increased focus on using stop and search powers to help deter, disrupt and detect criminal activity

by taking weapons off the street and thereby reduce violent crime. The use of intelligence supports the proactive nature of the teams' efforts and offers the ability to identify prolific and habitual knife carriers.

Nottinghamshire Police established the Knife Crime Team in January 2016. Since its inception, the team has seized over 290 weapons. These weapons have been recovered through intelligence-led stop and search encounters. This is not as a result of the indiscriminate use of these powers, but from using information given by the public to target those who are believed to be carrying knives and other weapons.

The use of intelligence supports the proactive nature of the teams' efforts and offers the ability to identify prolific and habitual knife carriers. The team has continued to deliver some notable results. In 2017/18, the arrest and positive outcome rate from the searches conducted was 58.9% or 231 searches. In 2018/19, the arrest and positive outcome rate from the searches conducted was 51.5% on 603 searches. 92 weapons based searches were undertaken during 2018/19; of these 32 had an arrest or positive outcome (excluding 'other' and verbal warning) which is 34.8%. This is a remarkable outcome rate from a much high volume of searches. During 2017/18, 73% of prohibited items recovered were linked to the grounds for the search. During 2018/19 this figure had risen to 79.4%. It should be noted that 'other' outcomes and verbal warnings are not included as a positive outcome.

The Knife Crime Team has made a significant investment in ensuring their stop and search powers are properly used and actively seek regular feedback on the quality of the grounds being recorded following their searches from the various force-level audits. The positive results delivered by this team and the quality of their work have caused the force to establish a programme of attachments to it to spread this learning more widely. Firstly, there is a series of 2 month attachments for officers and this is backed up by a programme of 2 weekly attachments so that a high volume of officers can be better informed and more confident on using these powers.

What has been evidenced through a review of the team's activity is that despite being tasked through the intelligence received on those carrying knives; a significant number of the searches conducted are using grounds established under the Misuse of Drugs Act. Of the 603 searches undertaken by the knife crime team 463 were undertaken with grounds relating to drugs, this is 76.8% of the total. The 463 drugs searches represent 22% of the 2,106 drugs searches undertaken during 2018/19. During 2018/19 the arrest or positive outcome rate in the force for all searches was 44.2%; a 51.4% outcome rate for this team targeting the carrying of knives that is linked to drug supply and possession is presented as a positive outcome.

19.1 Outcomes of Knife Crime Team searches during 2018/19

Object of Search	Outcome	Outcome Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Controlled drugs	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	266	48	216	19
	Rate	57.0%	10.3%	81.2%	7.1%
Firearms	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	1	0.5	1	
	Rate	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	
Going Equipped	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	6	6	3	3
	Rate	54.5%	54.5%	50.0%	50.0%
Offensive Weapons	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	32	2	23	8
	Rate	34.8%	6.3%	71.9%	25.0%
Dangerous Instruments	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	2	1	1	
	Rate	9.5%	50.0%	50.0%	
Stolen Goods	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	7	1	3	3
	Rate	70.0%	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%
All searches	Total	603	58.5	257	37
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	312	58.5	247	33
	Rate	51.7%	18.8%	79.2%	10.6%

19.2 Knife Crime Team outcomes rates including find rate for all ethnicities

Object of Search	Outcome	Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Total all ethnicities	Arrest	131	11	103	17
	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	18	4	10	4
	Caution	4	0	4	0
	Fixed Penalty Notice	1	0	1	0
	Community Resolution	1	0	1	0
	Drugs Possession Warning	33	0	30	3
	Other	31	24	6	1
	Summons	56	10	41	5
	Verbal Warning	6	2	2	2
	Voluntary Attendance	56	6	47	3
	Total of outcomes	337			
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	205			
	Total Searches	542			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	300	31	237	32
	Rate %	55.4%	10.3%	79.0%	10.7%

The higher positive outcome rate of 55.4% (compared to 51.4% for all searches) is higher because there were a number of searches where the no ethnicity is recorded because the person searched chose not to 'self-define'. As a benchmark 79% of prohibited items recovered were linked to the object of the search. Again positive outcomes do not include verbal warning or outcomes defined as 'other'.

9.3 Knife Crime Team outcomes rates including find rate for Asian people

Object of Search	Outcome	Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Asian	Arrest	25		23	2
	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	2		1	1
	Caution	1		1	
	Drugs Possession Warning	8		7	1
	Other	7	6	1	
	Summons	7		5	2
	Verbal Warning	1			1
	Voluntary Attendance	10	1	9	
	Total of outcomes	61			
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	37			
	Total Searches	98			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	53	1	46	6
	Rate %	54.1%	1.9%	86.8%	11.3%

The positive outcome rate of 54.1% (compared to 55.4% for all ethnicity defined searches) is comparable. The linked rate of 86.8% (benchmark of 79% for all ethnicity defined searches) is high. There is no identified risk identified from this data.

19.4 Knife Crime Team outcomes rates including find rate for Black

Object of Search	Outcome	Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Black	Arrest	30	5	22	3
	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	6	2	3	1
	Caution	1		1	
	Drugs Possession Warning	7		7	
	Fixed Penalty Notice	1		1	
	Other	6	6		
	Summons	15	2	12	1
	Verbal Warning	2	1	1	
	Voluntary Attendance	8	1	6	1
	Total of outcomes	76			
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	53			
	Total Searches	129			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	68	10	52	6
	Rate %	52.7%	14.7%	76.5%	8.8%

The positive outcome rate of 52.7% (compared to 55.4% for all ethnicity defined searches) is lower but remains comparable. The linked rate of 76.5% (benchmark of 79% for all ethnicity defined searches) is lower but again remains comparable. There is no identified risk identified from this data.

19.5 Outcomes rates including find rate for dual / multiple heritage

Object of Search	Outcome	Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Mixed	Arrest	12	1	8	3
	Drugs Possession Warning	1			1
	Other	8	7	1	
	Summons	10	2	7	1
	Voluntary Attendance	6	2	4	
	Total of outcomes	37			
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	25			
	Total Searches	62			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	29	5	19	5
	Rate %	46.8%	17.2%	65.5%	17.2%

The positive outcome rate of 46.8% (compared to 55.4% for all ethnicity defined searches) is significantly lower though with a relatively low number of searches at 62. The linked rate of 65.5% (benchmark of 79% for all ethnicity defined searches) is again significantly lower. Search rates by the knife crime team of those who are dual or multiple heritages will therefore be raised as an identified risk for monitoring during the next performance year.

19.6 Knife Crime Team outcomes rates including find rate for 'other'

Object of Search	Outcome	Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Other	Arrest	2		2	
	Caution	1		1	
	Drugs Possession Warning	2		2	
	Summons	1		1	
	Total of outcomes	6			
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	1			
	Total Searches	7			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	6		6	
	Rate %	85.7%		100.0%	

The positive outcome rate of 85.7% (compared to 55.4% for all ethnicity defined searches) is significantly higher but with very low search numbers. The linked rate of 100% (benchmark of 79% for all ethnicity defined searches) is again significantly higher but with very low search numbers. There are no identified risks identified from this data.

19.7 Knife Crime Team outcomes rates including find rate for White

Object of Search	Outcome	Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
White	Arrest	62	5	48	9
	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	10	2	6	2
	Caution	1		1	
	Community Resolution	1		1	
	Drugs Possession Warning	15		14	1
	Other	10	5	4	1
	Summons	23	6	16	1
	Verbal Warning	3	1	1	1
	Voluntary Attendance	32	2	28	2
	Total of outcomes	157			
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	89			
	Total Searches	246			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	144	15	114	15
	Rate %	58.5%	10.4%	79.2%	10.4%

The 58.5% positive outcome rate (compared to 55.4% for all ethnicity defined searches) is higher but comparably so. The linked rate of 79.2% (benchmark of 79% for all ethnicity defined searches) is almost identical; there are no identified risks identified from this data.

20 HOW OPERATIONS IMPACT ON DRUG SEARCH VOLUMES 3 - RELENTLESS

Op Relentless is a plain clothes proactive operation running in Nottingham City Centre with four police officers and a sergeant. The operation was developed due to a rise in drug taking in the city centre and the associated anti-social behaviour. The biggest issue was seen to be individuals taking psychoactive substances in public areas and the strain this was causing on the police, Council, ambulance service and businesses in the areas as well as concerns from members of the public living, working and visiting the area.

The aim was to tackle drug use and dealing in the City Centre as well as other offences by disrupting, deterring and detecting offences. The team is intelligence-led and works in conjunction with other public and third sector agencies as well as Nottingham City Council, the Council's Community Protection Team and the local Neighbourhood Policing Team. This is to ensure those who have substance abuse problems are obtaining the support that they need, as well as also ensuring all enforcement opportunities are considered and applied when necessary (such as assisting with obtaining closures for car parks which were drug use hotspots, criminal behaviour orders, use of dispersal orders etc.). We have also liaised with other forces with regards to ensuring information sharing and best practice.

Stop and search powers are a vital tool used by Op Relentless in the pursuit of the aim, there have been 369 stop searches conducted by the team between 03/11/2018, when the operation commenced and the end of the performance year – 31/03/2019. 96% of those searched were male (356 searches) and 4% were female (13); there was 1 vehicle only search. There were also 193 intelligence submissions recorded.

20.1 The powers used:

	Number	Percentage
Misuse of Drugs Act	348	94.3%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act	15	4.1%
Criminal Justice Act	5	1.4%
Criminal Justice and Public Order Act	1	0.3%

20.2 The object of the search:

	Number	Percentage
Articles for Use in Theft Act Offences	1	0.37%
Controlled Drugs	347	94%
Offensive Weapons	13	3.5%
Stolen Goods	6	1.6%
Going Equipped	2	0.5%

20.3 Arrest and Positive outcome rate:

	Number	Percentage
Arrest and positive outcome rate	253	68.6%
Negative	116	31.4%

The arrest and positive outcome rate includes all the outcomes in the table below apart from 'No Further Action' and 'Verbal Warning'.

20.4 Search outcomes:

	Number	Percentage
Report for Summons	170	46.1%
Arrest	45	12.2%
Cannabis Warning	34	9.2%
Caution	2	0.5%
PND	2	0.5%
No Further Action	115	31.2%
Verbal Warning	1	0.3%

20.5 The ethnicity of those stopped and searched

	Number	Percentage	Proportionality
White	320	86.6%	1.0
Asian	16	4.3%	0.8
Black	21	5.7%	2.3
Dual / Multiple Heritages	11	3%	1.6
BAME	48	13.4%	1.3

The proportionality data is calculated against both the city and county population data; though this is basically a city operation there will be some impact from the county.

20.6 The age range of those stopped and searched:

Age Range	Number	Percentage
10 - 17	12	3.3%
18 - 24	67	18.2%
25 - 34	115	31.2%
35 - 59	173	46.9%
60+	1	0.3%

21 THE EFFECT OF OPERATIONS ON DRUG SEARCH VOLUMES

During 2018/19, of the 3,023 searches 69.7% (or 2,106 searches) were undertaken looking for drugs. As previously covered questions have been raised regarding why the number of drugs searches is so high when drugs are not a force priority.

As covered within sections, 18, 19 and 20, a total of 212 drugs searches were undertaken in the course of Op. Guardian (violence reduction in the night-time economy); 463 drugs searches took place as a result of the activities of the Knife Crime Team and 348 drugs searches through Op Relentless (tackling drug taking in open spaces). A total from the 3 operations of 1,023 drugs searches.

If the targeted drug searches are removed from the annual total the volume of drugs searches undertaken in the force during 2018/19 drops from 69.7% to 54%, a drop of 22.5%. This is calculated by the total number of searches (3,023) minus the number of operations based drugs searches (1,023) divided by the number of non-operations based drugs searches (2,106 – 1,023 = 1,083).

A similar effect was seen during 2017/18 when the force saw an 8% drop in the number of searches for drugs when these operations based searches were removed. The total then was 54.9%.

Whilst this figure of 54% remains high it must be remembered that a large number of these searches are undertaken in reactive circumstances; for example, where a call is made from a member of the public, CCTV operators or door staff outside night-clubs. It is not possible to quantify the volume of police officer self-generated vs reactive drugs searches at this time, but an audit is presently underway to identify this split and will be included in the 2019/20 Annual Report. It is also worthy of note that a number of these searches will also have been conducted under specific targeted operation names that have not been written about in detail in this report.

22 SECTION 60 AUTHORITIES IN 2018/19

There were three section 60s authorised during 2018/19; though for the same on-going rise in tension.

The first one of these was authorised from 6pm on Friday 6th July for a period of 13hrs in the area of St Anns and Radford, because in the previous weeks Nottinghamshire Police had investigated a number of stabbings and shootings; that intelligence and the investigation indicated were linked to rival gangs in these areas. The latest incident in this series occurred on the afternoon of Thursday 5th July in St Ann's. The belief existed that these groups were seeking to arm themselves with weapons, in order to either defend themselves from others, or to pre-emptively commit acts of violence against the opposing group.

Officers conducted high visibility patrols in both areas throughout the period of the section 60. There were 14 searches undertaken, 1 arrest was made for possession of a lock knife and cannabis. Officers involved in the operation did however arrest two males for possession with intent to supply Class A drugs and traffic matters following a fail to stop and foot chase.

The second one was authorised from 4pm on Saturday 7th July for a period of 15hrs because the incidents and tensions between the rival groups are continuing. The belief remained that these groups were seeking to arm themselves with weapons, in order to either defend themselves from others, or to pre-emptively commit acts of violence against the opposing group.

Officers conducted high visibility patrols in both areas throughout the period of the section 60. No searches were undertaken with officers reporting that it was exceptionally quiet with very few people around.

The third was authorised from 7.30pm on Thursday 26th July 2018 for 11.5hrs again in the area of St Anns and Radford because the tensions evidenced earlier in the month were continuing. Again, it was believed that both these groups were seeking to arm themselves with weapons, in order to either defend themselves from others, or to pre-emptively commit acts of violence against the opposing group.

Officers conducted high visibility patrols in both areas throughout the period of the section 60. There were 8 searches undertaken, 2 arrests were made for possession of an offensive weapon.

The following searches were conducted as a result of this on-going section 60 authority:

Date:	Total searches	White	Black	Asian
6 th July	13	4	7	3
7 th July	0			
26 th July	8	3	3	2
Total	20	7	10	5

Disproportionality for the use of section 60 powers during 2018/19

Ethnicity	White	Black	Mixed	Asian or other	Not Stated	White	BME
No. of Searches	7	10	0	5	0	3	15
Rate	0.007	0.366	0	0.078	-	0.007	0.123
Ratio	-	50.8	0	10.9	-	-	17.0

23 STRIP AND MORE THOROUGH SEARCHING

In March 2015 the HMIC published a report entitled “Stop and search powers 2: are the police using them effectively and fairly?” Within this report five recommendations were set relating specifically to what is known as ‘strip search’, or searching beyond out coat, jacket or gloves. Specifically recommendation 10 of this report states:

Within three months, chief constables should put in place a process to report, at least once a year, the information they get from recording searches that involve the removal of more than an outer coat, jacket or gloves to their respective police and crime commissioners and to any community representatives who are engaged in the scrutiny of the use of stop and search powers to help them assess whether these searches are lawful, necessary and appropriate.

The force’s issue at this time was that the original stop and search ‘App’ used to record stop and search only enabled the officer to identify either a search as ‘standard’ or ‘strip search’. Consequently officers were recording searches which did not involve the exposure of intimate body parts (more thorough searches) but which required the removal of items of clothing beyond a jacket, outer coat or gloves, as strip searches. This skewed the data and created concerns about the level of these particularly intrusive searches when this was not the case. The ‘App’ was therefore adapted to record ‘more thorough’ and ‘strip searches’; the data from 2017-18 covers this differentiation.

Prior to the publication of the 2015 HMIC report Nottinghamshire Police was active in making sure service delivery was of a high standard, quite simply because there is a moral imperative for this to be the case:

- Ideas and good practice from the Metropolitan Police Service was adopted, in particular designated rooms were set up in all police stations to ensure there was privacy during any such searches;
- It was decided that conducting such searches at custody suites was inappropriate. The reason for this being that as the person being searched was not under arrest searching at such a facility would / may cause the individual confusion as to whether they were in fact ‘under arrest’, and may leave the organisation open to criticism;

- The requirement was set for a supervisor to be informed and be required to give their permission for a strip search of a child under 18.

All these requirements were set and published in June 2014.

- Subsequently there have been a number of communications to officers outlining the differences between the search types and what information needs to be recorded for each;
- The Force also took the decision that every strip search, regardless of age, must be authorised by an Inspector, thereby going beyond the College of Policing recommendation that an Inspector should authorise a strip search for a person under the age of 18;
- Strip searches are audited monthly and feedback provided to both officers and the authorising Inspectors.

23.1 'Strip' and 'More Thorough' search numbers 2018/19

Total number of stop and searches	3,023
Total no. of strip searches	58 (2.0% of total)
Total no. of 'More Thorough' searches	46
Number of officers using these powers	59
Strip searches per calendar month	4.8

23.2 Arrest / Positive Outcome rate against volume and power used

Power	Outcome					Total Positive Outcome
	Arrest	Cannabis Warning	FPN	Vol. Att / RFS / Article found	N/A	
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	15 (26%)	3	1	18	20	37 (65%)
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	0	0	0	1	0	1 (100%)
Total	15	3	1	19	20	38 (66%)

- 98% of searches are conducted for drugs compared to 94% the year before
- 65% of drugs searches result in a positive outcome compared to 58%

23.3 The use of strip search by power and self-defined ethnicity

Power	Ethnicity						Total
	(1) White	(2) Mixed	(3) Asian or Asian British	(4) Black or Black British	(5) Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Not Stated	
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	19	2	8	19	0	9	57
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.			1				1
Total	19	2	9	19	0	9	58

23.4 Outcomes of searches by self-defined ethnicity

Outcome Rates	White	Dual / Multiple Heritage	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Not stated	Total
Arrests	4	1	3	6	0	1	15
Positive Outcome	8	1	4	5	0	5	23
NFA	7	0	2	8	0	3	20
Total	19	2	9	19	0	9	58
Arrest Rate	21%	50%	33%	32%	N/A	11%	
Total arrest/ positive outcome rate	12 63%	2 100%	7 78%	11 58%	0	6 67%	38 66%

- The relative low numbers make comparison difficult but there is a high arrest and positive outcome rate across all ethnicities. The BAME arrest and positive outcome rate is 20 out of 30 searches or 67% compared to 63% for white.

23.5 The proportionality of strip searching

Power	Proportionality				
	(1) White	(2) Mixed	(3) Asian or Asian British or other	(4) Black or Black British	BAME
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	-	7.5	5.8	25.4	11.0
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.			Can't be calculated		
Total	-	7.5	6.5	25.4	11.0

- The proportionality for searches of Black people under the Misuse of Drugs Act has risen to 25.4 compared to 14.2 the previous year and 35.5 the year before that; the number of searches also rose from 8 to 15.
- This searching of people from the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities has risen to 11 from 6.4; the number of searches dropped from was 29 up from 26.
- This searching of people from BAME communities under PACE can't be meaningfully calculated as there was only 1 search.

23.6 Grounds audit for strip searches 2018/19

- During 2018/19, a total of 3,023 stop and searches were conducted
- 58 of these searches were strip searches – 2.0% of all searches
- All 58 of the strip searches passed the basic grounds test for a stop and search.
- Of the 58 strip searches, the grounds to move to a strip search were made out on 43 occasions (74%) which is exactly the same rate as the one recorded in 2017/18 and 28% in 2016/17. It is worth noting that at this time PACE remains silent on whether additional or more specific grounds need recording for a strip search, so the organisation is setting the standard higher here than is currently required.

23.7 Summary of activity 2013/14 to 2018/19

Year	No. of Stop and Searches	No. of Strip Searches	Searches per month	Positive Outcome rate	BAME Positive Outcome rate	Black Prop	BAME Prop.
2013/14	5384	235	19.6	40.9%	N.R.	11.5	4.7
2014/15	4047	105	8.8	48.8%	52.4%	17.2	5.0
2015/16	2682	79	6.6	58%	61%	15.0	5.0
2016/17	1812	58	4.8	60%	60%	32	12.3
2017/18	1908	33	2.75	55%	64%	14.2	6.4
2018/19	3023	58	4.8	66%	67%	25.4	11.0

- The use of strip search reduced significantly between 2013/14 and 2017/18; from 235 to 33, an 85.9% reduction. However, during 2018/19 there was a significant uplift to 58, a 76% increase. However, the ratio of all searches rose slightly from 1.7% in 2017/18 to 2.0% in 2018/19.
- Between 2013/14 and 2017/18 the number of officers using strip search has reduced from 141 to 24 - an 82.9% reduction; however during 2018/19 there was a significant uplift to 59 officers using these powers.
- The arrest rate and positive outcome rate for those who are 'white' during the last full performance year was 63% up from 53% in 2017/18, compared to 78% for 'Asian' up from 50% and 58% for 'Black' up from 33%. The rate for those of dual or multiple heritages is 100% though with only 2 such searches.
- 100% of the grounds recorded for the strip searches passed the standard audit in 2018/19, following active communication of the recording requirement.
- The 'force requirement' to record strip search to a higher standard is steadily being met; despite this not yet being a 'legal requirement' – 74% complied with the requirement up from 61% the previous year
- Proportionality has risen from 6.4 to 11.0 for those from BAME communities. The number of searches of those from the Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic communities has also risen from 14 to 30. This does represent a community confidence issue; though the total number of searches is low.
- During 2018/19, 46 'more thorough' searches were undertaken compared to 19 in 2017/18; unlike the previous year when all of this type of search was conducted using the Misuse of Drugs Act legislation which reflects the nature of items sought i.e. small and easily concealed 'wraps' of drugs; in 2018/19, 29 of the 46 'more thorough' searches (63%) were conducted under the Misuse of Drugs Act legislation, 3 were conducted under the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act for weapons, 13 under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act for stolen goods and 1 under a section 60 authority again for a weapon.
- Of the 46 searches conducted, 4 were undertaken on those self-identifying as being Asian, 5 on those identified as being Black, 3 identified as being dual or multiple heritage and 34 on those self-identifying as being White.

- Whilst these numbers are low, it is understood that the proportionality of these searches remains a community concern. Understanding this data and conducting the regular audits enables the force to better explain and be held to account for its activity. It is of note that the majority of the searches are targeted into high crime areas and many have recent intelligence recorded as an aspect of the grounds.
- There will be a number of reasons for this change in position between the last three performance years, most notably:
 - The focus the force is placing on the quality of grounds that need to be both formulated prior to a stop and search being undertaken and then recorded;
 - The requirement that every stop and search will be reviewed by a supervisor;
 - The monthly auditing of grounds and the reinforcement of requirement for those who fail audit;
 - The auditing of individual officer activity, including the generation of 'trigger' reports where officer search history indicates the proportionality of searches does not match the community proportionality;
 - The ability to challenge officers to ensure there is no stereotypical use of these powers;
 - The fact that the force has pre-empted the HMI Recommendations and required a standard of recording that exceeds even this new requirement – in that all strip searches require an Inspector's approval, not just those of children under the age of 18.

24 OTHER INITIATIVES AND OUTCOMES DURING 2018/19

- The 2019 HMIC PEEL Legitimacy Inspection reviewed the grounds recorded on 97 stop and search records; this audit identified that Nottinghamshire Police had a 96% pass rate. The national standing of this result remains unknown.
- Monthly audits have continued which review the grounds that are being recorded for each stop and search encounter, to ensure they are compliant with the legal requirement. These audits include:
 - 100 grounds recorded for a 'standard' stop and search;
 - Grounds recorded for all 'more through' and 'strip searches';
 - The grounds recorded by officers who statistically have higher search rates of those from the BAME communities.
 - A new audit review of the number of drugs possession vs supply searches and reactive vs officer generated searches has been commenced and will be reported on in the 2019/20 Annual Report.
- The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), Paddy Tipping, has continued his close work with a BME Monitoring Group, which scrutinises the force's stop and search performance and practice.
- As part of the continuing work to deliver the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (BUSSS), members of the public have been invited to come and watch stop and search in action. This opportunity is provided through Operation Guardian, the policing operation designed to reduce violence by breaking the well documented

connection between drug use and violence. More recently there has been an increasing number of 'lay-observers' going out on patrol with officers as part of the Ride Along Scheme.

- Through the force's mobile data solution, stop and search encounters performance data is now immediately available internally to scrutinise and ensure activity is necessary and proportionate. During 2018/19 we have once again published our stop and search data on the force website so that it is available for public viewing and scrutiny.
- An 'infographic' is now produced monthly and published on the force web-site so that the activity relating to a number of different characteristics, including, age, gender, race and outcomes can be seen. This info-graphic can be found at the Stop and Search title page: <http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/stopsearch>
- The force's Professional Standards Directorate (PSD) continues to work to increase awareness and community confidence in those communities most likely to be stopped and searched to report their concerns and complaints, if someone believes a stop and search encounter has not been carried out as it should be.
- Our current complaint levels are low and we feel this may reflect a lack of confidence that complaints will be dealt with and be taken seriously. While we would clearly prefer that people don't feel the need to complain, we recognise that complaints demonstrate confidence in the belief that the matter will be taken seriously and a resolution or redress will be sought. As required under the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, the force has developed a 'Community Trigger' which is available to view on the force website.
- The force will continue to build upon the improvements already made and welcomes Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary Fire and Rescue Service (HMICFRS) reports from 2013, 2015, 2017 and 2019. Details of our activity to deliver against the recommendations are outlined in detail on the force website and within this report.
- We will continue to work with our communities and stakeholders to increase effectiveness and public confidence, improve the quality of the encounter and ensure the use of stop and search powers continues to create a safer place for everyone.
- Finally following feedback from the HMIC and the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board into the use of force, the mobile data 'App' that is used to record stop and search encounters has been amended to include if and why force was used – through the application of handcuffs. Officers now have to record whether handcuffs were applied and the reason for this. It is too early to analyse data on this but the data is now being collected for future review and presentation. Data on this as well as how frequently Body Worn Video is deployed during a stop and search is now presented to the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board.

25 LOOKING FORWARD – IDENTIFIED RISKS

Throughout this report and the data analysis undertaken a number of 'Identified Risks' have been recognised. There are summarised here with an outline of how they will be mitigated or further quantified.

- 24.1 Within Section 7, 'The number of searches by age'; when looking at rates by ethnicity it was identified that Asian people in the 18-24 age group are more likely to be searched than any other ethnicity.**

Age Range	Total		Asian		Black		Mixed		Other		White	
10-17	297	13.2%	11	5.4%	45	14.6%	36	21.2%	3	15.0%	202	13.0%
18-24	689	30.5%	106	51.7%	103	33.3%	58	34.1%	9	45.0%	413	26.6%
25-34	651	28.8%	56	27.3%	87	28.2%	53	31.2%	5	25.0%	450	29.0%
35-59	526	23.3%	22	10.7%	59	19.1%	17	10.0%	1	5.0%	427	27.5%
60+	9	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.5%
Not Given	86	3.8%	10	4.9%	14	4.5%	6	3.5%	2	10.0%	54	3.5%

This 'Identified Risk' will be reviewed by dip-testing the grounds recorded for this demographic to ascertain whether any disproportionality exists. Where it is available the BWV will be viewed to add value of this audit. This dip-sample will be reported upon in the 2019/20 Annual Report and to the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board.

- 24.2 In Section 8, 'the rate of handcuffing'; it was identified that handcuffing rates for BAME communities are disproportionately higher than those for White.**

	Total No. of Searches	Handcuffing Total	Compliant (of Total Handcuffed)	Non-compliant		
				Cause Danger to Themselves or Others	Cause Injury to Themselves or Others	To Prevent Escape
(1) White	1525	364 (24%)	325 (21%)	53 (16%)	44 (14%)	228 (70%)
(2) Mixed Heritage	169	65 (38%)	62 (37%)	15 (24%)	3 (5%)	44 (71%)
(3) Asian or Asian British	188	89 (47%)	81 (43%)	12 (15%)	2 (2%)	67 (83%)
(4) Black or Black British	309	146 (47%)	134 (43%)	17 (13%)	17 (13%)	100 (75%)
(5) Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	36	12 (33%)	11 (31%)	1 (9%)	2 (18%)	8 (73%)
Not Stated	715	194 (27%)	160 (22%)	38 (24%)	17 (11%)	105 (66%)

It has been discussed within the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board as to whether this may be caused by how stop and searches, and indeed the police, are viewed within certain communities; which consequently impacts upon the interaction between the officer and the person searched. However a formal review of this is required. This will be undertaken through the viewing of body worn video (BWV) specifically relating to ethnicity where handcuffs are applied to ascertain the necessity and proportionality of this.

- 24.3 It was identified within the Section 10, 'Outcome rates by ethnicity and legislation'; that White people are less likely to be arrested than people who are Asian or Black.**

	Total number of searches	% of all searches	Arrest %	Positive Outcome %	Combined arrest and positive outcome	% of drugs searches	% of PACE searches
Asian	205	9.1	20.0	25.9	45.9	81.0	12.7
Black	309	13.7	18.4	22.2	40.8	71.2	23.9
Mixed / Dual	170	7.5	11.2	24.7	35.9	66.5	20.0
Other	20	0.9	10.0	25.0	35.0	80.0	5.0
White	1,552	68.8	14.5	27.5	42.0	72.5	23.0

This 'Identified Risk', will be reviewed through a dip-sample of the arrest records of Asian, Black and White people, and where [possible the review of the BWV recording; to ensure

the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act Code G necessity for arrest test has been properly and proportionality met. This dip-sample will be reported upon in the 2019/20 Annual Report and to the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board.

- 24.4 It was identified in section 11.4, 'The total find rate of those from dual or multiple heritages'; that a prohibited item was recovered in 32.9% of searches compared to 39.6% of all searches; though the item seized rate was comparative at 87.5% against 89.3% of all searches. This indicates a significantly lower positive outcome rate and a lower comparative linked rate.**

Dual or multiple heritage	Total	Item Found	Nothing Found	Outcome Linked	Outcome Not Linked
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	15	1	6.7%	14	93.3%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	7	1	14.3%	6	85.7%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	113	48	42.5%	65	57.5%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	34	6	17.6%	28	82.4%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36	1	0	0.0%	1	100.0%
Total	170	56	32.9%	114	67.1%

The grounds and circumstances for these searches will be reviewed to ensure the searches were necessary and proportionate. This dip-sample will be reported upon in the 2019/20 Annual Report and to the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board.

- 24.5 In Section 19.5 relating to the Knife Crime Team, 'Outcomes rates including find rate for dual / multiple heritage'; it was identified that the 46.8% positive outcome rate (compared to 55.4% for all ethnicity defined searches) was significantly lower, though with a relatively low number of searches at 62. The linked rate of 65.5% (benchmark of 79% for all ethnicity defined searches) is also significantly lower.**

Object of Search	Outcome	Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Mixed	Arrest	12	1	8	3
	Drugs Possession Warning	1			1
	Other	8	7	1	
	Summons	10	2	7	1
	Voluntary Attendance	6	2	4	
	Total of outcomes	37			
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	25			
	Total Searches	62			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	29	5	19	5
	Rate %	46.8%	17.2%	65.5%	17.2%

The grounds and circumstances for these searches will be reviewed to ensure the searches were necessary and proportionate. This dip-sample will be reported upon in the 2019/20 Annual Report and to the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board. This audit will take place alongside the dip-sample undertaken to review 24.3 above as the KCT searches may be causing the issue identified.

26 APPENDICES**Appendix A****The 2017/18 and 2018/19 comparative data for the outcomes**

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Appendix B**Detailed outcome by legislation for the knife crime team**

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A1 - The 2017/18 and 2018/19 comparative data for the outcomes for those self-defining as Asian

Asian

	Arrest	Caution (simple or traditional)	Community resolution	Khat or cannabis warning	No further action disposal	NPS - Offence	Summons/ charged by post	Verbal warning	Voluntary attendance	Total searches / outcome
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	1				4				1	6
Firearms Act 1968, s47					14					14
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	21	3		7	84	1	16	5	4	141
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984	4	2	2		17		1			26
Total	26	5	2	7	119	1	17	5	5	187
Outcome rate %	13.9%	2.7%	1.1%	3.7%	63.6%	0.5%	9.1%	2.7%	2.7%	36.4%

Asian	Arrest	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	Caution	Community Resolution	Drugs Possession Warning	Fixed Penalty Notice	Nothing Found – No Further Action	NPS - Offence	NPS - Possession Only	Other	Summons	Verbal Warning	Voluntary Attendance	Grand total	% of Total Searches
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	2											1		3	1.5%
Customs And Excise Management Act 1979, s163	1							1						2	1.0%
Firearms Act 1968, s47								2		1				3	1.5%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	34	2	1		18	4	68	1		14	9	1	14	166	81.0%
Paragraph 10 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011							1							1	0.5%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	4	1		1	1		13			5			1	26	12.7%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994							4							4	2.0%
Total	41	3	1	1	19	4	89	1	0	20	9	2	15	205	
Outcome Rate	20.0%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	9.3%	2.0%	43.4%	0.5%	0.0%	9.8%	4.4%	1.0%	7.3%		

The total number of searches of Asian people has risen from 198 to 205 (9.6% rise) and the number of arrests has risen by 57.7% (from 26 to 41); the positive outcome rate (taken from the **numbers in the shaded boxes**) has risen from 37 (19.8%) to 53 (25.9%), an increase of 43.2%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/9 of 45.9% up from 33.7% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 75.4% to 81% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped marginally from 13.9% to 12.7%.

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A2 - The 2017/18 and 2018/19 comparative data for the outcomes for those self-defining as Black

Black

	Arrest	Caution (simple or traditional)	Khat or cannabis warning	No further action disposal	NPS - Possessi on Only	PND (Penalty Notice for Disorder)	Summons /charged by post	Verbal warning	Voluntary attendance	Total searches / outcome
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	5			37						42
Firearms Act 1968, s47	2			8						10
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	44	2	11	107	1	4	13	3	18	203
Paragraph 10 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011				1						1
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	18			100		2	5	2	2	129
Total	64	2	11	216	1	6	18	5	20	343
Outcome rate %	18.7%	0.6%	3.2%	63.0%	0.3%	1.7%	5.2%	1.5%	5.8%	37.0%

Black	Arrest	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	Caution	Community Resolution	Drugs Possession Warning	Fixed Penalty Notice	Nothing Found – No Further Action	NPS - Offence	NPS - Possession Only	Other	Summons	Verbal Warning	Voluntary Attendance	Grand Total	Grand Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	2	1					4							7	2.3%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	41	9	2		18	4	91			20	19	4	12	220	71.2%
Paragraph 10 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011							2							2	0.6%
Paragraphs 6 & 8 of Schedule 5 to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011										1				1	0.3%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	13	1		1			41			14	1	2	1	74	23.9%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	1						4							5	1.6%
Total	57	11	2	1	18	4	142	0	0	35	20	6	13	309	
Outcome Rate	18.4%	3.6%	0.6%	0.3%	5.8%	1.3%	46.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.3%	6.5%	1.9%	4.2%		

The total number of searches of black people has dropped from 343 to 309 (9.9% decrease) and the number of arrests has dropped by 10.9% (from 64 to 57); the positive outcome rate (taken from the numbers in the shaded boxes) has risen from 58 (16.9%) to 69 (22.2%), an increase of 19%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/9 of 40.8% up from 35.6% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 59.2% to 71.2% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 37.6% to 23.9%.

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A.3 - The 2017/18 and 2018/19 comparative data for outcomes for those self-defining as dual or multiple heritage

Dual or Multiple Heritage

	Arrest	Community resolution	Khat or cannabis warning	No further action disposal	NPS - Possession Only	PND (Penalty Notice for Disorder)	Summons /charged by post	Verbal warning	Voluntary attendance	Total searches / outcome
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	4	1		4						9
Firearms Act 1968, s47				2						2
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	9		9	48	1	2	4	1	6	80
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	3			41				2	1	47
Total	16	1	9	95	1	2	4	3	7	138
Outcome rate %	11.6%	0.7%	6.5%	68.8%	0.7%	1.4%	2.9%	2.2%	5.1%	31.2%

Dual or multiple heritage	Arrest	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	Caution	Community Resolution	Drugs Possession Warning	Fixed Penalty Notice	Nothing Found – No Further Action	NPS - Offence	NPS - Possession Only	Other	Summons	Verbal Warning	Voluntary Attendance	Grand Total	Grand Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B							10			3			2	15	8.8%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1						4			2				7	4.1%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	16	2	1		9		49			11	14	1	10	113	66.5%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	2			1	1		16			12	2			34	20.0%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36										1				1	0.6%
Total	19	2	1	1	10	0	79	0	0	29	16	1	12	170	
Outcome Rate	11.2%	1.2%	0.6%	0.6%	5.9%	0.0%	46.5%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	9.4%	0.6%	7.1%		

The total number of searches of those self-defining as dual or multiple heritage has risen from 138 to 170 (23.2% increase) and the number of arrests has risen by 18.8% (from 16 to 19); the positive outcome rate (taken from the numbers in the shaded boxes) has risen from 24 (17.4%) to 42 (24.7%), an increase of 75%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/9 of 35.9% up from 29% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 58% to 66.5% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 34% to 20%.

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A4 - The 2017/18 and 2018/19 comparative data for the outcomes for those self-defining as 'other'

Other

	Arrest	Khat or cannabis warning	No further action disposal	Summons /charged by post	Verbal warning	Voluntary attendance	Total searches / outcome
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B			1				1
Firearms Act 1968, s47			1				1
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	1	5	6	2		2	16
Poaching Prevention Act 1862, s2					1		1
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	1		8				9
Total	2	5	15	2	1	2	27
Outcome rate %	7.4%	18.5%	55.6%	7.4%	3.7%	7.4%	44.4%

Other	Arrest	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	Caution	Community Resolution	Drugs Possession Warning	Fixed Penalty Notice	Nothing Found – No Further Action	NPS - Offence	NPS - Possession Only	Other	Summons	Verbal Warning	Voluntary Attendance	Grand Total	Grand Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B							1							1	5.0%
Firearms Act 1968, s47							1							1	5.0%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	2	1	1		2		6			2	1	1		16	80.0%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.							1							1	5.0%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994							1							1	5.0%
Total	2	1	1	0	2	0	10	0	0	2	1	1	0	20	
Outcome Rate	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%		

The total number of searches of those categorised as 'other' has dropped from 27 to 20 (25.9% decrease) and the number of arrests has remained static at 2; the positive outcome rate (taken from the numbers in the shaded boxes) has dropped from 9 (33%) to 5 (25%), an increase of 44.4%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/9 of 35% down from 40.7% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has risen from 59.2% to 80% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 33% to 5%.

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A5 - The 2017/18 and 2018/19 comparative data for the outcomes for those self-defining as White

White

	Arrest	Caution (simple or traditional)	Communit y resolution	Khat or cannabis warning	No further action disposal	NPS - Offence	NPS - Possessi on Only	PND (Penalty Notice for Disorder)	Summons /charged by post	Verbal warning	Voluntary attendanc e	Total searches /outcome
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	6		1		36				1	1		45
Crossbows Act 1987, s4					1				1			2
Customs And Excise Management Act 1979, S163					1							1
Firearms Act 1968, s47	1				14			1			1	17
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	100	6	15	75	434	3	9	5	42	20	44	753
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	92	1	1	2	266	2	1	1	8	14	6	394
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36											2	2
Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985, s7					1							1
Total	192	7	16	77	701	5	10	6	50	34	53	1151
Outcome rate %	16.7%	0.6%	1.4%	6.7%	60.9%	0.4%	0.9%	0.5%	4.3%	3.0%	4.6%	39.1%

White	Arrest	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	Caution	Community Resolution	Drugs Possession Warning	Fixed Penalty Notice	Nothing Found – No Further Action	NPS - Offence	NPS - Possession Only	Other	Summons	Verbal Warning	Voluntary Attendance	Grand Total	Grand Total
Criminal Justice Act 1988, s139B	10	1				1	23			7			1	43	2.8%
Firearms Act 1968, s47	2	1					5			2		1	1	12	0.8%
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, s23	132	38	18	6	77	4	442		4	142	147	24	92	1127	72.5%
Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.	81	7	1	6	4		171	1		52	7	17	10	357	23.0%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 2A										1				1	0.1%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 7A							1							1	0.1%
Police Reform Act 2002, Schedule 4, paragraph 7B										1				1	0.1%
Psychoactive Substances Act, s36							1							1	0.1%
Section 60 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994							8			1	1			10	0.6%
Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985, s7										1				1	0.1%
Total	225	47	19	12	81	5	651	1	4	207	155	42	104	1554	
Outcome Rate	14.5%	3.0%	1.2%	0.8%	5.2%	0.3%	41.9%	0.1%	0.3%	13.3%	10.0%	2.7%	6.7%		

The total number of searches of white people has risen from 1151 to 1554 (35% increase) and the number of arrests has risen by 17.2% (from 192 to 225); the positive outcome rate (taken from the numbers in the shaded boxes) has risen from 224 (19.5%) to 428 (27.5%), an increase of 91%. This gives a combined arrest and positive outcome rate in 2018/9 of 42% up from 36.1% in 2017/18. It should be noted that the rate of searching for drugs has increased from 64.4% to 72.5% and the rate of searching under PACE has dropped from 34.2% to 23%.

Appendix B - Detailed outcome by legislation for the knife crime team

B1 Controlled drugs

Object of Search	Outcome	Outcome Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Controlled Drugs	Arrest	104	10	81	13
	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	16	4	9	3
	Caution	4		4	
	Community Resolution	1		1	
	Drugs Possession Warning	32	1	31	
	Fixed Penalty Notice	1		1	
	Other	20	15	5	
	Summons	56	10	44	2
	Verbal Warning	4	2	1	1
	Voluntary Attendance	52	6	45	1
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	177			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	266	48	216	19
	Rate	57.0%	10.3%	81.2%	7.1%

B2 Firearms

Object of Search	Outcome	Outcome Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Firearms	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	1		1	
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	1	1		
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	1	1	1	
	Rate	50%	50%	100%	

B3 Going equipped

Object of Search	Outcome	Outcome Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Going Equipped	Arrest	5	1	3	1
	Drugs Possession Warning	1			1
	Other	1	1		
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	4	4		
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	6	6	3	3
	Rate	54.5%	54.5%	50.0%	50.0%

B4 Offensive weapons

Object of Search	Outcome	Outcome Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Offensive Weapons	Arrest	21	1	19	1
	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	2		1	1
	Drugs Possession Warning	2			2
	Other	11	9	1	1
	Summons	3			3
	Verbal Warning	4	1	1	2
	Voluntary Attendance	4		3	1
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	45			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	32	2	23	8
	Rate	34.8%	6.3%	71.9%	25.0%

B5 Dangerous instruments

Object of Search	Outcome	Outcome Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Dangerous Instruments	Arrest	1		1	
	Summons	1	1		
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	19			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	2	1	1	
	Rate	9.5%	50.0%	50.0%	

B6 Stolen goods

Object of Search	Outcome	Outcome Number	Nothing Found	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Stolen Goods	Arrest	5	1	2	2
	Article Found - Detailed Outcome Unavailable	1		1	
	Voluntary Attendance	1			1
	Nothing Found – No Further Action	3			
	Arrests/Positive Outcomes	7	1	3	3
	Rate	70.0%	14.3%	42.9%	42.9%