

For Information	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Strategic Resources and Performance Meeting
Date of Meeting:	
Report of:	Chief Constable
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Agenda Item:	5

*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 the Police and Crime Commissioner notes the attached report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To ensure that the Police and Crime Commissioner is 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
 - 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 at this time with the recent publication of the Government's survey data on issues of racial inequality.

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 police.uk 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, however the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme 2.0 has been circulated for community consultation and will be published soon. Nottinghamshire Police has already signalled its intention to comply and is well progressed in its work to do this prior to publication.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 There has been no other consultation in relation to this specific report.

12. Appendices

- 12.1 Stop and Search report – appendix A.

Stop and Search

Report Date: 22nd August 2018

Throughout 2017/18 Nottinghamshire Police maintained its focus on the intelligence-led, fair and effective use of stop and search powers. The force saw a steady reduction in the volume of stop and searches carried out during 2017/18, while increasing the arrest and positive outcome rates arising from the use of these powers. However, the number of stop and searches are starting to rise again and this will be reported in more detail in the 2018/19 annual report. During 2015/16 it was identified that the force had the third lowest use of stop and search powers in the country. There has not been an 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 does not present this level of detail although Nottinghamshire is in the lowest band of use at less than two searches per 1,000 population.

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.

In 2017/18, 307 arrests were made as a result of the use of stop and search powers; this includes 58 arrests for possessing weapons. This represents 18.9% (up from 17.1% in 2016/17) of all stop and search arrests made by the force and illustrates what a vital crime fighting tool it is and how it protects the public by removing weapons from the streets.

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.

Fair and 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.*

Effective use

The primary purpose of stop and search powers is to enable officers to either allay or confirm their suspicions about an individual without having to arrest the person. 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 and focus on weapons and key crimes.

During 2014/15, 9.2% of all stop and searches were for weapons, 26.6% for going equipped and handling stolen goods and 62.8% for drugs. During 2017/18, 20.5% of all stop and searches were for weapons, 15.7% for going equipped and handling stolen goods and 62.7% for drugs (54.9% after the proactive operations are removed – see later). The uplift in the number of searches for weapons is seen to be positive as it reflects both the crime trends being experienced and the concerns being raised by the public. The issue of drugs searches is dealt with in greater detail later as many of these searches are undertaken whilst undertaking operations to reduce both violent crime, and more specifically knife crime.

The combined arrest and positive outcome rate for stop and search use in 2013/14 was 20.4%. It rose to 25.5% in 2014/15 (12.5% arrest rate) and rose again to 30.1% in 2015/16 (14% arrest rate). 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. 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. 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.

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. Work is currently underway to increase the actual number of officers who use this power appropriately rather than this being restricted to specialist teams. Further information on this work will be reported in the 2018/19 annual Stop and Search report.

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.

Fair use

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.

The number of stop and search encounters has decreased from 4,157 recorded in 2014/15 to 2,712 in 2015/16, 1,957 in 2016/17 and 1,908 in 2017/18. Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 this represents a 54.1% reduction in searches. Of the people who were stopped and searched in 2017/18, 52.6% were white, 12.9% black and 6.6% Asian. There were a total of eight public complaints relating to stop and search encounters in the 2017/18 financial year that collectively raised 14 allegations. Six further complaints were resolved 'there and then'.

Of these complaints two were raised by individuals who identified as being black, two Asian and one white. All were male and there was a spread of ages. The remaining three complainants elected not to disclose their ethnicity. Every complaint can have a number of 'sub-complaints' within it. The four main themes of these complaints were that the legal aspects of the search were not properly explained (five); that the correct documentation was not supplied (four); that excessive force was used (one); and that the search was racially motivated (one). Two of these complaints were investigated by the Professional Standards Department, neither of them was upheld. Five complaints were locally resolved and one complaint was withdrawn. Regarding the 'there and then' complaints (complaints that are dealt with immediately on them being reported, usually on the phone), five elected not to state their ethnicity, the person who did, reported themselves as being Asian. All six complaints had different causes; from the complainant not

understanding the law, which was then explained; to incivility and the search being based upon the race of the person stopped.

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 internally and via the police.uk website. Nottinghamshire Police also engages with a variety of stakeholders, most notably the Police and Public Encounters Board, which influences and monitors national procedure and practice.

The Stop and Search Scrutiny Board continues to run; data is 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.

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.

Proportionality

The proportionality or disproportionality of the use of stop and search powers is an issue within certain communities in Nottinghamshire, and also highlighted in 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 1000 population'. The population is taken from the 2011 Census data. The rate per 1000 population from this BAME community is then compared to the rate per 1000 population for the white community; with the white community being the baseline population against which other communities are compared. 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 BAME communities and 4.5% of the County's population is from BAME communities; 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.

The use of s.1 & s.23 MDA stop and search during 2017/18

The tables below indicate how proportionality rates change based upon geographic location. Table 1 presents the number of searches in the force area; table 2 identifies those conducted in Nottingham City. The Nottingham City numbers are also included within the force level number.

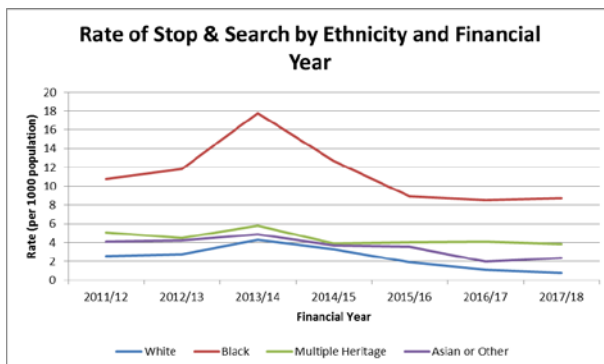
Use of s.1 PACE & s.23 MDA stop and search 2017/18							
Ethnicity							
	White	Black	Mixed	Asian or other	Not Stated	White	BME
No. of Searches	949	232	117	151	356	949	500
Rate	1.0	8.5	3.8	2.4	-	1.0	4.1
Ratio	-	8.7	3.9	2.4	-	-	4.2

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.

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
Ratio	-	3.2	1.7	1.0	-	-	1.7

Disproportionality rates can be seen to change more, as the number of searches reduces, 16 searches of black people in the county, which includes the conurbation around Nottingham City, increases the disproportionality rate from 3.2 in the city, to 8.7 in the Force; similarly 18 searches of Asian people caused the rate to rise from 1.0 to 2.4. As a result of the reduction in the total number of searches, the proportionality / disproportionality rates fluctuate more than they might otherwise do.

The table below records the trend over the report time period how 'rates' of searches have changed. The 'rate' is the number of searches conducted per 1000 population with that community.



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

Understanding the volume of drugs searches

Nottinghamshire Police, like many other forces, has a high volume of drugs searches compared to the overall volume of searches. In 2017/18 this was 62.7% drugs searches. This high volume

has been the subject of comment previously by both HMICFRS and the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board, who queried that as drugs were not a priority, why were there so many of them?

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 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.

Operations Promote and Yeoring

Operation Promote is an operation that is run frequently, and is designed to tackle the use and distribution of drugs within the Nottingham City Centre. Operation Yeoring runs in the south of the city. 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 drugs searches were undertaken with **Operation Promote** during 2017/18; these searches delivered the following outcomes:

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 Arrests / Positive Outcomes	81 (55.9%)	66 (45.5%)	15 (10.3%)
No Further Action	64		

While it is much harder if not impossible to evidence a reduction in violent crime in part to the change in the application of the Home Office rules there have been a number of positive outcomes from this operation. These are recorded as follows:

47 drugs searches were undertaken with **Operation Yeorling** during 2017/18; these searches delivered the following outcomes:

Outcome	Number	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Arrest	2	1	1
Community Resolution	1	1	
Drugs Possession Warning	10	9	1
Other	2		2
Summons to Court	1	1	
Voluntary Attendance	2	2	
Total Arrests / Positive Outcomes	18 (38.3%)	14 (29.8%)	4 (8.5%)
No Further Action	29		

Operations Promote and Yeorling Combined: 192 drugs searches

Outcome	Number	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Total Arrests / Positive Outcomes	99 (51.6%)	70 (36.5%)	19 (9.9%)
No Further Action	93		

There are a number of occasions reported when the dog has indicated a person to be in possession of a substance but this has not been found, drug paraphernalia has been found; items such as 'grinders' or empty bags; or that the person has admitted to taking a substance earlier in the evening.

During 2017/18 the arrest or positive outcome rate in the force for all searches was 37.8%; a 51.5% arrest and positive outcome rate for these passive drugs dog operations that are targeted at reducing violent crime is therefore presented as a positive outcome. Unfortunately it is not possible to estimate the impact on recorded violent crime.

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.

This focus has been provided, in part, by the Knife Crime Team; the team has delivered notable results. In 2017/18, the arrest or positive outcome rate from the searches conducted was 65%. 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 100 weapons. The first knife to be seized was a small kitchen knife, the 25th a sword, 29th a Taser and 54th a firearm. 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 Knife Crime Team has made a significant investment in ensuring their stop and search powers are properly used, having had team briefings from the force stop and search lead and by

getting regular feedback on the quality of the grounds being recorded following their searches from the various force-level audits.

More recently the skills of the Knife Crime Team is being utilised to mentor officers who are less confident in the use of these powers; a programme of secondments to the team has been established to maximise the effect of this programme.

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.

232 searches were undertaken under Operation Gurnet the Knife Crime Team operation during 2017/18; of these 193 were for drugs, one was for going equipped and 38 were for offensive weapons. This is because those involved in drug supply and possession are frequently found to carry drugs and because when the team deploy to intelligence based locations they discover drugs offences that cannot be ignored. These searches delivered the following outcomes:

Legislation	Outcome	Number	Object Found Linked to search	Object found Not linked to search
Drugs (193)	Arrest	47	29	18
	Article found	8	3	5
	Caution	3	3	
	Drugs Possession Warning	13	12	1
	Psychoactive substances	2	2	
	Other	9	2	7
	Summons to Court	32	29	3
	Verbal Warning	5	2	3
	Voluntary Attendance	14	11	3
	Arrests / Positive Outcome	133 (68.9%)	93 (48.1%)	40 (20.7%)
	No Further Action	60		
Going Equipped	No Further Action	1		
Offensive Weapons	Arrest	6	3	3
	Other	1		1
	Summons to Court	7	3	4
	Voluntary Attendance	4	4	
	Arrests / Positive Outcome	18 (47.4%)	10 (26.3%)	8 (21%)
No Further Action	19			
All (232)	Arrests / Positive Outcome	151 (65.1%)	101 (44.4%)	48 (20.7%)

The effect of proactive operations on the number of drugs searches

During 2017/18, of the 1,908 searches conducted 20.5% of all stop and search encounters were for weapons, 15.7% were for 'going equipped' and handling stolen goods and 62.7% were for drugs. As previously commented questions have been raised as to why the number of drugs searches is so high when drugs are not a force priority. A total of 192 drugs searches were undertaken in the course of these violence reductions operations and 133 as a result of the activities of the Knife Crime Team; a total of 325 drugs searches.

During 2017/17 the force recorded 1,194 drugs searches. When the 325 searches from these proactive operations are removed this leaves 869 searches. Removing the 325 searches from the 2017/18 total of 1,908 leaves 1,583 searches, which means 54.9% were conducted for drugs, a drop of nearly 8% of the force total.

Outcome rates by ethnicity and legislation used

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). Presently while the force awaits the requirement of the new Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (BUSSS) 2.0, it is unable to report on the difference between simple drug possession searches and those conducted for supply. When BUSSS 2.0 is published, the force's data gathering tool will be amended accordingly. It would however be possible to review the grounds recorded for drugs; doing this would give a steer towards which category the search fell into.

The following tables present data required by HMICFRS as per their recommendation from 2017 outlined in the above paragraph. Not all legislation has been used within each ethnicity table and similarly not all criminal justice outcomes are utilised. Officer defined ethnicity has been used to overcome the issue of otherwise having to exclude some hundreds of searches where the person searched has elected not to self-define their ethnicity.

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%

Black

	Arrest	Caution (simple or traditional)	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	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%

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%

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%

White

	Arrest	Caution (simple or traditional)	Community resolution	Khat or cannabis warning	No further action disposal	NPS - Offence	NPS - Possession Only	PND (Penalty Notice for Disorder)	Summons /charged by post	Verbal warning	Voluntary attendance	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%

As there is a significant amount of data here, it has been précised accordingly:

Ethnicity	Number of searches	Arrest Rate %	Total arrest and positive outcome rate	% of searches conducted for drugs
Asian	187	16.7	36.4%	75.4%
Black	343	18.7	37%	59.2%
Dual or multiple heritage	138	11.6	31.2%	58%
Other	27	7.4	44.4%	59.3%
White	1,151	16.7	39.1%	65%

This data can be interpreted in many ways and indeed has been when presented at different community meetings; a high arrest rate could be seen as effective policing or that officers have a lower threshold for arrest of members of that community. Consequently greater focus is placed on the combined arrest and positive outcome rate. Attention is drawn to the number of searches conducted under the Misuse of Drugs Act that highlight that those who are black are amongst those least likely to be searched under this legislation.

Section 60

No section 60s were authorised during 2017/18.

Other initiatives and outcomes

- The 2018 HMIC PEEL Legitimacy Inspection, that reviewed the grounds recorded on 200 stop and search records, 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.
- 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.
- The Youth Commission now regularly attends the Stop and Search Scrutiny Board work and the force continues to work closely on a number of initiatives with the Commission, most notably on the development and launch of a Know Your Rights 'video'. This can be found at: <http://www.nottinghamshire.police.uk/advice/youth-stop-and-search-video>
- 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 Promote and Yeoring, policing operations designed to reduce violence by breaking the well documented connection between drug use and violence. More recently a Ride-along Scheme has been launched and hugely subscribed to; this provided members of the public the opportunity to go out on patrol with officers though it is acknowledged and communicated that the chance of seeing stop and search in action is remote.
- 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 2017/18 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 Department (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, where 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 Professional Standards Directorate continues to work to increase the public confidence to complain. Indeed some recent national data showed that Nottinghamshire Police had the 5th highest number of complaints per 1,000 population which indicates that public confidence is relatively high. In addition to this, scrutiny meetings are held, information is provided on the

Force's website, and public web chats are held which address public concerns about the use of these powers.

- The force will continue to build upon the improvements already made and welcomes Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) reports from 2013, 2015 and 2017. Details of our activity to deliver against the recommendations are outlined in detail on the force website.
- 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.