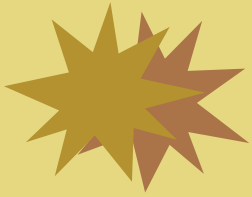


S60



SECTION 60 STOP AND SEARCH FACTS & FIGURES



Section 60 is a power designed to provide an **exceptional response to anticipated violence.**



The power was introduced to deal with football hooliganism.



Police can stop and search **any person or vehicle** in a defined area for 24 hours.



No requirement for officers to have reasonable suspicion.

Section 60 stop and search is increasingly used in response to low-level disorder and knife crime.

HOW MANY S60 STOP AND SEARCHES DO POLICE DO?

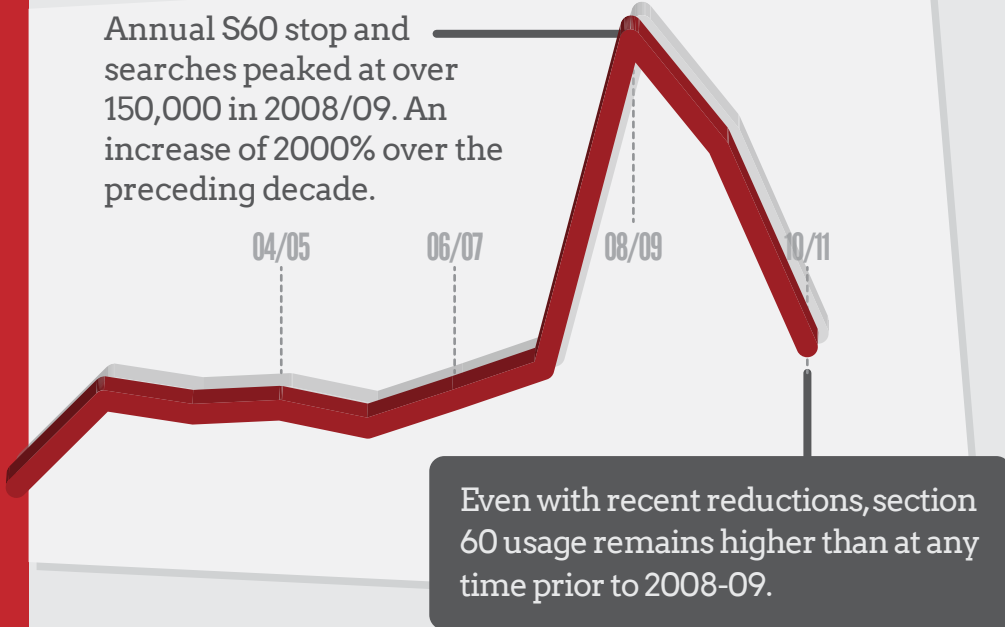
60,180 TOTAL S60 STOP AND SEARCHES



METROPOLITAN POLICE

CARRY OUT 89%

Annual S60 stop and searches peaked at over 150,000 in 2008/09. An increase of 2000% over the preceding decade.



WHO IS GETTING STOPPED AND SEARCHED?

Asian people are

Black people are

10 times

37 times

more likely to be stopped and searched under Section 60 than white people.



These are the highest levels of ethnic profiling ever recorded in the UK or internationally.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS STOP AND SEARCH?

Only **2.4%** of Section 60 stop and searches lead to an arrest and just **0.4%** for carrying offensive weapons.

Arrests arising from Section 60 stop and searches are **ROUGHLY EQUAL** across

ALL ETHNIC GROUPS

In London, comparisons between boroughs found **no direct relationship** between numbers of Section 60 stop and searches and reductions in knife crime.





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 SECTION 60 STOP & SEARCH?

Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 is a power designed to provide an exceptional response to anticipated violence.

Section 60 allows for police to be authorised to search any person or vehicle for weapons in an area where serious violence is reasonably anticipated. This authorisation lasts 24 hours and can be extended by another 24 hours.

Although the legislation limits “stop and search” to a specific time and place, it does not require the police to have any basis of individual reasonable suspicion.

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/>

Equality and Human Rights Commission (2012) **Race disproportionality in stops and searches under Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994**

http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/ehrc_-_briefing_paper_no.5_-_s60_stop_and_search.pdf

CREDITS

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Football - ___Lo, from The Noun Project

Man - The Noun Project

Car - Okan Benn, from The Noun Project

Eye - John Caserta, from The Noun Project

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