Training Manual

- Glossary
- Locating Stops and Searches Monitoring Mechanism
- Explanation of statistical terminology
- Monitoring Mechanism charts
- Stops Reporting Tool
Glossary

- **Stop and Account** – Where an officer requests a person in a public place to account for their actions, their behaviour, their presence in an area or their possession of anything. Legislation under PACE, Section 44 and Section 60 (discussed on next slide) does not apply to Stop and Account.

- **Stop and Search** – When a police officer stops a member of the public and searches them. Police officers must have reasonable grounds to stop and search. Search powers fall under different areas of legislation, including searching for stolen property, items which may assist in perpetrating a criminal act, weapons and drugs.
Glossary

- **Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE)** - provides the core framework of police powers and safeguards around stop and search, arrest, detention, investigation, identification and interviewing detainees. It sets out to strike the right balance between the powers of the police and the rights and freedoms of the public. Maintaining that balance is a key element of PACE.

- **Section 60 Criminal Justice & Public Order Act 1994 (s60)** – where an authorising officer reasonably believes that (a) incidents involving serious violence may take place in any locality in the area, and (b) it is expedient to do so to prevent their occurrence, the authorising officer may give an authorisation that the powers to stop and search persons and vehicles shall be exercisable at any place within that locality for a period not exceeding twenty four hours.

- **Section 44 Terrorism Act 2000 (S44)** – is granted by the Home Secretary where it is believed the authority is necessary to prevent acts of terrorism. This allows an officer in uniform to stop and search a vehicle or persons in or on the vehicle, a pedestrian or anything carried by a pedestrian.
Locating the Stops and Searches Monitoring Mechanism

Type the following website address into the address bar on your internet browser

- www.met.police.uk/stopandsearch
- Select “Borough Data”
Locating the Stops and Searches Monitoring Mechanism

- Select a borough
- For example, Lambeth
- Scroll down to “How We Are Doing”
- Select latest stops and searches report
Terminology

- **Arrest** – to be detained in legal custody. On arrest all suspects, except in exceptional cases, are taken directly to a police station.

- **Arrest Rate** – the number of arrests resulting from stops and searches divided by the total number of stops and searches. This is often presented as a percentage.
  - e.g. $\frac{121\text{(arrests)}}{1005\text{(searches)}} \times 100 = 12.0\% \text{ (arrest rate)}$

- **Per 1,000 population** – the number of stops and searches divided by total population multiplied by 1,000 to show a rate which is a more suitable denominator for comparison.
  - e.g. $\frac{600\text{(searches)}}{166,058\text{(total population)}} \times 1,000 = 3.61 \text{ searches per 1,000 population}$
Question: You may like to ask your borough for additional information behind peaks in the data such as this (pre-planned sporting event, march etc).

You may also like to request a calendar of events from your borough to give a better understanding of local events that may be behind peaks in the data.
Question: You may like to ask your borough why such a high proportion of stop and searches are related to drugs. Does this relate to priorities in the borough?
Arrest rate = 12.0%

121(arrests) / 1005 (searches) x 100

Question: You may like to ask your borough for further information around reasons for arrest and information regarding outcomes other than arrest (e.g. cannabis warnings, fixed penalty notices, summons, formal warnings).

Question: You may like to ask your borough for a comparison with MPS arrests rates. If lower, why? If higher, is there any good practice that can be shared?
Question: You may like to ask your borough what they are doing to reduce the number of “not stated” ethnic appearance entries.

This arrest rate is the number of persons arrested within a particular ethnic group as a proportion of persons stopped and searched within that same ethnic group.
The MPS use Census 2001 data to calculate this graph. This data is extremely out of date and the population profile of London has changed significantly.

Per 1,000 population can be a misleading measure as it is based on resident population and not necessarily those persons available to be stopped who could be non-resident in the area. This is currently the only comparable measure, although it is hoped that a more accurate measure can be developed in the future.

The first number represents the number of persons stopped per 1,000 population for that ethnic group. The number in brackets represents the actual volume of persons stopped for that ethnic group.

The table shows the number of searches per 1,000 population for different ethnic groups in 2007 and 2008.
Question: You may like to ask your borough what they are doing to reduce the number of ‘unknown’ self defined ethnicity entries. You may also like to ask for a breakdown of the ‘unknown’ category – there are a number of reasons behind this.
Question: You may like to ask your borough for a further breakdown within some age bands as it could mask some significant differences e.g. 10-17 and 25-44 groups. It may also be useful to compare the numbers of people stopped and searched within each age group with the proportion of residents in that same age group.
Question: You may like to ask your borough why this appears to be disproportionate. (e.g. specific operation, hotspot, non-residents).

The ratio of searches per 1,000 population Black: White is calculated by dividing 20.60 (the number of Black persons searched per 1,000 Black population) by 5.49 (the number White persons searched by 1,000 White population) = 3.75 or a ratio of 3.75:1
For every 1 White person searched in Lambeth 3.75 Black persons were searched.

A ratio is used to compare the rate of stop and search per 1,000 population between ethnic groups.
These tables provide additional information specifically focused on persons searched and subsequently arrested over the last 3 months. They include arrest reason, ethnicity, gender and age profile and allow borough comparison with the MPS as a whole.
Stops Reporting Tool

- MPS database holding all information from the 5090 stop slip.
- All boroughs have been trained to interrogate the database.
- Additional information requests that can be generated from the Stops Reporting Tool should be directed through your borough stop and search lead.
- There may be some limitations around dissemination of personal data.
Summary

- Presentation is available to download from [www.mpa.gov.uk/issues/stop-search/training](http://www.mpa.gov.uk/issues/stop-search/training) for dissemination to Stop and Search Groups within your borough.

- If the presentation is required in other formats please contact MPA to be arranged.