

Stop and Search Annual Statement

2022 - 2023

Our Priorities



Vulnerability



Fighting
Crime



Our
People



Prevention
and
Partnerships



Responsive
and Visible
Policing



Service to
the Public



Trust and
Legitimacy



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Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to provide a transparent insight into the use and scrutiny of stop and search powers in Derbyshire throughout the recording period April 2022 to March 2023 whilst setting out our plans for the future.

Introduction

The Police powers of stop and search have been in existence since the introduction of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE). Stop and search activity should be conducted in line with guidance provided by Authorised Professional Practice (APP). Stop and search is an important power for protecting the public and tackling crime, but we do not underestimate the impact that stop and search has on communities and individuals. In order to maintain public confidence in its use, the power must be used in a fair, legitimate, and effective manner. We welcome scrutiny and continue to work with our communities and stakeholders to improve the quality of our interactions and to ensure our legitimate use of stop and search to protect the public

Legitimacy

Stop and search is an intrusive power and if not used legitimately, ethically and with care, the damage to community relations can overshadow any improvements in public safety. In Derbyshire we pride ourselves on maintaining high standards of legitimacy and effectiveness and as a force we have placed a focus on the legitimacy of our use of these powers ensuring they are ethical, appropriate, and proportionate. Powers should reflect community concerns and be intelligence led

Internal Scrutiny and Accountability

There is senior officer leadership in terms of oversight of stop and search activity within Derbyshire Constabulary.

Trust and Legitimacy Board Meeting - Meets quarterly and is chaired by the Deputy Chief Constable and this meeting has overall governance for stop and search. In attendance are departmental leadership teams and leads in areas of Legitimacy. Activity and particularly disproportionality trends are discussed at this board along with any issues requiring support from the board.

The Stop and Search Steering Group - Meets quarterly and is chaired by an Assistant Chief Constable. In attendance are departmental leadership teams, performance analysts and representatives from the Force Equality Team, Force Training, the Independent Advisory Group Chair, Office of Policing and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) representative and Stop and Search Divisional Leads. Stop and Search activity is discussed and examined to establish trends including disproportionality, learning, and training requirements along with engagement. The force's professional Standards Department (PSD) also attend this board to report upon any complaints linked to stop and search.

Scrutiny Checks - These are in place within the organisation with stop and search departmental leads from the three divisions dip testing 30 searches per month and providing direct feedback to officers. This scrutiny includes viewing of the Body Worn Video footage of the stop and search. In addition to these random dip tests.

Supervisory Checks - All stop and search forms are checked by the officer's supervisor and officers know that both their stop search form and their Body Worn Video may be subject to either an internal or external dip sample check. Support is available for supervisory officers along with videos

demonstrating best practice in stop and search. Supervisor being asked to comment on the following areas:

- Were the grounds for the search documented on the form sufficient? If not, what have they done to rectify this issue?
- Were all data fields completed?
- Was feedback required and has it been given?
- Parent/guardian informed if under juvenile?
- Was Body Worn Video used in line with force policy?
- Was handheld device used?

Body Worn Video - Derbyshire Constabulary have issued Body Worn Video devices to all frontline uniform operational officers and it is force policy that recording is activated when conducting a stop and search unless there are exceptional circumstances, or the search reveals intimate parts. Footage is dip sampled during the panels as outlined above. Body Worn Video has been used in 97% of searches in the last 12 months.

External Governance and Transparency

Independent Advisory Group (IAG) Scrutiny Panel - Meet monthly and review 10 randomly selected stop search forms per month along with viewing the associated Body Worn Video. These meetings are externally chaired by the IAG, and the showing of Body Worn Video is facilitated by a stop and search lead police officer. Direct feedback in the way of learning or positive comments are de-briefed with the respective searching officer and any trends or learning are used to shape future training. These meetings take place on Microsoft Teams.

OPCC Scrutiny Panel - Hold monthly meetings in the same structure as the IAG and review ten randomly selected search forms. Again, these meetings to take place on Microsoft teams.

Youth Scrutiny - Over the past 12 months youth stop and search engagement session have been run with the Youth Commission and Leaders Unlocked Youth Group. A youth panel and engagement session has also been run in a local diverse school.

S.60 Criminal Justice and Public order Act 1994 - S.60 Searches are searches which can be authorised when there is an expectation of violence in an area. In essence they are deemed as no suspicion searches. This policing power has always existed within the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, and the relaxation reverts this power back to that permitted within PACE. Recent changes regarding Best use of Stop and Search (BUSS) mean that the authorities can now be authorised by Inspectors (or above) and extended by a Superintendent to a full 48-hour period should officers believe violence 'may' occur as set out in law. Within Derbyshire there have been no S.60 Authorities in the last 12 months or for a number of years. The recent release of the Beating Crime Plan from Central Government outlines a permanent relaxation of conditions on the use of S.60 powers under which officers can search someone without reasonable grounds in an area where serious violence is expected. The Home Office will continue to monitor S.60 authorities via an annual return from forces.

HMICFRS - Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary's Fire and Rescue Services publish data on the efficiency, effectiveness, and legitimacy of the Force and this includes the use of stop and search. In 2022 the force again received an Adequate rating in terms of Engaging with and treating the public with fairness and respect. Stop and search is one of a number of themes within this area. The force continues to seek improvements in the way we deliver stop and search and engagement with communities through its own local action plan. HMICFRS recently undertook a desk top review

examining our officer's compliance with recording "reasonable grounds". From a random sample size of 152 stop searches taken from the period 1st Jan 2021 - 31st Dec 2021 and found our officers to be compliant in 85.5 % of cases.

Publication of Data - Derbyshire police publish data and statistical information in relation to stop and search every month on the Derbyshire Constabulary website and this data has been significantly developed.

Updates from external scrutiny panels will also be uploaded for viewing on our force website.

All officers use mobile data terminals to record stop and search electronically on the PRONTO system. This greatly improves the efficiency and pace at which the force can examine and publish stop and search data. It also provides a more convenient method for those searched to obtain an electronic record.

The forces Stop and search Power-Bi performance dashboard is extensive and has been well developed to enable performance management in this area allowing supervisors to understand performance in areas such as disproportionality, powers used, out comes rate by ethnicity amongst others.

Complaints - Derbyshire Constabulary advocates that a fair stop search is a justifiable one, without prejudice and is conducted legitimately. It is recorded, open to scrutiny and supports public confidence. Within the review period we received a very low number of complaints in relation stop and search and although these complaints were titled stop and search most were for different reasons.

Effectiveness

Training - We have continued to invest in training with bespoke training being delivered to all our frontline supervisors. This will be followed by annual training to all our frontline officers. This will be in line with the College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice (APP) for using powers to stop and search.

Stop and search also forms part of the Police and Public Safety Training (PPST) where stop and search scenarios are part of the training along with tactical communication and de-escalation skills. All our new student officers receive a full day of stop and search training which is split into theory and practical sessions. Students are required to demonstrate competence in this area. Stop and search scenarios are also regularly used in our taser training and firearms training delivery

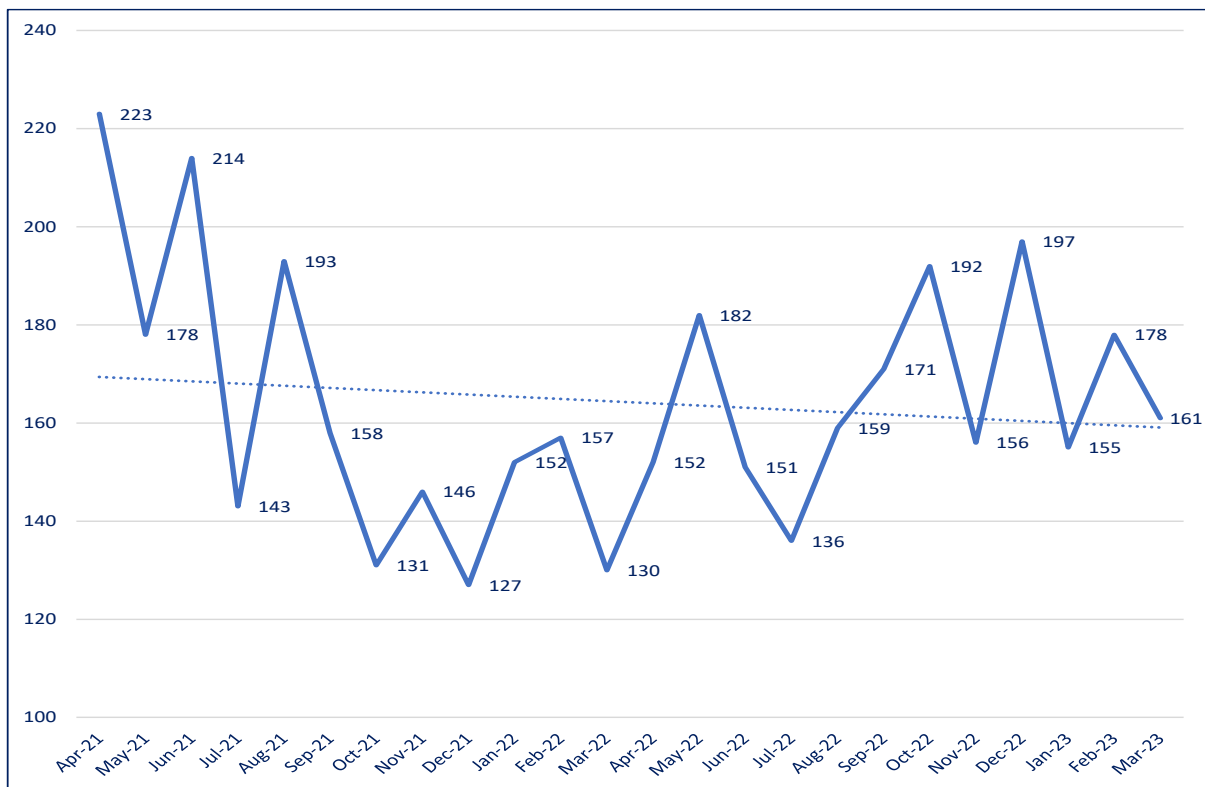
Community Engagement - Over the past year representatives have attended a number of community events including the Caribbean Carnival, LGBT Pride events at Derby and Chesterfield along with secondary school visits. Engagement has also taken place by way of questionnaires through the OPCC and nationally through the CREST team. The OPCC however, have commissioned work and the formulation of a wider question set which has been distributed to parts of our BAME communities. These questionnaires seek feedback on fear of crime and also on views around police powers and stop and search. The findings of this exercise has help us understand community concerns and assist us with targeted engagement in addition to exploring whether the exercise could be repeated more widely. Approaches have subsequently been made to black groups within the community.

An engagement exercise has been conducted with the Leaders Unlocked youth organisation. A number of youngsters from across the county participated to discuss their perception and understanding of stop and search along with discussing what influences their views around police use

of this power. This was an extremely beneficial session with useful feedback gathered to take forward and help inform future engagement. Youth scrutiny panel have also taken place with this group. Stop and search engagement has also been built into the constabulary's Young Drivers Education Program and educational inputs into schools regarding weapons and gun crime by our Armed Response officers. On-going community mapping work will only help support our understanding of our communities and assist us with engagement

Overall Trends

The graph below shows the stop and searches recorded from April '21 - March '23. Over this period, there have been 3,942 searches recorded, carried out on 3,233 nominals. Over the past year there have been 1,990 stop and searches recorded taking place on 1,727 nominals. In the last 12 months, there have also been an additional 67 searches that were recorded as vehicle only searches.






There has been a consistent number of stop and searches recorded across the past 2 financial years, with a difference of just under 2%, equating to 38 more searches in 22/23. In year, there has been a 9% increase in the number of recorded stop and searches. Looking specifically at the last year, the month which saw the lowest number of searches recorded was March with 130 searches, this is due in part to a drop in the number of drugs searches from 85 in February to 53 in March. The month with the highest number of searches recorded was December with 197, the highest number recorded in a single month since June '21. Looking at the searches recorded in this month, there were 58 cannabis searches, 34 searches were owned by other forces (for situations such as cars travelling into Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire incidents involving Derbyshire officers) and there were 84 PACE searches. A decline in the number of PACE searches was seen in the middle of 2022, however following this we've seen a steady increase in PACE searches from 54 in August peaking at 84 in December. This is to be expected with campaigns such as Operation Sceptre increasing the focus on knife crime in the latter months of the year.

In the last 12 months a significant decrease in the number of searches in Derby West has resulted in a more even split of stop and searches across the LPU's. There is now a difference of just 9 searches between the 2 highest recording LPU's, Derby West and Derby North both accounting for 16% of all searches. Across the other 8 LPU's, there is a variance of just 50 searches between the highest, Amber Valley, accounting for 10% of all searches and the lowest, High Peak, accounting for 7%.

A seasonality in the recording of stop and searches is evident across the last year with there being 9% more searches recorded between October - March when compared to April - September. This is in part due to the high numbers of searches recorded in October and December with October having the highest number of drug searches since August '21 and December with the elevated number of PACE searches.

Legal Powers

The table below shows the long-term trends with a focus on March '23 for the 3 most commonly used legal powers. The most commonly used legal power in 22/23 was the 'Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (s23)' which was used 1074 times, accounting for 54% of searches. This was followed by PACE 1984 (s1) used 858 times accounting for 43% of searches. Much less frequently used, the Firearms Act 1968 was used just 24 times accounting for 1% of searches. The table below shows, there has been quite consistent use of the 'Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (s23)' with a decrease of just under 1% in 22/23, equating to 7 fewer stops. A similar decrease of 3% has been seen in drugs offences across the last 2 years. A larger change was seen in the use of PACE 1984 (s1) and Firearms Act 1968 (s47) with an increase of 41 searches (5%) in the use of PACE 1984 (s1) and a decrease of 39% in the use of Firearms 1968 (s47), however as this is used so infrequently this decrease only equates to 15 fewer uses.

Measure	March 2023 Performance		Long-Term Trend (Last 24 Months)		
	Monthly Volume	Average per Day	Long Term Volume Change	Long Term % Change	Trend Line
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	95	3.1	7	0.7%	
PACE 1984 (s1)	62	2.0	41	5.0%	
Firearms Act 1968 (s47)	4	0.1	-15	-38.5%	

Across the past 5 years, a higher rate of increase in PACE searches has resulted in them proportionally accounting for more of the searches being carried out. By LPU, Amber Valley has seen the biggest increase in the number of PACE searches with 50 more recorded in 22/23 compared with 21/22. North East and Bolsover has seen the biggest percentage increase across the past 2 years of 68%, an increase of 39 searches.

Considering the overall find rates by legal power, the table below shows officers have had more success when using the 'Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (s23)' legal power, in the last year finding an object 39% of the time compared with PACE 1984 (s1) where an object was found 21% of the time. The overall find rate of drugs stops across the last 5 years has remained quite consistent, however, considering the increase in the number of stop and searches recorded over the past 5 years, this suggests an increase in the number of objects being found as a result of the searches carried out.

Searches carried out using 'Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (s23)' when compared to searches carried out under 'PACE 1984 (s1)' are also more likely to result in the arrest of the subject with an arrest rate of 13% and significantly less likely to result in an NFA outcome with an NFA rate of 68%.

Legal Power	No. of Uses	Find Rate		Outcome	
		Initial Find Rate	Overall Find Rate	Arrest Rate	NFA Rate
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (s23)	1074	34%	39%	13%	68%
PACE 1984 (s1)	858	13%	21%	8%	89%

Outcome Rates and Find Rates

By LPU - Firstly, looking across the whole force in the last year, there is an initial find rate (where an officer finds what they are looking for) of 25% and an overall find rate (where an officer finds anything) of 31%, these figures remain unchanged from the previous steering group held in January '23. Derby South remains the LPU with the highest initial and overall find rates, with an initial find rate of 32% and an overall find rate of 40% followed by High Peak. Notwithstanding the number of searches carried out in Derby North, this LPU has the lowest initial and overall find rates with an initial rate of 20% and an overall rate of 27%. As expected, a very strong correlation between the initial and overall find rates and the NFA rate can be seen across all LPUs. Considering the overall find rate, an increase has been seen in the last quarter peaking at 37% in March '23, the highest rate since July '22.

Considering the arrest rate, across the whole force, 10% of searches carried out lead to the subject being arrested. Derby South, Chesterfield and Erewash are the LPUs with the highest arrest rates, with Derby South seeing an increase of 5% since the last steering group held in January. Except for Derby South, there has been little variation across the other LPUs with the greatest change of a 2% increase being seen in Amber Valley and Erewash. No correlation exists between the find and NFA rates and the arrest rate. Over the last 5 years, there has been a downward trend in the arrest rate, however, this could in part be due to the increase in the number of stop and searches carried out. No further action is still the most common outcome, occurring in 77% of searches. In 7 out of 10 LPUs, there has been a decrease in NFA rate, the largest in Derbyshire Dales, which is now the LPU with the lowest NFA rate at 70%.



LPU	Number of Stops	Find Rate		Outcome	
		Initial Find Rate	Overall Find Rate	Arrest Rate	NFA Rate
Derby South	166	32%	40%	14%	73%
High Peak	140	31%	37%	12%	71%
Derbyshire Dales	155	28%	31%	6%	70%
Amber Valley	190	25%	31%	13%	76%
Derby West	319	25%	33%	8%	78%
Chesterfield	143	25%	29%	14%	77%
Erewash	172	24%	28%	14%	76%
Derby East	179	22%	30%	6%	80%
North East & Bolsover	160	21%	27%	11%	80%
Derby North	311	20%	27%	9%	82%
Not Recorded	12				
OOF	43				
Force	1990	25%	31%	10%	77%

By Age Range - Considering the overall find rate, the highest find rates are achieved when searching 18 - 24 year olds, with an officer finding what they're looking for 31% of the time and finding something 37% of the time. This is followed by subjects aged 25 - 34 where an officer finds what they're looking for 29% of the time and finds something 34% of the time. These 2 age ranges have the highest percentage of drugs searches which accounts for the higher find rates. Looking at trends across the last 5 years, there is a strong correlation between the number of drugs searches carried out and the find rate. For subjects aged 18 - 24 there has been a decrease in drugs searches and a subsequent decrease in find rate, conversely for subjects within the 25 - 34 and 35 - 59 age range, an increase in both drugs searches and find rates have been seen across the last 5 years. It should be noted that the 10 - 17 age range is an anomaly regarding the proportional split of drugs searches and PACE searches. Excluding subjects aged under 10 and 60+ more drug searches are carried out, however, within the 10 - 17 age range, there are consistently more PACE searches with the proportion of PACE searches increasing since 2019.

Age Range	Number of Stops	Find Rate		Outcome	
		Initial Find Rate	Overall Find Rate	Arrest Rate	NFA Rate
10 - 17	557	16%	23%	4%	86%
18 - 24	521	31%	37%	10%	72%
25 - 34	452	29%	34%	14%	74%
35 - 59	409	26%	33%	17%	74%
60+	10	20%	20%	0%	90%
NR	41				
Force	1990	25%	31%	10%	77%

Gender

The table below shows a breakdown of the gender of persons stopped across the past 2 years with a focus on March '23.

Measure	March 2023 Performance		Long-Term Trend (Last 24 Months)		
	Monthly Volume	Average per Day	Long Term Volume Change	Long Term % Change	Trend Line
Female	21	0.7	30	12%	
Male	137	4.4	10	1%	
% Male	87%				

In the last financial year, stops on male subjects accounted for just over 85% of the total stops carried out, this is in line with the previous year where stops on male subjects accounted for 86% of all stops. Last year, searches on female subjects accounted for just under 14% of the total stops, a slight increase from the previous year where searches on females accounted for 12% of the total searches. It should be noted that in the last year, the subject's gender was recorded as 'unknown' in 15 searches and 'indeterminate' in a further 4 searches. There has been a 9% in-year increase in searches carried out on male subjects, equating to 74 more searches with searches on female subjects remaining consistent with an increase of less than 1%. When compared to the residential population, the proportional split of male and female searches appears quite disproportionate as males only account

for 50% of the population. Slightly less disproportionality exists when considering that 72% of the suspects in Derbyshire are male.

Age Range

The table below shows a breakdown of the ages of persons searched from April '21 - March '23 with a focus on March '23.

Measure	March 2023 Performance		Long-Term Trend (Last 24 Months)		
	Monthly Volume	Average per Day	Long Term Volume Change	Long Term % Change	Trend Line
Under 10	0	0.0	-1	-100%	
10 - 17	54	1.7	75	16%	
18-24	67	2.2	-46	-8%	
25-34	55	1.8	18	4%	
35-59	40	1.3	0	0%	
60+	3	0.1	-17	-63%	

Over the last year, the largest proportion of searches was carried out on subjects aged 10 - 17 at 28%, followed by 18 - 24 at 26%. Considering the 10 - 17 age range, when breaking subjects down into their actual ages, 85% of searched subjects were older than 14 and just 5% of subjects were aged 10, 11 or 12. Also, this age range has the highest proportion of repeat searches at 9%, followed by 25 - 34 and 35 - 59 at 7%.

Ethnicity

The table below shows a breakdown of stop and searches over the past 2 years by ethnicity.

Measure	March 2023 Performance		Long-Term Trend (Last 24 Months)		
	Monthly Volume	Average per Day	Long Term Volume Change	Long Term % Change	Trend Line
White	145	4.7	1310	66%	
Black	16	0.5	88	4%	
Asian	16	0.5	170	9%	
Mixed	9	0.3	96	5%	
Any Other Ethnic Group	2	0.1	25	1%	
Not Stated or Unknown	26	0.8	301	15%	

In the last year the highest proportion at 66% of searches were carried out on people of 'White' ethnicity, followed by 'Asian' at 9% and 'Black' at 4%. Across the past 2 years, the largest increase has been seen in searches on subjects of a 'White' ethnicity of 10 more searches. Year on year increases have also been seen in 'Mixed' and 'Other' ethnicities of 3% and 19% respectively. Decreases have been seen in Black' and 'Asian' subjects of 7% and 9% respectively. Across the force, there is a current focus on recording 'Not Stated' ethnicities with a monthly list of all not stated ethnicities being sent to inspectors. In the past year, 15% of the ethnicities were recorded as not stated. Across the past 2 years there has been an 18% increase in the number of 'Not Stated' ethnicities, however when looking at the last year there has been a very slight decrease of 1%.

Considering the find rates by ethnicity, there is a relatively large variance of 15% between the ethnicities with the highest and lowest find rates. The highest overall find rate of 35% is achieved when searching people of an Asian ethnicity. People of an Asian ethnicity also have the highest proportion of drugs searches at 74%. The lowest overall find rate of 20% is achieved when searching people of an 'Other' ethnicity.

Disproportionality

Residential Disproportionality

The table below shows the residential disproportionality by LPU for the period April '22 - March '23.

Section	Number of Stops				Population				Rate of Stops per 1,000 Population				Disproportionality		
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Black	Asian	Mixed
Amber Valley	137	6	10	7	138031	475	1382	1738	0.0010	0.0126	0.0072	0.0040	12.7	7.3	4.1
Derby West	132	19	76	33	49086	5025	30511	4024	0.0027	0.0038	0.0025	0.0082	1.4	0.9	3.0
Derby North	174	23	23	20	93578	2573	3574	2939	0.0019	0.0089	0.0064	0.0068	4.8	3.5	3.7
Derby East	88	13	28	14	50185	2861	6831	2599	0.0018	0.0045	0.0041	0.0054	2.6	2.3	3.1
Erewash	135	5	1	3	107761	870	1790	2032	0.0013	0.0057	0.0006	0.0015	4.6	0.4	1.2
Derby South	123	6	11	7	99820	856	3837	1946	0.0012	0.0070	0.0029	0.0036	5.7	2.3	2.9
North East & Bolsover	127	3	3	5	162221	647	1497	1717	0.0008	0.0046	0.0020	0.0029	5.9	2.6	3.7
Derbyshire Dales	128	0	6	1	69936	172	513	722	0.0018	0.0000	0.0117	0.0014	0.0	6.4	0.8
Chesterfield	121	4	3	2	98852	842	1949	1511	0.0012	0.0048	0.0015	0.0013	3.9	1.3	1.1
High Peak	123	2	0	1	88614	226	682	1183	0.0014	0.0088	0.0000	0.0008	6.4	0.0	0.6
Whole Force	1288	81	161	93	958084	14547	52566	20411	0.001	0.006	0.003	0.005	4.1	2.3	3.4

The disproportionality using this method is calculated using the number of Stop and Searches and the resident population of each area, this is a more traditional calculation and the one that is used nationally. A rate of events per 1,000 population is calculated for each ethnicity which is then used to calculate the disproportionality. Please note that the populations are now being taken from the 2021 census data and so are the most up to date population figures.

Using the 2021 census population data, an average reduction of 1.5 has been seen in the disproportionality across all ethnicities. Notwithstanding this reduction, Black ethnicity still shows the most disproportionality with people of this ethnicity being 4.4 times more like to be stopped and searched (a reduction from 6.7 when using the 2011 population data). A person of a mixed ethnicity is 3.4 times more likely to be stopped, (a reduction from 4.8) and an Asian person is now 2.3 times more likely to be stopped (a reduction from 3.2). Split by LPU, Amber Valley is now the most disproportionate LPU across all ethnicities. This area has seen a slight increase in the white population and increases across all other ethnic populations, however, this area now has one of the lowest rates of white stops per population but also the highest rate of black stops per population and a relatively high rate of both Asian and Mixed stops per population. Please note that while there haven't been any stops of a black person in Derbyshire Dales in the last year, when looking at the disproportionality across the last 2 years, there has been a significant decrease. This is due to the fact that the black population in this LPU has increased by 98% since the 2011 census.

Looking across each ethnicity, when compared to the force-wide disproportionality, 60% of black ethnicities are above the force-wide disproportionality compared to 'Asian' ethnicity where only 40% are above the force-wide disproportionality and 'Mixed' ethnicity where only 30% are above the force-wide disproportionality. Across all ethnicities and all LPUs, where there have been stops, there are only 4 instances where a person of a 'BAME' ethnicity is less likely to be stopped than a person of a 'White' ethnicity.

Considering drugs searches on subjects under 18, searches on 'Mixed' ethnic subjects are the most disproportionate with them being 4 times more likely to be searched, followed by 'Black' ethnicity with a disproportionality of 1.9 and Asian with a disproportionality of 1.3. When looking by LPU, searches 'Mixed' ethnic subjects in Derby North and North East and Bolsover are significantly more disproportionate than any other LPU or ethnicity at 13.6 and 11.8 respectively.

Suspect Adjusted Disparity

The table below shows the residential disproportionality by LPU for the period April '22 - March '23.

Section	Population				Number of Stops				Rate of Stops per Suspect				Disproportionality		
	1 White	2 Black	3 Asian	4 Mixed	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Black	Asian	Mixed
Derby South	2893	73	141	78	123	6	11	7	0.043	0.082	0.078	0.090	1.9	1.8	2.1
Amber Valley	5688	149	142	111	137	6	10	7	0.024	0.040	0.070	0.063	1.7	2.9	2.6
Erewash	4670	111	52	78	135	5	1	3	0.029	0.045	0.019	0.038	1.6	0.7	1.3
Chesterfield	5129	124	74	41	121	4	3	2	0.024	0.032	0.041	0.049	1.4	1.7	2.1
Derby North	6329	608	409	386	174	23	23	20	0.027	0.038	0.056	0.052	1.4	2.0	1.9
Derby East	3095	345	261	191	88	13	28	14	0.028	0.038	0.107	0.073	1.3	3.8	2.6
North East & Bolsover	5247	95	68	87	127	3	3	5	0.024	0.032	0.044	0.057	1.3	1.8	2.4
Derby West	2732	501	986	231	132	19	76	33	0.048	0.038	0.077	0.143	0.8	1.6	3.0
High Peak	2716	55	37	37	123	2	0	1	0.045	0.036	0.000	0.027	0.8	0.0	0.6
Derbyshire Dales	1701	23	24	13	128	0	6	1	0.075	0.000	0.250	0.077	0.0	3.3	1.0
Force	40200	2084	2194	1253	1288	81	161	93	0.032	0.039	0.073	0.074	1.2	2.3	2.3

The suspect-adjusted disparity is calculated in the same way as the residential disproportionality, however it uses the offender profile of each area instead of the resident population. A rate of stops per offender is then used to determine the disproportionality. Only crimes which would warrant a stop and search have been included within the offender population such as possession of an offensive weapon, drugs possession, drug trafficking, theft offences and violence against the person. Occurrences where an offender was not identified or an outcome of 'unresolved' was recorded have also been removed from the suspects list. It should be borne in mind that the ethnicity data for offenders is not 100% complete, work is on-going to address this problem. It can be seen from the table below, that when using this methodology, there is a large reduction in the disproportionality across all LPUs. This is due to the fact that the white suspect populations in each area are significantly smaller than the residential populations, resulting in a larger rate of stops for 'White' ethnicity which in turn will make the disproportionality smaller. Generally, across all LPUs, there is an inverse correlation between the suspect population and the disproportionality. Considering 'Black' ethnicity, Derby South is now the most disproportionate LPU due to the relatively low suspect population. Using this calculation Amber Valley is still one of the most disproportionate LPUs across all ethnicities. Looking at Asian ethnicity, Derby East is showing the most disproportionality due to the relatively high number of stops and the low suspect population.

Positive Outcome Rate

The below table shows a comparison between the number of stops, the disproportionality and the positive outcomes achieved through those stops. Please note a 'positive outcome' is defined as any outcome other than 'No Further Action' and is including both primary and secondary outcomes.

Section	Number of Stops				Residential Disproportionality			Suspect-Adjusted Disparity			Positive Outcome			
	White	Black	Asian	Mixed	Black	Asian	Mixed	Black	Asian	Mixed	White	Black	Asian	Mixed
Amber Valley	137	6	10	7	12.7	7.3	4.1	1.7	2.9	2.6	31%	17%	70%	43%
Derby North	174	23	23	20	4.8	3.5	3.7	1.4	2.0	1.9	34%	26%	35%	15%
North East & Bolsover	127	3	3	5	5.9	2.6	3.7	1.3	1.8	2.4	30%	33%	0%	40%
Derbyshire Dales	128	0	6	1	0.0	6.4	0.8	0.0	3.3	1.0	45%		17%	100%
Derby South	123	6	11	7	5.7	2.3	2.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	37%	50%	45%	29%
Derby East	88	13	28	14	2.6	2.3	3.1	1.3	3.8	2.6	40%	15%	71%	14%
Chesterfield	121	4	3	2	3.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.1	29%	50%	33%	50%
Erewash	135	5	1	3	4.6	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.7	1.3	29%	40%	0%	0%
Derby West	132	19	76	33	1.4	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.6	3.0	30%	37%	30%	39%
High Peak	123	2	0	1	6.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	37%	50%		0%
Force	1288	81	161	93	4.1	2.3	3.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	35%	34%	38%	33%

From the table above, it can be seen that on average across all LPUs, the most positive outcomes are achieved when searching people of 'Asian' ethnicity at 38% and the fewest positive outcomes are achieved when searching subjects of a 'mixed' ethnicity, however there is only a variance of 5% between these. It should be noted that across the whole force, the positive outcome rates for subjects of 'Black', 'Asian' and 'Mixed' ethnicity are more likely to be skewed as there are fewer stops and therefore higher positive outcome rates are achieved, for example in Derbyshire Dales where there is a 100% positive outcome rate for 'Mixed' ethnic subjects and in Amber Valley and Derby East where positive outcome rates of 70% and 71% were achieved. There is no correlation between the number of stops and the disproportionality or the positive outcome rate. Derby West, the LPU with the highest number of stops shows relatively little disproportionality across all ethnicities and relatively low positive outcome rates. When considering 'White' ethnicity, Derbyshire East has the lowest number of stops and one of the highest positive outcome rates, however there are relatively low crime numbers in this LPU when compared with Derby West.

Moving Forward

Over the next 12 months further developments will be sought in respect of community engagement at both a general and targeted level.

- Youth scrutiny and engagement will be a focus for the force to help shape training and understand community concerns.
- A know your powers video is being created which is aimed at young persons.
- We aim to engage and hold scrutiny panels with our black community.
- We will continue to review online feedback which is accessible by both those persons subject of stop and community members who can raise community concerns around the use of these powers.
- Disproportionality will continue to be monitored in addition to increased overview and information at a localised level.
- Performance information will continue to be developed utilising power-bi dashboards which can be used by supervisors and intelligence officers providing a real-time picture in terms of Stop and search.
- Section 163 Road Traffic Act 1988 (Traffic stops) will be monitored to help us understand if we are disproportionate regarding those we stop in vehicles.
- The force will embed stop and search as an investigative tactic to tackle crime.
- We will publish feedback from our external scrutiny panels on the force website.