

STOP AND SEARCH FACTS & FIGURES

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TOTAL STOP AND SEARCHES IN 2010-11

WHO DOES STOP AND SEARCH?



Six police forces carry out **60%** of all stop and searches across England & Wales.

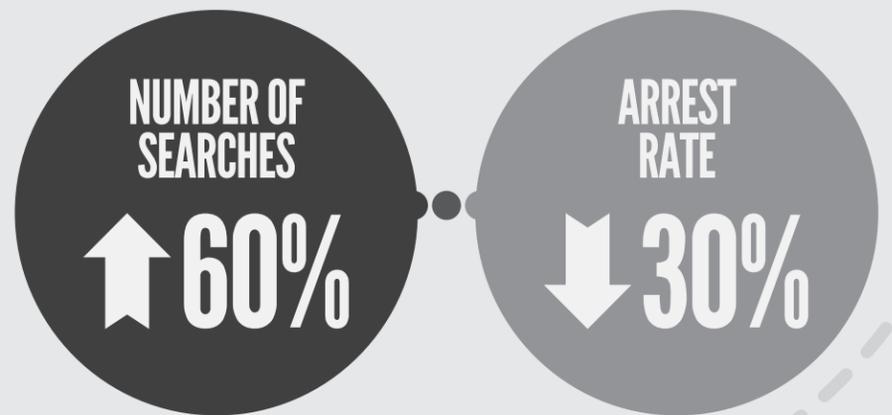
London's Metropolitan Police make **43%** of all stop and searches.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS STOP AND SEARCH?



Only 1 in 10 stop and searches leads to an arrest.

How has effectiveness changed over the past decade?



WHAT ARE POLICE TARGETING WITH STOP AND SEARCH?



Of all stop and searches, 3.5% lead to an arrest for drugs, 2.4% for stolen property and just over 1% for possession of an offensive weapon. **More than 90% of stop and searches result in no arrest.**

WHO IS GETTING STOPPED AND SEARCHED?

There is major and unjustified ethnic disproportionality in who is stopped.



If white people experienced the same level of stop and search as black people there would be an additional....

4.4 million stop and searches a year

Arrests arising from stop and searches are **ROUGHLY EQUAL** across

ALL ETHNIC GROUPS



ABOUT THIS FACTSHEET

WHO WE ARE

StopWatch is a coalition, which works to:

- **Promote** effective, accountable and fair policing
- **Inform** the public about the use of stop and search
- **Develop** and share research on stop and search and alternatives
- **Organise** awareness raising events and forums
- **Provide** legal support challenging stop and search

WHAT IS STOP & SEARCH?

The legal basis of police "stop and search" powers in England and Wales are embodied in various pieces of legislation that are regulated by the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) Code of Practice A.

The vast majority of stop and searches are carried out under the three Acts - PACE 1984 (section 1), Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (section 23) and the Firearms Act 1968 (section 47). These powers require that officers have reasonable suspicion before they can conduct a stop and search. Reasonable suspicion should be based on objective and individual grounds and should not be based on generalisations or stereotypes about groups of people who are thought to be more likely to be involved in crime.

Since 1984, when it was introduced, PACE has also required that the police make a record of the encounter and offer a copy to the person stopped. Among other things the record indicated the power under which people have been stopped and the grounds for the stop and search.

WHERE DID WE SOURCE OUR INFORMATION?

Ministry of Justice (2011) **Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2009/10**

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/statistics/mojstats/stats-race-cjs-2010.pdf/>

Home Office (2012) **Police Powers and Procedures England and Wales 2009/10**

<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/police-research/police-powers-procedures-201011/>

CREDITS

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Crowbar - Ben Gilman, from The Noun Project

Find out more and get involved at www.stop-watch.org