Stop Search

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Handling Conditions: *Contains sensitive information. Confirm with author before circulating outside of force parameters.*

Contents

Introduction:

This aim of this profile is to examine Stop and Search records, occurring in 2018/19 in order to observe the areas of performance including object of search, outcomes, locations of note and the subjects who are most likely to be searched within Durham Constabulary.

Local demographic data will be used to identify any groups who may be disproportionately represented and findings compared to national data where available.

As recommended in a previous Stop and Search profile from 2017/18, there is also a requirement to identify the proportions of resident and visitor population where high concentrations of stop and searches occur.

Methodology

- Analysis is conducted of all Stop and Search records, conducted between 1st April 2018 and 31st March 2019 and recorded on Red Sigma.
- This results in 1745 records (where vehicle-only searches are not considered)
- Local demographic data is taken from the Census 2011
- National data for Stop and Search is taken from the Home Office published figures, latest data available to 2017/18
- National recorded crime and resolved rates are taken from Forcesight
- For the purpose of comparison, most similar forces are Gwent, Humberside, Northamptonshire and South Wales.

Key Findings:

Overall performance & object

- Following a national and force year-on-year decrease to 2017/18, Durham Constabulary has since observed a 19% increase in the number of stop and search records in 2018/19, which is driven by a 39% increase in the number of drug searches.
- Drug offences in Durham Constabulary have also seen a coinciding increase in recorded volume and resolved rate, in particular for trafficking offences.
- Firearms searches have shown a 280% increase on the previous year however this increase is based on very low figures, is inflated by several cases of multiple persons searched as part of one incident and almost all searches were in response to an incident and therefore intelligence led.

Outcomes

- Whilst the majority of searches in 2018/19 resulted in no further action (60%), the proportion of searches resulting in no further action has actually decreased since 2017/18. There is an increase in the number and proportion of positive outcomes and indicates Durham Constabulary has shown an improvement in the use of Stop and Search powers.
- Arrests have seen a 45% increase in volume since last year, and an increase of 4 percentage points in the annual proportion of this outcome.
- Considering object searched for, stolen goods have seen a higher proportion of positive outcomes, in particular for arrests and community resolutions.
- Durham has shown an increase in the find rate (positive outcomes linked to the original reason for the search) since last year, indicating effective use of the power.
- Find rates for going equipped are slightly lower than the overall rate.

Locations of stop and search
- Darlington, Durham and Bishop Auckland have the highest proportion of Stop Search records by percentage, however the sectors with the highest rate per 1000 population are Bishop Auckland, Darlington and Spennymoor.
- Whilst Darlington has the highest volume of searches across the force and has a large border with 2 other force areas, it has the lowest proportion of visitors who have been searched (16.2%) and half of all visitors were from out of the force area.
- Durham has the highest proportion of subjects who were visitors to the sector (48.8%), which is slightly higher than searches conducted on its resident population (42.1%).

Subjects of stop and search
- 8% of subjects provided a home address which was outside the force area
- There is an apparent significant increase in the rate per 1000 population within the black and mixed population, however the rate remains lower than the national comparison for both categories. These changes are based on a very small proportion of individuals (particularly within the black category, with 0.5% of the total / 8 individuals) and find rates of positive outcomes remain high for both ethnicities.
- Of the subjects with the highest number of stop and searches, all are white British males and only one nominal features across both financial year periods of 2017/18 and 2018/19.

Searches by officer / command
- Whilst response command conduct the majority of stop searches, the individual officers who have conducted the highest number of searches are part of the Road Policing Unit (CDSOU).

Overall performance and object of search

At a national and force level, the number of stop and searches (section 1 and associated legislation) has seen a downward trend, with 2017/18 seeing the lowest numbers recorded since data collection began in 2001/02[1].

Following this, Durham Constabulary has since seen a 19% increase in the number of stop searches in 2018/19. Home office national data for this period will not be available for comparison until October 2019.
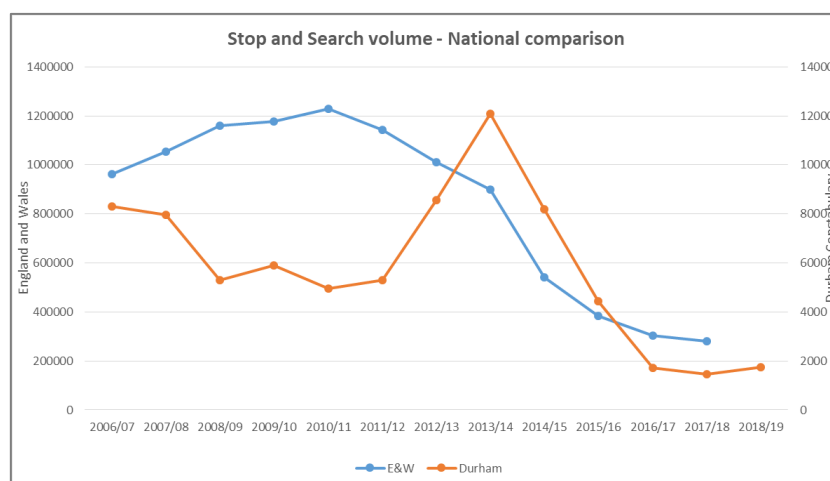
Drug searches:

The table below shows that the recent overall increase is mainly attributed to by a 39% increase in drug searches, and this category forms the highest proportion of searches in 2018/19 with 54% (948 of 1745 records).

It is noted that there is also a coinciding increase in recorded (and resolved) drug crime in Durham Constabulary during this period which is higher than the national and regional picture;

- 18% increase in **all drug offences** since 2017/18 (1140 to 1344 crimes) with a 1.9 percentage point increase in resolved rate
    - National increase of 10.7%
    - Regional increase of 11.9%
    - Most similar force increase of 19.1%
- 17% increase in recorded **drug possession** offences (860 to 1006 crimes) with a 0.1 percentage point increase in resolved rate
    - National increase of 10.4%
    - Regional increase of 9.1%
    - Most similar force increase of 17.1%
- 21% increase in recorded **trafficking** offences (280 to 338 crimes) with a 7.7 percentage point increase in resolved rate[2]
    - National increase of 12.0%
    - Regional increase of 21.1%
    - Most similar force increase of 25.0%

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[1] Police Powers and Procedures, England and Wales, year ending 31st March 2018.
[2] Figures taken from Forcesight as of 23rd August 2019.

Object of search	2017/18	2017/18 proportion	2018/19	2018/19 proportion	% change
Drugs	683	47%	948	54%	**39%**
Stolen goods	278	19%	284	16%	**2%**
Going equipped	292	20%	277	16%	**-5%**
Offensive weapons	182	12%	182	10%	**0%**
Firearms	10	1%	38	2%	**280%**
Other	21	1%	16	1%	**-24%**
Annual total	**1466**	**100%**	**1745**	**100%**	**19%**

Table 1: Annual change in Stop Search records by object of search

In relation to drug searches, it is noted that from the Stop and Search data available, there is no data field which identifies whether the search intention was in relation to possession or supply of drugs.

Firearms searches:

There is also a notable increase in Firearms searches, which shows a 280% increase since 2017/18, however it should be noted that this is based on a comparatively low volume of records (increase from 10 to 38 records).

The 38 records in 2018/19 are examined below and it can be seen that

- There are no repeat subjects searched under this category in 2018/19
- Of the 38 subjects, 34 are white British, 3 did not state an ethnicity and 1 is mixed ethnicity (white and black Caribbean).
- 37 records have a linked incident indicating searches have been intelligence led
- Considering outcomes – 23 subjects received no action taken (61%), whilst 15 resulted in action taken.
  - Of the 15 subjects who had positive action taken, 12 had an outcome linked to the object of the search (find rate of 80%).
  - Of the 15 subjects who had positive action, 8 were arrested and firearms (Tasers) were seized on 2 occasions.
- The 38 subjects refer to
  - 28 search records (due to duplicate search references where multiple subjects are searched as part of one stop and search encounter).
  - 16 incidents (due to multiple subjects searched as a result of one incident).

Example (duplicate search references): one search record refers to five persons stopped and searched in response to a report of a vehicle involved in poaching. All subjects gave a home address out of the force area and all received no further action. This reference is duplicated 5x due to the separate record for each subject.

Example (separate search record for multiple subjects): One incident refers to a report of a male brandishing a long barrelled weapon and threatening people in the street. This has resulted in 4x separate stop and searches, where 3 subjects were arrested.

It is therefore summarised that whilst there is a genuine increase in firearms searches, the increase appears exaggerated due to several occasions where multiple subjects are searched in relation to a smaller number of individual incidents. It is suggested that firearms searches tend to involve

multiple subjects due to the seriousness of potential offences and the effort to locate a firearm among a group of people.

Searches also appear to be intelligence led and a find rate of 80% indicates appropriate use of Stop and Search in this category.

Outcome of search

Table 2 below shows that in 2018/19, the most common outcome was **no further action (60%).** Whilst this outcome has shown a 12% increase in volume since last year, the **proportion** of searches resulting in no further action has actually decreased since 2017/18 (by 4 percentage points).

This in turn reflects an increase in the number and proportion of positive outcomes and indicates Durham Constabulary has shown an improvement in the use of Stop and Search powers.

This is evidenced by a 45% increase in the number of arrests since last year, and an increase of 4 percentage points in the annual proportion of this outcome.

It can also be seen that there has been an increase in the number and proportion of community resolutions, cannabis warnings, penalty notices, and summons/postal charges.

Outcomes	2017/18	2017/18 proportion	2018/19	2018/19 proportion	% change
No Action Taken	936	64%	1051	60%	12%
Arrest	288	20%	417	24%	45%
Caution (simple or conditional)	18	1%	13	1%	-28%
Community Resolution	20	1%	30	2%	50%
Khat or Cannabis Warning	78	5%	100	6%	28%
Penalty Notice	4	0%	13	1%	225%
Summons/Charged by Post	21	1%	30	2%	43%
Verbal Warning	100	7%	91	5%	-9%
Grand Total	**1465**	**100%**	**1745**	**100%**	**19%**

Table 2: Outcomes of stop and search – annual comparison

Outcome	2017/18	%	2018/19	%
No Action taken	936	64%	1051	60%
Action taken	529	36%	694	40%
Total	**1465**		**1745**	

Table 3 below breaks down outcomes by the object searched for and shows that searches for stolen goods result in a higher proportion of positive outcomes, in particular arrests (32%) and community resolutions (8%).

	Object searched for											
	Drugs		Going equipped		Stolen goods		Offensive weapons		Other		Firearms	
Outcome	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
No Action Taken	559	59%	192	69%	148	52%	117	64%	12	75%	23	61%
Arrest	215	23%	58	21%	90	32%	46	25%		0%	8	21%
Caution (simple or conditional)	8	1%	1	0%	2	1%		0%	1	6%	1	3%
Community Resolution	1	0%	2	1%	24	8%	3	2%		0%		0%
Khat or Cannabis Warning	92	10%	5	2%		0%	1	1%		0%	2	5%
Penalty Notice	8	1%		0%	5	2%		0%		0%		0%
Summons/Charged by Post	25	3%	4	1%		0%	1	1%		0%		0%
Verbal Warning	40	4%	15	5%	15	5%	14	8%	3	19%	4	11%
Grand Total	**948**	**100%**	**277**	**100%**	**284**	**100%**	**182**	**100%**	**16**	**100%**	**38**	**100%**

Table 3: Outcome by object searched for (2018/19)

"Finding the item searched for is one of the best measures of effectiveness and indicates that the grounds for the officer's suspicions are likely to have been strong, particularly as recorded arrests and other criminal justice outcomes of stop and search also include those where the item searched for was not found"[3].

An example of the above is where nothing is found but a check of the subject reveals they are already wanted for an offence.

Find rates below are calculated by measuring the proportion of **positive** outcomes (e.g. arrests, cautions, summons etc.) which are linked to the object of the search.

The following table shows that the overall find rate is 81%. This is an increase in comparison to 2017/18 where the rate was 78% (for Durham).

This also shows that the find rate for Asian subjects is slightly lower than the overall rate, however it is recognised this is based on a low volume of subjects (9 subjects compared to overall 694).

Outcome linked to object of search	No	Yes	Total	Find rate
White	127	534	661	81%
Asian	2	7	9	78%
Black		3	3	100%
Mixed	1	7	8	88%
Other		1	1	100%
Not stated	5	7	12	58%
Grand Total	135	559	694	81%

Table 4: find rates for positive outcomes – by self-defined ethnicity (2018/19)

The table below shows that the find rate for going equipped (67%) is lower than the overall rate (81%).

Object of search	outcome linked to object of search			
	No	Yes	Grand Total	Find rate
Drugs	68	321	389	83%
Going equipped	28	57	85	67%
Stolen goods	19	117	136	86%
Offensive weapons	17	48	65	74%
Other		4	4	100%
Firearms	3	12	15	80%
Grand Total	135	559	694	81%

Table 5: Find rates for positive outcomes, by object of search (2018/19)

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[3] PEEL: Police legitimacy 2017. A national overview.
https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/wp-content/uploads/peel-police-legitimacy-2017-1.pdf

Subjects of Stop and Search

Of the total number **(1745)** of Stop and Search records in 2018/19, there were **1507** individual names and of these, **182** were searched on more than one occasion (a repeat search rate of 12%). The highest repeat subjects of stop and search are covered later in this profile.

Age and Gender

Age categories and population data are in accordance with Census 2011 data[4]).

Gender	Total	%	Population of County Durham & Darlington	Per 1000 population		2017/18	%	Per 1000 population
Female / Transgender Female	143	8.2%	316043	0.5		126	8.6%	0.4
Male / Transgender Male	1352	77.5%	302763	4.5		1147	78.2%	3.8
Not Recorded	250	14.3%	Not recorded	N/A		193	13.2%	Not recorded
Grand Total	**1745**	**100.0%**	**Not recorded**	**N/A**		**1466**	**100.0%**	**Not recorded**

				Durham Constabulary - Age and gender breakdown				
Age Group	Female / Transgender Female	Male / Transgender Male	Gender Not Recorded	Grand Total	%	Population of County Durham & Darlington	per 1000 population	Most common reason for stop (by % of age group)
8-9		1		**1**	0%	12,125	0.1	Going equipped (100%)
10-14	12	43	11	**66**	4%	34,093	1.9	Stolen Goods (35%)
15	12	38	9	**59**	3%	7,212	8.2	Drugs (39%)
16-17	9	117	34	**160**	9%	14,828	10.8	Drugs (50%)
18-19	19	139	41	**199**	11%	17,635	11.3	Drugs (67%)
20-24	25	290	53	**368**	21%	41,226	8.9	Drugs (67%)
25-29	14	188	27	**229**	13%	37,235	6.2	Drugs (56%)
30-44	42	411	59	**512**	29%	117,067	4.4	Drugs (52%)
45-59	9	112	14	**135**	8%	129,760	1.0	Drugs (39%)
60-64		7	1	**8**	0%	42,080	0.2	Stolen Goods (75%)
65-74		4		**4**	0%	60,600	0.1	Drugs (100%)
75-84		1		**1**	0%	36,807	0.0	Stolen Goods (100%)
DOB not recorded	1	1	1	**3**	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Grand Total	**143**	**1352**	**250**	**1745**				
%	**8%**	**77%**	**14%**					

Table 6: stop and search by age group and gender (2018/19)

The above tables show that the majority of subjects searched are male (77.5%) and there has been a slight increase in the rate per 1000 population since last year.

Considering age groupings, subjects aged between 30-44 form the highest percentage of searches (29%), where drugs are the most common object searched for, however in terms of rate per 1000 population, subjects aged 18-19 have the highest likelihood of being stop and searched, where drugs are again the most common reason for search.

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[4] 2011 Census: Key Statistics for Local Authorities in England and Wales – KS101EW Usual resident population, local authorities in England and Wales.
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/2011censuskeystatisticsforlocalauthoritiesinenglandandwales

Ethnicity

The following table gives a breakdown of stop and searches by ethnicity. (This is based on the self-classification field of the stop search record). Ethnicity categories and population data are in accordance with Census 2011 data[5]).

Whilst national stop and search data for 2018/19 is yet to be published, a comparison is made to the most recent data available (2017/18) for both Durham Constabulary and England & Wales.

The table below shows that in comparison to the previous year, there appears to be a significant increase in the rate per 1000 population within the black and mixed population, however the rate remains lower than the national comparison for both categories.

The rate also suggests that in 2018/19, the black and mixed population of Durham are more likely to be Stop Searched than any other ethnicity. It is important to note that these changes are based on a very small proportion of individuals (particularly within the black category, with 0.5% of the total / 8 individuals). These categories are examined in further detail below.

Durham Constabulary - Self defined Ethnicity	Population of Durham & Darlington	2018/19 Total (inc. repeat subjects)	%	Per 1000 population	2017/18 Total (inc. repeat subjects)	%	per 1000 population		2017/18 National rate per 1000 population
White	605,364	1656	94.9%	2.7	1424	97.1%	2.4		3.1
Asian	5,114	17	1.0%	3.3	14	1.0%	2.7		7.5
Black	1,058	8	0.5%	7.6	4	0.3%	3.8		29.2
Mixed	4,240	25	1.4%	5.9	8	0.5%	1.9		8.6
Other inc Chinese	3,030	5	0.3%	1.7	4	0.3%	1.3		4.9
Not Stated	N/A	34	1.9%	N/A	12	0.8%	N/A		N/A
Grand Total	**618,806**	**1745**	**100.0%**	**2.8**	**1466**	**100.0%**	**2.4**		

Table 7: Stop and search by self-defined ethnicity (2018/19)

Black / Black British

2018/19 has observed an increase in the rate per 1000 population since last year (3.8 to 7.6), which in terms of volume is an increase from 4 subjects to 8.

Considering the 8 persons searched in 2018/19 who gave a self-defined ethnicity of Black/Black British,

- all were male (except one subject, gender not recorded)
- none were repeat subjects
- 2 gave a home address in the Durham force area, 5 subjects resided out of the force area, and 1 subject did not have a home address recorded.
- 6 of 8 search records were linked to an incident, (suggesting stops are intelligence led, as reported by members of the public)
- 3 of 8 subjects had an outcome where action was taken (5 resulted in no further action).
- Considering the 3 positive outcomes, all 3 were linked to the object of the search (find rate of 100%).

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[5] 2011 Census: Key Statistics for Local Authorities in England and Wales – KS201EW Ethnic group, local authorities in England and Wales.
https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationestimates/datasets/2011censuskeystatisticsforlocalauthoritiesinenglandandwales

4 subjects (aged 15 to 18) were stop searched in relation to a report of a shoplifting at a supermarket, after being identified from CCTV. All subjects gave a home address of Lambeth, London and one male was subsequently arrested, whilst no further action was taken with regards to the other 3 subjects. The associated crime investigation update states that the arrested male admitted the offence, however the crime was closed unresolved due to the retail premises failing to provide CCTV and there being insufficient evidence to proceed.

Although the rate per 1000 population has doubled since last year, this is based on very low numbers in comparison to other ethnic categories, and small increases cause a large (and unrepresentative) change in the rate per 1000 population.

Mixed ethnicity

2018/19 has observed an increase in the rate per 1000 population since last year (1.9 to 5.9), which in terms of volume is an increase from 8 subjects to 25. Mixed ethnicity individuals make up 1.4% of the sample.

Considering the 25 persons searched in 2018/19 who gave a mixed self-defined ethnicity;

- 17 were male, 2 were female, 6 did not have a gender recorded
- 2 subjects were searched on repeat occasions.
- 18 of 25 searches (72%) were in relation to drugs
- 17 of 25 searches (68%) resulted in no further action
- Considering the remaining 8 positive outcomes, 7 were linked to the object of the search (find rate of 88%).
- 17 subjects gave a home address in the Durham force area, 5 subjects resided out of the force area, and 3 subjects did not have a home address recorded.
- Just over half of all searches (13 of 25 / 52%) were not linked to an incident. All 13 were drug searches and the majority were conducted by RPU as part of a vehicle and person searches. Although not linked to an incident, 10 searches were as a result of intelligence regarding the occupants/vehicle or ANPR hits. It is also noted that of the 13 searches without a linked incident and which resulted in no further action, positive outcomes were observed in relation to other occupants of the vehicles who were not mixed ethnicity (white British).

Ethnicity and Outcomes
The following table breaks down the categories of search by ethnicity and outcome. Looking at the total for all search categories, the proportion of searches resulting in no action is approximately 60% for all ethnicities except Asian, where 47% of searches resulted in no action, however this finding is based on a low volume of subjects (8 out of 17 individuals, where the find rate of positive outcomes was earlier identified as 78%).

Ethnicity	Drugs		Firearms		Going equipped		Offensive weapons		Other		Stolen goods		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
White	897	95%	34	89%	264	95%	172	95%	15	94%	274	96%	1656	95%
Action	368	41%	12	35%	80	30%	64	37%	4	27%	133	49%	661	40%
No action taken	529	59%	22	65%	184	70%	108	63%	11	73%	141	51%	995	60%
Asian	13	1%		0%	3	1%	1	1%		0%		0%	17	1%
Action	7	54%			2	67%		0%					9	53%
No action taken	6	46%			1	33%	1	100%					8	47%
Black	3	0%		0%	1	0%		0%		0%	4	1%	8	0%
Action	2	67%				0%					1	25%	3	38%
No action taken	1	33%			1	100%					3	75%	5	63%
Mixed	18	2%	1	3%	1	0%	2	1%	1	6%	2	1%	25	1%
Action	5	28%	1	100%	1	100%		0%		0%	1	50%	8	32%
No action taken	13	72%		0%		0%	2	100%	1	100%	1	50%	17	68%
Other	2	0%		0%	1	0%	2	1%		0%		0%	5	0%
Action	1	50%				0%		0%					1	20%
No action taken	1	50%			1	100%	2	100%					4	80%
Not stated	15	2%	3	8%	7	3%	5	3%		0%	4	1%	34	2%
Action	6	40%	2	67%	2	29%	1	20%			1	25%	12	35%
No action taken	9	60%	1	33%	5	71%	4	80%			3	75%	22	65%
Grand Total	948	100%	38	100%	277	100%	182	100%	16	100%	284	100%	1745	100%

Table 8: Stop and search by ethnicity, outcome and object (2018/19)

It was identified earlier that searches for drugs make up the largest proportion overall (948 of 1745 searches / 54%).

Focussing on this object of search, it can be seen that within the mixed category, there is a higher percentage of searches resulting in no further action when compared to the overall percentage, however this is again based on low volumes.

Outcome	Drugs - outcome by ethnicity						
	White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Other	Not stated	Total
No Action Taken	529	6	1	13	1	9	559
	59%	46%	33%	72%	50%	60%	59%
Arrest	204	4	0	4	1	2	215
	23%	31%	0%	22%	50%	13%	23%
Caution	7	0	0	1	0	0	8
	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	1%
Community Resolution	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Khat or Cannabis Warning	88	2	1	0	0	1	92
	10%	15%	33%	0%	0%	7%	10%
Penalty Notice	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Summons/Charged by Post	23	0	1	0	0	1	25
	3%	0%	33%	0%	0%	7%	3%
Verbal Warning	37	1	0	0	0	2	40
	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	13%	4%
Grand Total	897	13	3	18	2	15	948

Table 9: Drugs (outcomes by ethnicity – 2018/19)

Location of Stop and Search

All Stop and Search records in 2018/19 are shown in the maps below, with a heat map view included to show areas of high concentration (1745 records).
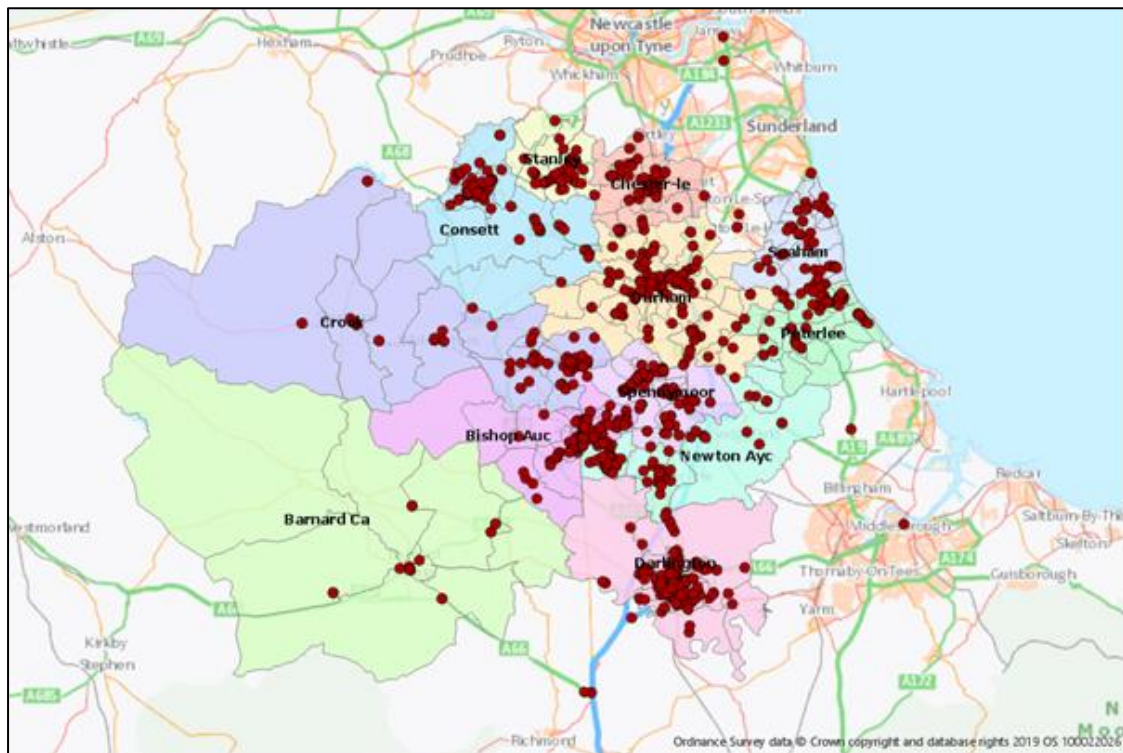

Figure 1: Map of all Stop and Search locations in Durham Constabulary – 2018/19
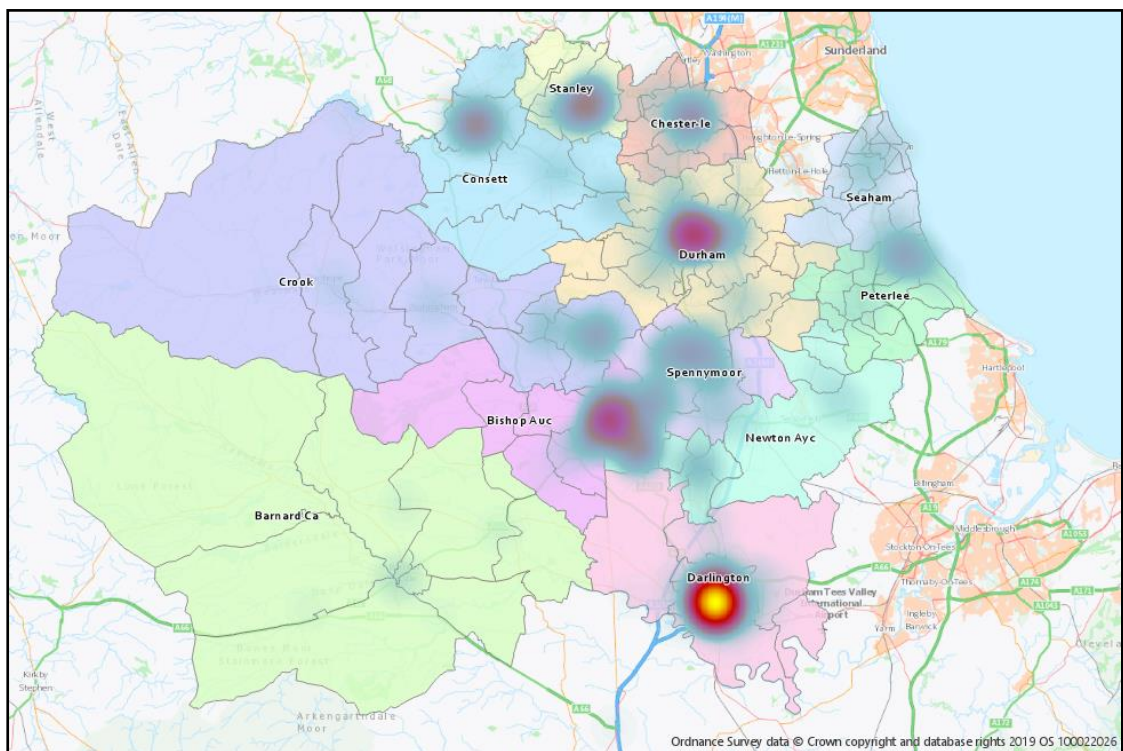

Figure 2: Heat map to show high concentrations of Stop and Search locations (2018/19)

The following charts show that Darlington, Durham and Bishop Auckland have the highest proportion of Stop Search records by percentage, however when considering the rate per 1000 population, the sectors with the highest likelihood of stop and search are Bishop Auckland, Darlington and Spennymoor.

This reflects the findings from the previous year Stop and Search profile (2017/18) where the same observations were made, in the same order.

It can be seen that 17 Stop and Search records were conducted outside of the Durham Force area and were mainly conducted by the Road Policing Unit.

Sector	Count	%	rank by %	population	per 1000 population	rank by 1000 population
Darlington	421	24.1%	1	101110	4.16	2
Durham	254	14.6%	2	96413	2.63	5
Peterlee	83	4.8%	10	52289	1.59	10
Seaham	55	3.2%	11	42760	1.29	11
Barnard Castle	23	1.3%	12	19890	1.16	12
Bishop Auckland	215	12.3%	3	36419	5.90	1
Crook	104	6.0%	7	32496	3.20	4
Newton Aycliffe	128	7.3%	4	49887	2.57	7
Spennymoor	128	7.3%	4	38194	3.35	3
Stanley	100	5.7%	8	38959	2.57	6
Consett	119	6.8%	6	48994	2.43	8
Chester-le-Street	98	5.6%	9	53056	1.85	9
Outside force area	17	1.0%	13	N/A	N/A	-
Total	1745	100.0%		610467		
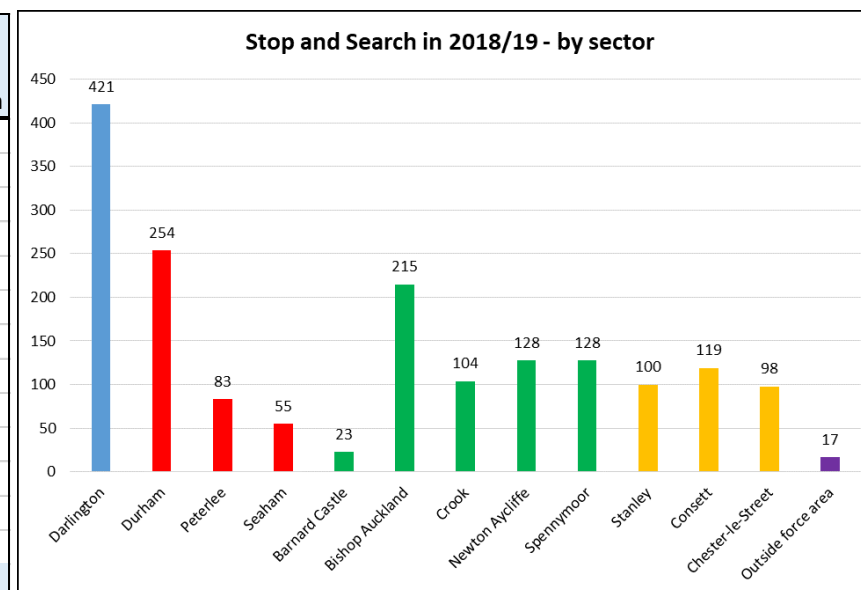
Table 10: 2018/19 - Stop and Search by sector

Resident and visitor populations:

It was recognised in the previous profile that the areas of Darlington and Durham in particular are known to have a combination of residents and a visiting population (attributed to in part by the University / student population and tourism / retail / night time economy attraction). Therefore, it was recommended that further analysis should be conducted to identify the proportions of residents and visitors in each sector who were subject to Stop and Search.

The tables below provide a breakdown of the locations of Stop and Search, by the home address (sector) of the subjects, in order to observe any patterns in the resident population and visitors to the sector in question. This data includes repeat subjects who have been searched on multiple occasions but may have changed address during the annual period.

Note that the term 'visitor' is defined by subjects who reside either outside the force area (OFA) or in a different sector to the location in question, but does not include subjects where an address was not provided.

The following table shows that of the 1745 stop and search records in 2018/19:

- 137 (8%) of subjects provided a home address which was outside the force area
- The subject home address is not recorded in 168 records (10%)
- **Durham** has the highest variation in subjects visiting from other sectors (i.e. within this sector, nominals who reside in 11 visiting sectors are subject to Stop and Search), whilst Chester-Le-Street, Peterlee, Seaham and Barnard Castle have the lowest variation, with 4 visiting sectors each.

Location of Stop Search 2018/19	Home address sector of subject														Grand Total
	OFA	Barnard Castle	Bishop Auckland	Chester-le-Street	Consett	Crook	Darlington	Durham	Newton Aycliffe	Peterlee	Seaham	Spenny-moor	Stanley	no address recorded	
Darlington	33	5	7	1		6	297	3	10			3		56	421
Durham	22		11	25	7	10	2	107	5	13	8	10	11	23	254
Peterlee	6						1			61	6	1		8	83
Seaham	13			1				1		7	24			9	55
Barnard Castle	4	11					2		3			2		1	23
Bishop Auckland	9	6	138	3		8	1	3	17			8		22	215
Crook	4		12	2	3	70		2	2		1		4	4	104
Newton Aycliffe	10		23	2	2	3	5	8	59	3	1	5		7	128
Spennymoor	5		8	1	2	3	10	12	2	1		72		12	128
Stanley	9			4	8	1			1				71	6	100
Consett	5		1	6	74	3		9				1	11	9	119
Chester-le-Street	9			67						2	1		12	7	98
Outside Force Area	8			2	1		1					1		4	17
Grand Total	**137**	**22**	**200**	**114**	**95**	**103**	**312**	**143**	**111**	**87**	**42**	**102**	**109**	**168**	**1745**

Table 11: Sector breakdown of subject home address

Table 4 below shows:

- Durham has the highest proportion of subjects who were visitors to the sector (48.8%), which is slightly higher than searches conducted on its resident population (42.1%).
- This is followed by Newton Aycliffe, where 48.2% of all subjects searched were visitors and were mainly from the neighbouring Bishop Auckland sector (23 of 62 visiting subjects).
- Whilst Darlington has the highest volume of searches across the force and is bordered by 2 other force areas (North Yorkshire and Cleveland), it has the lowest proportion of visitors who have been searched (16.2%). Half of all visitors were from out of the force area (33 of 68 visiting subjects) as opposed to neighbouring sectors.
- Seaham has the highest proportion of subjects who reside outside the force area.

| Location of Stop Search 2018/19	Total count	resident	OFA	visitor	% resident	% OFA	% visitor	residents per 1000 population
Darlington	421	297	33	68	70.5%	7.8%	16.2%	2.9
Durham	254	107	22	124	42.1%	8.7%	48.8%	1.1
Peterlee	83	61	6	14	73.5%	7.2%	16.9%	1.2
Seaham	55	24	13	22	43.6%	23.6%	40.0%	0.6
Barnard Castle	23	11	4	11	47.8%	17.4%	47.8%	0.6
Bishop Auckland	215	138	9	55	64.2%	4.2%	25.6%	3.8
Crook	104	70	4	30	67.3%	3.8%	28.8%	2.2
Newton Aycliffe	128	59	10	62	46.1%	7.8%	48.4%	1.2
Spennymoor	128	72	5	44	56.3%	3.9%	34.4%	1.9
Stanley	100	71	9	23	71.0%	9.0%	23.0%	1.8
Consett	119	74	5	36	62.2%	4.2%	30.3%	1.5
Chester-le-Street	98	67	9	24	68.4%	9.2%	24.5%	1.3
Outside Force Area	17	n/a	8	n/a	n/a	47.1%	n/a	n/a

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Table 12: Summary of resident population vs 'visitors'

As Darlington, Durham and Bishop Auckland have been identified as the sectors containing the highest proportion of Stop and Search records, these areas are focussed on to identify the communities who are subject to Stop and Search in these regions.
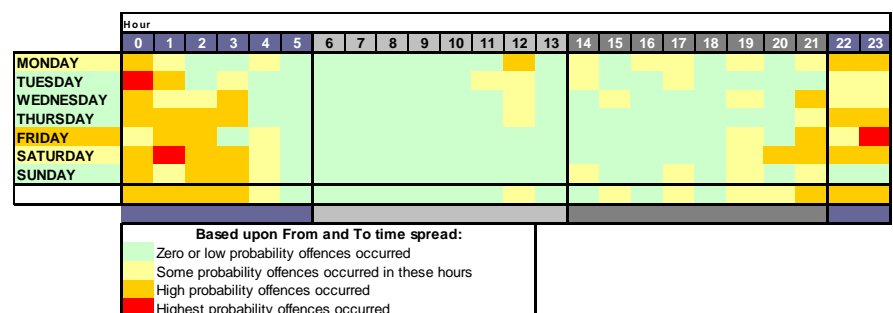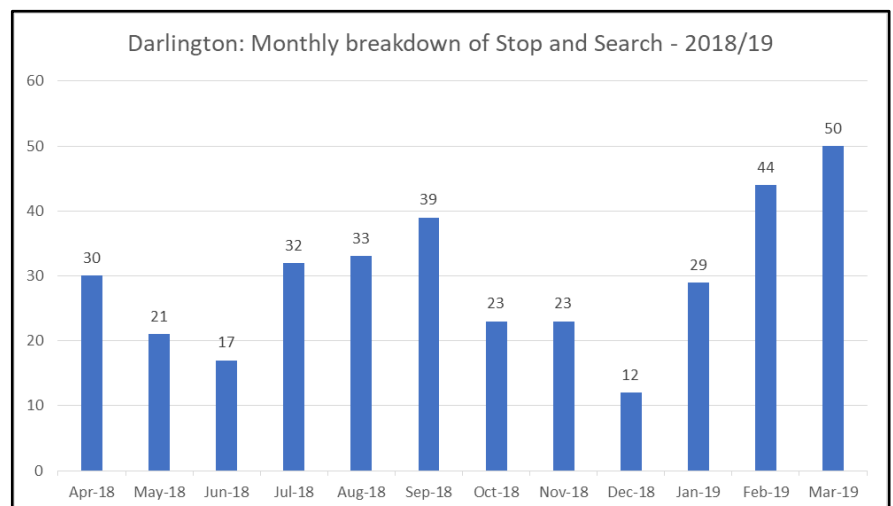
Darlington:

The map below shows Darlington sector with a view of the hot area which is located in the JA1 beat (Town Centre).
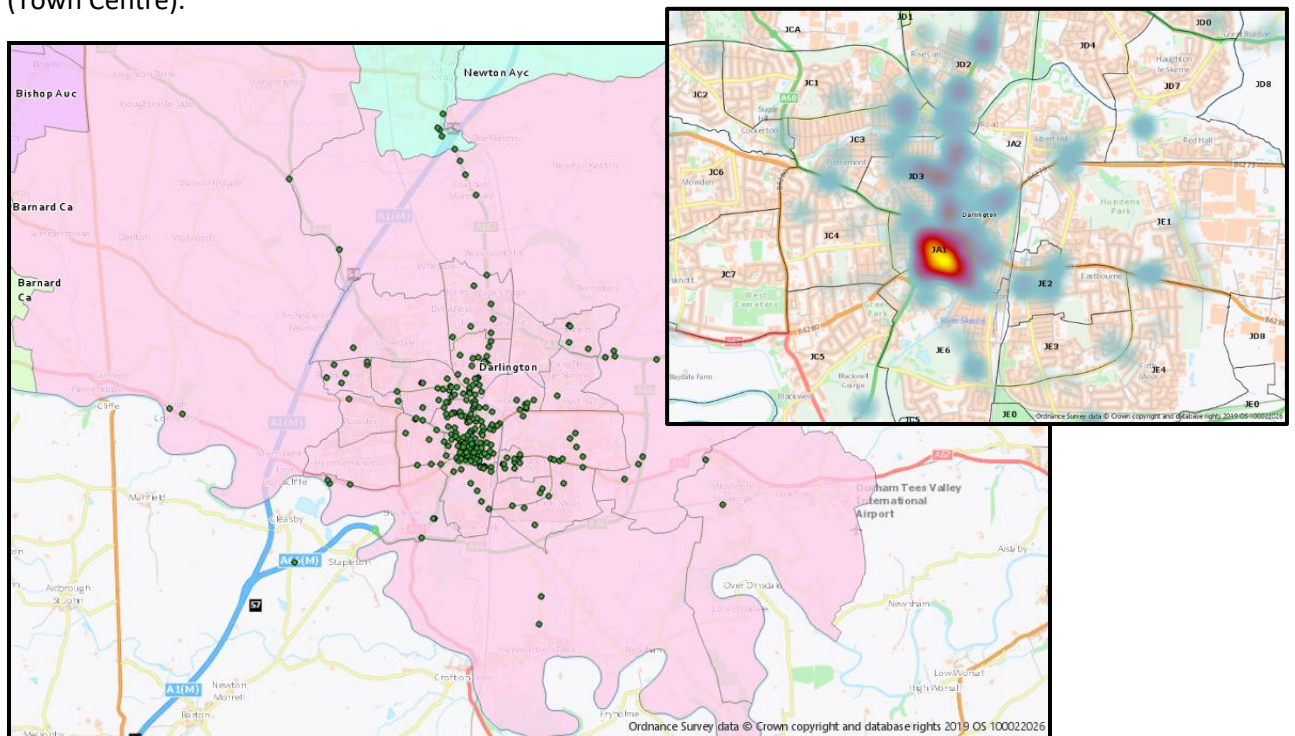
Darlington is bordered by Barnard Castle, Bishop Auckland and Newton Aycliffe sectors but also borders with Cleveland Police and North Yorkshire Police to the South.

Beat code	Count
JA1	117
JA2	41
JD3	39
JD2	27
JC3	18
JD8	15
JE1	13
JE6	12
JE2	11
JC5	9
JC2	8
JC4	8
JC1	7
JD1	7
JE4	5
JD0	4
JE3	3
JE8	2
JE0	2
JC8	2
JD7	1
JC6	1
JCA	1
Total	**353**

Darlington: Monthly breakdown of Stop and Search - 2018/19

Month	Count
Apr-18	30
May-18	21
Jun-18	17
Jul-18	32
Aug-18	33
Sep-18	39
Oct-18	23
Nov-18	23
Dec-18	12
Jan-19	29
Feb-19	44
Mar-19	50

Based upon From and To time spread:
- Zero or low probability offences occurred
- Some probability offences occurred in these hours
- High probability offences occurred
- Highest probability offences occurred

| Age Group | Darlington - Age and gender breakdown | | | | |
	Female / Transgender Female	Male / Transgender Male	Gender Not Recorded	Grand Total	%
10-14	3	3		6	1%
15	1	7	3	11	3%
16-17	2	20	6	28	7%
18-19	6	32	16	54	13%
20-24	4	68	19	91	22%
25-29	3	42	4	49	12%
30-44	10	117	12	139	33%
45-59		38	3	41	10%
60-64		1		1	0%
DOB not recorded		1		1	0%
Grand Total	29	329	63	421	
%	7%	78%	15%		

Table 13: Age groupings categorised according to Census 2011 and Home Office SS publications.

| Darlington 2018/19 | Object of search | | | | | |
	Drugs	Going equipped	Stolen goods	Offensive weapons	Firearms	Total
White	211	76	67	39	4	397
Asian	6					6
Black	2	1				3
Mixed	4			1	1	6
Other	1					1
Not stated	3	2	1	2		8
Grand Total	227	79	68	42	5	421
	54%	19%	16%	10%	1%	100%

Table 14: Stop and Search in Darlington, by object of search and ethnicity

Of the 421 subjects who were stop and searched in Darlington,

353 records are unique SAS references (where multiple subjects from one search are removed, for the purpose of time weighted analysis and monthly trends)
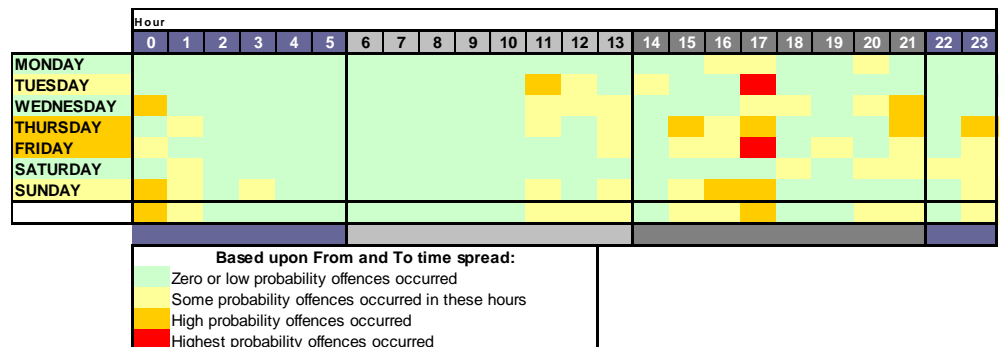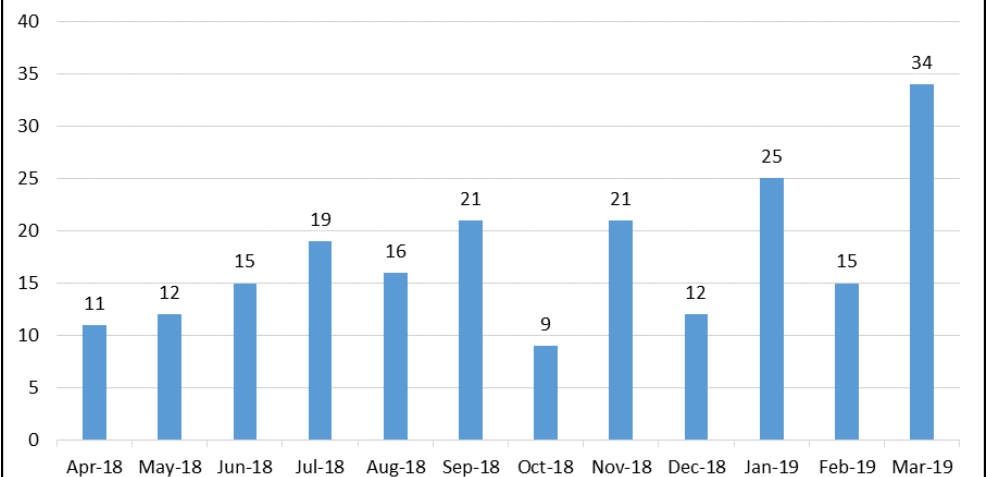
- JA1 and JA2 beats have the highest volume of Stop and Searches
- Darlington is one of the sectors with the highest proportion of residents searched, with 70.5% of all subjects giving a home address in this sector (297 subjects or 2.9 per 1000 population)
- Whilst Darlington has the highest volume of searches across the force and has a large border with 2 other force areas, it has the lowest proportion of visitors who have been searched (16.2%) and 49% of visitors were from out of the force area (33 of 68 visiting subjects) as opposed to neighbouring sectors.
- There are on average 29 stops per month in Darlington
- Time weighted analysis shows the highest probability of stop and search is between 11pm and midnight on Fridays
- Darlington has a slightly higher proportion of searches for going equipped (19% compared to the force percentage of 16%)
- Subjects searched are likely to be white males, aged 30-44 years old.

Durham
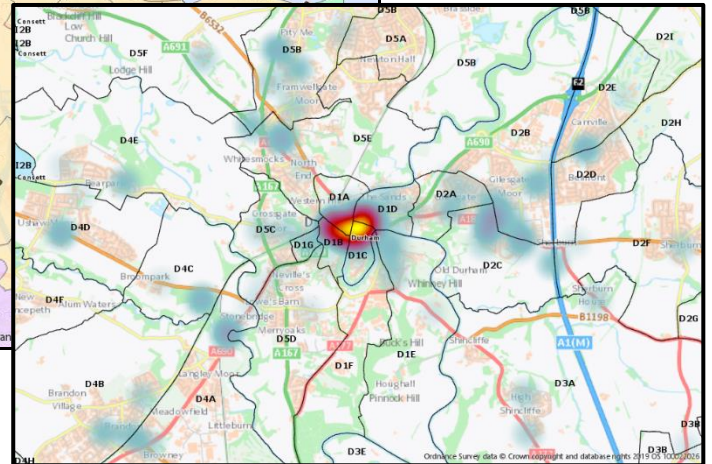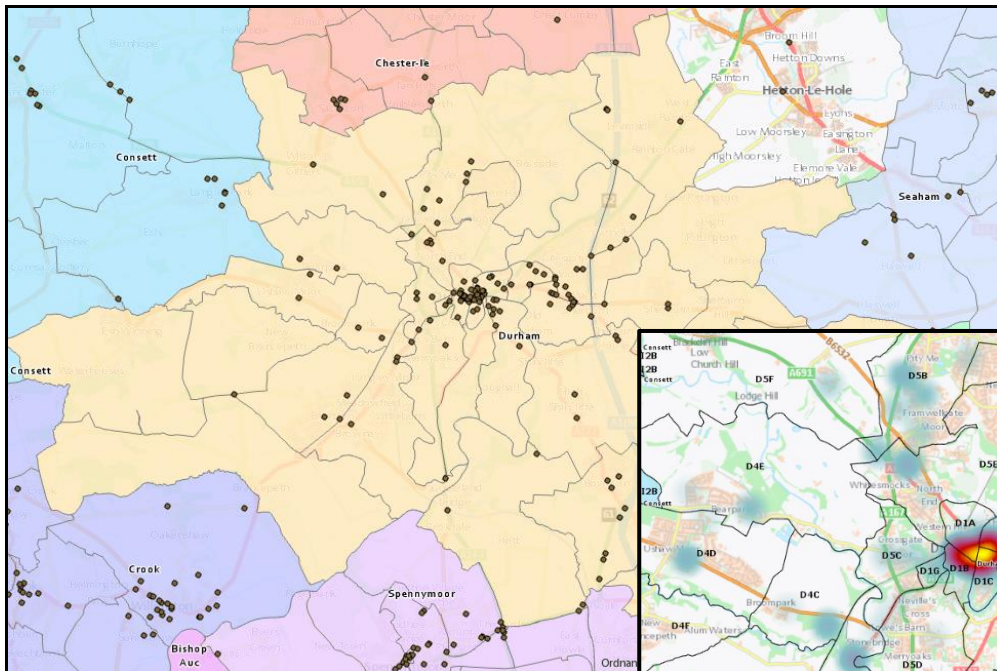
Beat code	Count
D1C	25
D1D	24
D1A	19
D1B	17
D2B	13
D5B	12
D3B	11
D2C	11
D1E	9
D2A	8
D3A	7
D4A	6
D5E	6
D2I	5
D5C	4
D2F	3
D2E	3
D2K	3
D3E	3
D4B	3
D5D	2
D3D	2
D5F	2
D4C	2
D1G	2
D4D	2
D4E	2
D3C	2
D2D	1
D4F	1
Grand Total	**210**

Durham: Monthly breakdown of Stop and Search - 2018/19

Month	Count
Apr-18	11
May-18	12
Jun-18	15
Jul-18	19
Aug-18	16
Sep-18	21
Oct-18	9
Nov-18	21
Dec-18	12
Jan-19	25
Feb-19	15
Mar-19	34

Hour heatmap (Monday–Sunday, hours 0–23)

Based upon From and To time spread:
- Zero or low probability offences occurred
- Some probability offences occurred in these hours
- High probability offences occurred
- Highest probability offences occurred

Age Group	Durham - Age and gender breakdown				
	Female / Transgender Female	Male / Transgender Male	Gender Not Recorded	Grand Total	%
8-9		1		1	0%
10-14		6		6	2%
15		4	2	6	2%
16-17	2	17	9	28	11%
18-19		19	3	22	9%
20-24	1	38	10	49	19%
25-29	2	22	7	31	12%
30-44	5	65	10	80	31%
45-59	6	22		28	11%
60-64		2	1	3	1%
Grand Total	16	196	42	254	
%	6%	77%	17%		

Table 15: Age groupings categorised according to Census 2011 and Home Office SS publications

Durham 2018/19	Object of search					
	Drugs	Going equipped	Stolen goods	Offensive weapons	Firearms	Grand Total
White	130	29	29	36	9	233
Asian	1	2				3
Mixed	5	1				6
Not stated	8	1	1	2		12
Grand Total	144	33	30	38	9	254
	57%	13%	12%	15%	4%	100%

Of the 254 subjects who were stop and searched in Durham,

210 are unique SAS references (which contain multiple subjects, and are removed for the purpose of time weighted analysis and monthly trends)
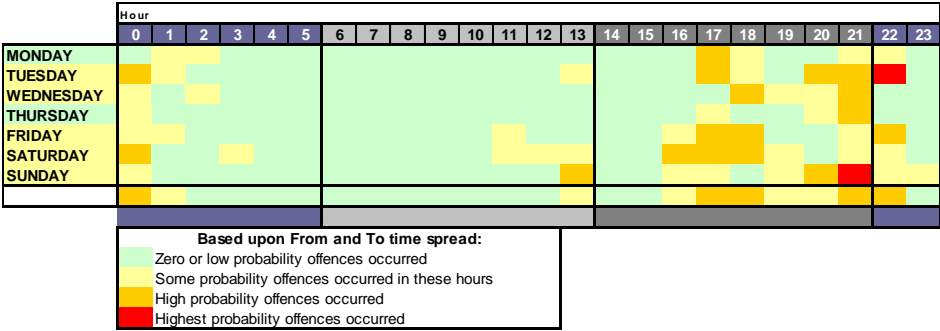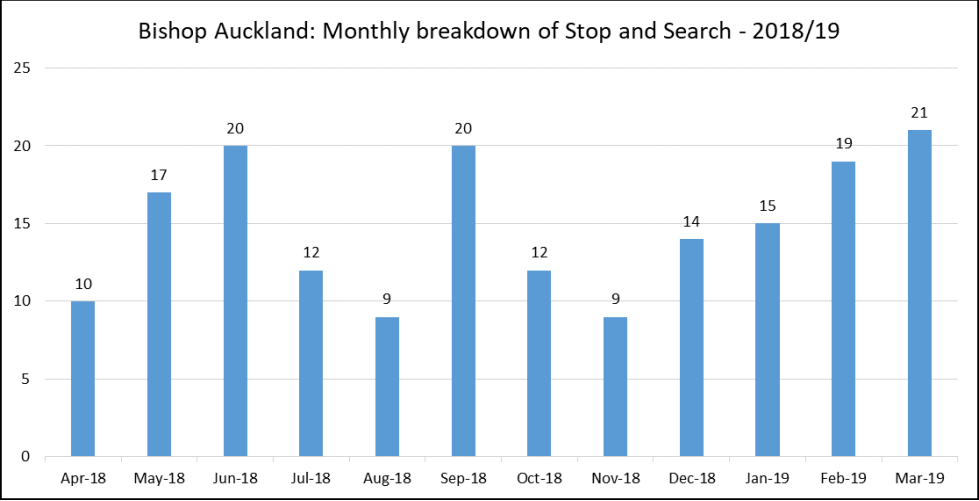
- Stop and searches are concentrated around the intersection of the D1A, D1B, D1C and D1D beats.
- Durham has the highest proportion of subjects who were visitors to the sector (48.8%), which is slightly higher than searches conducted on its resident population (42.1%).
- Visitors are mainly from neighbouring sectors (102 of 124 visiting subjects) as opposed to 22 from out of the force area.
- There are on average 18 stops per month in Durham, with a peak observed in March-19 at 34 stops
- Time weighted analysis shows the highest probability of stop and search occurring in this sector is between 5pm and 6pm, where Thursdays and Fridays are high probability days.
- In comparison to the force totals, Durham has a slightly higher proportion of drugs searches (57% compared to 54%) and offensive weapons (15% compared to 10%).
- Subjects searched are likely to be white males, aged 30-44 years old.
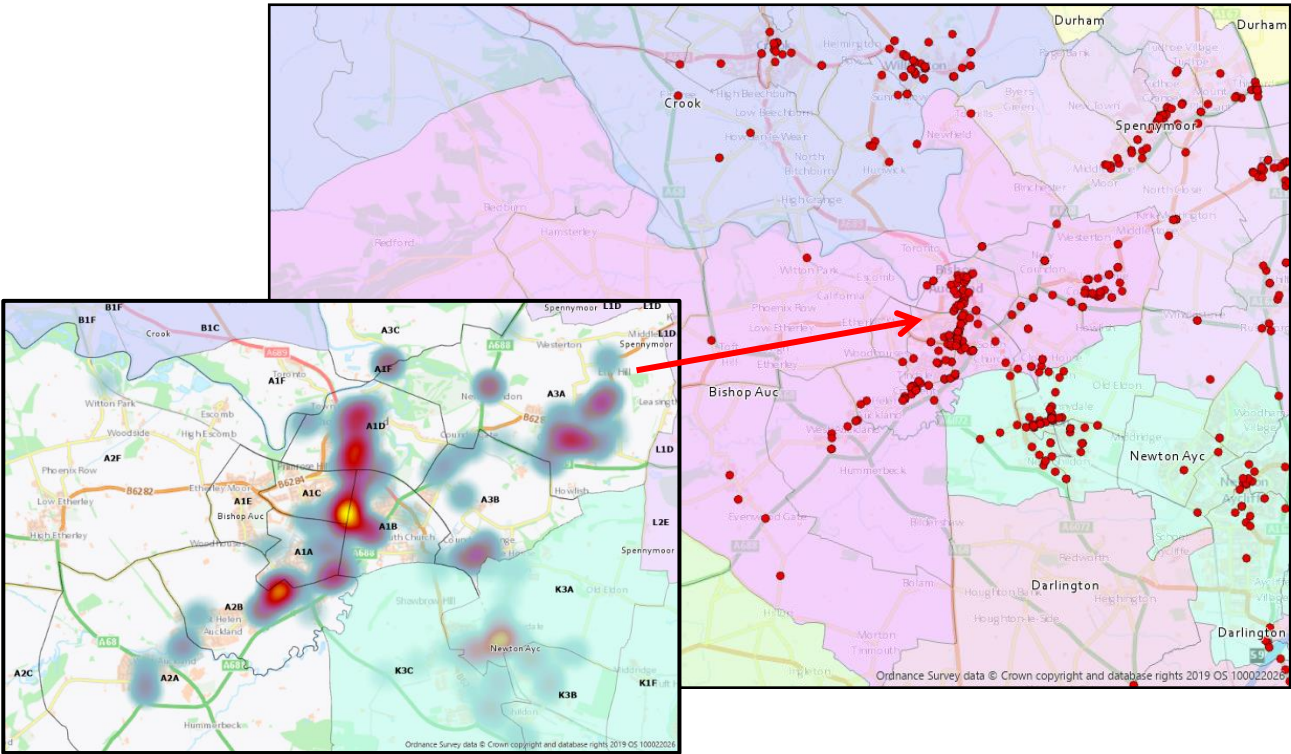
Bishop Auckland is bordered by Barnard Castle, Crook, Spennymoor, Newton Aycliffe and Darlington sectors and has no borders with other force areas.

Beat code	Count
A1D	39
A3A	31
A2B	25
A1B	24
A1C	15
A3B	12
A1A	11
A2A	8
A3C	5
A2C	4
A2F	3
A1E	1
Grand Total	**178**

Bishop Auckland: Monthly breakdown of Stop and Search - 2018/19

Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19
10	17	20	12	9	20	12	9	14	15	19	21

Based upon From and To time spread:
Zero or low probability offences occurred
Some probability offences occurred in these hours
High probability offences occurred
Highest probability offences occurred

| Age Group | Bishop Auckland - Age and gender breakdown | | | | |
	Female / Transgender Female	Male / Transgender Male	Gender Not Recorded	Grand Total	%
10-14	3	10	1	14	7%
15	5	5		10	5%
16-17	1	15	7	23	11%
18-19	2	17	5	24	11%
20-24	4	42	4	50	23%
25-29	3	20	4	27	13%
30-44	6	45	1	52	24%
45-59	2	11	1	14	7%
60-64		1		1	0%
Grand Total	**26**	**166**	**23**	**215**	
%	**12%**	**77%**	**11%**		

Table 16: Age groupings categorised according to Census 2011 and Home Office SS publications

| Bishop Auckland 2018/19 | Object of search | | | | | |
	Drugs	Going equipped	Stolen goods	Offensive weapons	Firearms	Grand Total
White	106	37	38	18	6	205
Asian	2					2
Mixed	3					3
Not stated		3			2	5
Grand Total	111	40	38	18	8	215
	52%	19%	18%	8%	4%	100%

Of the 215 stop search records,

178 are unique SAS references (which contain multiple subjects, and are removed for the purpose of time weighted analysis and monthly trends)

- Stop and searches are concentrated around the intersection of the A1C and A1B beats, and within the A1D area.
- 64.2% of subjects are resident population at the time of search (138 subjects or 3.8 per 1000 population), whilst 55 subjects were visitors at the time of search (25.6%)
- There are on average 15 stops per month in Bishop Auckland
- Time weighted analysis shows the highest probability of stop and search occurring in this sector is between 9pm and 11pm
- In comparison to the force totals, Bishop Auckland has a slightly higher proportion of searches for going equipped (19% compared to 16%).
- Bishop Auckland appears to have a very low proportion of other ethnicities searched, with Asian and mixed categories collectively forming only 2% of the individuals searched (5 of 215 subjects).
- Subjects searched are likely to be white males, aged 30-44 years old.

Officers / teams conducting stop and search:

Stop Search by command:
The following table gives a breakdown of all stop and searches conducted in 2018/19 by the command of the officer conducting the search.

It can be seen that response command conducted the majority of searches at 52%. This is in line with observations from 2017/18, where response conducted 51% of all searches. However, CDSOU (Cleveland and Durham Special Operations Unit) have increased the proportion of searches conducted in 2018/19, with 36% compared to 27% last year.

Stop and search by Command	Count of stop and search	%
Response Command	906	52%
Cleveland and Durham Sp Ops Unit (CDSOU)	632	36%
Neighbourhood and Partnerships Command	157	9%
Crime and Justice Command	22	1%
Special Constabulary	15	1%
Other	13	1%
Grand Total	1745	100%

Collectively, CDSOU and response have conducted 88% of all stop and searches, which indicates an incident / intelligence led approach to stop and searches.

Table 17: Stop and search by command of searching officer (2018/19)

Frequency of Stop Searches among individual officers:
The following table summarises the frequency of stop and searches conducted by officers and it can be seen that 72% (288 of 399) of all officers conducted between 1 and 4 stop searches in 2018/19.

Conversely, 4 officers have conducted 13% of all stops. Of the total 12 officers who have conducted the highest number of searches (20 or more), 7 officers are part of the Road Policing Unit. The highest performing officer conducted 82 stop and searches in the annual period of 2018/19.

Number of stops per officer	number of officers in range	% of all officers	Count of stop and searches	% of all stops
1 to 4	288	72%	551	32%
5 to 9	73	18%	470	27%
10 to 19	26	7%	312	18%
20 to 29	8	2%	191	11%
30+	4	1%	221	13%
Total	399	100%	1745	100%

Table 18: Frequency of stop and searches by officer (2018/19)