

Criminal Justice Alliance: Section 60 Stop and Search in England and Wales

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Executive Summary

This executive summary presents the key findings from a descriptive analysis of two sets of Freedom of Information (FOI) data provided by police forces in England and Wales on the use of Section 60 (s.60) stop and search powers between September 2018 and January 2020.

This report provides evidence to support the Criminal Justice Alliance (CJA) review into policy changes made to s.60 stop and search powers in March 2019, which made it easier for forces across England and Wales to authorise these powers.

Section 60 pilot and national roll-out

Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 allows officers to conduct 'no suspicion' stop and searches for offensive weapons within a specified geographic region, where incidents involving serious violence are reasonably expected to occur¹.

In 2014 the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (BUSSS) was introduced as a voluntary scheme for all forces to opt-in to in order to address issues relating to the police use of stop and search powers, including reducing the number of illegal searches, addressing racial disparities, increasing the effectiveness of stop and search and encouraging greater transparency around the use of stop and search. This involved voluntary measures specifically aimed to tighten requirements around the use of s.60.

In March 2019, the government announced a 12-month pilot (beginning 1 April 2019) to reverse the changes set out by the BUSSS, making it easier for seven police forces to authorise s.60 searches. Specifically, this entailed:

- **Reducing the level** of authorisation needed for officers to deploy and extend Section 60 from senior officers to **inspectors and superintendents**
- **Lowering the degree of certainty** required by the authorising officer so they must reasonably believe an incident involving serious violence '**may**', rather than 'will', occur
- **Extending the initial period** a Section 60 can be in force from 15 hours to **24 hours**, and extending the overall period an extension can be in place from 39 to **48 hours**²

The seven forces involved in this pilot were: The Metropolitan Police, West Midlands, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Wales and Greater Manchester.

In August 2019, the easing of s.60 requirements introduced in the pilot (outlined above) were rolled out to all police forces in England and Wales, meaning that forces that were not involved in the initial pilot were given the option to take up these measures. The pilot forces could continue using the measures in place to ease the requirements for s.60 authorisations.

The justification for this easing of s.60 authorisations was outlined by the Home Secretary, stating: "*We are experiencing a knife crime epidemic and I am determined to put a stop to it. Police chiefs are clear - stop and search is a vital tool in combatting the scourge of serious violence and keeping people safe. Today I am giving them my full support and more police authority to approve stop and search to halt this terrible crime in its tracks*"³.

¹ UK Government Legislation (2020) <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1994/33/section/60>

² UK Government Media Release (2019) <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-lifts-emergency-stop-and-search-restrictions>

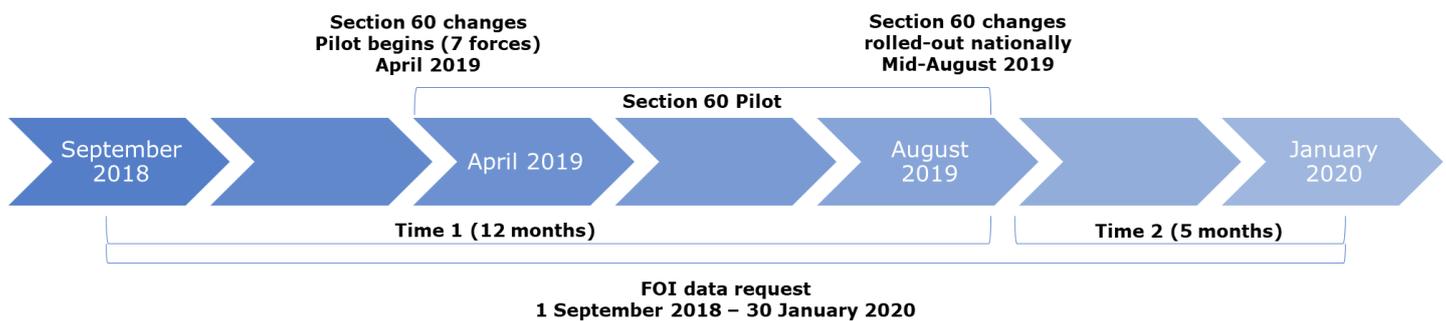
³ Home Secretary Priti Patel (11 August 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-lifts-emergency-stop-and-search-restrictions>

The Home Office has commissioned an evaluation of the pilot and of the national roll-out of these changes but have not yet released a date for when these results will be published.

Figure 1 shows the timeline of the s.60 policy changes, including the timing of the pilot and national roll-out, and the timing of the FOI data requested by the CJA. Time 1 refers to the time period prior to national roll-out of s.60 policy changes and Time 2 refers to the time period post national roll-out of the policy changes.

Figure 1 Timeline of s.60 policy changes and FOI data request



Freedom of information (FOI) requests

To support the CJA review into the use of s.60 stop and search powers, the CJA requested data from all 44 police forces (43 territorial police forces and the British Transport Police) in England and Wales on all s.60 authorisations that took place between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020. This time frame included three key periods:

- September 2018 to March 2019 – Prior to any easing of s.60 requirements
- April 2019 to August 2019 – The easing of s.60 requirements in seven pilot police force areas
- September 2019 to January 2020 – The roll-out of the easing of s.60 requirements to all police forces⁴

In particular, the CJA sought to examine if there have been any changes in the use of s.60 powers following the change of authorisation rank and suspicion threshold since August 2019 (when the requirements were eased) for all forces.

FOI Phase One requested data on s.60 authorisations and stop and searches (herein referred to as 'searches'), from all 44 forces to examine:

- any trends in s.60 use and
- the nature and outcomes of s.60 authorisations and searches.

⁴ Which at time of writing (April 2021) has continued to date. It is also important to note that these changes were optional, and forces could opt out if they did not want to make any changes to s.60 authorisations.

In total, 16 of 44 forces provided data on s.60 authorisations and resulting searches in response to the Phase One FOI request. 13 of the forces contacted during Phase One had not authorised any s.60 searches during the time period requested.

FOI Phase Two was sent to 35 forces (excluding those that had not authorised any s.60s) and requested information on:

- community scrutiny and engagement in relation to s.60 authorisations (via copies of Community Scrutiny Group minutes where s.60 was discussed, actions plans produced as a result of community scrutiny or details of any public meetings and engagement events held)
- Equality Impact Assessments conducted on s.60,
- results of any public confidence or satisfaction surveys and
- details on the training that officers, and Inspectors, received on s.60.

15 of 35 forces provided data in relation to the Phase Two FOI request.

Methodology

For **FOI Phase One**, following data cleaning, descriptive analysis of the FOI data was conducted. This included calculating the number of s.60 authorisations and searches, average number of authorisations and searches per month and disproportionality rates. A number of variables containing free-text responses were coded for analysis. This included the authorising officer rank, the geographic remit of s.60 authorisations, information on how s.60 authorisations were communicated to the public and the reasons for each s.60 authorisation.

FOI Phase Two contained qualitative information on community scrutiny and engagement, Equality Impact Assessments, public confidence surveys and s.60 training for police officers. Relevant information was identified and responses to each request counted and any common themes or examples were described.

Limitations

There were a number of limitations to the FOI data provided. While the data provided by the forces in this report (16 forces in Phase One and 15 forces in Phase 2) gives a useful overview of the number of s.60 authorisations carried out, without data on s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches from all forces, it is difficult to take stock of how these powers are being used across England and Wales.

The different ways that s.60 data is recorded, and the frequency of missing data, also makes it difficult to analyse and compare s.60 data across police forces in England and Wales. The recording of ethnicity is one example, with 10 of the 16 forces not specifying whether the ethnicity data in the FOI request was self-defined ethnicity or police-observed ethnicity⁵. Any measure of effectiveness of s.60 powers requires close scrutiny of the disproportionality rates – yet, due to the different ways that ethnicity is recorded and provided, it is challenging to accurately calculate and compare the ethnic disproportionality of s.60 searches.

⁵ Self-defined ethnicity is derived from Census ethnicity categories and is recorded according to how individuals choose to record their ethnicity. Police-observed ethnicity relates to one of the six identity codes police use to record ethnic appearance (White – North European, White – South European, Black, Asian, Chinese/Japanese or other South East Asian, Arabic or North African or Unknown).

Another limitation is the time periods used for the analysis. There are a number of different time periods used to compare s.60 use in this report, to reflect the changes made to s.60 policy and when these occurred. The s.60 pilot was announced in March 2019, and began on 1 April 2019. The pilot was due to run for 12 months, however 5 months in (11 August 2019) the s.60 changes were rolled out to all forces in England and Wales (however it is important to note that these changes were optional, and forces could opt out if they did not want to make any changes to s.60 authorisations). In this report analysis of the post national roll-out period is conducted from 1 September 2019, meaning that some forces may have authorised s.60s under the new policy in the latter half of August but these would be captured in the pre-national roll-out analysis. This is due to the format of the FOI data provided. Furthermore, it is important to note that the two time periods for the national roll-out analysis are not equal, with Time 1 covering 12 months, and Time 2 covering 5 months. The time periods analysed for the s.60 pilot and national roll-out are as follows:

- Initial pilot (7 forces) – comparing the **pilot phase**⁶ (April 2019 to August 2019; 5 months) to **post national-roll out** (September 2019 to January 2020; 5 months)
- National roll-out (all 16 forces that provided FOI data) – comparing **before** (September 2018 to August 2019; 12 months) to **after** (September 2019 to January 2020; 5 months)

The data provided for the Phase 2 FOI request was also limited. Forces were asked to provide minutes and actions from community scrutiny group meetings that discussed s.60, public confidence survey findings and details of s.60 training. Few forces provided sufficient evidence to assess the community scrutiny of s.60 use. Where minutes were provided that showed some evidence of community engagement, this information was limited by small numbers of attendees at community meetings and a lack of demographic data on attendees. This meant it was not possible to assess how representative these meetings were of the wider community being discussed.

In relation to public confidence information, nine of the 15 forces who provided data for Phase 2 provided public confidence survey findings. Responses were varied, with some forces providing results from public consultations conducted by the police force and some from independent research organisations. Public confidence was measured in different ways and various questions were provided relating to public confidence and satisfaction with police. This means it was difficult to compare public confidence responses across forces. Furthermore, without being able to link this data with stop and search or s.60 authorisations, it was not possible to assess any relationship between public confidence and s.60.

Main findings

FOI Phase One findings

The FOI Phase One findings are based on data provided by the following 16 forces: Avon & Somerset, British Transport Police (BTP), Cheshire, Devon & Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Kent, Merseyside, the Metropolitan Police, North Wales, South Wales, South Yorkshire, Surrey and West Yorkshire.

⁶ S.60 changes were rolled-out nationally to all forces on 11 August 2019 (<https://homeofficemedia.blog.gov.uk/2019/08/12/section-60-stop-and-search-pilot-extended/>). For the purpose of the analysis in this report, the start of national roll-out is counted as 1 September 2019.

S.60 Pilot

- Five of the seven forces involved in the pilot provided Phase One FOI data. These were the Metropolitan Police, Merseyside, South Wales, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire. West Midlands and Greater Manchester refused the FOI request.
- During the pilot, the majority of s.60 authorisations were conducted by the Metropolitan Police, who conducted 284 s.60 authorisations (93.4% of the 304 total pilot authorisations) and 6,571 s.60 searches (99.2% of 6,627 total searches).
- 33.4% of the total s.60 searches conducted by the Metropolitan Police during the pilot occurred at the Notting Hill Carnival (2,197 searches; 25th – 26th August 2019)
- The four other pilot forces (Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Wales) did not record any s.60 authorisations between September 2018 and March 2019, suggesting these forces were not using s.60 authorisations prior to the pilot. During the pilot, there were 20 s.60 authorisations conducted by these forces, 12 of which were conducted in Merseyside.
- During the pilot, for the Metropolitan Police, 94.4% of s.60 authorisations were authorised by an Inspector and following national roll-out this increased slightly to 95.3%. For the other four pilot forces, during the pilot 75% of s.60 authorisations were authorised by an Inspector and this increased to 95.2% following national roll-out.
- Overall, only a small proportion of s.60 authorisations conducted during the pilot led to an arrest (4.5%), with the majority leading to no further action (89.4%). Very few s.60 searches conducted during the pilot led to the recovery of a weapon (around 1%), and in two of the pilot forces, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire, there were no weapons found or recorded during the pilot phase.
- During the pilot in London, Black people were 10 times more like to be searched than White people during s.60 authorisations, and in Merseyside Black people were 8.5 times more likely to be searched than White people (numbers searched in West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and South Wales during the pilot were too small to accurately calculate disproportionality rates).

Trends in S.60 use between September 2018 and January 2020

- Overall, the Metropolitan Police conducted the majority of s.60 authorisations and searches, carrying out 87.2% (691 of 792) of the total s.60 authorisations conducted between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020 and 80% (13,977 of 17,474) of the total s.60 searches. The next largest force was Merseyside conducting 30 total s.60 authorisations (3.8%) and 1,055 total s.60 searches (6%).
- The Notting Hill Carnival in London accounted for a large proportion of s.60 searches for the Metropolitan Police. Of the 13,977 searches conducted between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020, 2,197 (15.7%) occurred on the 25th – 26th August 2019 (Notting Hill Carnival dates). Similarly for the BTP, of the 635 s.60 searches conducted between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020, 520 (81.9%) were conducted during the Notting Hill Carnival. In London, the BTP often support the Metropolitan Police during larger events such as the Notting Hill Carnival.

S.60 authorisations before and after the national roll-out

- Examining the average number of s.60 authorisations and searches per month before and after the national roll out, suggests that nine of the 16 forces used s.60 authorisations at a greater rate following the national roll-out of policy changes,

and eight of the 16 forces conducted s.60 searches at a greater rate following the national roll-out of policy changes.

- The geographic targeting of s.60 authorisations was examined before and after 1 September 2019. S.60 authorisations were categorised as 'targeted' (area smaller than a borough, whole town or village) or 'untargeted' (area of a borough size or larger, or whole town/village or larger). In London, the proportion of untargeted authorisations increased slightly from 21.6% (before 1 September 2019) to 25.2% (after 1 September 2019). Untargeted authorisations in London included some s.60s that covered more than one borough. For the other 15 forces outside London, between 1 September 2018 and 20 January 2020, 60.4% of authorisations were targeted and 21.8% were untargeted. Due to missing data, it was not possible to ascertain changes in geographic targeting of s.60 before and after 1 September 2019.

Ethnic disproportionality in s.60 searches

- Between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020, Black people were stopped under s.60 at a higher rate than White people in all forces that provided FOI data where both White and Black people were searched. There were four forces (Avon & Somerset, Dorset, Devon & Cornwall and Humberside) where there were zero searches of Black people during this time.
- In the data provided, there was no clear evidence that ethnic disproportionality increased following the s.60 policy changes in August 2019, however, Black people were still stopped at a much higher rate than White people both before and after s.60 policy changes.
- In London, between 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019, the Metropolitan Police stopped Black people at a rate of 462.8 per 100,000 population, compared with 51.8 per 100,000 population for White people. This means that in this data Black people were 9 times more likely to be searched during s.60 authorisations. Following national roll-out (1 September 2019 and 30 January 2020), the Metropolitan Police stopped Black people at a rate of 130.2 per 100,000 population, compared with 21.1 per 100,000 population for White people. This means that in this data Black people were 6 times more likely to be searched during s.60 authorisations.

S.60 searches of people under 18

- Comparing before and after 1 September 2019 for the forces that provided this data (excluding the Metropolitan Police, Essex and South Yorkshire⁷), the proportion of persons under 18 searched compared with those over 18 increased from 31.8% to 49.2%, suggesting that the changes to s.60 authorisations may be disproportionately impacting on young people in these forces.
- For the Metropolitan Police, comparing before and after 1 September 2019, the proportion of persons under 18 searched were similar, with a slight increase from 26.5% (before 1 September 2019) to 28.3% (after 1 September 2019).

Outcomes of s.60 authorisations

⁷ Essex and South Yorkshire provided data on the number of persons searched under 18, however due to how this was recorded these figures may have included data on persons aged over 18. Due to these inconsistencies, data from Essex and Yorkshire on searches of people under 18 were removed (see methodology for more details).

- Across all forces that provided FOI data⁸, only a small proportion of s.60 searches led to an arrest and/or to the recovery of a weapon. The majority of s.60 searches led to no further action.
- For the Metropolitan Police, before 1 September 2019, 5% of s.60 searches led to an arrest, 1.3% led to the recovery of a weapon and 89.3% led to no further action. Following national roll-out (1 September 2019), 4.7% led to an arrest, 1.2% led to the recovery of a weapon and 90.8% led to no further action. Closer examination of the reasons for arrest for the Metropolitan Police show that of the 689 total arrests from s.60 searches (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020), 41.1% were for drugs, 18.7% were for weapons or knives and 1.2% were for firearms.
- For the other 15 forces that provided FOI data (excluding the Metropolitan Police), prior to national roll-out (1 September 2019), 2.2% of s.60 searches led to an arrest, around 1% led to the recovery of a weapon and 88.1% led to no further action. Following national roll-out (1 September 2019), 2.4% led to an arrest, around 1% led to the recovery of a weapon and 89.9% led to no further action. Six forces (Essex, North Wales, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, Devon & Cornwall and Avon & Somerset) reported that no weapons had been recovered either before or after the s.60 policy changes (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020).
- These results suggest that following the s.60 policy changes in August 2019 across all forces who provided this data there was no major change in the outcomes of s.60 authorisations (i.e. arrests, no further action, or the proportion of weapons seized).

FOI Phase Two findings

The **FOI Phase Two findings** are based on data provided by the following 15 forces: Avon & Somerset, Bedfordshire, British Transport Police, Gwent, Kent, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, North Wales, South Wales, South Yorkshire, West Midlands, West Yorkshire and Wiltshire.

Findings about community scrutiny and engagement

- Few forces explicitly provided information on community scrutiny and engagement and many explained that this information is not easily accessible or in a retrievable format – this makes it difficult to evidence actions taken by forces to allow for community engagement with s.60 authorisations.
- Only five forces (of the 15 who provided data for Phase Two) provided some evidence to show community engagement, discussion or recommendations in relation to s.60 (Kent, Lancashire, South Wales, Staffordshire, North Wales). Four forces provided no mentions of s.60 community scrutiny, even where s.60s had been authorised (British Transport Police, Devon & Cornwall and Dorset). Some forces had mentioned s.60 during community meetings to explain the powers, discuss a particular s.60 authorisation or to explain the change in s.60 authorisation rank to Inspector, without evidencing any further community engagement.
- Where community/scrutiny panel views were reported, most mentions were in relation to the communication of s.60. There were some mixed views on this, with some members mentioning the importance of communicating s.60 to the public and others mentioning the possibility that this could alert “offenders”⁹. However, it

⁸ Avon & Somerset, British Transport Police (BTP), Cheshire, Devon & Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Kent, Merseyside, the Metropolitan Police, North Wales, South Wales, South Yorkshire, Surrey and West Yorkshire.

⁹ Term taken from a direct quote from a Lancashire Stop and Search Independent Scrutiny Panel meeting (2019).

is important to highlight that these views were from a small number of community meetings with limited attendees and cannot be said to be representative of community engagement. These findings are also limited to what was recorded in the minutes and further discussion could have taken place that is not evidenced.

- Many of the community meetings or scrutiny panels generally had a small number of attendees – in the minutes examined the average number of attendees was 15 across 20 meetings/events, with a maximum number of attendees was 23 (Bedfordshire), and minimum of 3 members attended (Staffordshire Scrutiny Panel). There were no details on the demographics of attendees (e.g. representation of ethnic minorities)¹⁰.
- There was limited evidence to demonstrate how forces were specifically engaging with community members from disproportionately impacted groups about s.60, such as from ethnic communities, or young people. One exception to this was Merseyside, who provided evidence of the Merseyside Community Engagement Unit attending a range of community meetings about s.60 authorisations, for example attending the Young Persons Muslim Group, Somali Community Centre and National Citizenship Service (summer programme for 16-17-year olds). However there was no information provided on the impact of the engagement, what views or concerns were collected or raised.

Equality Impact Assessments

- Forces were asked to provide copies of any local Equality Impact Assessments carried out relating to s.60 since 1 September 2018. No local Equality Impact Assessments were provided by the forces who responded to the Phase Two FOI request.

Public confidence survey findings

- Nine forces provided public confidence survey data (Avon & Somerset, BTP, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, North Wales, South Wales, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire), seven of which included a breakdown of the ethnicity of respondents. Seven forces reported that in the time period requested (between 1 September 2018 and 31 March 2020), no public confidence surveys had been conducted.
- Two forces provided results from public confidence surveys that specifically asked questions about public confidence in stop and search (Lincolnshire), or public confidence and s.60 specifically (Merseyside). These forces reported relatively high levels of confidence and support in the use of stop and search, or of s.60. However, it is important to note that in the Merseyside survey results, the majority of respondents were White (ranging from 58.3 – 97.96% across 10 surveys) and in the Lincolnshire survey results, an ethnic breakdown of respondents was not provided.
- The remaining results provided on public confidence were difficult to compare due to differences in how this question was asked. Furthermore, without being able to link this data with stop and search or s.60 authorisations, it is not possible to assess any relationship between public confidence and s.60.

Training findings

¹⁰ With the exception of two community meetings in Merseyside that reported that attendees were young people (aged 5 – 16) or were from the Somali community (aged 14 – 20).

- 15 forces did not mention any additional s.60 training, 14 of which explained that officers received sufficient stop and search during initial training as recruits, and that additional training on s.60 was not necessary.
- Nine forces provided details on specific s.60 training provided to officers in addition to their initial training, which included e-learning modules, face-to-face sessions, stop and search refresher training, and officer safety training (which includes a s60 stop and search element).

Home Office police powers and procedures s.60 data from the year ending 31 March 2020

In October 2020, the Home Office released updated s.60 stop and search statistics for the year ending 31 March 2020 (covering 1 April 2019 – 31 March 2020) for all forces (except for Greater Manchester Police¹¹).¹²

This data covers a different time frame to this report, encompassing the s.60 pilot and the roll-out of s.60 changes from August 2019. It is not possible to disaggregate this data to examine s.60 data before and after the pilot, or before and after the national roll-out. However, key findings from this time period are similar to that found in this report.

- From 2018/2019 to 2019/2020, s.60 searches across all forces have increased by 35%.
- Looking specifically at the forces involved in the pilot, all forces except West Midlands (i.e. the Metropolitan Police, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Wales) have increased their use of s.60 from 2018/2019 to 2019/2020.
- West Midlands decreased their use of s.60 searches from 2,041 searches (2018/19) to 316 (2019/20), a reduction of 85%. While West Midlands did not respond to the FOI request for this report, it is important to note that they declined to implement the s.60 pilot scheme, stating that they already had the necessary powers to carry out s.60 searches as required. The decrease in use by 85% from 2018/19 to 2019/20 suggests a sustained commitment to reduce s.60 use in West Midlands.
- Similar results are found when comparing the rates of disproportionality of s.60 searches in the Home Office data to the FOI data in this report. For example, the Metropolitan Police were 7 times more likely to search Black persons than White persons (8 times in this report), West Yorkshire police were 11 times more likely to searched Black persons than White persons (10.7 times in this report).
- There were some examples of forces that reported a different disproportionality rate to that found in this report. In South Wales, Black people were 43 times more likely to be searched than White people (26 times more likely in this report). In Dorset, Black persons were searched 20 times more than White persons (there were no s.60 searches of Black persons reported in the FOI data provided from Dorset). In Merseyside, Black persons were searched at a similar rate to White persons (1.2 time more likely to be searched in the Home Office data; while they were five times more likely to be searches according to the FOI data analysed in this report). However, it is important to note that the Home Office analysis covers a different time period to that used in this report and uses self-defined ethnicity – for some of the forces in this report it was not specified whether the ethnicity data provided was self-defined or police-observed (e.g. South Wales, Merseyside).

¹¹ Greater Manchester Police (GMP) did not provide complete data for 2019/20 to the Home Office.

¹² Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2020>

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report a number of recommendations are made, mainly related to data transparency and the need for further scrutiny of s.60 powers.

1. Data access and transparency

Several forces refused the FOI request for Phase 1 (11 forces) and Phase 2 (5 forces), due to the information requested being inaccessible, or because the time to access the information would exceed the time limits set out in FOI legislation¹³. This suggests that information systems are not set up in an accessible way, which prevents the necessary scrutiny of this data both internally and externally. Greater access to s.60 data and transparency of s.60 authorisation data ought to be encouraged across all police forces in England and Wales, to ensure that such scrutiny is possible.

A particular area that requires greater access to information is in the community scrutiny of s.60 authorisations. Minimal information was provided or accessible from forces on this topic, as only five forces (of the 35 contacted who had authorised s.60s in the time period requested) provided evidence to show community engagement, discussion or recommendations in relation to s.60. Further community engagement and discussion on s.60 may be taking place across England and Wales – however evidence of this needs to be made publicly available and accessible.

2. Further research using more complete data

The different ways that the s.60 data was provided, and the frequency of missing data, makes it difficult to compare data on s.60 authorisations and searches, and prevents further analysis. For example, in this report forces that conducted a higher volume of s.60 authorisations and searches (i.e. the Metropolitan Police and Merseyside) did not provide data where s.60 authorisations and the resulting searches (from each authorisation) were linked. This meant it was not possible to examine whether certain characteristics of s.60 authorisations (e.g. those authorised by an Inspector, or authorised for a large, untargeted area) were associated with different search outcomes. Where linked data was provided this only related to a small number of authorisations, meaning that analysis of possible associations was not possible. Further examination of s.60 authorisations, using more complete data, is necessary to examine if the changes in authorisation rank and threshold is associated with, for example, higher numbers of searches, arrests, weapons recovered, rates of ethnic disproportionality or young people searched.

There is evidence to suggest that some forces in this report have increased the rate at which s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches were used following the national roll-out of the easing the s.60 authorisations requirements. Furthermore, Home Office data released for 2019/20 found that s.60 searches had increased by 35% since 2018/19. Given that s.60 searches tend to disproportionately target Black people, may disproportionately impact on young people, and only lead to a small number of arrests – further research is needed to examine the forces that did not provide data for the FOI request, to examine the trends, outcomes and potential impacts of s.60 authorisations across all of England and Wales.

3. Consistency in data reporting

The different ways that data is recorded makes it difficult to make comparisons between forces. The recording of ethnicity is one example, with 10 of the 16 forces not specifying whether the ethnicity data in the FOI request was self-defined ethnicity or police-observed ethnicity. Any measure of effectiveness of s.60 powers requires close scrutiny of the

¹³ Section 12 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 exempts a public authority from providing information where the cost of compliance exceeds the appropriate limit <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/section/12>

disproportionality rates – yet, due to the different ways that ethnicity is recorded and provided, it is challenging to accurately calculate and compare the ethnic disproportionality of s.60 searches. There were also differences in how the number of persons under 18 searched and the proportion of s.60 searches where weapons were recovered were reported.

4. Reasons for s.60 authorisations

In this report, of the 792 total s.60 authorisations made, only 64 (8.1%) provided an explanation for the authorisation. 21 of these (32.8%) mentioned a specific violent/criminal incident or a public event (e.g. Notting Hill Carnival), but the remaining reasons were of an unspecific nature. The Metropolitan Police, who account for the largest volume of s.60 authorisations, do hold information on s.60 authorisation reasons – however it was not possible to provide this information in a de-identified format for this FOI request within the FOI time limits (s.60 authorisation reasons contain a substantial amount of restricted personal information, such as names, which would need to be redacted for each individual record).

Reasons for s.60 authorisations ought to be available in an easily accessible format, such as a standardised code, so that it is possible to examine whether s.60 authorisations are justified (i.e. authorised in relation to serious threats of potential violence) and whether they meet the legal threshold of reasonably predicting that serious violence *may* occur.

5. Reasons for arrests

Data in this report found that s.60 searches resulted in a relatively low number of arrests (5% of searches led to arrest for the Metropolitan Police and 2.3% for other forces). However, only 4 forces provided information on the reasons for these arrests (Avon & Somerset, the British Transport Police, Merseyside and the Metropolitan Police). The Metropolitan Police, although showing a higher arrest rate from s.60 searches than other forces, reported that 41.1% of the total s.60 arrests were for drugs, 18.7% were for weapons or knives and 1.2% were for firearms.

In order to establish whether the arrests that arise from s.60 searches are for the detection of offensive weapons, which is the stated aim of these powers, further research is needed to examine arrest reasons for the other forces that did not provide this data. Under the BUSSS, forces are required to provide data on whether the outcome of s.60 searches are linked to the object or reason for the search. However, BUSSS is a voluntary scheme and this requirement could be strengthened through either changes to legislation or mandating the scheme across England and Wales.

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Introduction

The Criminal Justice Alliance (CJA) are reviewing the use of Section 60 (s.60) stop and search powers by police forces in England and Wales. Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 allows officers to conduct 'no suspicion' stop and searches for offensive weapons within a specified geographic region, where incidents involving serious violence are reasonably expected to occur¹⁴.

In 2014 the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (BUSSS) was introduced as a voluntary scheme for all forces to opt-in to in order to address issues relating to the police use of stop and search powers, including reducing the number of illegal searches, addressing racial disparities, increasing the effectiveness of stop and search and encouraging greater transparency around the use of stop and search. This involved voluntary measures specifically aimed to tighten requirements around the use of s.60. Specifically, this entailed:

- *Raising the level of authorisation for the initiation and extension of s60 powers to **senior officer**;*
- *Raising the level of suspicion from believing that, in the anticipation of serious violence, incidents involving serious violence **will** take place rather than may;*
- *Ensuring that section 60 stop and search is only used where it is deemed necessary – and making this clear to the public;*
- *Limiting the duration of initial authorisations to **no more than 15 hours** (down from 24); and limiting the duration of subsequent extensions to, first, 9 hours and, second, 15 hours to a total of 39 hours (down from 48)*
- *Communicating to local communities when there is a s60 authorisation in advance (where practicable) and afterwards, so that the public is kept informed of the purpose and success of the operation¹⁵*

In March 2019, the government introduced a 12-month pilot to reverse the changes set out by the BUSSS, making it easier for seven police forces to authorise s.60 searches. The seven forces involved in this pilot were: the Metropolitan Police, West Midlands, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Wales and Greater Manchester.

In August 2019, the easing s.60 requirements introduced in the pilot (outlined above) were rolled out to all police forces in England and Wales, meaning that forces that were not involved in the initial pilot were given the option to take up these measures. The pilot forces could continue using the measures in place to ease the requirements for s.60 authorisations. Specifically this entailed:

- ***Reducing the level** of authorisation needed for officers to deploy and extend Section 60 from senior officers to **inspectors and superintendents***
- ***Lowering the degree of certainty** required by the authorising officer so they must reasonably believe an incident involving serious violence '**may**', rather than 'will', occur*
- ***Extending the initial period** a Section 60 can be in force from 15 hours to **24 hours**, and extending the overall period an extension can be in place from 39 to **48 hours**¹⁶*

¹⁴ UK Government Legislation (2020) <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1994/33/section/60>

¹⁵ Home Office Equality Impact Assessment (2019) Relaxation of Section 60 Conditions in the Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme, July 2019. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/839765/Section_60_Equality_Impact_Assessment_July_2019.pdf

¹⁶ UK Government Media Release (2019) <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-lifts-emergency-stop-and-search-restrictions>

The justification for this easing of s.60 authorisations was outlined by the Home Secretary, stating: *"We are experiencing a knife crime epidemic and I am determined to put a stop to it. Police chiefs are clear - stop and search is a vital tool in combatting the scourge of serious violence and keeping people safe. Today I am giving them my full support and more police authority to approve stop and search to halt this terrible crime in its tracks"*¹⁷. The Home Office further stated that they expected these changes to result in quicker, and a greater number, of s.60 authorisations to help police fight serious crime. The Home Office has commissioned an evaluation of the pilot and of the national roll-out of these changes but have not release a date for when these results will be published.

To support the CJA review into the use of s.60 stop and search powers, the CJA requested data from all 44 police forces (43 territorial police forces and the British Transport Police) in England and Wales on all s.60 authorisations that took place between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020. In particular, the CJA sought to examine if there have been any changes in the use of s.60 powers following the change of authorisation rank and suspicion threshold since August 2019 (when the requirements were eased) for all forces.

In early 2020, the CJA sent freedom of information (FOI) requests to all 44 police forces in England and Wales in two phases. **Phase One** requested data on s.60 authorisations and resulting s.60 stop and searches (herein referred to as 'searches'), to examine any trends in s.60 use and to examine the nature and outcomes of s.60 authorisations and searches. **Phase Two** requested information on community scrutiny and engagement in relation to s.60 authorisations, Equality Impact Assessments conducted on s.60, public confidence surveys and details on the training that officers, and Inspectors, received on s.60.

In total, 16 forces provided data on s.60 authorisations and resulting searches in response to the Phase One FOI request. 15 forces provided data in relation to the Phase Two FOI request. This report outlines findings from these forces, through a descriptive analysis of the FOI data.

Freedom of information (FOI) data and analysis methods

Freedom of information (FOI) requests were sent out to all 44 police forces (43 territorial police forces and the British Transport Police) in two phases.

The Phase One FOI request was sent out on 25 February 2020, requesting data on s.60 authorisations and resulting stop and searches conducted during s.60 authorisations. The FOI requested data on the number of s.60 authorisations in two time periods: 1 September 2018 – 31 August 2019 and 1 September 2019 – 30 January 2020. For each s.60 authorisation, information was requested on the dates of s.60 authorisations, rank of authorising officer, duration of authorisation, geographic remit, reason for authorisation and details about how the authorisation was communicated to the public. Information was also sought on stop and searches that were conducted as a result of each s.60 authorisation, including data on the number of people searched, ethnic breakdown, number of persons under 18, outcomes of searches and the number of weapons recovered. The original Phase One FOI request can be found in Appendix A.

Phase Two FOI requests were sent out on 1 April 2020, seeking information in relation to community engagement and scrutiny regarding s.60, Equality Impact Assessments, public

¹⁷ Home Secretary Priti Patel (11 August 2019)

<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-lifts-emergency-stop-and-search-restrictions>

confidence survey findings and information on s.60 stop and search training. Specifically, this included requesting copies of the minutes of Community Scrutiny Group meetings where s.60 authorisations were discussed, copies of actions plans produced as a result of community scrutiny of s.60s, details of any public meetings and engagement events held to discuss the use of s.60), copies of any Equality Impact assessments carried out and copies of any public confidence surveys that had been conducted (specifically including ethnic breakdown of respondents where possible). In relation to stop and search training, information was requested on the number of officers (including, specifically, the number of inspectors) who had received specific s.60 training and details on any training provided on s.60. The original Phase Two FOI request can be found in Appendix A.

Table 1 shows the outcomes across the 44 police forces contacted for Phase One and Phase Two. For Phase One. Table 2 shows the responses of individual forces.

Table 1 FOI responses for Phase One and Phase Two

Phase One	Responded	Data provided	16
		Limited data provided ¹⁸	1
		No s.60 authorisations	14
		Refused	11
		<i>Total</i>	<i>42</i>
	No response	2	
Total contacted		44	
Phase Two	Responded	Data provided (on more than one area)	7
		Training data only	5
		Public confidence data only	3
		No data provided/available	11
		Refused	5
		<i>Total</i>	<i>30</i>
	No response	4	
Total contacted		35	

Phase One response

Of the 44 forces contacted, 41 provided a response to the FOI request. Gwent and Nottinghamshire did not response to the request. 14 forces reported that there had been no s.60 authorisations within the time period requested (City of London, Cleveland, Cumbria, Derbyshire, Durham, Dyfed-Powys, Gloucestershire, Lincolnshire, North Yorkshire, Northamptonshire, Northumbria, Warwickshire, West Mercia and Wiltshire).

Of those forces that did respond, ten refused the FOI request, mainly due to the amount of time and cost it would take to extract the data (which would exceed the requirement

¹⁸ Bedfordshire provided an 'un-audited snapshot of un-published data'. This data was removed from the analysis.

set out in Section 12 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000¹⁹), or because the requested data was not held centrally.

For example, Bedfordshire provided the following response *"This information is not centrally recorded or available in an easily retrievable format at this time and therefore, in order for us to be able to answer your questions and retrieve the data will require a manual search and review of thousands of incident reports to establish its relevance to your request. As a result of this and subsequent processes it will take in excess of the 18-hour time limit to secure the data and therefore make this request over cost"*. However, Bedfordshire also provided a 'snapshot' of the data retrieved before the fees limit was exceeded. Given that this data is 'un-audited snapshot of un-published data' it has been removed from the analysis.

Greater Manchester Police (GMP) responded that they do not hold the information requested in an easily retrievable format. The FOI response explained that to do so would involve *"a manual search of each individual stop and search recorded incident between September 2018 and January 2020"*. In addition, the Home Office Police Powers and Procedures stop and search figures released for the year ending 31 March 2020 similarly do not include data from GMP as they did not provide complete data for 2019/20 due to a *"transition from a legacy IT system to a new force system"*²⁰.

City of London reported that there had been no s.60 authorisations within the time period requested, however they provided data on s.60 searches that City of London officer attended in order to assist the Metropolitan Police. This data was not analysed as it would have duplicated the data provided by the Metropolitan Police.

In total, 16 forces responded positively to the FOI request and provided data on s.60 authorisations and resulting searches within the time period requested.

Phase Two response

The Phase Two FOI requests were sent out to 35 forces. Following the Phase One FOI requests, 12 forces reported that they had not conducted any s.60 authorisations in the time period requested. Phase Two FOI requests were not sent out to these forces²¹. The response to Phase Two was limited. Seven forces provided data to more than one area of information. Five forces only provided information in relation to training and three forces provided public confidence data only. 11 forces did not provide any data for Phase Two, due to the information requested being inaccessible or not available.

Five forces refused the Phase Two FOI request, due to the cost of compliance exceeding the Section 12 Freedom of Information Act limit and four forces did not respond to the Phase Two FOI request.

It is important to note that the COVID19 pandemic may have impacted on some forces' ability to respond to the FOI requests, particularly for Phase Two (sent out in April 2020). For example, in response to the Phase Two FOI request to Greater Manchester Police the following response was received: *"Unfortunately due to the current global pandemic we are all faced with, Greater Manchester Police (GMP), at this time, is unable to guarantee*

¹⁹ Section 12 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 exempts a public authority from providing information where the cost of compliance exceeds the appropriate limit
<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/section/12>

²⁰ Home Office (2020) Police powers and procedures stop and search data, page 6. Available at:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2020>

²¹ Phase Two FOI requests were sent to Warwickshire, West Mercia and Wiltshire.

that your Freedom of Information request will be prioritised by the relevant business area and that statutory time scales will be met”.

Table 2 FOI Responses for each force

Force	Phase One response	Phase One outcome	Phase Two response	Phase Two outcome
Avon & Somerset	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Data provided
Bedfordshire	Yes	Limited data provided - unreliable and removed	Yes	Data provided
British Transport Police	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Confidence data only
Cambridgeshire	Yes	Refused	Yes	Refused
Cheshire	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Refused
City of London	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Cleveland	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Cumbria	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Derbyshire	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Devon & Cornwall	Yes	Data provided	Yes	No data provided
Dorset	Yes	Data provided	Yes	No data provided
Durham	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Dyfed-Powys	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Essex	Yes	Data provided	Yes	No data provided
Gloucestershire	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Greater Manchester	Yes	Refused	Yes	Refused
Gwent	No	No response	Yes	Training data only
Hampshire	Yes	Refused	Yes	No data provided
Hertfordshire	Yes	Data provided	No	No response
Humberside	Yes	Data provided	Yes	No data provided
Kent	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Data provided
Lancashire	Yes	Refused	Yes	Training data only
Leicestershire	Yes	Refused	Yes	Training data only
Lincolnshire	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Yes	Confidence data only
Merseyside	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Data provided
Metropolitan Police	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Refused
Norfolk	Yes	Refused	Yes	No data provided
North Wales	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Data provided
North Yorkshire	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Northamptonshire	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	No	No response
Northumbria	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Not contacted	
Nottinghamshire	No	No response	No	No response
South Wales	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Data provided
South Yorkshire	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Confidence data only

Staffordshire	Yes	Refused	Yes	No data provided
Suffolk	Yes	Refused	Yes	No data provided
Surrey	Yes	Data provided	Yes	No data provided
Sussex	Yes	Refused	No	No response
Thames Valley	Yes	Refused	Yes	No data provided
Warwickshire	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Yes	No data provided
West Mercia	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Yes	Refused
West Midlands	Yes	Refused	Yes	Training data only
West Yorkshire	Yes	Data provided	Yes	Data provided
Wiltshire	Yes	No s.60 authorisations	Yes	Training data only

Analysis of data

Phase One

Phase One FOI data was provided by forces in a variety of formats (e.g. Excel spreadsheets, word documents, PDFs) and to varying degrees of completeness. Many of the fields of data provided contained missing data and there was a mixture of aggregate and unit-level data. Combining the data into a useable data set required comprehensive data cleaning and data entry.

Once the data was cleaned and entered into Excel spreadsheets, descriptive analysis was conducted in Excel. A number of variables containing free-text responses were coded for analysis. This included the authorising rank, the geographic remit of s.60 authorisations, information on how s.60 authorisations were communicated to the public and the reasons for each s.60 authorisation (details below).

The duration of s.60 authorisations was described by calculating the average (mean) number of hours of each s.60 authorisation for each force and the range of s.60 authorisations (minimum number of hours and maximum number of hours) for each force.

The analysis of Phase One FOI data is divided into two sections, each examining a different time period and including difference forces:

S.60 Pilot (5 pilot forces only – Metropolitan Police, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, South Wales, West Yorkshire)

- Pilot: 1 April 2019 – 31 August 2019 (5 months)
- Post national roll-out: 1 September 2019 – 30 January 2020 (5 months)
- Total: 1 April 2019 – 30 January 2020

National roll-out of s.60 policy changes (all 16 forces that provided FOI data, including pilot forces)

- Time 1: 1 September 2018 – 31 August 2019 (12 months; inclusive of Pilot phase for 5 forces)
- Time 2: 1 September 2019 – 30 January 2020 (5 months)
- Total: 1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020

It is important to note that for the s.60 national roll-out section, Time 1 includes six months of the pilot for those forces involved (London, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West

Yorkshire, South Wales). Furthermore, in both s.60 pilot and national roll-out the time periods are not equal and therefore are not directly comparable.

Phase Two

Phase Two contained qualitative information on community scrutiny and engagement, equality impact assessment, public confidence surveys and s.60 training. This information was either provided directly in the FOI response or was located online via a web link provided in the FOI response. Relevant information was identified and responses to each request counted and any common themes or examples were described.

Coding of free-text responses

Authorising rank

The rank of the officer who authorised each s.60 authorisation was coded into two categories for analysis. These categories were 'Inspector' or 'Higher authorising rank' (i.e. Superintendent, Commander etc).

Geographic remit of s.60 authorisations – Targeted and untargeted

The geographic areas of s.60 authorisations were of varying degrees of specificity and scale. Some authorisations were of narrowly specified streets, while some included an entire borough or town. The geographic areas of s.60 authorisations were coded into two categories, targeted and untargeted, to compare any differences in these two types of s.60 authorisations.

For Metropolitan Police authorisations in London, 'untargeted' was defined as any area of a borough size or larger. For example, 'borough of Lewisham'. Some authorisations in London covered more than one borough, for example, 'The London Borough of Hackney and the London Borough of Islington'. For all other forces, outside of London, 'untargeted' was defined as a whole town or a whole village, for example 'Clacton' (Essex) or 'Bristol' (Avon & Somerset).

For Metropolitan Police authorisations in London, 'targeted' was defined as any area smaller than a borough. This included wards, specific postcodes within a borough or specific streets, for example, 'N19 and NW5' (London). Where a part of a whole borough was specified, for example, 'Waltham Forest Borough south of the A406', this was coded as 'targeted'.

For all other forces, outside of London, 'targeted' was defined as any area smaller than a whole town or village, including specific parts of a town or village, or specific streets. For example, 'Sandbach Town Centre' (Cheshire).

It is important to note that some authorisations coded as 'targeted' may have covered a large geographic area, such as multiple postcodes within a borough (e.g. 'N16, E8 E9, E5, N4'). These are still classified as 'targeted' as per the definition outlined above.

Communication of s.60 authorisations to the public

Information on how s.60 authorisations were communicated to the public was coded into six dichotomous (1=yes, 0=no) categories. These categories were:

1. Communicated via media/social media/force website
2. Communicated to key stakeholders or via community meetings
3. Communicated via officers 'on the ground' (i.e. during the operation of s.60 authorisations)
4. No public communication

5. Communication method not specified
6. Missing

Some s.60 authorisations were communicated using more than one method (e.g. communicated via local media and to local stakeholders). Examples of how s.60 authorisations were communicated are described in the results section.

Reasons for s.60 authorisations

The reasons provided for authorising s.60s were coded into six categories:

1. Potential risk/danger – unspecified
2. Specific violent/criminal incident
3. Intelligence – unspecified
4. Reason unclear
5. Major event/holiday
6. Missing

Examples of each of the s.60 reasons are described in the results section.

Ethnicity data

Analysing the ethnicity of persons and calculating the disproportionately rate between different ethnic groups of persons searched during s.60 authorisations was an important component of the CJA review into these powers. However, discrepancies in how forces record and provide this information created some challenges in accurately analysing these findings.

There are two ways that police forces record ethnicity data: self-defined ethnicity or ethnic appearance/officer-observed ethnicity. Self-defined ethnicity is derived from Census ethnicity categories and is recorded according to how individuals choose to record their ethnicity. Police-observed ethnicity relates to one of the six identity codes police use to record ethnic appearance (White – North European, White – South European, Black, Asian, Chinese/Japanese or other South East Asian, Arabic or North African or Unknown). Table 3 shows how each of the forces reported ethnicity, and the ethnic categories provided (these are not complete lists of the ethnic categories available for each force – but reflect the ethnic categories of those searched during s.60 in the time period requested). In response to the Phase One FOI request, forces provided a mix of police-observed ethnicity and self-defined ethnicity. 10 of the 16 forces did not specify whether the data provided was self-defined or police-observed ethnicity.

There were also some inconsistencies in the ethnicity data provided by Essex. Aggregate figures on ethnicity were provided for each time period, however the totals provided did not correspond to the total number of searches provided. For example, for Time 1 Essex reported the following for ethnicity: 16 Mixed, 26 Asian, 47 Black, 12 Chinese = total of 101 persons. There were 409 searches in this time period, yet it was not specified if the remaining 308 persons searched were White or Unknown/Not stated. These figures were recorded as 'missing' for Essex.

Table 3 Recording of ethnicity

Force	How ethnicity was reported	Categories provided
<i>Avon & Somerset</i>	Not specified	White North European
<i>British Transport Police</i>	Not specified	White – North European White – South European Black Arabic or North African Asian Chinese, Japanese, SE Asian Unknown
<i>Cheshire</i>	Self-defined ethnicity	White Black/Black British Mixed Not stated Asian/Asian British Chinese or other ethnic group
<i>Devon & Cornwall</i>	Not specified	White British Not stated
<i>Dorset</i>	Police observed	White British Mixed Not stated
<i>Essex</i>	Not specified	White Black Asian Chinese Mixed Caribbean Traveller Not stated
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	Not specified	White White/Caribbean Black Not stated
<i>Humberside</i>	Not specified	White North European Middle Eastern Unknown/Not recorded
<i>Kent</i>	Not specified	White Black Asian Mixed Other ethnicity
<i>Merseyside</i>	Not specified	White – North European White – South European Black Asian Chinese, Japanese, SE Asian Arabic or North African Not entered
<i>Metropolitan Police</i>	Self-defined and police-identified provided	See below for more details on Metropolitan Police ethnicity data
<i>North Wales</i>	Self-defined ethnicity	British Welsh Any other Black background White and Asian Any other White background Any other Asian background White and Black Caribbean Any other ethnic group Any other mixed background Declined

		Not understood
<i>South Wales</i>	Not specified	White British White & Black African Black African Chinese Gypsy or Irish Traveller Any other Black background Any other ethnic group
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	Self-defined ethnicity N.B. self-defined ethnicity is not recorded in all cases and will not include vehicle only searches	White Black Asian Other Mixed Not stated
<i>Surrey</i>	Not specified	White Black Asian Mixed Other
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	Self-defined ethnicity	White Other Not stated Black Asian

The Metropolitan Police provided both self-defined ethnicity and police-observed ethnic appearance. Table 4 shows the ethnicity codes provided for self-defined ethnicity and police-observed ethnicity.

While self-defined ethnicity is a more accurate measure of ethnicity, allowing individuals to tell police how they define their ethnicity and providing a wider range of ethnic categories – this data is less complete, as a person may decline to provide their self-defined ethnicity, or the situation prevents the officer from collecting this data. As shown in Table 4, the self-defined ethnicity category contained 3964 searches (28%) where ethnicity was not reported. This included a number of categories citing circumstances where self-defined ethnicity was not obtained, e.g. ‘officer’s presence is urgently required elsewhere’, ‘situation involving public order’, as well as ‘person declines to define their identity’ and ‘person does not understand what is required’.

In contrast, the police observed ethnicity category only contained 284 searches (2%) missing ethnicity. For this report, analysis of ethnicity for Metropolitan Police s.60 searches uses police-observed ethnicity for a more complete dataset.

Table 4 Metropolitan Police ethnicity data

Self-defined ethnicity code	Count	Police observed ethnic appearance	Count
African	1593	White - North European	2563
Any other Asian background	848	White - South European	998
Any other Black background	2200	Black	7551
Any other ethnic group	368	Asian	1853
Any other mixed background	237	Chinese, Japanese or South East Asian	65
Any other White background	1197	Middle Eastern	663

Bangladeshi	305	Total	13693 (98%)
British	1538	Unknown	171
Caribbean	1064	Missing	113
Chinese	17	<i>Total missing</i>	284 (2%)
Indian	129	Grand Total	13977
Irish	64		
Pakistani	191		
White and Asian	38		
White and Black African	63		
White and Black Caribbean	161		
Total	10013 (71.6%)		
Officer's presence is urgently required elsewhere	156		
Situation involving public order	392		
Person does not understand what is required	321		
Person declines to define their ethnicity	2980		
Missing	115		
<i>Total missing</i>	<i>3964 (28.4%)</i>		
Grand Total	13977		

Disproportionality rate calculation

The disproportionality rate is defined as the count of s.60 searches occurring in a specified area out of the total population who are 'at risk' of experiencing that outcome in that specified area, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.

Calculating disproportionality rates requires data on the total population of each ethnic group residing in the specified area. This data is obtained from Census data, the most recent of which is the 2011 Census. It is important to note that disproportionality rates should be considered with caution due to possible demographic changes in the England and Wales population since the 2011 Census.

For example, the Metropolitan Police conducted 3,561 stops of White individuals between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020 and the total population of White individuals in London, i.e. total population 'at risk', according to the 2011 Census was 4,881,636. Dividing the count of s.60 searches by the total population (divided by 100,000) gives a rate of 72.95 per 100,000 population. Disproportionately rates are then calculated by comparing this rate to other ethnic groups.

In order to accurately calculate disproportionality rates, it is important that the police ethnicity data and the underlying population data align, that is, that they are counting the

same ethnic groupings. This is important to note for the calculation of the Metropolitan Police disproportionality rate. Police-observed ethnicity was used for this analysis, which does not include a 'Mixed' ethnicity category. This means that persons of Mixed ethnicity are combined in another category, i.e. Black or Asian.

According to the Census, in 2011 London had 1,088,640 Black residents, however data available on the Metropolitan Police search dashboard²² shows that the combined Black and Mixed Black population²³ is 1,273,276. Similarly for the Asian category, while the 2011 Census data shows that London had 1,386,619 Asian residents, the Metropolitan Police stop and search dashboard shows that the combined Asian and Asian mixed population is 1,488,008. The disproportionality rate for s.60 searches involving Black or Asian residents of London were therefore calculated using the combined population data from the Metropolitan Police stop and search dashboard.

Disproportionality rates for the other forces in this report were calculated using 2011 Census data.

Limitations of data

There were a number of limitations to the FOI data provided. While the data provided by the forces in this report (16 forces in Phase One and 15 forces in Phase 2) gives a useful overview of the number of s.60 authorisations carried out, without data on s.60 authorisations for resulting stop search from all forces, it is difficult to take stock of how these powers are being used across England and Wales.

The different ways that s.60 data is recorded, and the frequency of missing data, makes it difficult to analyse and compare s.60 data across police forces in England and Wales in the data provided. The recording of ethnicity is one example, with 10 of the 16 forces not specifying whether the ethnicity data in the FOI request was self-defined ethnicity or police-observed ethnicity. Any measure of effectiveness of s.60 powers requires close scrutiny of the disproportionality rates – due to the different ways that ethnicity is recorded and provided, it is challenging to accurately calculate ethnic disproportionality of s.60 searches.

Time periods used for analysis

There are a number of different time periods used to compare s.60 use in this report, to reflect the changes made to s.60 policy and when these occurred. Figure 1 shows the time frame of the changes to s.60 policy and the corresponding time frame of the FOI data request.

In order to examine any changes in s.60 use before and after key policy changes, time periods needed to be carefully selected. The s.60 pilot was announced in March 2019, and began on 1 April 2019. The pilot was due to run for 12 months, however 5 months in (11 August 2019) the s.60 changes were rolled out to all forces in England and Wales. In this report analysis of the post national roll-out period is conducted from 1 September 2019, meaning that some forces may have authorised s.60s under the new policy in the latter half of August but these would be captured in the pre-national roll-out analysis. This is due to the format of the FOI data provided. Furthermore, it is important to note that the two time periods for the national roll-out analysis are not equal, with Time 1 covering 12

²² <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/stop-and-search-dashboard/>.

²³ Black population = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background.

months, and Time 2 covering 5 months. The time periods analysed for the s.60 pilot and national roll-out are as follows:

- Initial pilot (7 forces) – comparing the **pilot phase**²⁴ (April 2019 to August 2019; 5 months) to **post national-roll out** (September 2019 to January 2020; 5 months)
- National roll-out (all 16 forces that provided FOI data) – comparing **before** (Time 1 September 2018 to August 2019; 12 months) to **after** (Time 2 September 2019 to January 2020; 5 months)

It is important to note that for the s.60 national roll-out section, Time 1 includes six months of the pilot for those forces involved (London, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Wales).

Phase Two FOI limitations

The data provided for the Phase Two FOI request was also limited. Forces were asked to provide minutes and actions from community scrutiny group meetings that discussed s.60, public confidence survey findings and details of s.60 training. Few forces provided sufficient evidence to assess the community scrutiny of s.60 use. Where minutes were provided that showed some evidence of community engagement, this information was limited by small numbers of attendees at the meetings and a lack of demographic data on attendees. This means it is not possible to assess how representative these meetings were of the wider community being discussed.

In relation to public confidence survey findings, nine of the 15 who provided data for Phase Two forces provided public confidence findings. Responses were varied, with some forces providing results from public consultations conducted by the police force and some from independent research organisations. Public confidence was measured in different ways and various questions were provided relating to public confidence and satisfaction with police. This means it is difficult to compare public confidence responses across forces. Furthermore, without being able to link this data with stop and search or s.60 authorisations, it is not possible to assess any relationship between public confidence and s.60.

²⁴ S.60 changes were rolled-out nationally to all forces on 11 August 2019 (<https://homeofficemedia.blog.gov.uk/2019/08/12/section-60-stop-and-search-pilot-extended/>). For the purpose of the analysis in this report, the start of national roll-out is counted as 1 September 2019.

Results

This section will outline the results of the Phase One and Phase Two analysis of the FOI data.

The Phase One FOI data is presented as follows:

- Trends in the use of s.60
- S.60 Pilot
- National roll-out of s.60 changes to all forces

Trends in the use of s.60

This section provides an overview of the number of s.60 authorisations and searches conducted per month from 1 September 2018 to 30 January 2020.

Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5 show the number of s.60 authorisations and resulting s.60 searches across the 16 forces who responded to the Phase One FOI data request.

Figure 2 shows the number of s.60 authorisations and searches carried out by the Metropolitan Police. The Metropolitan Police conducts the majority of s.60 authorisations and resulting s.60 searches. As such, any national trends in the use of s.60 are driven by trends in Metropolitan Police use. Throughout this report, the Metropolitan Police figures are displayed separately from the other forces due to this difference in volume of s.60 authorisations and searches.

Figure 2 shows that the Metropolitan Police increased in the number of authorisations and searches in March 2019, and a higher volume of authorisations and searches from March 2019 onwards. Figure 2 also shows a spike in s.60 searches in August 2019, which could appear to be related to the national roll-out, however closer examination of this spike shows that the majority of s.60 searches conducted in August 2019 were from the Notting Hill Carnival.

Figure 2 Metropolitan Police use of s.60 authorisations and searches

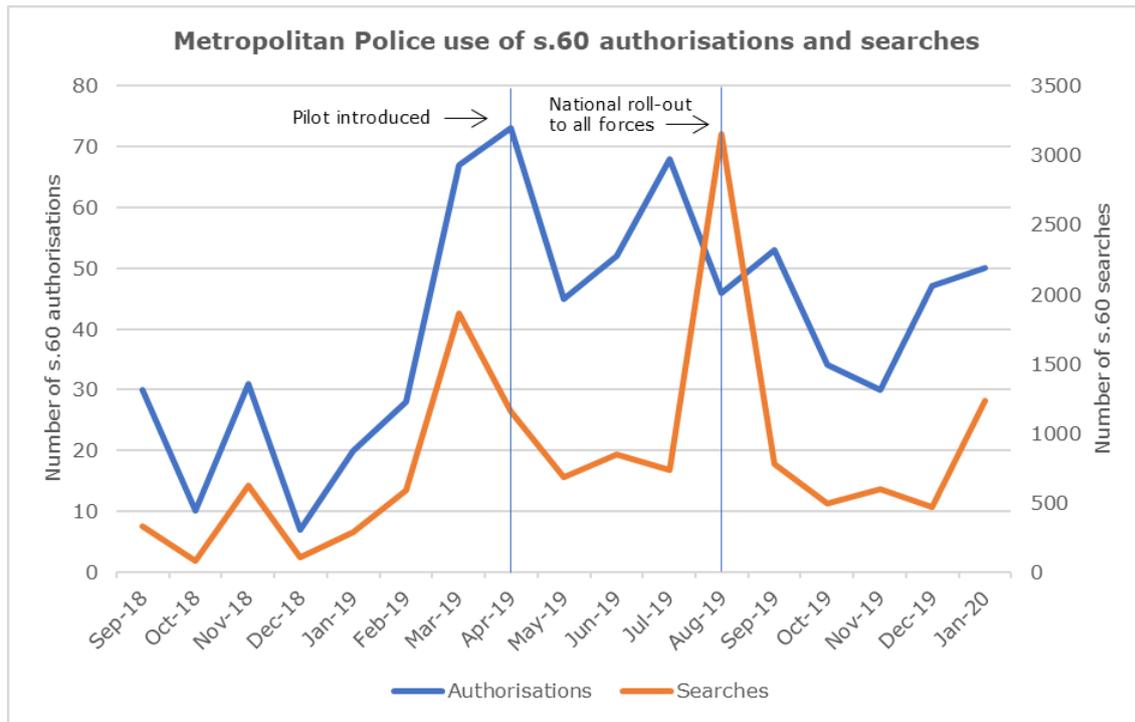


Figure 3 shows the total number of s.60 authorisations and searches carried out by the other 15 forces²⁵ who provided this data, excluding the Metropolitan Police. Similar to the Metropolitan Police, this figure shows an increase in the number of authorisations and searches in March 2019, and a higher volume of authorisations and searches from March 2019 onwards.

It is important to note that Figure 3 does not necessarily depict an accurate picture of the trends in the use of s.60 authorisations and searches for England and Wales, as this only shows the forces that provided data from the FOI request. Furthermore, the graph contains missing data due to the format of the data provided. For example, Merseyside provided the total number of authorisations (n=30) and the total number of searches (n=1055) but did not provide the number of searches conducted per authorisation. This means it was not possible to plot the number of searches conducted per month in Figure 3 for Merseyside, therefore the 1055 searches conducted in Merseyside are not included in this figure (this explains the drop in searches in July 2019 as all of the s.60 authorisations conducted in this month were from Merseyside).

²⁵ The 15 forces are Avon & Somerset, British Transport Police (BTP), Cheshire, Devon & Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Kent, Merseyside, North Wales, South Wales, South Yorkshire, Surrey and West Yorkshire. S.60 authorisations and searches from Surrey are not included in this figure as the data provided in the FOI request was missing dates. As such, it was not possible to calculate the number of s.60 authorisations or searches per month for Surrey.

Figure 3 14 forces use of s.60 authorisations and searches (excluding the Metropolitan Police and Surrey²⁶)

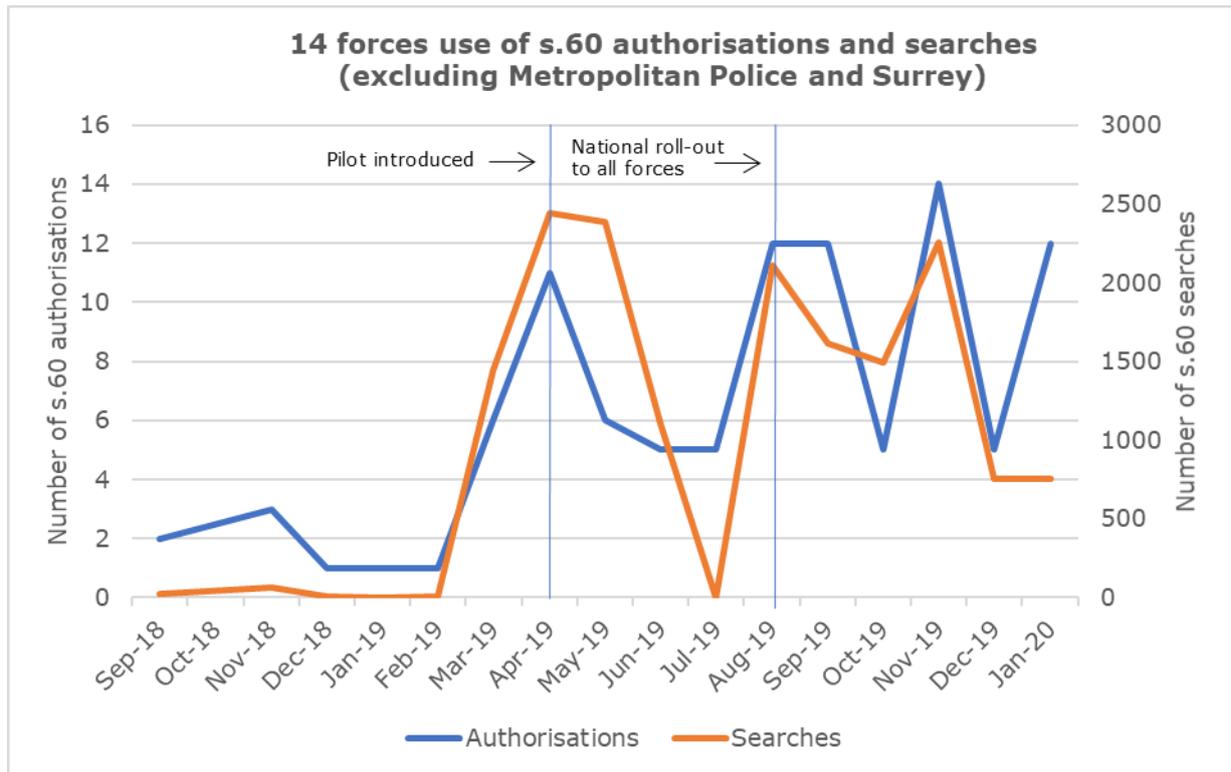


Figure 4 shows the number of s.60 authorisations and searches conducted by the forces involved in the pilot (Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Wales). Figures from the Metropolitan Police are not included in this graph, as the large numbers of s.60 authorisations and search conducted by the Metropolitan Police would mask any trends in the other forces. However, the remaining data from the forces involved in the pilot show an incomplete picture of s.60 authorisations and searches in these forces, due to missing data. Figure 4 shows that in Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Wales there were no s.60 authorisations provided in the FOI data for these forces until April 2019, suggesting these forces were not using s.60 authorisations prior to the Pilot. Between 1 April 2019 and 30 January 2020, there were 41 s.60 authorisations conducted by these forces, 30 of which were conducted in Merseyside. Figure 3 does not accurately depict the number of s.60 searches conducted over this time period, as Merseyside did not provide the number of searches conducted per s.60 authorisation. As such it was not possible to calculate the number of s.60 searches conducted per month for Merseyside.

²⁶ S.60 authorisations and searches from Surrey are not included in this figure as the data provided in the FOI request was missing dates. As such, it was not possible to calculate the number of s.60 authorisations or searches per month for Surrey.

Figure 4 Pilot forces (Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Wales) use of s.60 authorisations and searches (excluding the Metropolitan Police)

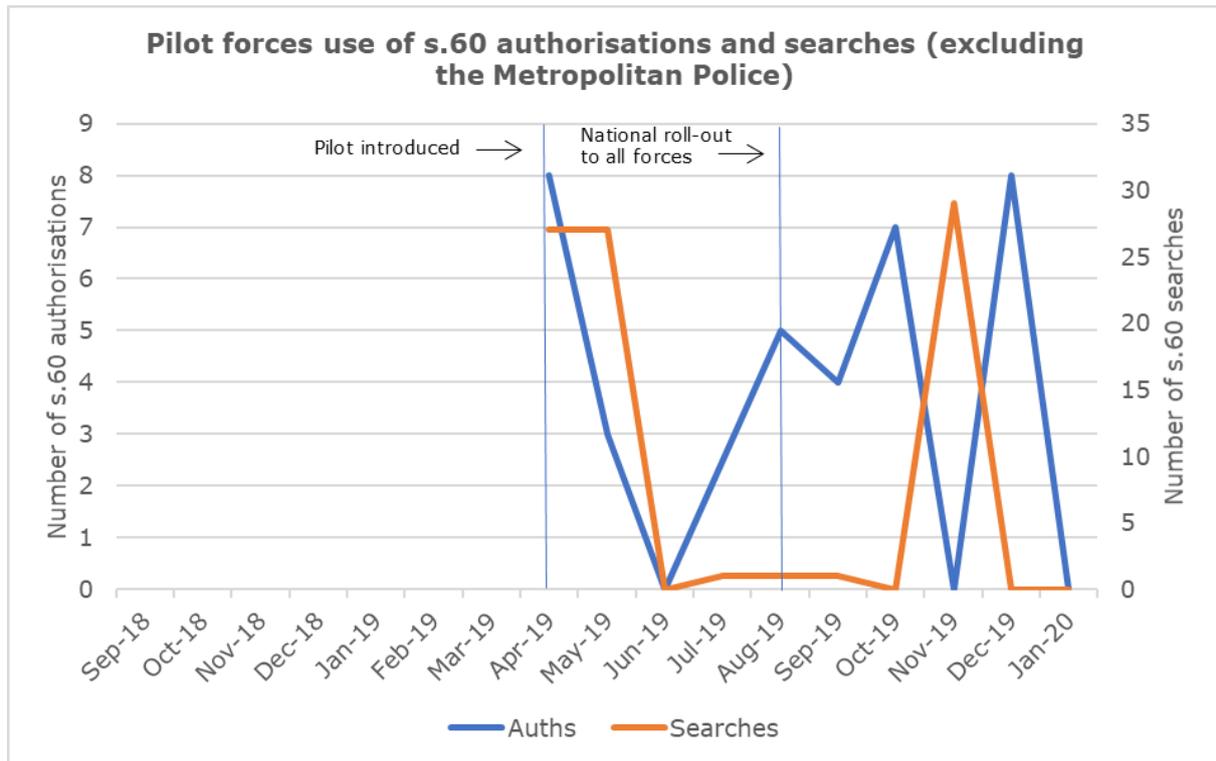
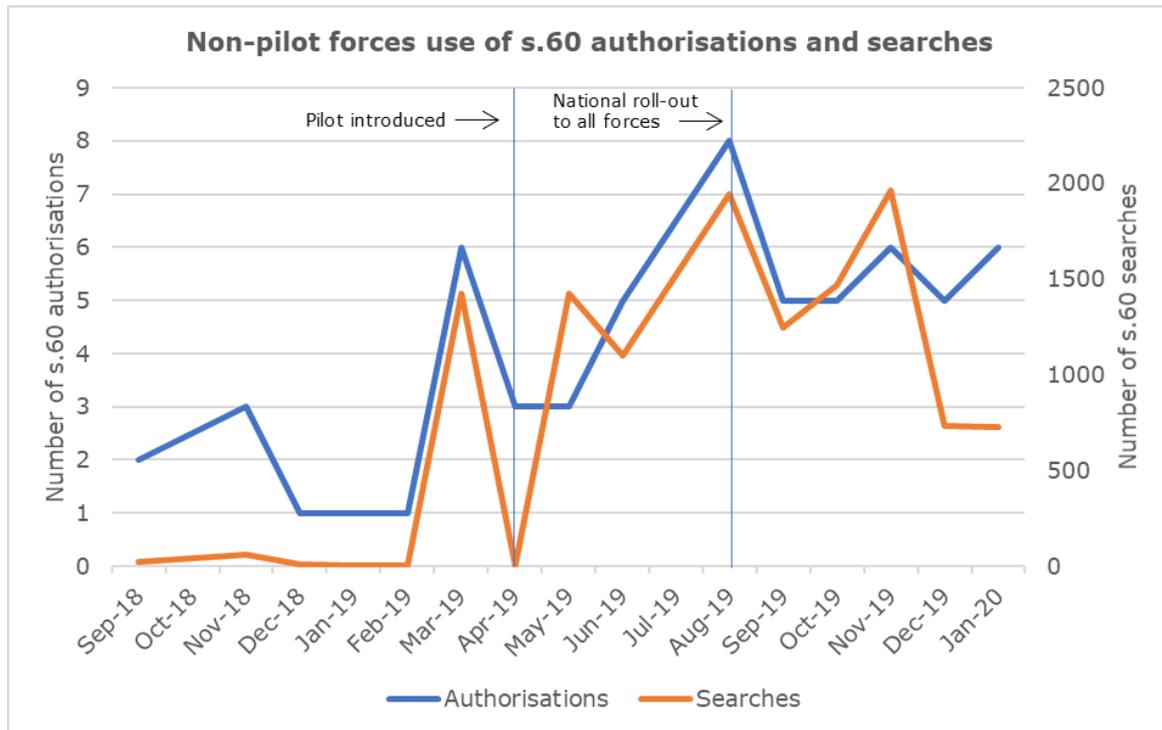


Figure 5 shows the number of s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches in the forces that were not involved in the pilot. The 10 forces not involved in the pilot in Figure 4 are Avon & Somerset, British Transport Police (BTP), Cheshire, Devon & Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Kent and North Wales²⁷. This shows a similar increase in authorisations and searches from March 2019 onwards, suggesting that there was an increase in s.60 use across forces – even those that were not involved in the pilot.

²⁷ S.60 authorisations and searches from Surrey are not included in this figure as the data provided in the FOI request was missing dates. As such, it was not possible to calculate the number of s.60 authorisations or searches per month for Surrey.

Figure 5 Non-pilot forces (Avon & Somerset, BTP, Cheshire, Devon & Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Hertfordshire, Humberside, Kent, North Wales) use of s.60 authorisations and searches (excluding Surrey²⁸)



Key findings:

- The Metropolitan Police conducts the majority of s.60 authorisations and resulting s.60 searches. As such, any national trends in the use of s.60 are driven by trends in Metropolitan Police use.
- Most forces reported a spike in s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches around March 2019 – however this seemed to be unrelated to the pilot, as this increase was observed in all forces that provided FOI data, including those that were not involved in the pilot
- The spike in s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches in August 2019 could appear to be related to the national roll-out – however this spike is almost entirely a function of the policing of the Notting Hill Carnival in London (increases from both the Metropolitan Police and the British Transport Police).
- Missing data makes it difficult to observe a clear picture in the use of s.60 authorisations and searches across the 16 forces that provided this data.

²⁸ S.60 authorisations and searches from Surrey are not included in this figure as the data provided in the FOI request was missing dates. As such, it was not possible to calculate the number of s.60 authorisations or searches per month for Surrey.

Phase One: S.60 Pilot

This section examines s.60 authorisations and searches from the 5 forces that were involved in the pilot (that provided data from the FOI request; West Midlands and Greater Manchester did not provide data) that occurred during the pilot phase, between 1 April 2019 and 31 August 2019. This section also examines any differences in s.60 authorisations and searches that occurred following the national roll-out of s.60 policy changes from September 2019 to January 2020.

In March 2019, the government announced a 12-month pilot making it easier for seven police forces to authorise s.60 searches which do not require reasonable grounds, by lowering the authorisation rank of s.60s to Inspector and by lowering the threshold of certainty required for an authorising officer to suspect an incident of serious violence 'may' occur (previously 'will' occur)²⁹. These changes reversed the tightening of s.60 authorisation requirements brought in by the BUSSS. The pilot began on 1st April 2019. The seven forces involved in this pilot were:

1. The Metropolitan Police
2. West Midlands
3. Merseyside
4. South Yorkshire
5. West Yorkshire
6. South Wales
7. Greater Manchester

During August 2019, the easing s.60 requirements introduced in the pilot were rolled out to all police forces in England and Wales, meaning that forces that were not involved in the pilot were given the option to take up these measures. The pilot forces could continue using the measures in place to ease the requirements for s.60 authorisations.

Of the 7 forces involved in the pilot, 5 forces provided data in response to the Phase One FOI request. These forces were the Metropolitan Police, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Wales (West Midlands³⁰ and Greater Manchester refused the FOI request).

This section gives an overview of the descriptive statistics from the FOI data provided by the five forces involved in the s.60 pilot.

Section 60 authorisations (Pilot phase)

Table 5 shows number of s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches conducted per month across the 5 pilot forces. This highlights that the majority of s.60 authorisations and searches conducted during the pilot were by the Metropolitan Police. Of the 304 s.60 authorisation conducted during the pilot, 284 (93.4%) were by the Metropolitan Police and of the 6627 s.60 searches conducted 6571 (99.2%) were by the Metropolitan Police.

The four other forces involved in the pilot did not record any s.60 authorisations until April 2019, suggesting these forces were not using s.60 authorisations prior to the pilot. During the pilot, there were 20 s.60 authorisations conducted by these forces, 12 of which were

²⁹ UK Government Media Release (2019) <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-lifts-emergency-stop-and-search-restrictions>

³⁰ In 2018/19 West Midlands was the second heaviest user of s.60 searches, after the Metropolitan Police (Stop and search statistics data tables: Police powers and procedures year ending 31 March 2020, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-powers-and-procedures-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2020>)

conducted in Merseyside. However, Merseyside only provided aggregated data on s.60 searches (not the number of s.60 searches per authorisation or per month). As such it was not possible to calculate the number of s.60 searches per month for Merseyside. This explains the low number of s.60 searches reported for Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Wales in Table 5.

Table 5 highlights the spike in s.60 searches conducted by the Metropolitan Police in August 2019. Of the 6571 searches conducted by the Metropolitan Police during the pilot, 3152 (48%) were conducted during August 2019. Closer examination of the dates of these searches show that 2197 (33.4%) of the 6571 searches conducted during the pilot were on the 25th and 26th August (dates of Notting Hill Carnival in 2019). Across these two dates, 21 searches were conducted on the 25th August (first day of Notting Hill Carnival) and 2176 searches were conducted on the 26th August (second day of Notting Hill Carnival). This did not correspond with a spike in s.60 authorisations during August 2019 (46 s.60 authorisations in August 2019, the second lowest month during the pilot).

Table 5 S.60 authorisations and searches in pilot forces (Whole time period)

		Metropolitan Police		Merseyside, Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and South Wales		Total pilot forces	
	Month/Year	s.60 authorisations	s.60 searches	s.60 authorisations	s.60 searches (excluding Merseyside)	s.60 searches	s.60 authorisations
Prior to Pilot	Sep-18	30	325	0	0	30	325
	Oct-18	10	78	0	0	10	78
	Nov-18	31	620	0	0	31	620
	Dec-18	7	100	0	0	7	100
	Jan-19	20	283	0	0	20	283
	Feb-19	28	583	0	0	28	583
	Mar-19	67	1860	0	0	67	1860
	Total	193	3849	0	0	193	3849
Pilot phase	Apr-19	73	1156	8	27	81	1183
	May-19	45	684	3	27	48	711
	Jun-19	52	844	0	0	52	844
	Jul-19	68	735	5	1	73	736
	Aug-19	46	3152	4	1	50	3153
	Total	284	6571	20	56	304	6627
National roll-out to all forces	Sep-19	53	772	7	1	60	773
	Oct-19	34	493	0	0	34	493
	Nov-19	30	592	8	29	38	621
	Dec-19	47	465	0	0	47	465
	Jan-20	50	1235	6	0	56	1235
	Total	214	3557	21	30	235	3587

Table 6 shows the total number of s.60 authorisations for each of the forces during the pilot and in the five months following the national roll-out of the s.60 changes. Table 6 also examines the average number of authorisations conducted during the pilot and in the 5 months post national roll-out.

This shows that most forces involved in the pilot were conducting s.60 authorisations at a lower rate following the national roll-out than during the pilot phase. Merseyside was the only force in the pilot that increased the rate of s.60 authorisations following the national roll-out – from an average of 2 authorisations per month during the pilot to an average of 3.6 post national roll-out.

Table 6 Rate per month of s.60 authorisations (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)	Average authorisations per month	Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)	Average authorisations per month	Increase?
Metropolitan Police	284	56.8	214	42.8	No
Merseyside	12	2.0	18	3.6	Yes
West Yorkshire	4	0.7	1	0.2	No
South Wales	3	0.5	1	0.2	No
South Yorkshire	1	0.2	1	0.2	No
Total	304	60.8	235	47	No

Table 7 shows the total number of s.60 searches for each of the forces during the pilot and in the 5 months following the national roll-out of the s.60 changes.

Table 7 also examines the average number of searches conducted in the 5 months post national roll-out between 1 September 2019 and 30 January 2020, based on the average number of searches conducted during the 6 months of the pilot (1 April 2019 – 31 August 2019).

This shows that three of the five forces involved in the pilot (Metropolitan Police, Merseyside and South Yorkshire) were conducting s.60 searches at a lower rate following the national roll-out than during the pilot phase. South Wales and West Yorkshire both increased the rate of s.60 searches following the national roll-out.

Table 7 Rate per month of s.60 searches (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)	Average searches per month	Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)	Average searches per month	Increase?
Metropolitan Police	6571 (2197 during Notting Hill Carnival)	1314.2	3557	711.4	No
Merseyside	577	96.2	478	95.6	No
South Yorkshire	24	4.0	8	1.6	No
West Yorkshire	23	3.8	122	24.4	Yes
South Wales	9	1.5	323	64.6	Yes
Total	7204	1440.8	4904	980.8	No

Table 8 shows that for the Metropolitan Police the proportion of authorisations authorised by an inspector was similar (94.4% during the pilot, 95.3% post national roll-out). Table

9 shows that across the 4 pilot forces (excluding the Metropolitan Police), there was an increase in the number of authorisations that were authorised by an Inspector from 75% of authorisations during the Pilot, to 95.2% after the national roll-out.

Table 10 shows that across the total pilot forces (including the Metropolitan Police) the proportion of s.60 authorisations authorised by an Inspector was similar during the pilot and post national roll-out (76.3% and 77.6% respectively).

Table 8 Metropolitan Police s.60 authorisation rank during Pilot

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Authorising rank</i>	Inspector	268	94.4%	204	95.3%	472	83.5%
	Higher rank	16	5.6%	10	4.7%	26	16.5%
	<i>Missing</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total		284	100.0%	214	100.0%	498	100.0%

Table 9 Merseyside, South Yorkshire, South Wales, West Yorkshire s.60 authorisation rank during pilot

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Authorising rank</i>	Inspector	15	75.0%	20	95.2%	35	85.4%
	Higher rank	5	25.0%	1	4.8%	6	14.6%
	<i>Missing</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total		20	100.0%	21	100.0%	41	100.0%

Table 10 All Pilot forces s.60 authorisation rank during pilot

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll- out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Authorising rank</i>	Inspector	283	76.3%	224	77.60%	507	83.7%
	Higher rank	88	18.4%	11	18.40%	99	16.3%
	<i>Missing</i>	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total		371	100.00%	235	100.00%	606	100.0%

Tables 11, 12 and 13 show the proportion of s.60 authorisations that were either targeted³¹ or untargeted³², during the pilot phase.

Table 11 shows that, for the Metropolitan Police, the proportion of targeted and untargeted s.60 authorisations were similar during the pilot and following the national roll-out. During the pilot 79.9% of authorisations (73.8% post national roll-out) were targeted and 19.7% were untargeted (25.2% post national roll-out).

In Table 12, showing the four other forces involved in the pilot (excluding the Metropolitan Police), there appears to be a decrease in the number of targeted s.60 authorisations from the pilot to post national roll-out phase. However, there is also an increase in missing data for the post national roll-out phase, making it difficult to assess if there was an increase in untargeted authorisations. The 18 authorisations missing geographic data were all authorisations from Merseyside.

Table 13 shows the total targeted and untargeted s.60 authorisations across the five pilot forces.

Table 11 Metropolitan Police s.60 geographic area targeted (Pilot phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Geographic area targeted</i>	Targeted	277	79.9%	158	73.8%	385	77.3%
	Untargeted	56	19.7%	54	25.2%	110	22.1%
	Missing	1	0.4%	2	0.9%	3	0.6%
Total		284	100.0%	214	100.0%	498	100.0%

Table 12 Merseyside, South Yorkshire, South Wales, West Yorkshire s.60 geographic area targeted (Pilot phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Geographic area targeted</i>	Targeted	18	90.0%	3	14.3%	21	51.2%
	Untargeted	2	10.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.9%

³¹ For Metropolitan Police authorisations in London, 'targeted' was defined as any area smaller than a borough. This included wards, specific postcodes within a borough or specific streets. For all other forces, outside of London, 'targeted' was defined as any area smaller than a whole town or village, including specific parts of a town or village, or specific streets (see methodology for more details).

³² For Metropolitan Police authorisations in London, 'untargeted' was defined as any area of a borough size or larger. For all other forces, outside of London, 'untargeted' was defined as a whole town or a whole village

<i>Missing</i>	0	0.0%	18	85.7%	18	43.9%
Total	20	100.0%	21	100.0%	41	100.0%

Table 13 All Pilot forces s.60 geographic area targeted (Pilot phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll- out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Geographic area targeted</i>	Targeted	245	84.90%	161	34.70%	406	75.3%
	Untargeted	58	15.10%	54	28.6 %	112	20.8%
	<i>Missing</i>	1	0.00%	20	36.70%	21	3.9%
Total		304	100.00%	235	100.00%	539	100.0%

Persons stopped during s.60 authorisations (Pilot phase)

This section describes the data provided on the searches conducted as a result of s.60 authorisations, specifically the ethnic breakdown of persons searched, and the number of persons searched under the age of 18 in the forces involved in the pilot.

During the pilot (1 April 2019 – 31 August 2019), there were 7204 searches conducted across the five forces, 6571 (92.1%) conducted by the Metropolitan Police and 633 (8.8%) conducted by the other 4 forces that provided this data.

Ethnicity (Pilot phase)

Table 14, 15 and 16 show the total number of persons stopped during s.60 authorisations, and the ethnic breakdown of these persons for the pilot phase and the five months following the national roll-out.

Table 14 shows that, for the Metropolitan Police during the pilot, 17.8% of those stopped were recorded as White, 46% were Black, 9.6% were Asian and 2.9% were recorded as 'Other'. In 1.7% of cases Ethnicity was unknown. Following the national roll-out, there was an increase in the proportion of White individuals searched (17.8% to 29%). It is important to note that a high volume of s.60 searches conducted during the pilot by the Metropolitan Police occurred at the Notting Hill Carnival. 1607 of the 3880 searches (41.4%) of Black individuals occurred on the 25th and 26th August 2019 (Notting Hill Carnival dates)³³.

Table 15 shows that for the other four forces across the whole time period, 88.4% of those stopped were recorded as White, 5.3% were Black, 1.9% were Asian, 0.9% were of Mixed ethnicity or recorded as 'Other'³⁴. In 2.1% of cases Ethnicity was unknown. There are no

³³ 16 searches of Black individuals on 25th August 2019 and 1591 searches of Black individuals on 26th August 2019.

³⁴ The FOI ethnicity data provided by these forces included self-defined ethnicity data and ethnicity data that was not specified as self-defined or police observed ethnicity. South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire provided self-defined ethnicity and Merseyside and South Wales did not specify if the data was self-defined or police-observed ethnicity.

noteworthy differences in the proportion of different Ethnic groups between the pilot and post national roll-out time period this data.

Table 16 shows the ethnic breakdown of persons stopped during s.60 authorisations for all 5 pilot forces including the Metropolitan Police.

Table 14 Metropolitan Police ethnicity of persons searched during s.60 (Pilot phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Ethnicity</i>	White	1501	17.8%	1032	29.0%	2533	25.0%
	Black	3880	46.0%	1658	46.6%	5538	54.7%
	Asian	807	9.6%	452	12.7%	1259	12.4%
	Other ³⁵	243	2.9%	338	9.5%	581	5.7%
	Mixed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Unreported/Unknown/Not stated	140	1.7%	77	2.2%	217	2.1%
Total		6571	100.0%	3557	100.0%	10128	100.0%

Table 15 Merseyside, South Yorkshire, South Wales, West Yorkshire ethnicity of persons searched during s.60 - Pilot phase

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Ethnicity</i>	White	525	82.9%	484	95.3%	1009	88.4%
	Black	49	7.7%	12	2.4%	61	5.3%
	Asian	19	3.0%	3	0.6%	22	1.9%
	Other ³⁶	5	0.8%	2	0.4%	7	0.6%
	Mixed	1	0.2%	2	0.4%	3	0.3%
	Unreported/Unknown/Not stated	34	5.4%	5	1.0%	39	3.4%
Total		633	100.0%	508	100.0%	1141	100.0%

³⁵ 'Other' includes the ethnic appearance category Chinese/Japanese/SE Asian and Middle Eastern.

³⁶ Some forces included the category Chinese/Japanese/SE Asian or Middle Eastern. These figures were grouped with 'Other' ethnicity.

Table 16 All Pilot forces ethnicity of persons searched during s.60 - Pilot phase

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Ethnicity</i>						
White	2026	28.1%	1516	37.3%	3542	31.4%
Black	3929	54.5%	1670	41.1%	5599	49.7%
Asian	826	11.5%	455	11.2%	1281	11.4%
Other ³⁷	248	3.4%	340	8.4%	588	5.2%
Mixed	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	3	0.0%
Unreported/Unknown/ Not stated	174	2.4%	82	2.0%	256	2.3%
Total	7204	100.0%	4065	100.0%	11269	100.0%

In order to compare any differences in the rate that different ethnic groups were searched during s.60 authorisations, disproportionality rates were calculated using 2011 Census data.

In order to accurately calculate disproportionality rates, it is important that the police ethnicity data and the underlying population data align, that is, that they are counting the same ethnic groupings. This is important to note for the calculation of the Metropolitan Police disproportionality rate. Police-observed ethnicity was used for this analysis, which does not include a 'Mixed' ethnicity category. This means that persons of Mixed ethnicity are combined in another category, i.e. Black or Asian.

According to the Census, in 2011 London had 1,088,640 Black residents, however data available on the Metropolitan Police search dashboard³⁸ shows that the combined Black and Mixed Black population³⁹ is 1,273,276. Similarly, for the Asian category, while the 2011 Census data shows that London had 1,386,619 Asian residents, the Metropolitan Police stop and search dashboard shows that the combined Asian and Asian mixed population is 1,488,008. The disproportionality rate for s.60 searches involving Black or Asian residents of London were therefore calculated using the population data from the Metropolitan Police stop and search dashboard. Disproportionality rates for the other forces in this report were calculated using 2011 Census data.

Table 17 and 18 show the disproportionality rate for the Metropolitan Police and Merseyside during the pilot and post national roll-out phase. The disproportionality rates for South Wales, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire can be found in Appendix B (small numbers recorded in these forces make it difficult to accurately calculate disproportionality rates).

Table 19 compares the rate of searches per 100,000 population for White people and Black people during the pilot and post national roll-out phase for the five Pilot forces. This shows that, the Metropolitan Police and Merseyside Police, stopped Black people at a greater rate than White people during the pilot phase and post national roll-out phase. For example, during the pilot the Metropolitan Police stopped Black people during s.60 authorisations at

³⁷ Some forces included the category Chinese/Japanese/SE Asian or Middle Eastern. These figures were grouped with 'Other' ethnicity.

³⁸ <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/stop-and-search-dashboard/>.

³⁹ Black population = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background.

a rate of 304.7 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 30.7 per 100,000 for White people (9.9 times higher).

In Merseyside, the police stopped Black people during s.60 authorisations at a rate of 316.1 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 37 per 100,000 for White people (8.5 times higher).

The comparison with rates for other ethnic categories (Asian and Mixed) are not displayed here due to the low numbers of persons stopped in these categories across all forces.

When considering these figures it is important to note that the recording of ethnicity includes a mix of self-defined ethnicity and police-observed ethnicity⁴⁰. Within the FOI responses, some forces specified that ethnicity data was self-defined, while others did not specify.

Table 17 Metropolitan Police disproportionality rate (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)		
	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000
White	1501	4,881,636	30.7	1032	4,881,636	21.1	2533	4,881,636	51.9
Black	3880	1,273,276	304.7	1658	1,273,276	130.2	5538	1,273,276	434.9
Asian	807	1,488,008	54.2	452	1,488,008	30.4	1259	1,488,008	84.6

Table 18 Merseyside disproportionality rate (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)		
	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000
White	483	1,305,303	37.0	467	1,305,303	35.8	950	1,305,303	72.8
Black	46	14,552	316.1	6	14,552	41.2	52	14,552	357.3
Asian	18	18,851	95.5	2	18,851	10.6	20	18,851	106.1
Mixed	1	20,954	4.8	0	20,954	0.0	1	20,954	4.8

⁴⁰ Self-defined ethnicity: South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire
Police observed ethnicity: Metropolitan Police
Not specified: Merseyside, South Wales

Table 19 Ethnicity rate - Comparing White and Black rate per 100,000 (Pilot phase)

Ethnicity category	Force	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Higher rate?
		White rate	Black rate	Disproportionality ratio	White rate	Black rate	Disproportionality ratio	
Police-observed ethnicity	Metropolitan Police	30.8	304.7	9.9	21.1	130.2	6.2	No
Ethnicity source not specified	Merseyside	37	316.1	8.5	35.8	41.2	1.2	No
	South Wales	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	No
Self-defined ethnicity	West Yorkshire	0.6	6.6	10.8	0	0	0	No
	South Yorkshire	1.9	0	0	0.6	3.9	6.81	Yes

Number of persons under 18 searched (Pilot phase)

The FOI requests asked forces to provide the number of individuals under 18 (i.e. aged 17 and below) stopped during s.60 authorisations. All forces involved in the pilot provided this data, however figures provided by South Yorkshire may have included some figures of individuals aged 18 or 19. This is because the data provided was labelled '0-19' for South Yorkshire, as such data from South Yorkshire has been removed from the tables below.

Table 20 shows the proportion of s.60 searches conducted during the pilot and post national roll-out period involving persons under 18 for each force. This shows that during the pilot, 27.3% of searches by the Metropolitan Police and 40.7% of searches in Merseyside involved a person under 18. In South Wales, 5 of the 9 s.60 searches (55.6%) during the pilot involved a person under 18 and in West Yorkshire 7 of the 23 s.60 searches (30.4%) involved a person under 18.

Most pilot forces decreased the proportion of persons under 18 searches following the national roll-out, except for the Metropolitan Police, where the proportion remained similar (27.3% during pilot and 28.3% post national roll-out).

Table 20 Proportion of persons under 18 searched (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Increase in % under 18?
	Under 18	Total no. of people searched	% of total searched	Under 18	Total no. of people searched	% of total searched	
Metropolitan Police	1791	6571	27.3%	1007	3557	28.3%	Yes
Merseyside	235	577	40.7%	142	478	29.7%	No
South Wales	5	9	55.6%	11	21	52.4%	No
West Yorkshire	7	23	30.4%	0	1	0.0%	No
Total	2038	7180	28.4%	1160	4057	28.6%	Yes

Outcomes of s.60 authorisations (Pilot phase)

Table 21, 22 and 23 show the total outcomes of s.60 searches conducted during the pilot and in the five months following the national roll-out.

Table 21 shows that across the five pilot forces, the majority of s.60 searches conducted during the pilot led to 'no further action' (89.4%). Only 4.5% led to an arrest, and 6.2% led to an 'other' criminal justice outcome. 'Outcome – other' includes outcomes such as a penalty notice, community resolution, a caution/warning, police discretionary resolution or a postal charge requisition/summons.

Table 21 and 22 separate the Metropolitan Police figures and the other 4 pilot forces for s.60 outcome. This shows that during the pilot the Metropolitan Police reported a higher arrest rate (4.5%) following s.60 searches than the other pilot forces (1.9%), with similar figures in post national roll-out (4.7% arrest rate for the Metropolitan Police compared to 2% arrest rate for the other 4 pilot forces).

Table 21 All pilot forces – Outcomes of s.60 searches (Pilot Phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 – 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Outcome</i>	Arrested	321	4.5%	177	4.4%	498	4.4%
	Outcome other	445	6.2%	190	4.7%	635	5.6%
	No further action	6438	89.4%	3698	91.0%	10136	89.9%
Total		7204	100.0%	4065	100.0%	11269	100.0%

Table 22 Metropolitan Police – Outcomes of s.60 searches (Pilot Phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 – 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Outcome</i>	Arrested	309	3.7%	167	4.7%	476	4.7%
	Outcome other	404	4.8%	159	4.5%	563	5.6%
	No further action	5858	69.5%	3231	90.8%	9089	89.7%
Total		6571	100.0%	3557	100.0%	10128	100.0%

Table 23 Merseyside, South Yorkshire, South Wales, West Yorkshire – Outcomes of s.60 searches (Pilot Phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)		Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/04/2019 – 30/01/2020)	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Outcome</i>	Arrested	12	1.9%	10	2.0%	22	1.9%
	Outcome - other	41	6.5%	31	6.1%	72	6.3%
	No further action	580	91.6%	467	91.9%	1047	91.8%
Total		633	100.0%	508	100.0%	1141	100.0%

Table 24 shows the proportion of s.60 searches that led to an arrest during the pilot phase and following the national roll-out, for each of the five pilot forces. For the Metropolitan Police, 4.7% of searches conducted during the pilot led to an arrest, and for Merseyside only 1.6% of searches led to an arrest. In South Wales and West Yorkshire there were no arrests during the pilot phase.

Table 25 shows the proportion of s.60 searches that led to no further action during the pilot phase and following the national roll-out, across the five Pilot forces. This shows that the majority of s.60 searches during the pilot led to no further action (87.5 – 91.5%), and that for the Metropolitan Police, Merseyside and South Wales this proportion increased slightly from the pilot to the post national roll-out time period.

Table 24 Proportion of s.60 authorisations that led to an arrest (Pilot phase)

	Pilot '(01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out '(01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Increase in % arrested?
	Outcome - Arrested	Total no. of people searched	% arrested	Outcome - Arrested	Total no. of people searched	% arrested	
<i>Metropolitan Police</i>	309	6571	4.7%	167	3557	4.7%	Yes
<i>Merseyside</i>	9	577	1.6%	9	478	1.9%	Yes
<i>South Wales</i>	0	9	0.0%	1	21	4.8%	Yes
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	3	24	12.5%	0	8	0.0%	No
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	0	23	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	No
Total	321	7204	4.5%	177	4065	4.4%	Yes

Table 25 Proportion of s.60 searches that led to no further action (Pilot phase)

	Pilot '(01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out '(01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Increase in % no further action?
	Outcome - No further action	Total no. of people searched	% no further action	Outcome - No further action	Total no. of people searched	% no further action	
Metropolitan Police	5858	6571	89.1%	3231	3557	90.8%	Yes
Merseyside	528	577	91.5%	440	478	92.1%	Yes
South Wales	8	9	88.9%	20	21	95.2%	Yes
South Yorkshire	21	24	87.5%	7	8	87.5%	No
West Yorkshire	23	23	100.0%	0	1	0.00%	No
Total	6438	7204	89.4%	3698	4065	91.0%	Yes

Weapons recovered (Pilot phase)

Forces were asked to provide the number of weapons that were recovered during s.60 searches. Forces provided this data in two different formats – either by reporting the number of weapons recovered or by reporting the number of searches that led to the recovery of a weapon (i.e. more than one weapon may have been found). Where just the number of weapons recovered were provided, it is not possible to know how many searches these weapons were recovered from. Table 26 shows these figures for the five pilot forces.

Regardless of how this data is reported, Table 26 shows that a low number weapons were recovered (0.7%) and a low number of searches where a weapon was found (1.1%) during the pilot. In South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire, there were no weapons found or recorded during the pilot phase.

Table 26 Weapons recovered during s.60 searches (Pilot phase)

		Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)		
		Count	Total searches	% of total	Count	Total searches	% of total	Count	Total searches	% of total
Number of searches where a weapon was recovered	Metropolitan Police	73	6571	1.1%	42	3557	1.20 %	115	10074	1.1%
	South Wales	0	9	0.0%	1	21	4.80 %	1	30	3.3%
	Total	73	6526	1.1 %	43	3578	1.20 %	116	10104	1.1 %
Number of weapons recovered	Merseyside	4	577	0.7%	3	478	0.60 %	7	1055	0.7%
	Total	4	577	0.7 %	3	478	0.60 %	7	1055	0.7 %
No weapons found/recorded	South Yorkshire	0	24	0.0%	0	8	0.00 %	0	32	0.0%
	West Yorkshire	0	23	0.0%	0	1	0.00 %	0	24	0.0%
	Total	0	47	0.0 %	0	9	0.00 %	0	56	0.0 %

Phase One: National roll-out of s.60 changes

This section of the report outlines the findings from the 16 forces that responded to the Phase One FOI request, over two time periods:

- *Time 1: 1 September 2018 – 31 August 2019 (12 months)*
- *Time 2: 1 September 2019 – 30 January 2020 (5 months)*

These two time periods were examined in order to examine any differences in s.60 authorisations and resulting stop and searches, following the roll-out of changes to s.60 authorisation policy that occurred in August 2019. These changes involved lowering the rank of authorising officer to Inspector and lowering the suspicion threshold for suspected violence for s.60 authorisations. In the results below these two time periods are referred to as Time 1 (1 September 2018 – 31 August 2019) and Time 2 (1 September 2019 – 30 January 2020). It is important to note that these two time periods are not equal, with Time 1 covering 12 months, and Time 2 covering 5 months.

As noted above, in March 2019, seven forces piloted reducing the authorisation rank and suspicion threshold for s.60s authorisations, which was followed by a roll-out of this policy change to all forces in August 2019. It is important to note that in this section, Time 1 includes 6 months of the pilot for those forces involved (Metropolitan Police, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, South Wales). As such it is not expected to observe a substantial change in the use of s.60 authorisations in these forces between Time 1 and Time 2.

Section 60 Authorisations

Table 27 shows the total number of s.60 authorisations and searches for Time 1, Time 2 and across the whole time period. Across the 16 forces⁴¹ that provided this data, there were 792 authorisations made between 1 September 2018 and 31 January 2020, 530 in Time 1 (1 September 2018 – 31 August 2019) and 262 made in Time 2 (1 September 2019 – 30 January 2020).

The majority of s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches were carried out by the Metropolitan Police. Across the whole time period, of the 792 s.60 authorisations made, 691 were from the Metropolitan Police (87.2%). Of the 17,474 total s.60 searches⁴², 13,977 were from the Metropolitan Police (80%).

The next highest number of authorisations was from Merseyside – with 30 s.60s across the time period (3.8% of total s.60 authorisations), and 1,055 s.60 searches (6% of total s.60 searches). This was followed by Cheshire, with 13 s.60 authorisations (1.6% of total s.60 authorisations) and 270 s.60 searches (1.5% of total s.60 searches).

Kent and North Wales reported an increase in s.60 authorisations and searches from Time 1 to Time 2. Kent, for example, conducted two s.60 authorisations between 1 September 2018 – 31 August 2019 and 7 s.60 authorisations between 1 September 2019 – 30 January 2020. There was also a large increase in the number of searches conducted, from 13 to 323. This is despite Time 2 being a five months period, compared to a 12-month period for Time 1.

⁴¹ In response to the Phase One FOI request, Surrey provided information on s.60 searches but not s.60 authorisations. Details on s.60 authorisations for Surrey in this section are therefore missing.

⁴² Some forces mentioned that these numbers may include searches of vehicles, not just individuals.

Essex increased the number of s.60 authorisations from 2 to 5 in Time 2, however this did not lead to an increase in the number of searches conducted (409 in Time 1 and 122 in Time 2).

There was also an increase in the number of authorisations and searches in Humberside, however this was only from zero authorisations in Time 1 to one authorisation in Time 2.

It is important to highlight the figures for the Metropolitan Police and the BTP during August 2019 in relation to the Notting Hill Carnival, as shown in previous sections there was a spike in s.60 searches during this time. For the Metropolitan Police, of the 10420 searched conducted in Time 1, 2197 (21.1%) occurred on the 25th and 26th August (Notting Hill Carnival dates for 2019). Across these two dates, 21 searches were conducted on the 25th August (first day of Notting Hill Carnival) and 2176 searches were conducted on the 26th August (second day of Notting Hill Carnival). Similarly for the BTP, of the 630 s.60 searches conducted in Time 1, 520 (82.5%) were conducted during the Notting Hill Carnival (26th August only – no searches recorded on 25th August)

Table 28 examines the average number of s.60 authorisations conducted per month during Time 1 and Time 2. This shows that nine of the 16 forces show an increased rate of s.60 authorisations during Time 2. This includes two of the pilot forces, the Metropolitan Police and Merseyside.

While North Wales, Avon & Somerset, South Yorkshire, show that s.60 authorisations were being made at a higher rate – it is important to highlight that these forces authorised one s.60 in Time 1 and one s.60 in Time 2, indicating there was not a large uptake in the use of this power in these forces. Similarly, Humberside authorised zero s.60s in Time 1, which increased to one s.60 authorisation in Time 2.

Table 27 Total s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches (All forces)

Force	Time 1 (01/09/2018 - 31/08/2019)		Time 2 (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)		Total (01/09/2018 - 30/01/2020)	
	s.60 authorisations	s.60 searches	s.60 authorisations	s.60 searches	s.60 authorisations	s.60 searches
Metropolitan Police*	477	10420 (2197 during Notting Hill Carnival)	214	3557	691	13977
Merseyside*	12	577	18	478	30	1055
Cheshire	10	198	3	72	13	270
British Transport Police	9	630 (520 during Notting Hill Carnival)	2	5	11	635
Hertfordshire	5	45	3	9	8	54
West Yorkshire*	4	23	1	1	5	24
South Wales*	3	9	1	21	4	30
Dorset	2	14	0		2	14
Essex	2	409	5	122	7	531
Kent	2	13	7	323	9	336
Avon & Somerset	1	1	1	0	2	1
Devon & Cornwall	1	3	0		1	3

North Wales	1	83	5	131	6	214
South Yorkshire*	1	24	1	8	2	32
Humber	0		1	119	1	119
Surrey	Missing	122	Missing	57		179
Total	530	12571	262	4903	792	17474

* Involved in the pilot.

Table 28 Rate per month of s.60 authorisations

	Time 1 (01/09/2018 - 31/08/2019)	Average authorisations per month	Time 2 (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)	Average authorisations per month	Increase in average per month?
Metropolitan Police*	477	39.8	214	42.8	Yes
Merseyside*	12	1.0	18	3.6	Yes
Cheshire	10	0.8	3	0.6	No
British Transport Police	9	0.8	2	0.4	No
Kent	2	0.2	7	1.4	Yes
Hertfordshire	5	0.4	3	0.6	Yes
Essex	2	0.2	5	1	Yes
North Wales	1	0.1	5	1	Yes
West Yorkshire*	4	0.3	1	0.2	No
South Wales*	3	0.3	1	0.2	No
Avon & Somerset	1	0.1	1	0.2	Yes
South Yorkshire*	1	0.1	1	0.2	Yes
Dorset	2	0.2	0	0	No
Devon & Cornwall	1	0.1	0	0	No
Humber	0	0.0	1	0.2	Yes
Surrey	Missing		Missing		
Total	530	44.2	262	52.4	Yes

* Involved in the pilot.

Table 29 examines the average number of s.60 searches conducted per month during Time 1 and Time 2. This shows that eight of the 16 forces show an increased rate of s.60 searches during Time 2.

The volume of searches conducted during the Notting Hill Carnival during Time 1 for the Metropolitan Police and the BTP mean that it is unlikely that an increased rate of searches would be observed in Time 2 for these forces.

Merseyside, as one of the pilot forces and higher users of s.60 authorisations, doubled the average rate of s.60 searches from 48 searches per month in Time 1, to 96 searches per month in Time 2. Kent reported a substantial increase in the average number of searches conducted per month, from four searches per month in Time 1 to 65 searches per month in Time 2. Essex also reported a substantial increase in the average number of searches conducted per month – from 0.8 per month in Time 1 to 24.4 per month in Time 2.

Table 29 Rate per month of s.60 searches

	Time 1 (01/09/2018 - 31/08/2019)	Average searches per month	Time 2 (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)	Average searches per month	Increase in average per month?
<i>Metropolitan Police*</i>	10420	868.3	3557	711.4	No
<i>British Transport Police</i>	630	52.5	5	1	No
<i>Merseyside*</i>	577	48.1	478	95.6	Yes
<i>West Yorkshire*</i>	409	34.1	1	0.2	No
<i>Cheshire</i>	198	16.5	72	14.4	No
<i>Surrey</i>	122	10.2	57	11.4	Yes
<i>Dorset</i>	83	6.9	0	0	No
<i>Kent</i>	45	3.8	323	64.6	Yes
<i>Devon & Cornwall</i>	24	2.0	0	0	No
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	23	1.9	9	1.8	No
<i>North Wales</i>	14	1.2	131	26.2	Yes
<i>South Wales*</i>	13	1.1	21	4.2	Yes
<i>Essex</i>	9	0.8	122	24.4	Yes
<i>South Yorkshire*</i>	3	0.3	8	1.6	Yes
<i>Avon & Somerset</i>	1	0.1	0	0	No
<i>Humberside</i>			119	23.8	Yes
Total	12571	1047.6	4903	980.8	No

* Involved in the pilot.

Table 30, 31 and 32 show the authorisation rank of s.60 authorisations across the 16 forces that provided this data. The Metropolitan Police data have been separated from the other forces data, as these figures are much greater than any other force (i.e. the Metropolitan Police has authorised 691 s.60s, compared with 101 authorisations across the other 15 forces).

Table 30 shows that for the Metropolitan Police increased the number of authorisations by an inspector from 56.2% to 95.3%. Table 31 shows that across the 15 forces (excluding the Metropolitan Police), there was an increase in the number of authorisations that were authorised by an Inspector from 41.5% of authorisations to 77.6%.

Table 32 shows the authorisation rank of s.60 authorisations across the 16 forces that provided this data combined.

Table 30 Authorising rank for s.60 authorisations (Metropolitan Police only)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Authorising rank</i>	Inspector	268	56.2%	204	95.3%	472	68.3%
	Higher rank	209	43.8%	10	4.7%	219	31.7%
	Missing	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Total	477	100.0%	214	100.0%	691	100.0%
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Table 31 Authorising rank for s.60 authorisations (excluding the Metropolitan Police)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Authorising rank</i>	Inspector	22	41.5%	38	77.6%	59	58.4%
	Higher rank	30	56.6%	9	18.4%	39	38.6%
	Missing	1	1.9%	2	4.1%	3	3.0%
Total		53	100.0%	49	100.0%	101	100.0%

Table 32 Authorising rank for s.60 authorisations (All forces)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Authorising rank</i>	Inspector	290	54.7%	242	92.0%	531	67.0%
	Higher rank	239	45.1%	19	7.2%	258	32.6%
	Missing	1	0.2%	2	0.8%	3	0.4%
Total		530	100.0%	263	100.0%	792	100.0%

Table 33, 34 and 35 show the proportion of s.60 authorisations that were either targeted⁴³ or untargeted⁴⁴.

Table 33 shows that, for the Metropolitan Police, across the whole time period 76.1% of authorisations were targeted and 22.7% were untargeted. Some 'untargeted' authorisations in London covered more than one borough, for example, 'The London Borough of Hackney and the London Borough of Islington'. The proportion of targeted and untargeted s.60 authorisations were similar across Time 1 and Time 2.

Table 34 shows that for the 15 forces (excluding the Metropolitan Police), across the whole time period 60.4% of authorisations were targeted and 21.8% were untargeted. There appears to be a decrease in the number of targeted s.60 authorisations from Time 1 to Time 2. However, there is also an increase in missing data for Time 2, making it difficult to assess if there was an increase in untargeted authorisations. The 18 authorisations missing geographic data were all authorisations from Merseyside.

⁴³ For Metropolitan Police authorisations in London, 'targeted' was defined as any area smaller than a borough. This included wards, specific postcodes within a borough or specific streets. For all other forces, outside of London, 'targeted' was defined as any area smaller than a whole town or village, including specific parts of a town or village, or specific streets (see methodology for more details).

⁴⁴ For Metropolitan Police authorisations in London, 'untargeted' was defined as any area of a borough size or larger. For all other forces, outside of London, 'untargeted' was defined as a whole town or a whole village

Table 35 shows the proportion of targeted vs untargeted s.60 authorisations across the 16 forces that provided this data combined.

Table 33 Geographic targeting of s.60 authorisations (Metropolitan Police only)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Geographic area targeted</i>	Targeted	368	77.1%	158	73.8%	526	76.1%
	Untargeted	103	21.6%	54	25.2%	157	22.7%
	Missing	6	1.3%	2	0.9%	8	1.2%
Total		477	100.0%	214	100.0%	691	100.0%

Table 34 Geographic targeting of s.60 authorisations (excluding the Metropolitan Police)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Geographic area targeted</i>	Targeted	45	84.9%	17	34.7%	61	60.4%
	Untargeted	8	15.1%	14	28.6%	22	21.8%
	Missing	0	0.0%	18	36.7%	18	17.8%
Total		53	100.0%	49	100.0%	101	100.0%

Table 35 Geographic targeting of s.60 authorisations (All forces)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Geographic area targeted</i>	Targeted	413	77.9%	175	66.5%	587	74.1%
	Untargeted	111	20.9%	68	25.9%	179	22.6%
	Missing	6	1.1%	20	7.6%	26	3.3%
Total		530	100.0%	263	100.0%	792	100.0%

Table 36 shows whether or not s.60 authorisations were communicated to the public across the 16 forces, for Time 1 and Time 2. This shows that, for the forces that provided this data, in the majority of cases authorisations were communicated to the public in some form. However, 5 forces did not provide data on how authorisations were communicated either for one or both of the time periods requested. Importantly, the Metropolitan Police were unable to provide this data⁴⁵, meaning that for a large proportion of s.60

⁴⁵ The Metropolitan Police gave the following reason for this missing data: *We are supplying policy about [how] we communicate with the public with regard to section 60 authorities, but looking at each authority individually and listing what was done would take considerably in excess of 18*

authorisations it is not possible to assess the proportion of these communicated to the public.

While the majority of s.60 authorisations were communicated to the public in Table 36, further examination of this data shows that how this information was communicated to the public varied between forces. Table 37 shows five categories of how s.60 authorisations were communicated across the 16 forces. For some authorisations, more than one communication method was used.

Table 36 Communication of s.60 authorisations

	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19				Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			
	Number of s.60 authorisations communicated to the public	No public communication	Total authorisations	% of authorisations communicated	Number of s.60 authorisations communicated to the public	No public communication	Total authorisations	% of authorisations communicated
Avon & Somerset	Missing	Missing	1		1	0	1	
British Transport Police	1	8	9	11.1%	0	2	2	0.0%
Cheshire	Missing	Missing	10		Missing	Missing	3	
Devon & Cornwall	1	0	1	100.0%			0	
Dorset	1	1	2	50.0%			0	
Essex	2	0	2	100.0%	5	0	5	100.0%
Hertfordshire	5	0	5	100.0%	3	0	3	100.0%
Humberside			0		1	0	1	100.0%
Kent	Missing	Missing	2		Missing	Missing	7	
Merseyside	12	0	12	100.0%	18	0	18	100.0%
Metropolitan Police	Missing	Missing	477		Missing	Missing	214	
North Wales	1	0	1	100.0%	5	0	5	100.0%
South Wales	3	0	3	100.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
South Yorkshire	1	0	1	100.0%	0	1	1	0.0%
Surrey	Missing	Missing	Missing		Missing	Missing	Missing	
West Yorkshire	4	0	4	100.0%	1	0	1	100.0%
Total	31	9	530		35	3	262	

hours for this part of the request alone (477 records at ten minutes per record = 6 records per hour = approx. 80 hours)

Table 37 Methods of communication for s.60 authorisations

	Media/social media/force website	Key stakeholders /community meetings	Communicated 'on the ground'	Communication method not specified	No public communication
Avon & Somerset	0	1	0	0	0
British Transport Police	0	0	0	1	10
Devon & Cornwall	0	0	1	0	0
Dorset	1	1	0	0	1
Essex	6	3	0	2	0
Hertfordshire	8	0	0	0	0
Humberside	1	1	0	0	0
Merseyside	27	16	1	0	0
North Wales	6	0	0	0	0
South Wales	1	0	3	0	0
South Yorkshire	1	0	0	0	1
West Yorkshire	0	0	5	0	0
Total	51	22	10	3	13

Below are some examples of how s.60 authorisations were communicated to the public. This includes examples where just one method of communication was used, or multiple forms.

Media/social media/force website

- *'Force website, social media'* (Hertfordshire)
- *'Community Engagement Unit, Press Office and KMBC [Knowsley Metropolitan Borough Council] who inform Ward Councillors. Will result in information on Force external Communications including the Force Web pages'* (Merseyside)
- *'Senior local stakeholders/social media/local radio'* (Essex)

Key stakeholders/community meetings

- *'Contact made with key members of the community'* (Avon & Somerset)
- *'Local media/local Independent Advisory Group' (IAG)* (Essex)

Communicated 'on the ground'

- *'Explained by officers deployed into the area'* (West Yorkshire)
- *'Social and conventional media. Local area Inspector and staff patrolling the area visiting members of the community and community groups to engage and explain why the authority was being used'* (Humberside)

Some reasons for why the authorisation was not communicated to the public were provided in some cases. Some examples of this include:

- *'This is a dynamic situation, not a pre-planned This will need to be considered should further authorisations be required'* (Dorset)
- *'The public has not been notified due to the short notice of this authorisation, but it was publicised after the event'* (South Yorkshire)

Table 38 Duration of s.60 authorisations

	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20		
	Number of authorisations	Average (hours: minutes)	Range (hours: minutes)	Number of authorisations	Average (hours: minutes)	Range (hours: minutes)	Number of authorisations	Average (hours: minutes)	Range (hours: minutes)
Avon & Somerset	1	Missing		1	Missing		2		
British Transport Police	9	10:00	6:38-16:00	2	6:56	03:45-10:07	11	8:28	3:45-16:00
Cheshire	10	27:16	5:30-87:00	3	13:53	4:40-21:00	13	20:34	4:40-87:00
Devon & Cornwall	1	10:53		0			1	10:53	
Dorset	2	5:00	2:00-8:00	0			2	5:00	
Essex	2	48:00	48:00-48:00	5	27:48	9:00-48:00	7	37:54	9:00-48:00
Hertfordshire	5	11:50	8:44-15:00	3	9:30	7:00-11:30	8	10:40	7:00-15:00
Humberside	0			1	22:00		1	22:00	
Kent	2	24:00		7	24:00		9	24:00	
Merseyside	12	11:22	3:00-15:00	18	13:23	2:00-16:00	30	12:22	2:00-16:00
Metropolitan Police	477	11:40	2:20-33:00	214	11:54	3:45-29:30	691	11:47	3:45-33:00
North Wales	1	48:00		5	32:12	24:00-48:00	6	40:06	24:00-48:00
South Wales	3	11:20	10:00-12:00	1	11:00		4	11:10	10:00-12:00
South Yorkshire	1	11:00		1	7:00		2	9:00	7:00-11:00
Surrey	Missing	Missing		Missing	Missing		Missing		
West Yorkshire	4	12:45	11:00-15:00	1	15:00		5	13:52	11:00-15:00
Total	530	18:42	2:00-87:00	262	16:13	2:00-48:00	792	16:59	2:00-87:00

Table 38 shows the average amount of time for s.60 authorisations for the 16 forces, across the two time periods. The duration of s.60 authorisations was described by calculating the average (mean) number of hours of each s.60 authorisation for each force and the range of s.60 authorisations (minimum number of hours and maximum number of hours) for each force.

The average amount of time for each s.60 authorisation, for the total time period (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020) was 16 hours and 59 minutes. The shortest period of time for a s.60 authorisation was 2 hours, and the longest was 87 hours. The changes to s.60 policy involved increasing the duration allowed for s.60 authorisations. Specifically this entailed, “*extending the initial period a Section 60 can be in force from 15 hours to 24 and extending the overall period an extension can be in place from 39 to 48 hours*”⁴⁶. Table 13 shows that a number of forces have s.60 authorisations in place for longer than

⁴⁶ UK Government Media Release (2019) <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-lifts-emergency-stop-and-search-restrictions>

24 hours, for example Cheshire reported a s.60 authorisation that was in place for 87 hours.

Comparing Time 1 and Time 2 shows there was a decrease in the average amount of time of s.60 authorisations (Time 1 average = 18:42, Time 2 average = 16:13).

Table 39 shows the reasons given for authorising s.60s, across all forces and across the whole period (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020). This shows that, of the 792 s.60 authorisations, only 64 (8.1%) had a reason provided. The Metropolitan Police were unable to provide information on the reasons for s.60 authorisations due to the time it would take to de-identify this data⁴⁷, accounting for much of the missing data in this table.

Table 39 Reasons for s.60 authorisations (Whole time period: 01/09/2018 – 30/01/20)

Reason for s.60 authorisation	Count	%
Potential risk/danger - unspecified	22	34.4%
Specific violent/criminal incident	19	29.7%
Intelligence - unspecified	16	25.0%
Reason unclear	5	7.8%
Major event/holiday	2	3.1%
Total	64	8.1%
Missing	728	91.9%
Total	792	100.0%

Where a reason for a s.60 authorisation was provided, information tended to be non-specific. Examples of each of the 'reason' categories are as follows:

Potential risk/danger – unspecified

- *It was deemed that there was a high risk of violence and damage to the victims, the wider public and the police (Avon & Somerset)*
- *Potential affray (Essex)*
- *That incidents involving serious violence will take place in this police area, and that it is necessary to give an authorisation under this section to prevent their occurrence, OR that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons in this police area without good reason (Hertfordshire)*
- *Threats of violence and use of weapons (West Yorkshire)*

Specific violent/criminal incident

- *Number of reported incidents involving violence in the area. Groups of youths fighting with several incidents relating to the use of bladed weapons. CCTV footage showing males armed with knives and one with a hand gun (Humberside)*

⁴⁷ Metropolitan Police response: *From June 2019, a field setting out the justification for the authority was introduced. The detailed grounds are contained in two free text fields. However, these contain a substantial amount of restricted personal information (e.g. names of crime victims and suspects) which would need to be redacted for each individual record. As part of a general query, only the first 255 characters of these fields are extracted. To obtain the full details, it would be necessary to go into each record, copy and paste the details into Excel, and then redact the information in Excel. This would take considerably in excess of 18 hours for this part of the request alone (477 records at ten minutes per record = 6 records per hour = approx. 80 hours).*

- *Person assaulted with edge weapons by number of offenders (West Yorkshire)*
- *Number of Robberies in Town Centre (Kent)*

Intelligence – unspecified

- *Credible intelligence (Cheshire)*
- *Intelligence regarding a Revenge Attack (Kent)*
- *There are three reports that provide grounds to believe that incidents of serious violence will take place and it is necessary to give an authorization to prevent their occurrence (Dorset)*

Reason unclear

- *Offensive weapons/Dangerous instruments (South Wales)*
- *SUSPENSION OF BUSSS AUGUST 2019 - ratified by Supt and rescinded at 2200 after minimal activity (BTP) ⁴⁸*

Major event/holiday

- *Notting Hill Carnival (BTP)*
- *Re potential Boxing Day disorder at Westfield Shopping Centre (BTP)*

⁴⁸ This indicates there may have been some misunderstanding of the s.60 policy changes as a suspension of the BUSSS – as opposed to a voluntary relaxing of the s.60 guidelines outlined in the BUSSS.

Persons stopped during s.60 authorisations

This section describes the data provided on the searches conducted as a result of s.60 authorisations, specifically the ethnic breakdown of persons searched, and the number of persons searched under the age of 18.

Across the total time period (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020), the 16 forces that provided data conducted 17,475 searches during s.60 authorisations, with 13,977 (80%) conducted by the Metropolitan Police and 3,498 (20%) conducted by the other 15 forces.

Ethnicity

Table 40, 41 and 42 show the total number of persons stopped during s.60 authorisations, and the recorded ethnicity of these persons. Table 40 shows the Metropolitan Police data only and Table 41 shows the 15 other forces that provided this data, excluding the Metropolitan Police. Due to the greater volume of persons stopped by the Metropolitan Police, combining this data with the other 15 forces would result in the percentages being heavily influenced by the Metropolitan Police data (see Table 42).

Table 40 shows that, for the Metropolitan Police across the whole time period, 25.5% of those stopped were recorded as White, 54% were Black, 13.3% were Asian, 5.2% were recorded as 'Other'. In 2% of cases Ethnicity was unknown. The Metropolitan Police ethnicity data used here is police-observed ethnicity data (see methodology for details), which does not contain a 'Mixed' category. In terms of differences between Time 1 and Time 2, there was a slight decrease in the percentage of Black persons stopped from 56.6% in Time 1 to 46.6% in Time 2.

Table 41 shows that ethnicity data was missing for 10% of searches. The majority of these are from the data provided by Essex, as ethnicity data was not provided for 354 searches (66.7% of 531 searches). The remaining three searches missing ethnicity data were from BTP.

Table 41⁴⁹ shows that for the 15 forces (excluding the Metropolitan Police) across the whole time period, 68.7% of those stopped were recorded as White, 18.9% were Black, 3.3% were Asian, 4.2% were of Mixed ethnicity or recorded as 'Other'⁵⁰. In 4.9% of cases ethnicity was unknown. In terms of differences between Time 1 and Time 2, there was a drop in the percentage of Black persons stopped from 29.6% in Time 1 to 3.9% in Time 2. This is largely due to searches conducted by the BTP during Notting Hill Carnival – where of the 544 searches of Black persons during Time 1, 377 (69.3%) of these occurred during the Notting Hill Carnival.

⁴⁹ Ethnicity data from the 15 forces (excluding the Metropolitan Police) in this table includes self-defined ethnicity data (Cheshire, South Yorkshire, North Wales, West Yorkshire) and police-observed ethnicity (Dorset). The remaining forces did not specify if the data was self-defined or police observed.

⁵⁰ Some forces included the category Chinese/Japanese/SE Asian. These figures were grouped with 'Other' ethnicity.

Table 40 Ethnicity of persons stopped during s.60 authorisations (Metropolitan Police only)

Ethnicity	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
White	2529	24.3%	1032	29.0%	3561	25.5%
Black	5893	56.6%	1658	46.6%	7551	54.0%
Asian	1401	13.4%	452	12.7%	1853	13.3%
Other	390	3.7%	338	9.5%	728	5.2%
Mixed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Unreported/Unknown/Not stated	207	2.0%	77	2.2%	284	2.0%
Total	10420	100.0%	3557	100.0%	13977	100.0%

Table 41 Ethnicity of persons stopped during s.60 authorisations (15 forces excluding Metropolitan Police)

Ethnicity	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
White	1025	55.7%	1133	87.2%	2159	68.7%
Black	544	29.6%	51	3.9%	595	18.9%
Asian	84	4.6%	19	1.5%	103	3.3%
Other ⁵¹	38	2.1%	40	3.1%	78	2.5%
Mixed	32	1.7%	21	1.6%	53	1.7%
Unreported/Unknown/Not stated	117	6.4%	36	2.8%	153	4.9%
Total	1840	85.5%	1300	96.6%	31490	89.8%
Missing	311	14.5%	46	3.4%	357	10.2%
Total	2151	100.0%	1346	100.0%	3497	100.0%

Table 42 Ethnicity of persons stopped during s.60 authorisations (All 16 forces)

Ethnicity	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
White	3554	29.0%	2165	44.6%	5719	33.4%
Black	6437	52.5%	1709	35.2%	8146	47.6%
Asian	1485	12.1%	471	9.7%	1956	11.4%
Chinese/Japanese/SE Asian	65	0.5%	20	0.4%	85	0.5%
Mixed	32	0.3%	21	0.4%	53	0.3%
Other	363	3.0%	358	7.4%	721	4.2%

⁵¹ Some forces included the category Chinese/Japanese/SE Asian. These figures were grouped with 'Other' ethnicity.

Unreported/Unknown/Not stated	324	2.6%	113	2.3%	437	2.6%
Total	12260	97.5%	4857	99.1%	17117	98.0%
<i>Missing</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>2.5%</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>2.0%</i>
Total	12571	100.0%	4903	100.0%	17474	100.0%

In order to compare any differences in the rate that different ethnic groups were searched during s.60 authorisations, disproportionality rates were calculated. Tables 43 through to Table 52 show the disproportionality rates for s.60 searches.

In order to accurately calculate disproportionality rates, it is important that the police ethnicity data and the underlying population data align, that is, that they are counting the same ethnic groupings. This is important in particular for the calculation of the Metropolitan Police disproportionality rate. Police-observed ethnicity was used for this analysis, which does not include a 'Mixed' ethnicity category. This means that persons of Mixed ethnicity are combined in another category, i.e. Black or Asian.

According to the Census, in 2011 London had 1,088,640 Black residents, however data available on the Metropolitan Police search dashboard⁵² shows that the combined Black and Mixed Black population⁵³ is 1,273,276. Similarly for the Asian category, while the 2011 Census data shows that London had 1,386,619 Asian residents, the Metropolitan Police stop and search dashboard shows that the combined Asian and Asian mixed population is 1,488,008. The disproportionality rate for s.60 searches involving Black or Asian residents of London were therefore calculated using the combined population data from the Metropolitan Police stop and search dashboard. Disproportionality rates for the other forces in this report were calculated using 2011 Census data.

Disproportionality rate calculations are not presented for Essex. This is because there was a high proportion of missing ethnicity data in the FOI response provided. Ethnicity data was not provided for 354 searches (66.7% of 531 searches) and there was a lower than expected number of searches of White people. Of the 531 searches reported between September 2018 and January 2020 only 54 were reported to involve a White individual (10.2%). Given that disproportionality calculations compare the search rate of different ethnic groups to the search rate of White people, an inaccurate search rate for White individuals would overestimate the disproportionality ratio.

Due to the differences in how ethnicity data was provided in the FOI data – the tables below are grouped by how ethnicity was reported: police observed (Metropolitan Police and Dorset), self-defined ethnicity (Cheshire, North Wales, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire) and the remaining forces that did not specify if the data provided was self-defined or police-observed.

Tables 49 – 52 show the complete disproportionality rate calculations for White, Black, Asian and Mixed populations.

Table 43, 44 and 45 compares the rate that White persons (per 100,000) were stopped during s.60 authorisations to persons of Black, Asian and Mixed ethnicity for the whole time period (1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020). Table 43 shows that Black people

⁵² <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/stop-and-search-dashboard/>.

⁵³ Black population = Black or Black British, Caribbean, African, Mixed White and Black Caribbean, Mixed White and Black African, and any other Black Background.

were stopped via s.60 searches at a higher rate than White people in all forces that provided this data, where there was at least one search of a individual recorded as Black.

Table 43 shows that between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020 that the Metropolitan Police stopped Black people at a rate of 593 per 100,000 population, compared with 72.9 per 100,000 population for White people. This means that in this data Black people were 8 times more likely to be searched during s.60 authorisations across the whole period. Table 44 shows that in London Asian people were almost twice as likely (1.7) to be searched as White people (124.5 per 100,000 compared with 72.95 per 100,000 population for White people).

In West Yorkshire, Black people were 10.7 times more likely to be stopped than White people. In Hertfordshire and Kent Black people were 8 times more likely to be stopped than White people.

Table 43 Ethnicity rate - Comparing White and Black rate per 100,000 (All forces – Whole time period)

Ethnicity category	Force	White rate per 100,000	Black rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio
Police observed	Metropolitan Police	72.9	593.0	8.1
	Dorset	1.4		
Self-defined ethnicity	Cheshire	21.2	61.3	2.9
	North Wales	29.2	200.4	6.9
	South Yorkshire	2.5	3.9	1.6
	West Yorkshire	0.6	6.5	10.7
Ethnicity not specified	Avon & Somerset	0.1		
	Surrey	14.2	40.2	2.8
	Devon & Cornwall	0.1		
	Hertfordshire	3.8	31.8	8.4
	Humberside	12.9		
	Kent	16.4	135.5	8.3
	Merseyside	72.8	357.3	4.9
	South Wales	1.5	39.3	26.1

Table 44 Ethnicity rate - Comparing White and Asian rate per 100,000 (All forces – Whole time period)

Ethnicity category	Force	White rate per 100,000	Asian Rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio
Police observed	Metropolitan Police	72.9	124.5	1.7
	Dorset	1.4		
Self-defined ethnicity	Cheshire	21.2	15.6	0.7
	North Wales	29.2	31.6	1.1
	South Yorkshire	2.5		

Ethnicity not specified	West Yorkshire	0.6	0.7	1.2
	Avon & Somerset	0.1		
	Surrey	14.2	9.3	0.7
	Devon & Cornwall	0.1		
	Hertfordshire	3.8		
	Humberside	12.9		
	Kent	16.4	18.5	1.1
	Merseyside	72.8	106.1	1.5
South Wales	1.5			

Table 45 Ethnicity rate - Comparing White and Mixed rate per 100,000 (All forces – Whole time period)

Ethnicity category	Force	White rate per 100,000	Mixed rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio
Police observed	Metropolitan Police	-	-	-
	Dorset	1.4	10.5	7.5
Self-defined ethnicity	Cheshire	21.2	115.1	5.4
	North Wales	29.2	101.0	3.5
	South Yorkshire	2.5		
	West Yorkshire	0.6		
Ethnicity not specified	Avon & Somerset	0.1		
	Surrey	14.2	17.0	1.2
	Devon & Cornwall	0.1		
	Hertfordshire	3.8	7.3	1.9
	Humberside	12.9		
	Kent	16.4	36.7	2.2
	Merseyside	72.8		
South Wales	1.5	11.3	7.5	

Table 46, 47 and 48 compares the rate of searches per 100,000 for White people and Black people for Time 1 and Time 2, with forces grouped by how ethnicity was reported (police-observed, self-defined or ethnicity source unspecified).

While some of the forces in these tables show an increase in rate that Black people were searched compared to White people, many of these forces had very small numbers of total searches. For example, in Surrey during Time 1 Black people were 1.5 times more likely to be searched than White people, while during Time 2 they were 6.3 times more likely to be searched than White people, suggesting high rates of disproportionality. However, examining the figures show that there were only 2 searches of Black people in Time 1 and 3 searches of Black people in Time 2 (Table 50).

In North Wales (Table 47) the rate of Black people searched compared to White people for Time 1 was 66.80 per 100,000 (Black) compared to 11.03 per 100,000 (White). This rose to 133.60 per 100,000 (Black) compared to 18.19 per 100,000 (White) in Time 2, however the number of searches of Black people only increased from 1 search to 2 searches (Table 50).

The forces that conducted a higher volume of searches appeared to report a decrease in the disproportionality rate. For example, during Time 1 the Metropolitan Police (Table 46) stopped Black people during s.60 authorisations at a rate of 462.8 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 51.8 per 100,000 for White people (9 times higher). For Time 2, the Metropolitan Police stopped Black people during s.60 authorisations at a rate of 130.2 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 21.1 per 100,000 for White people (6 times higher).

Merseyside (Table 48), during Time 1, stopped Black people during s.60 authorisations at a rate of 316.11 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 37 per 100,000 for White people (8.5 times higher). For Time 2, Merseyside stopped Black people during s.60 authorisations at a rate of 41.23 per 100,000 compared to a rate of 35.78 per 100,000 for White people (White and Black people stopped at a similar rate).

Examining the disproportionality rate for Kent (Table 48), the rate of Black people searched in Kent compared to White people for Time 1 was 8.74 per 100,000 (Black) compared to 0.56 per 100,000 (White) or 15 times higher. For Time 2, the rate of Black people searched in Kent compared to White people was 126.75 per 100,000 (Black) compared to 15.80 per 100,000 (White) in Time 2, or 8 times higher.

This shows that disproportionality did not necessarily increase for Black people searched, however, they were still stopped at a much higher rate than White people for both time periods.

The comparison with rates for other ethnic categories (Asian and Mixed) are not displayed here due to the low numbers of persons stopped in these categories across all forces. These tables can be found in Appendix B.

Table 46 Ethnicity rate - Comparing White and Black rate per 100,000 (Forces that provided officer-observed ethnicity)

	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Higher rate?
	White rate per 100,000	Black rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio	White rate per 100,000	Black rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio	
<i>Metropolitan Police</i>	51.81	462.82	9.0	21.14	130.22	6.1	No
<i>Dorset</i>	1.40	0.00	0.0				

Table 47 Ethnicity rate - Comparing White and Black rate per 100,000 (Forces that provided self-defined ethnicity)

	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Higher rate?
	White rate per 100,000	Black rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio	White rate per 100,000	Black rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio	
<i>Cheshire</i>	15.56	30.64	1.97	5.62	30.64	5.45	Yes
<i>North Wales</i>	11.03	66.80	6.05	18.19	133.60	7.34	Yes
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	1.89	0.00	0.00	0.57	3.88	6.75	Yes
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	0.60	6.45	10.68	0.00	0.00		

Table 48 Ethnicity rate - Comparing White and Black rate per 100,000 (Non-specified ethnicity category)

	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Higher rate?
	White rate per 100,000	Black rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio	White rate per 100,000	Black rate per 100,000	Disproportionality ratio	
Avon & Somerset	0.07						
Devon & Cornwall	0.12	0.00	0.00				
Hertfordshire	3.07	25.48	8.30	0.72	6.37	8.89	Yes
Humberside				0.13	0.00	0.00	
Kent	0.56	8.74	15.62	15.80	126.75	8.02	No
Merseyside	37.00	316.11	8.54	35.78	41.23	1.15	No
South Wales	0.67	0.00	0.00	0.83	39.25	47.04	Yes
Surrey	10.35	16.09	1.55	3.81	24.14	6.34	Yes

Table 49 Ethnicity rate per 100,000 – White population (All forces)

Ethnicity category	Force	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20		
		s.60 stops	White population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	White population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	White population	Rate per 100,000
Police observed	Metropolitan Police	2529	4,881,636	51.8	1032	4,881,636	21.1	3561	4,881,636	72.9
	Dorset	10	714,637	1.4	n/a	714,637		10	714,637	1.4
Self-defined ethnicity	Cheshire	155	995,998	15.6	56	995,998	5.6	211	995,998	21.2
	North Wales	74	670,704	11.0	122	670,704	18.2	196	670,704	29.2
	South Yorkshire	23	1,217,653	1.9	7	1,217,653	0.6	30	1,217,653	2.5
	West Yorkshire	11	1,819,818	0.6	0	1,819,818	0.0	11	1,819,818	0.6
Ethnicity not specified	Avon & Somerset	1	1,491,970	0.1	n/a	1,491,970		1	1,491,970	0.1
	Surrey	106	1,023,682	10.4	39	1,023,682	3.8	145	1,023,682	14.2
	Devon & Cornwall	2	1,627,306	0.1	n/a	1,627,306		2	1,627,306	0.1
	Hertfordshire	30	977,495	3.1	7	977,495	0.7	37	977,495	3.8
	Humberside	n/a	885,279		114	885,279	0.1	114	885,279	12.9
	Kent	9	1,607,681	0.6	254	1,607,681	15.8	263	1,607,681	16.4
	Merseyside	483	1,305,303	37.0	467	1,305,303	35.8	950	1,305,303	72.8
	South Wales	8	1,198,458	0.7	10	1,198,458	0.8	18	1,198,458	1.5

Table 50 Ethnicity rate per 100,000 – Black population (All forces)

Ethnicity category	Force	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20		
		Number of stops	Black population	Rate per 100,000	Number of stops	Black population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Black population	Rate per 100,000
Police observed	Metropolitan Police	5893	1,273,276	462.8	1658	1,273,276	130.2	7551	1,273,276	593.0
	Dorset	0	3,208	0.0	n/a	3,208		0	3,208	
Self-defined ethnicity	Cheshire	1	3,264	30.6	1	3,264	30.6	2	3,264	61.3
	North Wales	1	1,497	66.8	2	1,497	133.6	3	1,497	200.4
	South Yorkshire	0	25,752	0.0	1	25,752	3.9	1	25,752	3.9
	West Yorkshire	3	46,476	6.5	0	46,476	0.0	3	46,476	6.5
Ethnicity not specified	Avon & Somerset	0	30,923		n/a	30,923		0	30,923	
	Surrey	2	12,430	16.1	3	12,430	24.1	5	12,430	40.2
	Devon & Cornwall	0	4,106	0.0	n/a	4,106		0	4,106	
	Hertfordshire	8	31,401	25.5	2	31,401	6.4	10	31,401	31.8
	Humberside	n/a	4,499		0	4,499	0.0	0	4,499	
	Kent	2	22,879	8.7	29	22,879	126.8	31	22,879	135.5
	Merseyside	46	14,552	316.1	6	14,552	41.2	52	14,552	357.3
South Wales	0	12,738	0.0	5	12,738	39.3	5	12,738	39.3	

Table 51 Ethnicity rate per 100,000 – Asian population (All forces)

Ethnicity category	Force	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20		
		Number of stops	Asian population	Rate per 100,000	Number of stops	Asian population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Asian population	Rate per 100,000
Police observed	Metropolitan Police	1401	1,488,008	94.2	452	1,488,008	30.4	1853	1,488,008	124.5
	Dorset	0	10,694	0.0	n/a	10,694		0	10,694	
Self-defined ethnicity	Cheshire	2	12,794	15.6	0	12,794	0.0	2	12,794	15.6
	North Wales	0	6,336	0.0	2	6,336	31.6	2	6,336	31.6
	South Yorkshire	0	54,660	0.0	0	54,660	0.0	0	54,660	
	West Yorkshire	1	280,764	0.4	1	280,764	0.4	2	280,764	0.7
Ethnicity not specified	Avon & Somerset	0	33,005	0.0	n/a	33,005		0	33,005	
	Surrey	4	54,037	7.4	1	54,037	1.9	5	54,037	9.3
	Devon & Cornwall	0	11,694	0.0	n/a	11,694		0	11,694	
	Hertfordshire	0	64,119	0.0	0	64,119	0.0	0	64,119	

	Humberside	n/a	12,191		0	12,191	0.0	0	12,191	
	Kent	0	54,186	0.0	10	54,186	18.5	10	54,186	18.5
	Merseyside	18	18,851	95.5	2	18,851	10.6	20	18,851	106.1
	South Wales	0	35,804	0.0	0	35,804	0.0	0	35,804	

Table 52 Ethnicity rate per 100,000 – Mixed population (All forces)

Ethnicity category	Force	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20		
		Number of stops	Mixed population	Rate per 100,000	Number of stops	Mixed population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Mixed population	Rate per 100,000
Police observed	Dorset	1	9,507	10.5	n/a	9,507		1	9,507	10.5
Self-defined ethnicity	Cheshire	9	10,423	86.3	3	10,423	28.8	12	10,423	115.1
	North Wales	2	4,950	40.4	3	4,950	60.6	5	4,950	101.0
	South Yorkshire	0	20,791	0.0	0	20,791	0.0	0	20,791	
	West Yorkshire	0	48,126	0.0	0	48,126	0.0	0	48,126	
Ethnicity not specified	Avon & Somerset	0	28,277	0.0	n/a	28,277		0	28,277	
	Surrey	2	23,554	8.5	2	23,554	8.5	4	23,554	17.0
	Devon & Cornwall	0	15,645	0.0	n/a	15,645		0	15,645	
	Hertfordshire	2	27,497	7.3	0	27,497	0.0	2	27,497	7.3
	Humberside	n/a	8,185		0	8,185	0.0	0	8,185	
	Kent	0	27,283	0.0	10	27,283	36.7	10	27,283	36.7
	Merseyside	0	20,954	0.0	0	20,954	0.0	0	20,954	
South Wales	0	17,762	0.0	2	17,762	11.3	2	17,762	11.3	

Number of persons under 18 searched during s.60 authorisations

The FOI requests asked forces to provide the number of individuals under 18 (i.e. aged 17 and below) stopped during s.60 authorisations. 16 forces provided this data, however the figures provided by Essex and South Yorkshire may have included some figures of individuals aged 18 or 19. This is because the data provided was labelled '18 and under' for Essex and '0-19' for South Yorkshire. Data from these two forces have been removed from the tables below (see Appendix B for details).

Table 53 shows that for the Metropolitan Police, of the 13977 total searches conducted during s.60 authorisations, 26.9% of these involved a person under the age of 18. Between Time 1 and Time 2, the proportion of persons under 18 searched were similar, with a slight increase in Time 2 to 28.3% from 26.5% (Time 1).

Table 54 shows that for the forces that provided this data (excluding the Metropolitan Police, Essex and South Yorkshire), of the 2934 total searches conducted during s.60 authorisations, 39% of these involved a person under the age of 18. Between Time 1 and Time 2, the proportion of persons under 18 searched compared with those over 18 increased from 31.8% to 49.2%.

Table 55 shows the proportion of s.60 searches involving a persons under the age of 18 across all forces (including the Metropolitan Police, excluding Essex and South Yorkshire).

Table 53 Persons searched under 18 during s.60 authorisations (Metropolitan Police only)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Age	Under 18	2758	26.5%	1007	28.3%	3765	26.9%
	Over 18	7662	73.5%	2550	71.7%	10212	73.1%
	Missing	104	1%	47	1.3%	151	1.1%
Total		10420	100.0%	3557	100.0%	13977	100.0%

Table 54 Persons searched under 18 during s.60 authorisations (excluding Metropolitan Police, Essex and South Yorkshire)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Age	Under 18	547	31.8%	598	49.2%	1145	39.0%
	Over 18 (or missing) ⁵⁴	1171	68.2%	618	50.8%	1789	61.0%
Total		1718	100.0%	1216	100.0%	2934	100.0%

Table 55 Persons searched under 18 during s.60 authorisations (All forces, excluding Essex and South Yorkshire)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19		Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20		Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Age	Under 18	3305	27.2%	1605	33.6%	4910	29.0%
	Over 18 (or missing) ⁵⁵	8833	72.8%	3168	66.4%	12001	71.0%
Total		12138	100.0%	4773	100.0%	16911	100.0%

Table 56 shows the proportion of searches conducted during s.60 authorisations involving persons under 18 for each force (excluding Essex and South Yorkshire), for the two time periods.

This shows that a number of forces reported an increase in the proportion of persons searched under 18 from Time 1 to Time 2. Kent, which reported a large increase in the

⁵⁴ It is not possible to calculate the number of searches missing 'age', as some forces gave only the total number of searches involving an individual under 18, rather than a breakdown of the age for each search.

⁵⁵ It is not possible to calculate the number of searches missing 'age', as some forces gave only the total number of searches involving an individual under 18, rather than a breakdown of the age for each search.

number of searches (from 13 searches to 323 searches) conducted during Time 2, reported that 92.6% of those searched were under 18, compared with 15.4% in Time 1.

In Cheshire, the proportion of persons under 18 searched increased from 37.9% in Time 1 to 51.4% in Time 2. For North Wales the proportion of persons under 18 searched increased from 19.3% in Time 1 to 33.6% in Time 2 and in Surrey the proportion of persons searched increased from 35.2% in Time 1 to 57.9% in Time 2.

The other forces in Table 56 either reported a decrease in the proportion of searches conducted of those under 18 or did not conduct any searches involving those under 18.

Table 56 Proportion of persons under 18 searched (All forces – excluding Essex and South Yorkshire)

	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/2019			Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020			Increase in %?
	Under 18	Total searched	% of total searched	Under 18	Total searched	% of total searched	
Avon & Somerset	0	1	0.0%	n/a	0		
British Transport Police	132	630	21.0%	0	5	0.0%	No
Cheshire	75	198	37.9%	37	72	51.4%	Yes
Devon & Cornwall	0	3	0.0%				
Dorset	8	14	57.1%				
Hertfordshire	24	45	53.3%	4	9	44.4%	No
Humberside				28	119	23.5%	
Kent	2	13	15.4%	299	323	92.6%	Yes
Merseyside	235	577	40.7%	142	478	29.7%	No
Metropolitan Police	2758	10420	26.5%	1007	3557	28.3%	Yes
North Wales	16	83	19.3%	44	131	33.6%	Yes
South Wales	5	9	55.6%	11	21	52.4%	No
Surrey	43	122	35.2%	33	57	57.9%	Yes
West Yorkshire	7	23	30.4%	0	1	0.0%	No
Total	3305	121138	27.2%	1605	4774	33.6%	Yes

Outcomes of s.60 authorisations

Tables 57, 58 and 59 show the total outcomes of searches conducted during s.60 authorisations, for the 12 months between 1 September 2018 and 31 August 2019 (Time 1), the five months between 1 September 2019 and 30 January 2020 (Time 2), and for the whole time period (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020).

Table 57 shows that, for the 15 forces (excluding the Metropolitan Police) that provided this data, the majority of searches resulted in no further action being taken (88.8% across the total time period), with 2.3% resulting in an arrest, and 4% resulting in an 'other' criminal justice outcome. The total outcome figures are similar between Time 1 and Time 2.

'Outcome – other' includes outcomes such as a penalty notice, community resolution, a caution/warning, police discretionary resolution or a postal charge requisition/summons. Further breakdown of the proportion of searches that led to an 'other' criminal justice outcome or no further action for each force, across the two time periods, can be found in the Appendix.

Table 58 shows similar figures for the Metropolitan Police to the other 15 forces. The majority of searches resulted in no further action (89.7%) and 5.4% resulting in an 'other' criminal justice outcome. The arrest rate for the Metropolitan Police was slightly higher than for the other forces in this report at 4.9% of searches. The total outcome figures are similar between Time 1 and Time 2.

Table 59 show the total outcomes of searches conducted during s.60 authorisations for all 16 forces (including the Metropolitan Police).

Table 57 Outcomes of s.60 searches (15 forces excluding Metropolitan Police)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/2019		Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020		Total 01/09/2018 - 30/01/2020	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Outcome	Arrested	47	2.2%	32	2.4%	79	2.3%
	Outcome other	85	4.0%	55	4.1%	140	4.0%
	No further action	1896	88.1%	1210	89.9%	3106	88.8%
	Missing	123	5.7%	49	3.6%	172	4.9%
Total		2151	100.0%	1346	100.0%	3497	100.0%

Table 58 Outcomes of s.60 searches (Metropolitan Police only)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/2019		Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020		Total 01/09/2018 - 30/01/2020	
		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Outcome	Arrested	522	5.0%	167	4.7%	689	4.9%
	Outcome other	598	5.7%	159	4.5%	757	5.4%

No further action	9300	89.3%	3231	90.8%	12531	89.7%
Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10420	100.0%	3557	100.0%	13977	100.0%

Table 59 Outcomes of s.60 searches (All forces)

Outcome	Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/2019		Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020		Total 01/09/2018 - 30/01/2020	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Arrested	569	4.5%	199	4.1%	768	4.4%
Outcome other	683	5.4%	214	4.4%	897	5.1%
No further action	11196	89.1%	4441	90.6%	15637	89.5%
Missing	123	1.0%	49	0.4%	172	1.4%
Total	12571	100.0%	4903	100.0%	17474	100.0%

Table 60 shows the proportion of searches that led to an arrest for each force, across the two time periods. These tables also show if there was any increase in the percentage arrested between in Time 2 compared with Time 1.

Comparing Time 1 and Time 2 shows that a number of forces reported an increase in the proportion of searches that lead to an arrest. However, these increases were marginal, and the overall number of searches that lead to an arrest were still a small proportion.

Essex, for example, reported that in Time 1 4.4% of the 409 total searches led to an arrest, while in Time 2, 7.4% of the 122 total searches led to an arrest. Humberside reported an increase in the arrest percentage as there were no s.60 authorisations during the 12 months prior to 1 September 2019.

It is important to note that Time 2 is only a 5-month period, whereas Time 1 is a 12-month period. It is therefore expected that the number of searches and the number, but not percentage, of resulting arrests may be smaller for Time 2.

Table 60 Proportion of s.60 searches that led to an arrest (All forces)

	Time 1 01/09/2018 - 31/08/2019			Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020			Increase in % arrested?
	Outcome - Arrested	Total no. of people searched	% arrested	Outcome - Arrested	Total no. of people searched	% arrested	
Avon & Somerset	1	1	100.0%	n/a	0		
British Transport Police	6	630	1.0%	0	5	0.0%	No
Cheshire	7	198	3.5%	0	72	0.0%	No
Devon & Cornwall	0	3	0.0%		No auths		

Dorset	0	14	0.0%		No auths		
Essex	18	409	4.4%	9	122	7.4%	Yes
Hertfordshire	1	45	2.2%	0	9	0.0%	No
Humberside		No auths		3	119	2.5%	Yes
Kent	0	13	0.0%	9	323	2.8%	Yes
Merseyside	9	577	1.6%	9	478	1.9%	Yes
Metropolitan Police	522	10420	5.0%	167	3557	4.7%	No
North Wales	2	83	2.4%	1	131	0.8%	No
South Wales	0	9	0.0%	1	21	4.8%	Yes
South Yorkshire	3	24	12.5%	0	8	0.0%	No
Surrey	Missing	122	0.0%	Missing	57	0.0%	No
West Yorkshire	0	23	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	No
Total	569	12571	4.5%	199	4903	4.1%	No

Arrest reasons

Very few forces provided data on the reason for the arrests resulting from s.60 searches, i.e. whether the arrest was related to the recovery of an offensive weapon or if an arrest was made for another reason, such as finding illegal drugs while searching for offensive weapons.

Four forces provided additional information on the nature of the arrest. These were Avon & Somerset, the British Transport Police, Merseyside and the Metropolitan Police.

Avon & Somerset reported one s.60 search that resulted in an arrest – however this arrest was for obstructing the search, not for finding an offensive weapon. For the BTP, of the 6 arrests, 2 of these were for drugs (Arrested – Drugs). The 4 other arrests did not provide a more specific reason, however all 4 occurred during the Notting Hill Carnival.

Table 61 shows the arrest reasons for the Metropolitan Police between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020. This shows that of the 689 total arrests between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020, 41.1% were for drugs, 18.7% were for weapons or knives and 1.2% were for firearms. The next most common reason for arrest (11.5%) was listed as 'Other' with no further details provided. This shows that a large majority of s.60 searches conducted by the Metropolitan Police result in a drug arrest, as opposed to an arrest for offensive weapons (the target of s.60 searches). To reiterate, of the 13,977 s.60 searches conducted by the Metropolitan Police over this time period, these arrests only equate to 4.9% of searches.

Table 61 Metropolitan Police arrest reasons (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020)

Metropolitan Police – Arrest Reason	Count	%
Drugs	283	41.1%
Weapons, Points & Blades Offences	129	18.7%
Other Offence (no further details)	79	11.5%
Theft, Fraud & Counterfeit Offences	64	9.3%

<i>Criminal Justice Offences (including Recall, Wanted Circulations, Wanted on Warrant & Bail Act offences)</i>	33	4.8%
<i>Road Traffic Offences</i>	28	4.1%
<i>Violence (including Common Assault, ABH and GBH)</i>	27	3.9%
<i>Public Order Offences (including s.1-5 POA, Drunkenness, Assault on Police & Breach of the Peace)</i>	26	3.8%
<i>Firearms Offences</i>	8	1.2%
<i>Psychoactive Substances</i>	4	0.6%
<i>Criminal Damage Act Offences</i>	4	0.6%
<i>Immigration Offences</i>	2	0.3%
<i>Fireworks Offences</i>	2	0.3%
Total	689	100.0%

Table 62 shows the arrest reasons for Merseyside between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020. This shows that of the 18 total arrests between 01/09/2018 and 30/01/2020, 6 (33.3%) were for offensive weapons or knives. Six arrests were reported as 'Other', with no further details provided.

Table 62 Merseyside arrest reasons (1 September 2018 – 30 January 2020)

Merseyside – Arrest reason	Count	%
<i>Offensive weapon/Bladed article</i>	6	33.3%
<i>Other (no further details)</i>	6	33.3%
<i>Sus crime/disorder/Anti-social behaviour</i>	3	16.7%
<i>Drugs</i>	1	5.6%
<i>Evidence of offences under the act</i>	1	5.6%
<i>Public order</i>	1	5.6%
	18	100.0%

Table 63 shows that for all forces that provided this data, the majority of searches conducted during s.60 authorisations led to no further action. In addition, most forces reported an increase (albeit generally a small increase) in the proportion of searches leading to no further action between Time 1 and Time 2.

Kent, which reported a large increase in the number of searches between Time 1 and Time 2, shows an increase in the proportion of no further action outcomes from 84.6% in Time 1 to 94.4% in Time 2.

The forces that did not report an increase in no further action outcomes, generally reported a very small decrease (e.g. Essex from 95.6% in Time 1 to 92.6% in Time 2, North Wales from 95.2% in Time 1 to 92.4% in Time 2).

Table 63 Proportion of s.60 searches that led to no further action (All forces)

	Time 1 01/09/2018 - 31/08/2019			Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020			Increase in % no further action?
	Outcome - No further action	Total no. of people searched	% no further action	Outcome - No further action	Total no. of people searched	% no further action	
Avon & Somerset	0	1	0.0%	n/a	0		
British Transport Police	603	630	95.7%	5	5	100.0%	Yes
Cheshire	171	198	86.4%	66	72	91.7%	Yes
Devon & Cornwall	3	3	100.0%		No auths		
Dorset	14	14	100.0%		No auths		
Essex	391	409	95.6%	113	122	92.6%	No
Hertfordshire	44	45	97.8%	9	9	100.0%	Yes
Humberside		No auths		124	119	104.2% ⁵⁶	Yes
Kent	11	13	84.6%	305	323	94.4%	Yes
Merseyside	528	577	91.5%	440	478	92.1%	Yes
Metropolitan Police	9300	10420	89.3%	3231	3557	90.8%	Yes
North Wales	79	83	95.2%	121	131	92.4%	No
South Wales	8	9	88.9%	20	21	95.2%	Yes
South Yorkshire	21	24	87.5%	7	8	87.5%	No
Surrey	Missing	122	0.0%	Missing	57	0.0%	
West Yorkshire	23	23	100.0%	0	1	0.0%	No
Total	11196	12571	89.1%	4441	4903	90.6%	Yes

Weapons recovered

Forces were asked to provide the number of weapons that were recovered during s.60 searches. Forces provided this data in two different formats – either by reporting the number of weapons recovered or by reporting the number of searches that led to the recovery of a weapon (i.e. more than one weapon may have been found). Where just the number of weapons recovered were provided, it is not possible to know how many searches these weapons were recovered from. Table 64 shows these figures in these two categories.

Regardless of how this data is reported, Table 64 shows that a low number weapons were recovered (1%) and a low number of searches where a weapon was found (1.2%).

Surrey reported a slightly higher proportion of searches that led to the recovery of a weapon at 5% of the 179 total searches, however this only amounted to 9 searches.

⁵⁶ The Humberside outcome data adds to greater than 100%, as some of the searches conducted were of vehicles of more than one person, and so the number of outcomes exceeds the number of searches.

Table 64 Weapons recovered during s.60 searches (All forces)

		Time 1 01/09/18 - 31/08/19			Time 2 01/09/19 - 30/01/20			Total 01/09/18 - 30/01/20		
		Count	Total searches	% of total	Count	Total searches	% of total	Count	Total searches	% of total
Number of searches where a weapon was recovered	Metropolitan Police	136	10420	1.3%	42	3557	1.2%	157	13977	1.1%
	British Transport Police	10	630	1.6%	0	5	0.0%	10	635	1.6%
	Cheshire	3	198	1.5%	3	72	4.2%	6	270	2.2%
	Surrey	6	122	4.9%	3	57	5.3%	9	179	5.0%
	South Wales	0	9	0.0%	1	21	4.8%	1	30	3.3%
	Dorset	1	14	7.1%	No auths			1	14	7.1%
	Total	156	11393	1.4%	49	3712	1.3%	184	15105	1.2%
Number of weapons recovered	Merseyside	4	577	0.7%	3	478	0.6%	7	1055	0.7%
	Kent	0	13	0.0%	4	323	1.2%	4	336	1.2%
	Humberside	No auths			3	119	2.5%	3	119	2.5%
	Hertfordshire	1	45	2.2%	0	9	0.0%	1	54	1.9%
	Total	5	635	0.8%	10	929	1.1%	15	1564	1.0%

Six forces reported that no weapons had been recovered, or that no searches had resulted in the recovery of a weapon. Those seven forces were Avon & Somerset, Devon & Cornwall, Essex, North Wales, South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire (Table 65). It is important to note that some of these forces had no s.60 authorisations for one of the time periods (e.g. Devon & Cornwall had no s.60 authorisations during Time 2). Furthermore, Avon & Somerset did report one s.60 authorisation, however during this authorisation no individuals were searched. South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire reported no weapons recovered in any of the 56 s.60 searches across the whole time period.

However, some of the forces that reported no weapons found, had still conducted a number of searches. For example, Essex conducted 531 searches across the whole time period, with none of these searches resulting in the recovery of a weapon.

Table 65 Forces where no weapons were recovered

		Time 1 01/09/2018 - 31/08/2019			Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020		
		Count	Total searches	% of total	Count	Total searches	% of total
No weapons found/recorded	Essex	0	409		0	122	0.0%
	North Wales	0	83	0.0%	0	131	0.0%
	South Yorkshire	0	24	0.0%	0	8	0.0%
	West Yorkshire	0	23	0.0%	0	1	0.0%
	Devon & Cornwall	0	3	0.0%	No auths		
	Avon & Somerset	0	1	0.0%	No searches	0	

Phase Two

Phase Two of the FOI requests asked forces to provide information on four areas in relation to s.60 authorisations:

1. Community engagement and scrutiny of s.60 authorisations
2. Equality Impact Assessments
3. Public Confidence Survey results
4. Details on s.60 training provided to officers and inspectors

This results in this section outlines the responses to the Phase Two FOI request. The response of each force to Phase Two can be found in Table 2 (page 8) at the beginning of this report.

Phase Two FOI responses were received between April and November 2020. As such, the information provided below includes data up until the date of FOI response. Online records were accessed and analysed in September/October 2020 and data is current up until this date.

Community engagement and scrutiny of s.60 authorisations

As part of the Phase Two FOI data requests, forces were asked to provide information on community engagement and scrutiny of s.60 authorisations since 1 September 2018. This included requesting copies of minutes where s.60 authorisations have been discussed with Community Scrutiny Groups, copies of any action plans produced as a result of community scrutiny of s.60 authorisations and details of any public meetings and engagements events held to discuss the use of s.60 authorisations.

Table 66 shows the response to Phase Two FOI requests in relation to community engagement and s.60 authorisations. This table shows that very few forces explicitly provided this information.

Two forces, Kent and North Wales, provided minutes from Community Scrutiny Group meetings. Seven forces (Avon & Somerset, Bedfordshire, British Transport Police, Lancashire, Staffordshire, South Wales, Suffolk) explained that this information was available online, and provided a link to the relevant website. Three forces (Devon & Cornwall, Dorset, West Yorkshire) explained that discussion of s.60 had not been recorded in the minutes of any Community Scrutiny Group meetings in the time requested, and 3 forces (Gwent, Norfolk, Wiltshire) had not conducted any s.60 authorisations in the time requested, thus no information was available. West Yorkshire explained that changes to the BUSSS Guidance had been provided to the West Yorkshire Community Scrutiny Panel as a general update, but that there was no mention of this in the minutes.

At the time of the FOI request Essex did not currently have a stop and search scrutiny group or review panel. They responded that *"policy and procedure has been completed and plans were in place to launch unfortunately due to COVID19 we were unable to go ahead. As soon as we return to business as usual the panel will be launched"*.

The remaining 11 forces did not provide this information, either because there was 'no information held' or the information was not available in a retrievable format.

Findings about community scrutiny and engagement

In the information provided by forces via the FOI request, or accessed online, there are a number of findings about community scrutiny and engagement in relation to s.60 authorisations:

- Few forces explicitly provided information on community scrutiny and engagement and many explained that this information is not easily accessible or in a retrievable format – this makes it difficult to evidence actions taken by forces to allow for community engagement with s.60 authorisations.
- Only five forces (of the 15 who provided data for Phase Two) provided some evidence to show community engagement, discussion or recommendations in relation to s.60 (Kent, Lancashire, South Wales, Staffordshire, North Wales). Four forces provided no mentions of s.60 community scrutiny, even where s.60s had been authorised (British Transport Police, Devon & Cornwall and Dorset). Some forces had mentioned s.60 during community meetings to explain the powers, discuss a particular s.60 authorisation or to explain the change in s.60 authorisation rank to Inspector, without evidencing any further community engagement.
- Where community/scrutiny panel views were reported, most mentions were in relation to the communication of s.60. There were some mixed views on this, with some members mentioning the importance of communicating s.60 to the public and others mentioning the possibility that this could alert “offenders”⁵⁷. However, it is important to highlight that these views were from a small number of community meetings with limited attendees and cannot be said to be representative of community engagement. These findings are also limited to what was recorded in the minutes and further discussion could have taken place that is not evidenced.
- Many of the community meetings or scrutiny panels generally had a small number of attendees – in the minutes examined the average number of attendees was 15 across 20 meetings/events, with a maximum number of attendees was 23 (Bedfordshire), and minimum of 3 members attended (Staffordshire Scrutiny Panel). There were no details on the demographics of attendees (e.g. representation of ethnic minorities)⁵⁸.
- There was limited evidence to demonstrate how forces were specifically engaging with community members from disproportionately impacted groups about s.60, such as from ethnic communities, or young people. One exception to this was Merseyside, who provided evidence of the Merseyside Community Engagement Unit attending a range of community meetings about s.60 authorisations, for example attending the Young Persons Muslim Group, Somali Community Centre and National Citizenship Service (summer programme for 16-17-year olds). However there was no information provided on the impact of the engagement, what views or concerns were collected or raised.

Details of the information and evidence around community scrutiny are provided in the sections below. It is important to note that the sections in italics below are taken verbatim from the information provided by forces or obtained from online records – as such some details or acronyms remain unclear or unexplained. Where possible, additional information was sought to explain these, in which case explanation is provided in a footnote.

⁵⁷ Term taken from a direct quote from a Lancashire Stop and Search Independent Scrutiny Panel meeting (2019).

⁵⁸ With the exception of two community meetings in Merseyside that reported that attendees were young people (aged 5 – 16) or were from the Somali community (aged 14 – 20).

Table 66 Community engagement and scrutiny responses

<i>Force</i>	Community Groups provided?	Scrutiny minutes	Action plan provided?	Details of public meetings/events provided?
<i>Avon & Somerset</i>	Referred to website	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>Bedfordshire</i>	Referred to website	Referred to website	Referred to website	Referred to website
<i>British Transport Police</i>	Referred to website	No action plans were produced	No	No
<i>Devon & Cornwall</i>	No minutes where s60 was discussed	No	No	None held
<i>Dorset</i>	No minutes where s60 was discussed	No	No	No public/engagement events held
<i>Essex</i>	No community scrutiny group	n/a	n/a	No public/engagement events held
<i>Gwent</i>	No s60s authorisations in time period			
<i>Hampshire</i>	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable
<i>Humberside</i>	No information held	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>Kent</i>	Yes	No action plans noted	No action plans noted	No information held
<i>Lancashire</i>	Referred to website	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>Leicestershire</i>	No information held	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	No information held	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>Merseyside</i>	No information held	Not provided	Not provided	Yes
<i>Metropolitan Police</i>	No information held	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>Norfolk</i>	No s60s authorisations in time period			
<i>North Wales</i>	Yes	No information held	No information held	Yes
<i>South Wales</i>	Referred to website	Referred to website	Referred to website	No information held
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable
<i>Staffordshire</i>	Referred to website	Referred to website	Referred to website	No information held
<i>Suffolk</i>	Referred to website	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>Surrey</i>	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable
<i>Thames Valley</i>	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable
<i>Warwickshire</i>	No information held	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>West Mercia</i>	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable	Not retrievable
<i>West Midlands</i>	No information held	No information held	No information held	No information held
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	No minutes where s60 was discussed	No action plans were produced	No action plans were produced	No public/engagement events held
<i>Wiltshire</i>	No s60s authorisations in time period			

Community Scrutiny Group minutes – Provided via FOI request

Two forces, Kent and North Wales, provided minutes from Community Scrutiny Group meetings. The sections relevant to s.60 are discussed below.

Kent

Kent's response to the Phase Two FOI requests outlined that s.60 authorisations were discussed in one Independent Police Advisory Group (IPAG) Stop and Search Scrutiny Panel on 3 December 2019:

There was a Section 60 in the summer in Maidstone due to a murder. There was a lot of contact with young members of the community including through the IPAG, and they felt reassured with the amount of searches that were being conducted and felt safe to go out. Their friends who were carrying knives no longer were because they did not think there was a need as everyone was stopping carrying them.

(IPAG Stop and Search Scrutiny Panel – Minutes - Tuesday 3rd December 2019)

S.60 was mentioned in three other meetings (17 September 2019, 4 June 2019 and 18 September 2018) in Kent. In September 2018 this was to explain s.60 powers. In June 2019, this was to inform the meeting of a s.60 that was authorised (the first since 2016). In September 2019, the change in authorisation rank to Inspector and lower suspicion threshold was communicated to the meeting and it was noted that *"consultation will still take place with community leaders such as IPAGs before a Section 60 is in place unless it is spontaneous"*.

North Wales

North Wales provided mentions of s.60 in minutes from the following meetings:

- North Wales Police and Community Disability Equality Group (19 November 2019 – 17 attendees)
- North Wales Police and Community LGBT Group (28 March 2019 – 12 attendees)
- North Wales Police – Police and Public Encounters Board (2 May 2019 – 19 attendees)
- North Wales Police and Community LGBT Group (5 December 2019 – 14 attendees)
- North Wales Police – Police and Public Encounters Board (9 December 2019 – 21 attendees)
- North Wales Police Race Group Meeting (13 May 2019 – 15 attendees)

These mentions either involved explaining what a s.60 authorisation was, or letting the group know when s.60 had been authorised in North Wales for example, *"North Wales Police have used this 3 times since August in Wrexham and Colwyn Bay"*.

At the Race Group Meeting on 13 May 2019, the change in authorisation rank was explained: *"It used to be the Assistant Chief Constable that had to authorise S60s but it has now come down levels to Inspector. S.60s normally last around 12 hours, but can get increased. Everybody who is stopped and searched is entitled to the paper copy of their stop"*.

During a Police and Public Encounters Board (9 December 2019), students were asked how they felt about the power – *"they said it's not about people specifically, it's an area issue and if it's explained why it's happening and communication is good then it's ok"*.

Community Scrutiny Group minutes – Accessed online

Six forces (Avon & Somerset, Bedfordshire, British Transport Police, Lancashire, Staffordshire, Suffolk) explained that this information was available online, and provided

a link to the relevant website (links are provided in footnotes below). Where a link to a website was provided for Community Scrutiny Group minutes – the relevant minutes were located and examined to find mentions of s.60 authorisations during these meetings. The findings in relation to s.60 are outlined below.

Avon & Somerset⁵⁹

There was one mention of s.60 in the minutes of the Scrutiny of Police Powers Panel in Avon & Somerset held in November 2019 (13 attendees), alerting the meeting of a s.60 authorised during November 2019, which was the first authorised in 12 months (no further details). There was a question about the s.60 authorisation directed to the Chief Superintendent;

When the Section 60 Stop and Search Policy was changed, was an Equality Impact Assessment written by the Constabulary? Answer: No. However, the Constabulary are very aware to disproportionality. More work to be done.

This was the only mention of s.60 within the time frame of interest. In the FOI data provided Avon & Somerset had not made any s.60 searches of Black, Asian or Mixed people between 1 September 2018 and 30 January 2020.

Bedfordshire⁶⁰

S.60 was mentioned in four Community Stop Search Scrutiny Panel meetings in Bedfordshire between September 2019 and March 2020, however this was mainly to explain when the powers could be used, and to explain that Bedfordshire rarely used s.60's (none authorised conducted during the time of meetings listed). One of the minutes (12 December 2019, 23 attendees), noted that "*Good communication strategy is vitally important, including twitter and Facebook. This S60 has not been used in this county of Bedfordshire in the past few years*".

Bedfordshire did not provide useable data for the Phase One FOI request, so it is not possible to confirm whether they have continued to avoid s.60 use. Recent commentary from Chair of Bedfordshire Community Scrutiny Panel Montell Neufville mentioned that COVID-19 lockdown measures may have prevented scrutiny panels from examining s.60 authorisations in recent months⁶¹.

British Transport Police (BTP)⁶²

In response to the Phase Two FOI, BTP stated that information relating to community engagement and scrutiny was readily available on the BTP website. However, the website referred to provided monthly statistics on the use of stop and search powers by BTP (including s.60 statistics), which they state in their response "*would have been discussed generally at meetings*". They further explain that BTP only record actions as opposed to full minutes.

⁵⁹ <https://www.avonandsomerset-pcc.gov.uk/reports-publications/scrutiny-police-powers-panel-reports/>

⁶⁰ <https://www.bedfordshire.police.uk/information-and-services/About-us/Stop-and-search/Dates-for-the-community-scrutiny-panel>

⁶¹ Neufville, M. (2020). Scrutiny Panel Chair: Lack of scrutiny of police use of Covid-19 powers could damage community relations. <https://policinginsight.com/features/opinion/scrutiny-panel-chair-lack-of-scrutiny-of-police-use-of-covid-19-powers-could-damage-community-relations/>

⁶²

http://www.btp.police.uk/safety_on_the_railway/stop_and_search/stop_and_search_figures.aspx

Lancashire⁶³

In Lancashire, s.60 authorisations were discussed at two Stop and Search Independent Scrutiny Panels (27 June 2019 and 13/14 March 2019).

In March 2019 (7 attendees), the Chief Inspector gave the panel an overview of the use of the s.60 powers in Lancashire so far this year. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) suggested that any further s.60 authorisations come to the panel for independent scrutiny and this was agreed by the Panel.

The Panel did question the purpose of communicating s.60s before they came into force and questioned the advantages of this, *"as the offenders would also be aware of the police power and it is entirely possible that they would hide any weapons or move away from the area subject to the search power. However, if the motivation was to secure a reduction in the possibility/likelihood of a criminal act being committed, it was felt potentially advantageous"*.

At the June 2019 panel meeting (5 attendees), the Inspector informed the panel of four s.60 authorisations that had been in place since the previous meeting in March. The reasons for each authorisation was explained and details about where and the duration of each, which were outlined in the minutes accessed online. The panel *"agreed that the rationale provided by the Constabulary for introducing the Section 60s were legitimate"*. It was also noted that *"whilst it was accepted that publication of section 60s provided reassurance to the public and prevented issues taking place it was suggested that future consideration should be given that when the Section 60s are in place, the public aren't informed, to enable the Police to have a better chance of catching any offenders"*.

South Wales⁶⁴

In South Wales, s.60 authorisations were discussed at one Police Accountability and Legitimacy Group (PALG) meeting in September 2019 (15 attendees).

This meeting included a presentation on stop and search, with a focus on s.60 powers, from South Wales Police Inspector for Specialist Operations (JB in the excerpts below), including an overview of the history of stop and search, their use as a preventative tool and the recent Home Office changes to s.60 powers in response to increases in violent crime. The presentation included the number of s.60 authorised in recent years in South Wales (five occasions) and provided examples.

Further discussion on s.60 authorisations is taken verbatim from the minutes:

The group discussed the targeting of individuals when Section 60 had been authorised. The low number of searches under Section 60 suggested that the force remained selective over who was searched. JB (South Wales Inspector) advised that there still remained a high degree of intelligence led targeting under Section 60 and that officers were still expected to apply a common sense approach to the use of the powers... A number of PALG members were surprised to see that the use

⁶³ <https://www.lancashire-pcc.gov.uk/meetings-and-decisions/meetings-and-reports/stop-and-search-independent-scrutiny-panel/>

⁶⁴ <https://www.southwalescommissioner.org.uk/en/scrutiny-and-oversight/police-accountability-and-legitimacy-group-palg/>

of Section 60 had been used so infrequently. The perception appeared to be that it was used more frequently than it was in reality.

The group discussed the increase in Section 60 use in 2019. JJ queried whether the force anticipated the numbers to continue to increase and whether Section 60 would be used more in the future than it had been historically. JB advised that in light of increases in violent crime, particularly knife crime, he anticipated the rise in the number of stop searches as well as the use of Section 60 would continue. MS noted that whilst the force were stop and searching more people, the grounds for search were strong and the force remained confident that the powers were being applied ethically, fairly and reasonably.

The group then discussed a recent s.60 authorisation that was in response to a large-scale disorder amongst young people. This case was also discussed at a recent Scrutiny and Accountability Board meeting, where it was noted that the conclusion was that the “*use of the powers were taken seriously, with community impact at the forefront of the decision*”.

A question was raised about how South Wales Police examined community views on these powers: “*HJJ informed the group of the 4 Commissioner’s plans to conduct community perception research, which aimed to test understanding, perception and experience, especially amongst young people. HJJ also informed the group that the Commissioner’s team had also developed leaflets, informing communities about their rights to being stopped and searched*”.

The group discussed methods in which the force could better publicise the use of s.60 in order to help increase understanding amongst the public. It was suggested that “*PCSOs would be a great tool to utilise, as they are a familiar face within the community, who would be ideal in assisting with building understanding. The group agreed that this would be a positive approach and MS agreed that briefings could be developed for PCSOs, making them aware of opportunities to raise this in the community*”. This suggestion was carried over as an action for the PALG Meeting held in December 2019 (21 attendees). The update on this point was that “*the Learning and Development department were currently looking into how this could be developed*”.

There was a Police Accountability and Legitimacy Group held in March 2020, which included a discussion on stop and search, however the minutes for this meeting were not available online.

Staffordshire⁶⁵

Section 60 authorisations were discussed at a Safer Neighbourhood Panel, where a meeting on the Joint Scrutiny on the issue of s.60 was held in November 2019. A s.60 authorisation carried out in August 2019 was scrutinised by the panel of three members – a number of responses and observations were made.

The panel considered and gave observations on four questions in relation to the s.60 authorisation:

1. Was the use of Section 60 suitable for this occasion?
The Panel felt that the issue of a Section 60 Order was suitable on this occasion given the intelligence received regarding the number of persons who would be attending the funeral and reports that there were disagreements between the family and other members of the community over where the deceased person

⁶⁵ <https://staffordshire-pfcc.gov.uk/cms/wp-content/uploads/Section-60-Stop-Search-Scrutiny-20-November-2019-FINAL.pdf>

should be buried.

2. Does Staffordshire have the correct approach to Section 60, in particular, the rank of officer required for authorisation?
Since the repeal of the BUSSS, the Staffordshire Force had adopted the Code A Standard,⁶⁶ it was felt that this standard was more practical and sufficient to ensure compliance with the "spirit of BUSSS".
3. Is the process of recording the Section 60 and the results sufficient?
The panel was informed by CI Barlow that a meeting was convened on the evening of the 21st August in attendance was Superintendent Brereton. It was at this meeting the Section 60 Order was authorised by Superintendent Brereton. However, there was no formal record available to confirm this or was there any record on either of the STORM Logs⁶⁷ reviewed

Recommendation 1: *The issuing of a Section 60 Order should be recorded on the STORM Log to ensure clarity on the issue of the Order and the contents of the Order... With regards to the recording of the results being sufficient, again it was not clear from the STORM Logs whether any searches had been carried out under the order. It was assumed that the searches on the 22nd August were under the Order but these had not been recorded as such and with the time of the issue of the Order not apparent there may be concerns around whether a search was under the Order or not.*

Recommendation 2: *Once the issue of a Section 60 Order has been made all searches should be recorded on the STORM Log as Section 60 Stop Searches. This would allow a review of the outcome of the Order to be made.*

4. What role should the media department play in the process? How should feedback from the local community be obtained?
The Panel understands that this operation was extremely fast moving and the issue of the Section 60 Order dynamic. It is a requirement of the Order that "Forces must communicate with the public in the areas where a Section 60 authorisation is to be put into place in advance (where practicable) and afterwards".

Recommendation 3: *The Panel would like to see more robust announcements of the issue of a Section 60 Order as this can send a strong supportive messages to the local community and give warnings to individuals who may be intent on breaking the law.*

In conclusion the Scrutiny Panel believed the issue of the s.60 Order was appropriate in the circumstances and the protocols followed were robust. They also noted that, "Better recording of the actual issue could have been made and the recording of any Stop Searches under the Order made more evident. A more robust media coverage is also required to support any further Orders be may be necessary. We also suggest that consideration be given to the utilisation of drones and/or a helicopter at events like this so that observation of vehicles and people can be made more effectively. We believe this exercise was worthwhile, well presented and very informative".

From the evidence provided it is not clear if these recommendations were adopted by Staffordshire Police, or if there was any follow up. Furthermore, Staffordshire refused the

⁶⁶ Revised code of practice for the exercise by: Police Officers of Statutory Powers of stop and search (2014). Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) – Code A
https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/384122/PaceCodeAWeb.pdf

⁶⁷ Central database system used to record criminal incidents.

Phase One FOI request so it is not possible to examine the nature of s.60 authorisations in this force.

Suffolk⁶⁸

In response to the Phase Two FOI, Suffolk constabulary explained that the external scrutiny process is coordinated by the Ipswich and Suffolk Council for Racial Equality (ISCRE) who hold the records of minutes for these meetings.

A link to this organisation was provided⁶⁹, however it did not contain the information required. There was a link available to a 'Stop and Search Newsletter', however this required log in details for access, and is therefore not readily available to the public.

Action plans

As part of the Phase Two FOI data requests, forces were asked to provide any action plans produced as a result of community scrutiny of s.60 authorisations. None of the forces contacted during the Phase Two FOI requests provided Action Plans produced as a result of community scrutiny of s.60s. Where actions or recommendations arose from discussions of s.60 during community scrutiny meetings, these are noted in the section above.

Public events and meetings

As part of the Phase Two FOI data requests, forces were asked to provide details on any public meetings and engagements events held to discuss the use of s.60 authorisations. Two forces, Merseyside and North Wales, provided this information.

Merseyside

Community Advisory Groups

Officers from the Community Engagement Unit attended Community advisory group meetings and gave 20-minute presentations on the theme of s.60 at the following meetings

- 25 April 2019 (19 attendees)
- 31 May 2019 (15 attendees)
- 6 September 2019 (15 attendees)
- 11 September 2019 (19 attendees)
- 18 September 2019 (10 attendees)

Local community groups

The Community Engagement Unit also give messages and information to local community groups via attending meetings, as well as through conversations with community contacts and leaflets passed out. Specific events where s.60 was discussed included the following:

- Young Persons Muslim Group (20 attendees, age range 5-16) - 28 March 2019
- Information and conversations engagement opportunity with Muslim Community leads - 10 May 2019
- Officers from the Community Engagement Unit attended at the Somali Community Centre and delivered an interactive input with information and guidance around stop and search and S.60 (12 male attendees, aged 14-20 from the Somali Community) - 23 January 2020

⁶⁹ <http://www.iscre.org.uk/community-voice/stop-and-search/>

National Citizenship Service

During the educational summer holiday period of 2019, the Community Engagement Unit assisted the National Citizenship Service, summer programme for 16-17 year olds and formed part of a delivery program of training to groups of young people. The officers delivered some messages on Stop and Search general themes and included s.60 as a theme.

- Dates: 11 July 2019, 18 July 2019, 25 July 2019, 1 August 2019, 8 August 2019, 15 August 2019

Police Volunteer Cadet Programme

Officers from the Community Engagement Unit assist in delivery of themed inputs to the Merseyside Police Volunteer Cadet Programme, giving an overview of stop and search, including s.60 legislation.

- 7 September 2019 – Cadets aged 16-17 years

Further and Higher Education College visits

Officers from the Community Engagement Unit delivered information days, within the four main college campuses of Wirral Met College. The inputs given were regarding knife awareness and s.60 and stop search information.

- 21 October 2019
- 22 October 2019
- 23 October 2019

Police and Crime Commissioner Youth Ambassadors Meeting group

Officers from the Community Engagement Unit attended at and delivered an input to the Police and Crime Commissioner Youth Ambassadors Meeting group. The session was intended to discuss the issues with Stop and Search for the Police and our Communities with an aspect around s.60 legislation and guidance.

- 18 February 2020

In the evidence provided it is not clear how much community engagement or involvement occurred during these meetings – i.e. whether the engagement was focussed on information sharing or if it involved more community consultation.

North Wales

In North Wales, s.60 powers were discussed as part of the wider scrutiny of Stop and Search at two public meetings:

- Independent Advisory Group (IAG)
- Public Encounters Board

North Wales Police also attended the following meetings, during which s.60 was discussed:

- North Wales Police and Community Disability Equality Group (19 November 2019)
- North Wales Police and Community LGBT Group (28 March 2019)
- North Wales Police – Police and Public Encounters Board (2 May 2019)
- North Wales Police – Police and Public Encounters Board (9 December 2019)
- North Wales Police Race Group Meeting (13 May 2019)

Equality Impact Assessments

Forces were asked to provide copies of any Equality Impact Assessments carried out relating to s.60 since 1 September 2018. No individual Equality Impact Assessments were provided by the forces who responded to the Phase Two FOI request, however the BTP and Metropolitan Police number provided a link to the Home Office Equality Impact Assessments undertaken in relation to the s.60 pilot.

- Equality Impact Assessment Relaxation of Section 60 Conditions in The Best Use Of Stop And Search Scheme (March 2019)⁷⁰
- Equality Impact Assessment Relaxation of Section 60 Conditions in The Best Use Of Stop And Search Scheme (August 2019)⁷¹

Public confidence surveys

Forces were asked to provide copies of the results of any public confidence or satisfaction surveys carried out since 1 September 2019. In particular, any details about the demographics of survey respondents were requested, to examine levels of confidence among Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities. Table 67 shows the response of each force in relation to the FOI public confidence survey request.

Table 67 Public confidence survey responses

Force	Public confidence survey results provided?	Proportion of BAME respondents provided
Avon & Somerset	Yes	Yes
Bedfordshire	No surveys conducted	
British Transport Police	Yes	No
Devon & Cornwall	No surveys conducted	
Dorset	No surveys conducted	
Essex	Information not retrievable (due to COVID19)	
Gwent	Not provided	
Hampshire	Information not retrievable	
Humberside	Refused - Link provided	
Kent	No surveys conducted	
Lancashire	Information not retrievable (surveys conducted by the PCC)	
Leicestershire	Yes	Yes
Lincolnshire	Yes	No
Merseyside	Yes	Yes
Metropolitan Police	Surveys conducted by MOPAC - Link provided	No

⁷⁰

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/839764/Section 60 Equality Impact Assessment March 2019.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/839764/Section_60_Equality_Impact_Assessment_March_2019.pdf)

⁷¹

[https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/839765/Section 60 Equality Impact Assessment July 2019.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/839765/Section_60_Equality_Impact_Assessment_July_2019.pdf)

<i>Norfolk</i>	No surveys conducted	
<i>North Wales</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>South Wales</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Staffordshire</i>	No information held	
<i>Suffolk</i>	No surveys conducted	
<i>Surrey</i>	Information not retrievable	
<i>Warwickshire</i>	Response missing	
<i>West Mercia</i>	Information not retrievable	
<i>West Midlands</i>	No surveys conducted	
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Wiltshire</i>	No (no s60 authorised)	

Public confidence survey findings

- Nine forces provided public confidence survey data (Avon & Somerset, BTP, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Merseyside, North Wales, South Wales, South Yorkshire, West Yorkshire), seven of which also include a breakdown of the ethnicity of respondents.
- Two forces provided results from public confidence surveys that specifically asked questions about public confidence in stop and search (Lincolnshire), or public confidence and s.60 specifically (Merseyside). These forces generally found high levels of confidence and support in the use of stop and search, or of s.60. However, it is important to note that in the Merseyside survey results, the majority of respondents were White (ranging from 58.3 – 97.96% across ten surveys) and in the Lincolnshire survey results, an ethnic breakdown of respondents was not provided.
- The remaining results provided on public confidence were difficult to compare due to differences in how this question was asked (see Appendix C for details). Furthermore without being able to link this data with stop and search or s.60 authorisations, it is not possible to assess any relationship between public confidence and s.60 (public confidence survey responses can be found in Appendix C).

S.60 Training

Forces were asked to provide details on the training provided to officers and Inspectors specifically in relation to s.60 and to provide the proportion of officers and inspectors that had completed s.60 training.

As shown in Table 68, most forces that responded to the Phase Two FOI request provided information on training (24 of the 35 contacted) – however in the majority of cases (14 of the 35 contacted) this was to explain that all officers received training on stop and search (which included s.60 training) as part of their initial recruit training. Nine forces provided details on specific s.60 training provided to officers in addition to their initial training.

It is important to note that the sections in italics below are taken verbatim from the information provided by forces – as such some details or acronyms remain unclear or

unexplained. Where possible, additional information was sought to explain these, in which case explanation is provided in a footnote.

Table 68 Training responses

<i>Force</i>	Details about training provided?	Details on specific or additional s.60 provided	Proportion of officers and inspectors who completed s.60 training provided?
<i>Avon & Somerset</i>	Yes	Yes	
<i>Bedfordshire</i>	Yes	No	
<i>British Transport Police</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Devon & Cornwall</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Dorset</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Essex</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Gwent</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Hampshire</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Humberside</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Kent</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Lancashire</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Leicestershire</i>	Yes	Yes	
<i>Lincolnshire</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Merseyside</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Metropolitan Police</i>	No		
<i>Norfolk</i>	Yes	No	
<i>North Wales</i>	Yes	Yes	No
<i>South Wales</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Staffordshire</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Suffolk</i>	Yes	No	
<i>Surrey</i>	Not retrievable		
<i>Warwickshire</i>	Yes	No	
<i>West Mercia</i>	Not retrievable		
<i>West Midlands</i>	Yes	Yes	
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	Yes	Yes	No
<i>Wiltshire</i>	Yes	Yes	No

Forces that explained that initial stop and search training sufficiently covered s.60 training provided some explanation of this. Some examples of these responses are:

- *Stop & Search is taught to all officers during their Initial Training period (Gwent)*
- *All the skills required to professionally use these powers are covered within wider stop & search training. We do not deliver training over and above that (Devon & Cornwall)*

- *All the skills required to professionally use these powers are covered within wider stop & search training (Dorset)*
- *All Police Officers receive this training it is part of their initial training course (Humberside)*
- *All Officers in the force receive training in section 60 searches as part of their initial training. All Inspectors have been trained as part of their initial training as a Constable (Lancashire)*

Some forces explained that while specific s.60 training was not given, updates and guidelines on s.60 were provided to officers at different ranks via other methods. Some examples of these responses are:

- *No training has taken place. However, all Inspectors and above have received notifications of the changes to policy in August 2019. A section 60 power-point was produced which was delivered to all Oscar 1 in the Force Control Room. There is also a section 60 input on the newly promoted Chief Inspector Tactical Command Course. In February 2020 all Inspectors and Chief Inspectors were sent copies of the section 60 power point and the section 60 form. The section 60 procedure will be re circulated and included on the force FLIPP page later this year (Essex)*
- *Information on the changes to s.60 was published on the force Intranet site to brief all officers on the changes that came into force in 2019 (Gwent)*
- *Officers are briefed regularly reminding them of their powers in numerous ways – for instance in an operational order, an intranet announcement or general feedback/guidance from supervisors. No specific training was given however it was cascaded through Strategic and Tactical SPOCs with instructions to pass onto every Supt, Senior Duty Officer Chief Inspectors and Inspectors throughout the force with Scotland for information only. This was done at least three times in 2019 (British Transport Police)*
- *Inspectors and Superintendents, as authorising officers were updated in relation to the changes to the S60 national policy in relation to the revision of levels of authority altered under the best use of stop and search agreement (BUSS). No other training gaps were identified (Dorset)*
- *In addition, in August 2019, inspectors and above were informed that the BUSS Scheme had been repealed but Staffordshire Police would still keep the level of authorisation at Superintendent level (Staffordshire)⁷²*

A number of forces provided specific reasons for why no additional or specific s.60 training was provided to officers at that force. Some examples of these responses are:

- *s.60 is embedded in a number of areas of the over-all Stop Search training and provide information solely on the s.60 element would make no sense as it would be out of context (Gwent)*
- *All student police officers on appointment to the force receive an input on s.60 stop and search as part of their initial training. Officers of Inspector rank are given no specific training on use of s.60 powers, which form part of a wider range of such powers and authorities that are used or managed by officers of this rank. With regard to such powers, training for Inspectors primarily builds upon previously established knowledge (tested by way of national examination) and focusses specifically upon judgemental training wherein individuals apply the model set out in Authorised Professional Practice under the rubric of the National Decision Model (NDM) to ensure that all police actions are lawful, necessary, proportionate, and non-discriminatory (Lincolnshire)*

⁷² Staffordshire refused the Phase One FOI request, so it is not possible to examine this in further detail.

- *The Constabulary does not deliver bespoke training covering this legislation. A self-directed culture is promoted to ensure all officers and staff retain operational awareness surrounding new legislation. This is supported through relevant policy and procedural advice (Norfolk)*

Specific s.60 training

When specific s.60, or refresher training on stop and search more broadly, was mentioned the response from each force is provided below.

Avon & Somerset

Outside of initial training for new recruits, a total of 233 officers in Neighbourhood have been trained and 514 in Patrol. All inspectors were emailed with electronic guidance. As at December 2019 we had a total of 2,641.65 police officers (FTE). Of those, 126.18 (FTE) were Inspectors [information provided on 7 May 2020].

The training covered legality, proportionality, locality, duration, community impact, recording, resourcing, briefing, notification and closure.

Kent

Over the last 2 years, Kent Police have been going through the process of delivering a 2.5 hour face to face training session on the current procedures, powers and updates relating to Stop and Search to all police officers. Checks with the Training and Development Unit found that this is now almost complete with 1-2 more courses left to run. As of 1 May 2020, 79 inspectors had completed the training. At the date of writing this response there are about 160 to 170 officers left to train face to face in the whole force. Due to the current situation this face to face training is on hold, since 16 March nil courses have run on 'Stop and Search' due to the government response to the coronavirus, however all officers that were required to do so have completed it.

In addition, Stop and Search Refresher Training has been a part of the Annual Staff Safety Training since 2014. This face to face training covers Section 60 as well as safe and effective searching, the legal procedures in line with the current legislation and practical guidance [information provided on 23 September 2020].

Leicestershire

Training is covered as part of initial training and forms part of annual officer refresher training. The officer safety training has a video on stop and search that is shown as part of the course. An 8 part National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies (NCALT)⁷³ (electronic training package) is also available. The relevant courses are as follows:

- *30-JRFT FIRST AID & OST REF (1 DAY)*
- *30-JRFT FIRST AID & OST REF (2 DAYS)*
- *30-OST PART 2 REFRESHER*
- *33-JRFT FIRST AID & OST REF (2 DAY)*
- *33-JRFT FIRST AID & OST REF(1 DAY)*
- *33-OST INITIAL IPLDP*
- *33-OST PART 1 & 2 REFRESHER*
- *33-OST REFRESHER SPECIALS*
- *33-STOP SEARCH STANDARD SEARCH*

⁷³ National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies <http://www.ncalt.com/>

- 33-THE CITY - STOP SEARCH SMT
- 33-THE COUNTY - STOP SEARCH SMT
- Stop and Search 4: Decision-making (NCALT⁷⁴ Course)
- Stop and Search 7: Fair and effective (NCALT Course)
- Stop and Search 8: Assessment (NCALT Course)

[Information provided on 27 April 2020]

Merseyside

The Force makes use of two computer-based training packages for Section 60 which are available on Breeze computer base training catalogue of courses.

Both the number and proportion of Officers and Inspectors who have received specific s.60 stop and search training:

- Section 60 Search Authorisations– Cons and Sgts 2223 Completed
- Section 60 Search Authorisations – Inspectors 295 Completed

[Information provided April 2020]

South Wales

Response Force Training Day – Stop and search including principles of behaviours detection training – to refresh officers in relation to powers and policies regarding stop and search and introduce principles of behaviour detection training.

In addition, the force has used its force intranet system to brief all officers on the updated Section 60 Policy that South Wales Police uses.

The following attended the training:

*Chief Inspector – 14
 Chief Superintendent – 1
 Constable – 749
 Inspector – 49
 Sergeant – 199
 Superintendent – 2
 Total – 1014*

[Information provided 18 November 2020]

North Wales

Sect 60 Stop and Search has always formed part of the larger Stop and Search Training delivery for Initial Police officer recruits training (IPLDP) and ongoing "Personal Safety Training" including refresher training. In 2016 the College of Policing produced a fully revised Stop and Search package via NCALT–E-Learning, Classroom based Training objectives with role plays and safe searching being included within Personal Safety Training as well.

On 7th June 2017 NWP rolled out the College of Policing Mandatory Stop and Search E-Learning package for all operational officers with pass/fail assessment within the last module. The package has the 8 modules relate to all aspects of Stop and Search (Introduction, A Brief History, Powers, Decision-making, Encounter Handling, Recording, Fair and Effective), which include sect 60 powers.

⁷⁴ National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies <http://www.ncalt.com/>

Learners need to score 80% or higher before they can move to the classroom element of the Stop and Search training. The assessment, if failed, can be retaken but must be passed on the second attempt.

NCALT Completion Data – (Does not include officers who have since retired) (We cannot separate to ranks due to data set)

Mod 1 = 1074, Mod 2 = 1040, Mod 3 = 1027, Mod 4 = 1002, Mod 5 = 993, Mod 6 = 989, Mod 7 = 856, Mod 8 = 837

[Information provided 1 June 2020]

West Midlands

West Midlands Police have delivered training "Stop Search and Body Worn Video – 'Your role as a Sergeant'" to 148 Sgts across the force. We also offer an E-Learning package entitled Stop and Search Powers. In total 485 officers have undertaken this e-learning package of which 4 are Inspectors.

Student officers also receive an S.60 input during their initial training, details of which are included in the SOTP Lesson Plan. Since 01/09/18, we have trained 304 officers. We also deliver Stop & Search within our Police Safety Training refresher programmes with greater focus on the knowledge aspect of this subject. In this regard 7095 officers were trained since 01/09/18 and 202 of those were Inspectors.

Inspectors will also learn about s.60 as it is relevant to the National Inspectors Exam that all aspiring Inspectors need to pass. 136 Inspectors have taken this exam since 01/09/18.

Police Safety Training

We do deliver Stop & Search within the initial training programmes for Police Officers and Special Constables as outlined within the course objectives highlighted below and assessed within practical phase of the training. This subject is also covered within our refresher programmes with greater focus on the knowledge aspect of this subject

1. Identify the impact stop and search legislation and practice has on the community in respect of public trust and confidence
2. State the power to stop and search as defined by Section 1 PACE 1984. (Inc provisions for children & young persons)
3. Explain the following elements of Section 1 PACE
 - a. Police Officer
 - b. Any Person
 - c. Vehicle as it applies to the act
 - d. Any place as it applies to the act
 - e. Stolen articles as it applies to the act
 - f. Prohibited articles as it applies to the act
 - g. Detain as it applies to the act. (inc use of force)
 - h. Reasonable grounds for suspicion as it applies to the act
4. Explain how prejudice and bias can affect the judgement of what is 'reasonable grounds for suspicion
5. Explain the essential information that must be given to a person before detaining in order to search.
6. Explain best practice in relation to the conduct and extent of a lawful search of a person.
7. Explain the impact of Section 117 PACE 1984 in respect of the lawful use of force when conducting searches

8. *Suggest Metropolitan Police holds to ensure officer safety whilst conducting searches of persons and vehicles*
9. *Outline the Stop and Search recording procedure and the information which is needed to complete the procedure*
10. *Shows how to apply the principles of fairness within the context of a policing situation / scenario*

[Information received 30 April 2020]

West Yorkshire

Specific stop and search training, including s.60 training, was delivered to West Yorkshire as a whole day training package. 2,950 officers received stop and search training, this training covered all ranks up to Inspector (unable to provide breakdown of number of Inspectors who received the training). This did not include Special Constables.

The training related to the BUSS scheme at the time which was advisory and not contained in the law at the time.

West Yorkshire attached extracts from the training PowerPoint:

"The Inspector may grant the authority for up to 24 hours and must inform a Superintendent or above as soon practicable that they have done so. A further authorisation for an additional 24 hours may be issued. If an Inspector reasonably believes that serious violence has / may take place in their police area, and that persons are carrying dangerous instruments or offensive weapons without good reason, he may authorise police constables in uniform to:

- *Stop any pedestrian and search him, or anything carried by him for offensive weapons or dangerous instruments.*
- *To stop any vehicle and search the vehicle, its driver and any passenger for offensive weapons or dangerous instruments.*

The Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme (BUSSS) is a voluntary Home Officer scheme which WYP has agreed to follow.

Regarding S60, under BUSSS:

- *Authorisation raised from Inspector to ACC*
- *Only to be used where absolutely necessary*
- *Authorising Officer must reasonably believe that violence "will" take place (instead of "may")*
- *Duration limited to 15 hours*
- *Communities and Public must be informed throughout"*

[Information received 16 October 2020]

Wiltshire

For the last 3 years we have rolled out to current Operational Officers the programme set by the College of Policing as a 1 day classroom delivery in relation to Stop and Search with some of the following objectives covered:

1. *Describe aims of the training:*

- a. Maintain and improve public confidence when using the powers*
 - b. Increase officers confidence when using the powers*
- 2. Recognise why the Home Secretary (in 2014) brought Stop Search processes into greater focus and scrutiny.*
 - a. Explain the Powers that allow police officers to stop and search people*
 - b. Explain the impact of stop and search on crime and the community*
 - c. Explain when sufficient grounds exist for a stop and search*
 - d. Demonstrate when sufficient grounds exist for a stop and search*
 - e. Explain how to recognise and challenge biases in decision making.*
 - f. Explain the importance of procedural justice in stop and search (i.e. making fair decisions and treating people with respect) and the factors associated with satisfaction*
 - g. Describe how to communicate effectively with the person being searched and how to deal with dissatisfaction*
 - h. Describe how to conduct a lawful search*

[Information received 30 July 2020]

S.60 training findings

- 15 forces did not mention any additional s.60 training, 14 of which explained that officers received sufficient stop and search during initial training as recruits, and that additional s.60 was not necessary.
- Nine forces provided details on specific s.60 training provided to officers in addition to their initial training, which included e-learning modules, face-to-face sessions, stop and search refresher training, and officer safety training (which includes a s60 stop and search element).

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report a number of recommendations are made, mainly related to data transparency and the need for further scrutiny of s.60 powers.

1. Data access and transparency

Several forces refused the FOI request for Phase 1 (11 forces) and Phase 2 (5 forces), due to the information requested being inaccessible, or because the time to access the information would exceed the time limits set out in FOI legislation⁷⁵. This suggests that information systems are not set up in an accessible way, which prevents the necessary scrutiny of this data both internally and externally. Greater access to s.60 data and transparency of s.60 authorisation data ought to be encouraged across all police forces in England and Wales, to ensure that such scrutiny is possible.

A particular area that requires greater access to information is in the community scrutiny of s.60 authorisations. Minimal information was provided or accessible from forces on this topic, as only five forces (of the 35 contacted) provided evidence to show community engagement, discussion or recommendations in relation to s.60. Further community engagement and discussion on s.60 may be taking place across England and Wales – however evidence of this needs to be made publicly available and accessible.

2. Further research using more complete data

The different ways that the s.60 data was provided, and the frequency of missing data, makes it difficult to compare data on s.60 authorisations and searches, and prevents further analysis. For example, in this report forces that conducted a higher volume of s.60 authorisations and searches (i.e. the Metropolitan Police and Merseyside) did not provide data where s.60 authorisations and the resulting searches (from each authorisation) were linked. This meant it was not possible to examine whether certain characteristics of s.60 authorisations (e.g. those authorised by an Inspector, or authorised for a large, untargeted area) were associated with different search outcomes. Where linked data was provided this only related to a small number of authorisations, meaning that analysis of possible associations was not possible. Further examination of s.60 authorisations, using more complete data, is necessary to examine if the changes in authorisation rank and threshold is associated with, for example, higher numbers of searches, arrests, weapons recovered, rates of ethnic disproportionality or young people searched.

There is evidence to suggest that some forces in this report have increased the rate at which s.60 authorisations and s.60 searches were used following the national roll-out of the easing the s.60 authorisations requirements. Furthermore, Home Office data released for 2019/20 found that s.60 searches had increased by 35% since 2018/19. Given that s.60 searches tend to disproportionately target Black people, may disproportionately impact on young people, and only lead to a small number of arrests – further research is needed to examine the forces that did not provide data for the FOI request, to examine the trends, outcomes and potential impacts of s.60 authorisations across all of England and Wales.

3. Consistency in data reporting

The different ways that data is recorded makes it difficult to make comparisons between forces. The recording of ethnicity is one example, with 10 of the 16 forces not specifying whether the ethnicity data in the FOI request was self-defined ethnicity or police-observed ethnicity. Any measure of effectiveness of s.60 powers requires close scrutiny of the disproportionality rates – yet, due to the different ways that ethnicity is recorded and

⁷⁵ Section 12 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 exempts a public authority from providing information where the cost of compliance exceeds the appropriate limit <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/36/section/12>

provided, it is challenging to accurately calculate and compare the ethnic disproportionality of s.60 searches. There were also differences in how the number of persons under 18 searched and the proportion of s.60 searches where weapons were recovered were reported.

4. Reasons for s.60 authorisations

In this report, of the 792 total s.60 authorisations made, only 64 (8.1%) provided an explanation for the authorisation. 21 of these (32.8%) mentioned a specific violent/criminal incident or a public event (e.g. Notting Hill Carnival), but the remaining reasons were of an unspecific nature. The Metropolitan Police, who account for the largest volume of s.60 authorisations, do hold information on s.60 authorisation reasons – however it was not possible to provide this information in a de-identified format for this FOI request within the FOI time limits (s.60 authorisation reasons contain a substantial amount of restricted personal information, such as names, which would need to be redacted for each individual record).

Reasons for s.60 authorisations ought to be available in an easily accessible format, such as a standardised code, so that it is possible to examine whether s.60 authorisations are justified (i.e. authorised in relation to serious threats of potential violence) and whether they meet the legal threshold of reasonably predicting that serious violence *may* occur.

5. Reasons for arrests

Data in this report found that s.60 searches resulted in a relatively low number of arrests (5% of searches led to arrest for the Metropolitan Police and 2.3% for other forces). However, only 4 forces provided information on the reasons for these arrests (Avon & Somerset, the British Transport Police, Merseyside and the Metropolitan Police). The Metropolitan Police, although showing a higher arrest rate from s.60 searches than other forces, reported that 41.1% of the total s.60 arrests were for drugs, 18.7% were for weapons or knives and 1.2% were for firearms.

In order to establish whether the arrests that arise from s.60 searches are for the detection of offensive weapons, which is the stated aim of these powers, further research is needed to examine arrest reasons for the other forces that did not provide this data. Under the BUSSS, forces are required to provide data on whether the outcome of s.60 searches are linked to the object or reason for the search. However, BUSSS is a voluntary scheme and this requirement could be strengthened through either changes to legislation or mandating the scheme across England and Wales.

Appendix

Appendix A: FOI request Phase One & Phase Two

Phase One

To whom it may concern,

I am writing to you under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 to please request the following information on the use of section 60 stop and search in your area:

s.60 authorisations:

- **The number of s.60 authorisations for the year ending 31/08/2019**
- **The number of s.60 authorisations between 01/09/2019 and 30/01/2020**

For each s.60 authorisation between 01/09/18 - 31/08/2019:

- The date of each s.60 authorisation
- The rank of the officer who approved each s.60 authorisation
- The number of hours each s.60 authorisation was in place for
- The geographical remit of each s.60 authorisation
- The reason for each s.60 authorisation
- How information about each s.60 authorisation was communicated to the public
- The number of people searched under each s.60 authorisation
- The ethnic breakdown of people searched under each s.60 authorisation
- The number of people under 18 searched under each s.60 authorisation
- The outcomes of the searches carried out under each s.60 authorisation
- The number of weapons recovered during each s.60 authorisation

For each s.60 authorisation between 01/09/2019 -30/01/2020:

- The date of each s.60 authorisation
- The rank of the officer who approved each s.60 authorisation
- The number of hours each s.60 authorisation was in place for
- The geographical remit of each s.60 authorisation
- The reason for each s.60 authorisation
- How information about how each s.60 authorisation was communicated to the public
- The number of people searched under each s.60 authorisation
- The ethnic breakdown of people searched under each s.60 authorisation
- The number of people under 18 searched under each s.60 authorisation

- The outcomes of the searches carried out under each s.60 authorisation
- The number of weapons recovered during each s.60 authorisation

Best Wishes,

Nina Champion

Director

Criminal Justice Alliance

0780 3011358

V111 Vox Studios, Durham Street, London SE11 5JH

Phase Two

To whom it may concern,

I am the Policy Officer at the Criminal Justice Alliance, a coalition of 160-member organisations committed to a fairer and more effective criminal justice system. I submit this request for specific information regarding community engagement and scrutiny events in relation to Section 60 (CJPOA, 1994); equality impact assessments; public confidence surveys and; stop and search training in your force area taking place since 1st September 2018 until present.

This information is sought under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOIA 2000).

Community engagement and scrutiny regarding s.60:

1. Copies of minutes of meetings where s.60 authorisations have been discussed with Community Scrutiny Groups since 01/09/18.
2. Copies of any action plans produced as a result of community scrutiny of s.60 since 01/09/18.
3. Details of any public meetings and engagement events held to discuss the use of s.60 since 01/09/18.

Equality Impact Assessments:

4. Copies of any Equality Impact Assessments carried out relating to s.60 since 01/09/18.

Public confidence surveys:

5. Copies of the results of any public confidence or satisfaction surveys carried out since 01/09/18. Please include the demographics of survey respondents as we are particularly interested in confidence amongst BAME communities.

Stop and search training:

6. Both the number and proportion of Officers and Inspectors who have received specific s.60 stop and search training.
7. Information on the detail of this training relating to s.60.

For the purpose of clarity, I would like to request that any information exempt from disclosure under s.40 FOIA 2000 is shared in an anonymised or redacted format. Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me via email. I look forward to your written reply, within 20 business days by the **7th May 2020** at the latest, as specified by section 10 of the FOIA 2000.

Thanks in advance,

Ms. Amal Ali

Policy Officer

07775 312148

Amal.Ali@Criminaljusticealliance.org.uk

Appendix B: Supplementary tables and figures from Phase One analysis

South Wales – Disproportionality rate (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)		
	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000
<i>White</i>	8	1,198,458	0.67	0	1,198,458	0.00	8	1,198,458	0.67
<i>Black</i>	0	12,738	0.00	0	12,738	0.00	0	12,738	0.00
<i>Asian</i>	0	35,804	0.00	1	35,804	2.79	1	35,804	2.79
<i>Mixed</i>	0	17,762	0.00	0	17,762	0.00	0	17,762	0.00

South Yorkshire – Disproportionality rate (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)		
	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000
<i>White</i>	23	1,217,653	1.89	7	1,217,653	0.57	30	1,217,653	2.46
<i>Black</i>	0	25,752	0.00	1	25,752	3.88	1	25,752	3.88
<i>Asian</i>	0	54,660	0.00	0	54,660	0.00	0	54,660	0.00
<i>Mixed</i>	0	20,791	0.00	2	20,791	9.62	2	20,791	9.62

West Yorkshire – Disproportionality rate (Pilot phase)

	Pilot (01/04/2019 - 31/08/2019)			Post national roll-out (01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020)			Total (01/04/2019 - 30/01/2020)		
	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000	s.60 stops	Total population	Rate per 100,000
<i>White</i>	11	1,819,818	0.60	0	1,819,818	0.00	11	1,819,818	0.60
<i>Black</i>	3	46,476	6.45	0	46,476	0.00	3	46,476	6.45
<i>Asian</i>	1	280,764	0.36	1	280,764	0.36	2	280,764	0.71
<i>Mixed</i>	0	48,126	0.00	0	48,126	0.00	0	48,126	0.00

Proportion of s.60 searches that led to an 'other' criminal justice outcome (All forces)

	Time 1 01/09/2018 - 31/08/2019			Time 2 01/09/2019 - 30/01/2020			Increase in % outcome - other?
	Outcome - other	Total no. of people searched	% outcome - other	Outcome - other	Total no. of people searched	% outcome - other	
<i>Avon & Somerset</i>	0	1	0.0%	n/a	0		No
<i>British Transport Police</i>	20	630	3.2%	0	5	0.0%	No
<i>Cheshire</i>	20	198	10.1%	6	72	8.3%	No
<i>Devon & Cornwall</i>	0	3	0.0%		No auths		
<i>Dorset</i>	0	14	0.0%		No auths		
<i>Essex</i>		409	0.0%	0	122	0.0%	No
<i>Hertfordshire</i>	0	45	0.0%	0	9	0.0%	No
<i>Humberside</i>		No auths		0	119	0.0%	
<i>Kent</i>	2	13	15.4%	9	323	2.8%	No
<i>Merseyside</i>	40	577	6.9%	29	478	6.1%	No
<i>Metropolitan Police</i>	598	10420	5.7%	159	3557	4.5%	No
<i>North Wales</i>	2	83	2.4%	9	131	6.9%	Yes
<i>South Wales</i>	1	9	11.1%	0	21	0.0%	No
<i>South Yorkshire</i>	0	24	0.0%	1	8	12.5%	Yes
<i>Surrey</i>	Missing	122	0.0%	Missing	57	0.0%	
<i>West Yorkshire</i>	0	23	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	Yes
Total	683	12571	5.4%	214	4903	4.4%	No

Appendix C: Public confidence survey results

Avon & Somerset

<i>Taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area'.</i>	All	%	BME	%	White	%	NS	%
<i>Strongly agree</i>	962	25.65%	6	25.00%	944	25.61%	12	30.00%
<i>Tend to agree</i>	1852	49.39%	13	54.17%	1826	49.54%	13	32.50%
<i>Neither agree nor disagree</i>	447	11.92%	3	12.50%	439	11.91%	5	12.50%
<i>Tend to disagree</i>	275	7.33%	2	8.33%	268	7.27%	5	12.50%
<i>Strongly disagree</i>	63	1.68%		0.00%	60	1.63%	3	7.50%
<i>Don't know</i>	151	4.03%		0.00%	149	4.04%	2	5.00%
<i>All questioned</i>	3750	100.00%	24	100.00%	3686	100.00%	40	100.00%

British Transport Police

The British Transport Police provided the results of two Public Consultation reports from 2018 and 2019 which include confidence results for the overall population but not specific to BAME groups.

Public consultation 2019: Interim Findings (07/11/2019)

The survey running since 15th October – received a total of 850 responses (624 online and 225 paper surveys). This report is based on online responses only. Responses by passengers and rail staff across the country.

Question: 'Overall, how confident are you that we are effective in policing the railways to keep you safe?

'62.7% were either 'very confident' or fairly confident', 20% somewhat confident

Public consultation 2018: Interim Findings (07/11/2019)

2419 valid responses. 80% White, 4,2% Asian, 2.6% Black, 2.2% Mixed, 1.5% Other

Question: 'Overall, how confident are you that we are effective in policing the railways to keep you safe?

19.3% very confident, 53.4% fairly confident, 13.5% not very confident, 3.4% not at all confident, 10.4% don't know.

Leicestershire

The question asked to the public was 'How good a job do you think Leicestershire Police are doing in your area?'. The percentage (%) responses relate to the proportion who said that the police do a good or excellent job in their area.

The question was not introduced into all surveys at the same time, and Leicestershire were not asking this question as at 01/09/2018

Confidence Rates from Burglary , Violent Crime and Hate Crime Survey

	%	Respondents
<i>October 2019- March 2020</i>	63.3%	404
<i>BAME Respondent</i>	60.2%	140
<i>White Respondent</i>	59.5%	232
<i>Respondents who did not wish to say</i>	57.7%	26
<i>Confidence Rates from Antisocial Behaviour Survey</i>	%	Respondents
<i>March 2019 - March 2020</i>	61.6%	995
<i>BAME Respondent</i>	63.8%	141
<i>White Respondent</i>	60.5%	778
<i>Respondents who did not wish to say</i>	40.3%	76
<i>Confidence Rates from Domestic Abuse Survey</i>	%	Respondents
<i>November 2019-March 2020</i>	78.6%	60
<i>BAME Respondent</i>	81.8%	15
<i>White Respondent</i>	76.5%	38
<i>Respondents who did not wish to say</i>	80%	7

Lincolnshire

Lincolnshire stop and search confidence survey results 2018

Responses: 551

Question	Response
<i>Having read the explanation of what a "stop and search" is, how does this compare with your personal understanding of a stop and search?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is very similar 74% • It is similar 17% • It is different 4% • It is very different 2% • I have never heard of stop and search 2% • I don't know 1%
<i>Have you been stopped and searched during the last 2 years?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 5% • No 95%
<i>How many times have you been stopped and searched?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once 43% • Twice 20% • 3 - 5 times 18% • 6 - 12 times 12% • Prefer not to say 7%
<i>Thinking of the last time you were stopped and searched, were you told the reason why?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 59% • No 39% • Cannot remember 2%
<i>Thinking of the last time you were stopped and searched, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statement?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 30% • Agree 19% • Neither Agree nor Disagree 8%

<p>"I was treated with respect throughout the process"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disagree 9% • Strongly Disagree 34% • Don't know 0%
<p><i>Thinking of the last time you were stopped and searched, how much would you agree or disagree with the following statement?</i></p> <p>"The police acted reasonably. I understood why I was stopped and searched by the police."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 21% • Agree 10% • Neither Agree nor Disagree 8% • Disagree 24% • Strongly Disagree 36% • Don't know 1%
<p><i>How much would you agree or disagree with the following statement?</i></p> <p>"The police's use of stop and search makes me feel safer."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 48% • Agree 27% • Neither Agree nor Disagree 15% • Disagree 4% • Strongly Disagree 5% • Don't know 1%
<p><i>How much would you agree or disagree with the following statement?</i></p> <p>"The police's use of stop and search increases my confidence in the police."</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 44% • Agree 27% • Neither Agree nor Disagree 15% • Disagree 6% • Strongly Disagree 8% • Don't know 0%
<p><i>Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that stop and search is helpful in preventing crime.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 49% • Agree 35% • Neither 6% • Disagree 5% • Strongly Disagree 5% • Don't Know 1%
<p><i>Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that stop and search is helpful in catching criminals.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 51% • Agree 35% • Neither 7% • Disagree 4% • Strongly Disagree 3% • Don't Know 0%
<p><i>Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that stop and search is helpful in controlling public behaviour.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 38% • Agree 33% • Neither 16% • Disagree 7% • Strongly Disagree 6% • Don't Know 0%
<p><i>Please indicate how much you agree or disagree that stop and search is helpful in gathering intelligence.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strongly Agree 36% • Agree 36% • Neither 14% • Disagree 6% • Strongly Disagree 5% • Don't Know 3%
<p><i>How often do you think stop and search is used in your neighbourhood?</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too often 4% • About the right amount 10% • Not enough 25% • Never 11% • Don't know 49%

How would you feel if you or a member of your family or a friend was stopped and searched in your neighbourhood?
Please select all that apply

- Annoyed at being accused of a crime 5%
- Annoyed at having time wasted 5%
- Embarrassed because of what others might think 9%
- Embarrassed it was happening in public 5%
- Fine provided it was justified and the reason was fully explained 54%
- Fine because it's positive action by the police to tackle crime 19%
- Other response 2%
- Don't know 1%

Are you concerned that certain groups within the community are likely to be stopped and searched more often than others?

- Yes, very concerned 10%
- Yes, a little concerned 12%
- No, not concerned 71%
- Don't know 7%

Merseyside

Surveys were distributed via FB & Twitter, some were distributed by social media pages and also face of face surveys completed by Local Policing PCSO's.

Area	Number of responses	Results	Ethnicity	Age/Gender
<i>Knowsley (Distributed on 9th July 2019)</i>	465	Positive impact on community 82.58% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 87.42% Feel safer due to S.60 87.34%	White – British 94.83% Mixed – Other 0.43% Mixed – White & Black African 0.22% Mixed – White & Black Caribbean 0.22% Black – African 0.22% Asian – Bangladeshi 0.22%	35 – 44 28.82% As a Woman 76.23% As a Man 22.27%
<i>Tuebrook & Kensington (Distributed on 7th August 2019)</i>	93	Positive impact on community 81.5% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 89.6% Feel safer due to S.60 78.4%	White – British 93.5% White – Irish 3.2% Mixed – Other 1.07% White – Other 1.07%	35 – 44 28.82% As a Woman 65.5% As a Man 32.2%
<i>Wirral (Birkenhead) (Distributed on 13th September 2019)</i>	708	Positive impact on community 92.11% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 95.34% Feel safer due to S.60 90.8%	White – British 95.28% White – Other 1.97% White – Irish 0.71% Mixed – White & Asian 0.42% Mixed – White & Black Caribbean 0.28% Chinese 0.14% Black – Other 0.14%	45-54 25.28% As a Woman 66.71% As a Man 32.58%
<i>Croxteth (Distributed on 6th November 2019)</i>	39	Positive impact on community 79.49% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 89.74% Feel safer due to S.60 87.18%	White – British 94% White – Other 0.39%	55-64 23.08% As a Woman 53.85% As a Man 41.03%

<i>Kirkby (Distributed on 2nd December 2019)</i>	167	Positive impact on community 84.43% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 89.82% Feel safer due to S.60 85.63%	White – British 94.01% White – Other 2.40% Mixed – White & Asian 0.60% Mixed – White & Black Caribbean 0.60%	35-44 30.54% As a Woman 69.46% As a Man 28.74%
<i>Kirkby – Distributed on 13th January</i>	107	Positive impact on community 90.66% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 92.52% Feel safer due to S.60 87.84%	White – British 88.79% White – Irish 0.93%	35-44 28.97% As a Woman 64.49% As a Man 34.58%
<i>Kirkby (Distributed on 9th March 2020)</i>	50	Positive impact on community 80.77% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 86.54% Feel safer due to S.60 84.62%	White – British 94.23% White – Other 3.85%	35-44 34.62% As a Woman 71.15% As a Man 26.92%
<i>Wirral (Distributed 10th March 2020)</i>	140	Positive impact on community 90.58% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 92.8% Feel safer due to S.60 89.21%	White – British 94.29% White – Other 2.86% White – Irish 0.71% Black - Other 0.71%	45-54 25% As a Woman 55% As a Man 42.86%
<i>Leasowe (Wirral) – Distributed 19th March 2020</i>	21	Positive impact on community 85.71% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 85.17% Feel safer due to S.60 85.72%	White – British 85.71% White – Other 14.29%	35-44 42.86% As a Woman 47.62% As a Man 42.86%
<i>Toxteth (Distributed on 9th April 2020)</i>	24	Positive impact on community 66.67% Believe S.60 helps prevent crime 79.17% Feel safer due to S.60 62.5%	White – British 50% Mixed – White & Black African 12.50% White – Other 8.33% Black - Caribbean 4.17% Black – African 4.17% Black – Other 4.17% Mixed – Other 4.17%	45-54 29.17% As a Woman 45.83% As a Man 54.17%

North Wales

North Wales Police Public Confidence Survey 2018-19
Opinion Research Services January 2019

Opinion Research Services (ORS) was commissioned by North Wales Police to survey people from the local population by telephone on specific issues, such as public confidence, quality of service and policing priorities.

Ethnicity	Unweighted count	Unweighted valid %	Weighted Valid %
White	585	99	98
Non White	8	1	2
Not known	7		
Total	600	100	100

Nearly 9 in 10 (88%) residents are confident in North Wales Police generally; with a quarter (25%) saying they are very confident. While 91% were confident in 2017/18, the change is not statistically significant

South Wales

The data is from the South Wales Police Consultation Programme (2019). The aim of this survey was to capture the experience and perceptions of members of the public, to understand and deal with the issues that matter to them most.

The Public Perception Survey was live (on Facebook, Twitter and on the South Wales Police Website) for a three week period in January 2019. A total of 3,214 surveys were completed across the four BCUs. This was made up a mix of age groups, gender and geographical location. To improve the representation from our diverse communities, police staff also attended community meetings to encourage members of the public to complete the survey and PCSOs were asked to canvas their patrol areas.

Ethnicity	Number of responses	Percentage (%)
Welsh	1746	54.3%
British	1029	32.0%
Other⁷⁶	279	8.7%
English	78	2.4%
Not disclosed	38	1.2%
Irish	24	0.7%
Scottish	20	0.6%
Total	3214	100.0%

Main findings

Question	Response
Respondents feel safe	74% (21% very safe, 53% fairly safe)
Agree that local police can be trusted	68%

South Yorkshire

⁷⁶ Includes: Other, White and Asian, White and Black Caribbean, Any other Asian background, Pakistani, Any other mixed background, Indian, Any other ethnic group, White and Black African, Chinese, Caribbean, African, Bangladeshi

The data is from the force's main confidence survey called 'Your Voice Counts' which is a paper survey sent to a random selection of households (approximately 6-7,000) in South Yorkshire every 3 months.

The survey primarily focuses on understanding people's opinions of their local policing teams and their local neighbourhood, the results of which helps to inform public engagement, local policing decisions and priority areas. The data supplied is that from the main questions in the survey which we believe are the key drivers of public confidence, including ASB perception, crime perception, satisfaction with police visibility, satisfaction with police contact, being kept informed about local activity and feeling the police can be relied upon.

White	5864	95.88%
Asian	106	1.73%
Mixed	69	1.13%
Black	56	0.92%
Other	21	0.34%
Total	6116	100.00%

Questions asked:

- Q11: Satisfaction with police contact
- Q12c: Satisfaction with visibility
- Q14c: Police can be relied on
- Q14d: Police are dealing with the things that matter
- Q14e: Police are respectful
- Q14f: Police treat everyone fairly
- Q14g: Police keep people informed
- Q14h: I can influence local policing decisions
- Q14i: I have trust in South Yorkshire Police
- Q15: How good a job do you think local police are doing

I have trust in South Yorkshire Police

<i>Tend to Agree</i>	2292	36.67%
<i>Neither Agree nor Disagree</i>	1678	26.85%
<i>Strongly Agree</i>	718	11.49%
<i>Tend to Disagree</i>	693	11.09%
<i>Strongly Disagree</i>	439	7.02%
<i>Don't Know</i>	430	6.88%
<i>(blank)</i>		0.00%
Grand Total	6250	100.00%

Satisfaction with police contact

<i>Very satisfied</i>	285	20.89%
<i>Fairly satisfied</i>	285	20.89%

<i>Completely satisfied</i>	206	15.10%
<i>Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied</i>	168	12.32%
<i>Fairly dissatisfied</i>	151	11.07%
<i>Completely dissatisfied</i>	147	10.78%
<i>Very dissatisfied</i>	108	7.92%
<i>Not applicable</i>	14	1.03%
Grand Total	1364	100.00%

West Yorkshire

Figures on public confidence for West Yorkshire were based on survey responses given between 01/07/2017- 31/3/2018 and 01/04/2018 - 30/03/2019 taken from the Your Views Public Perception Survey carried out by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. Respondents were asked 'Overall, how good a job do you think the police are doing in your local area?'

https://www.westyorkshire.police.uk/sites/default/files/2020-03/equality_information_report_2018-19_v6.pdf

Public Confidence		Sample Size	Excellent or Good			Fair			Poor or Very Poor		
			Number	2018/19 %	2017/18 %	Number	2018/19 %	2017/18 %	Number	2018/19 %	2017/18 %
Gender	Male	6065	2106	34.7%	40.7%	2436	40.2%	38.5%	1523	25.1%	20.8%
	Female	7221	3140	43.5%	47.4%	2843	39.4%	38.1%	1238	17.1%	14.5%
Ethnicity	White	13600	5296	38.9%	43.9%	5483	40.3%	38.9%	2821	20.7%	17.3%
	BME	1184	443	37.4%	39.1%	439	37.1%	37.5%	302	25.5%	23.5%
Age	16-24	242	95	39.3%	42.2%	92	38.0%	41.5%	55	22.7%	16.3%
	25-34	1094	438	40.0%	42.7%	430	39.3%	36.8%	226	20.7%	20.5%
	35-44	1629	611	37.5%	41.8%	619	38.0%	39.2%	399	24.5%	19.0%
	45-54	2341	788	33.7%	37.3%	910	38.9%	39.0%	643	27.5%	23.6%
	55-64	3076	1078	35.0%	39.9%	1260	41.0%	40.7%	738	24.0%	19.5%
	65-74	3647	1362	37.3%	43.8%	1562	42.8%	39.1%	723	19.8%	17.1%
Disability	75 and over	2853	1391	48.8%	53.7%	1067	37.4%	35.4%	395	13.8%	10.9%
	Yes	3242	1193	36.8%	41.6%	1224	37.8%	36.7%	825	25.4%	21.8%
Sexual orientation	No	11307	4467	39.5%	43.9%	4571	40.4%	39.3%	2269	20.1%	16.8%
	Heterosexual	6354	2601	40.9%	46.1%	2521	39.7%	37.5%	1232	19.4%	16.4%
Sexual orientation	Gay or Lesbian	185	64	34.6%	52.2%	79	42.7%	36.8%	42	22.7%	11.0%
	Bisexual	68	28	41.2%	48.9%	35	51.5%	40.0%	5	7.4%	11.1%
Respondents		15559	6004	38.6%	43.2%	6202	39.9%	38.6%	3353	21.6%	18.1%