

**CUMBRIA POLICE AUTHORITY**

**Communities Equality and Diversity Committee**

**14 April 2010**

**Agenda Item No. 10**

**Report by the Chief Constable**

**1. USE OF STOP AND SEARCH POWERS WITHIN CUMBRIA**

**BACKGROUND:**

The Authority has been regularly updated in relation to the impact/success of 'stops' on criminality within Cumbria. Included with this report is data on the use of powers for the period from April 2009 to December 2009 inclusive, as well as commentary on the use of the tactics in Cumbria.

The paper also intends to update on progress made on the actions from the last meeting.

**RECOMMENDATION :**

1. Members are invited to note the outcome of the dip sampling exercise.
2. Members to note and comment on the content of the Stop and Search Policy.
3. Members are invited to note the current position on, and continue to monitor, the use of these powers within the force. Members may wish to consider further scrutiny of the activity in relation to Appleby Horse Fair, in the light of analysis of these figures and previous discussions.

**DETAIL**

Members were updated at the last meeting over the very fluid developments in relation to Stop and Search legislation, which still continue. A brief update on national developments is as follows;

- The Home Office intends to appeal the ECHR ruling on Section 44 (Terrorism Act) and had until 12<sup>th</sup> April 2010 to formally lodge the necessary submission to start that process. Timescales thereafter are less clear.
- The eventual outcome of that process is recognized as having potential implications for Section 60 (Criminal Justice and Public Order Act).

Indeed, at a recent national conference, it became clear that Liberty were activity seeking a Section 60 case to challenge through the court system.

- The Equality and Human Rights Commission published a critical review of the use of stop and search powers in March 2010 entitled 'Stop and Think'. This effectively 'reworked' the figures previously released as Section 95 data and generated some negative media coverage. Cumbria was highlighted as the force area with the highest disproportionality ratio in relation to the Asian population.
- The Crime and Security Bill navigated the second reading and is now progressing through the Parliamentary process. Whilst, no further developments will occur until after the election, there is the potential for pilots of reduced recording of stop and search to begin as early as 8<sup>th</sup> June 2010.
- In January 2010 the Home Secretary wrote to all forces urging them to take steps to benefit from the reduction in bureaucracy around stop and account and stop and search offered by mobile data solutions.

It is against this backdrop that work has been undertaken locally to formalize a Stop and Search Policy and modernize working practices that embrace the mobile data route being preferred by the Constabulary.

A Stop and Search Workshop was held on 8<sup>th</sup> February 2010 to galvanize action in this regard and involved interested parties from the Constabulary as well as representatives from the Independent Advisory Group and local representative community groups.

One clear outcome of this event was the need to link Stop and Search developments to the Sleuth roll out, and further meetings have now been held with the Sleuth Project Team and Lancashire Constabulary, who are already using the Stop and Search application. A small working group has been formed which is progressing this work.

## **POLICY**

A draft Stop and Search policy has been written and is attached for consideration and initial comments by Police Authority Members. This should be seen as just part of the consultation process. As a joint policy with the Constabulary, the paper still needs to be routed through the Confidence Board and Senior Management Forum, and is also subject to an ongoing Equality Impact Assessment.

The Policy refers to the supporting Procedures document which, in the light of the fluidity of stop and search legislation and associated technical options, is taking time to finalise. Once completed, these Procedures will need to be approved by the Operations Board.

**BASELINE FIGURES:**

Data routinely reported to the Authority over use of stop and search in Cumbria, and the associated levels of potential 'disproportionality', are based on the most recent, reliable population figures. Census data from 2001 have more recently been updated with information provided to the Cumbria County Council by the Office of National Statistics. These 'mid-term estimates' are the ones shown on the attached table. Whilst it is accepted that these figures will still not accurately reflect the true increases in population levels of our BME communities, the more important issue to note, in respect of Cumbria, is that the 'visitor' population of the County is not included, and the levels of disproportionality shown reflect all searches made, against resident, and not actual, population.

**DETAIL:**

Statistics on the use of the powers between April and December 2009 are listed at Appendix 1. At the request of the Police Authority, figures for the same period in 2008 (updated with the same population levels to allow a straight comparison) are also attached at Appendix 2.

The first table reveals the overall use of the power across the County has risen to 7700, a rise of 27% compared to the same period last year. An increase has occurred in each BCU, although North Cumbria continues to reveal by far the biggest usage (23.5 searches per 1000 population). The general increase, which is mirrored across most police forces, is attributed to improved use of intelligence to target activity, increased operational and community focus on local crime, coupled with better briefing and training. Previous analysis of the North Cumbria figures indicates a peak of activity in June around the Appleby NPT area. This is discussed in more depth below.

The subsequent tables relate the use of stop and search to the resident ethnic minority populations of Cumbria, in order to assess the presence of 'disproportionality'.

The 'index' for the use of the powers across the County within 'All Minority Ethnic Groups' continues to reveal a trend of falling disproportionality, to a point where the only statistical significant concern is in South Cumbria. The number of searches there (64), however, remains relatively small. The index for West Cumbria reveals figures below what might be expected for proportional searches of the resident population.

As has previously been reported, the biggest contributory factor to the perceived levels of disproportionality in Cumbria is the usage of the power of stop and

search in relation to the Asian population. In turn, this is only apparent in the data for North and South Cumbria and Members have previously been informed about the connections between Cumbria and past terrorist attacks within the United Kingdom and the use of Section 44 powers along the M6 corridor. The data in Appendix 1 still reflects a period of time (until 7<sup>th</sup> July 2010) when a Section 44 authority was in place. However, the figures for the latest quarter allow us to consider a period of time when that power was not used.

Within that period, October to December 2010, 32 searches were made on persons of Asian origin. This represents a fall of around 43% compared to the two previous quarters. Extrapolating this out across the whole period would suggest a search rate of 25.9 per 1000 population and a disproportionality index of 1.6. Whilst still significantly high, the figures do reflect a falling trend, but one that continues to require monitoring.

Searches of other minority ethnic groups reveal a picture of falling numbers to a level which are significantly less than would be expected based on the population estimates.

### **Appleby Horse Fair**

Members have previously been advised that stop and search activity within the Appleby Neighbourhood Policing Team area, in the month of June, accounts for a significant proportion of the additional numbers recorded in North Cumbria. Whilst the inference from this may well be a 'disproportionate' use of the power against members of the travelling community, without further investigation and analysis, this remains speculation. Members are invited to consider further the discussion started at the last meeting on whether they wish to apply closer scrutiny to the activity at this year's fair. The Authority's Community Engagement Officer has indicated that she would be happy to assist with such an approach.

### **Searches Leading to Arrest**

A total of 752 arrests were recorded resulting from stop and search activity, which represents a percentage of 9.8% arrests for every search conducted. South Cumbria figures reveal the highest percentage (10.5%), followed by West Cumbria (9.6%) and North Cumbria (9.5%). Previously reported annual percentages for Cumbria have been approximately 11%, which reflects the national trend.

### **Stop and Account**

Appendix 3 contains figures for stop and account, and reveals the continued downward trend of recording, since a peak in 2007/8.

This is actually a national phenomenon, and has been extenuated since January 2009, when the reduced recording requirements were introduced. It is believed that officers may have perceived a reduced importance of the process.

In Cumbria, there was a belief that the reduced numbers may be partly as a consequence of not recording those stops undertaken as part of a successful strategy to combat anti-social behaviour caused by young people. However, the most recent figures have been back dated to include these figures and the downward trend has not been reversed. The Constabulary is in the early stage of planning to survey officers with a view to better understanding the trend.

### **Dip Sampling**

On 30<sup>th</sup> March 2010, the Police Authority lead on stop and search undertook an initial dip sampling exercise which, on this occasion, examined 25 records submitted in North Cumbria. Key aspects of that exercise are summarized as follows;

- 17 Stop and Search records
  - 5 convinced the samplers that the search was justified
  - 12 did not contain enough information to convince the samplers of that justification
  - 1 record did not contain ethnicity details
- 8 Stop and Account records.
  - 3 satisfied the samplers as to their content
  - 2 were difficult to read
  - 2 raised questions as to whether they were needed for the actual situation
  - 1 record did not contain ethnicity details
- All 25 records contained more detail than is required to be recorded under PACE. All Stop and Search records included a description, as well as name and address. All Stop and Account records contained full detail of name and address (and not just ethnicity as allowed by the 2009 PACE changes), with only one being explained by way of the ASB strategy approach.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The effect of the use of this power on criminality remains significant. The result is that officers continue to target offenders effectively, with use of the powers leading to the recovery of illicit substances, weapons, stolen property, and the

arrest of individuals. Recent examples include the stop and search of two vehicles on the M6 on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2010 which resulted in the arrest of three men in possession of cocaine with a value of £280,000. On 29<sup>th</sup> March 2010, a drug dealer from Liverpool was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment following admission of possessing cocaine with a value of £40,000. Discovery of these drugs and his arrest resulted from the stop and search of the vehicle he was driving on the M6 in March 2009. It is clearly a tactic that is helping us to keep Cumbria a safe place to live and work.

The use of stop and search powers by the police remains a subject that causes no public disquiet in Cumbria, and it continues to be a valuable tactic to prevent and detect crime. Indeed, during the past quarter, no issues have been identified from the Public Complaints Data.

However, and as evidenced by the dip sampling exercise, further work needs to be undertaken to ensure that legislative and PACE changes are fully understood by officers and that in force training appropriately communicates such messages.

**C Mackey**  
**Chief Constable**

**Human Rights Implications:**

These are implicit in the body of the report.

**Race Equality / Diversity Implications:**

These are implicit in the body of the report.

**Risk Management Implications:**

None identified

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<b>Policy:</b>	<i>Stop and Search Policy</i>
<b>Approved date:</b>	<i>Draft Version 1; December 09</i>
<b>Owner:</b>	<i>Assistant Chief Constable (Territorial Policing)</i>

<b>For release under Freedom of Information?</b>	Yes
<b>Equality, diversity and human rights relevance H/M/L</b>	H

<b>Supporting procedures also in policy library:</b>	<i>Cumbria Constabulary Stop and Search Procedures</i>
	<i>ACPO Practice Advice on Stop and Search 2006</i>
	<i>ACPO Practice Advice on Stop and Search in relation to Terrorism 2008</i>
<b>Contact for advice:</b>	<i>Headquarters Partnerships</i>

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### 1. Aim

Cumbria Constabulary recognises that 'Stop and Search', when used with the support and confidence of communities, is a valuable tool in tackling criminality and terrorism. However, it places particular pressures on the service to address the needs and concerns of our communities about the way in which our officers use these powers. Since 2005, there is also a legal requirement to also record details of when an officer stops a member of the public and asks them to account for themselves, but does not search them. Such 'stop and account' encounters are also included in this policy.

The aim of this policy is to provide instruction and guidance to officers and information for others as to how we will use the powers available to us. It is written to ensure that the powers of stop and search and the recording of stop and account are conducted in a fair and ethical manner, and in compliance with Code A of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984 and the Human Rights Act 1998.

It separates out the functions of stop and account and stop and search from the function of 'intelligence', which may be a by-product of such encounters.

Oversight and scrutiny of the use of these powers is critical in maintaining the confidence of communities and Police Authorities have a statutory role to undertake in this regard. This policy has been written and agreed in conjunction with Cumbria Police Authority, and their key functions are detailed herein.

Encounters with the public that are poorly conducted by the police tend to attract criticism and complaints. Officer confidence in the use of their powers will improve the quality of an encounter. The aims of this policy are to ensure that all members of staff, who are identified in having key roles in relation to the use of these powers, understand and undertake that role, and contribute to increasing the level of confidence around its use, both for officers and the community.

Stop and search activity in general raises concerns over the disproportionality of its use among black and minority ethnic groups. This may be accentuated by its use in relation to terrorism, especially when countering the threat from international groups. It is vital that any disproportionality identified within Cumbria is considered, explained and, where possible, justified to our communities. This policy aims to provide a framework where such an approach can be undertaken in meaningful and timely manner.

This policy does not include specific details about specific powers of stop and search under the various pieces of legislation. This information is included in the associated Procedures document, issued in conjunction with this policy. Further detail can be accessed via the Police National Legal Database, or the various NPIA Practice Advice documents, issued on behalf of ACPO.

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### 2. Terms and Definitions

An **encounter** between a police officer or PCSO and the public can range from a general conversation to arrest and detention. The term 'encounter' is used to describe any interaction between an officer and a member of the public. General conversation and dialogue with the public is at the very heart of policing, whether it be giving directions, seeking information or questioning people to establish background to incidents.

However, should that conversation progress to a stage where the officer asks a member of the public to account for their actions, behaviour, presence in an area or possession of an item, then the interaction is deemed to be a **stop and account**, and a record of that encounter must be made in line with the requirements of the PACE Act 1984. Whilst this constitutes a recording requirement, such an encounter has not involved the use of any police powers.

Many different pieces of legislation provide police officers with a power to **stop and search** a member of the public, should certain criteria be met. The Codes of Practice issued in conjunction with the PACE Act 1984 provides a framework for conducting all such searches. That framework is embedded within this policy.

As with stop and account, a record must be made of any occasion where a person is subjected to a stop and search, whether or not the search leads to an **arrest**. All records must be made at the time of the stop and account or stop and search unless there are exceptional circumstances which would make this wholly impractical.

The Criminal Justice Act 1991 requires the annual publication of 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System'. Such **Section 95** data, as it is now known, includes details on stop and search, and provides an overview of its use and allows a comparison between forces. Individual stop and account and stop and search records are collated by BCU's and are submitted collectively, via Headquarters, to feed into this national requirement.

Cumbria Constabulary does not recognize the term of a **voluntary search**. Even where a person is prepared to submit to a search voluntarily, officers must not undertake one unless the necessary legal power exists, and must ensure submission of the necessary record. The only exception to this requirement is in conjunction with searches, such as when entering sports grounds, where consent is given as a condition of entry.

Most powers of stop and search require the officer to have **reasonable grounds for suspicion** in order for the action to be lawful. Reasonable suspicion must have an objective basis, based on facts, information, and/or intelligence. It can sometimes exist on the basis of a person's behaviour in a certain location at a certain time. Reasonable suspicion can never be supported on the basis of personal factors alone, such as race, religion, appearance, age, or the fact that the person is known to have a previous conviction. Reasonable suspicion can not be based on generalizations or stereotypical images of certain groups of people.

In a small number of specific pieces of legislation, a power of stop and search is provided which does not need such reasonable suspicion (for example Section 44 Terrorism Act 2000). In these circumstances, the legislation requires an appropriate authorisation to be provided by a senior police officer, and will only be provided after very careful consideration. Cumbria Constabulary recognizes that such powers will only be utilized in **exceptional circumstances** and could, if not used correctly, have significant, negative impact on local communities. Therefore, such use will always be supported by careful and precise briefing of all staff involved and, whenever possible, by informing our communities of their existence.

### 3. The Policy

Cumbria Constabulary recognizes the primary purpose of stop and account and stop and search as to enable officers to allay or confirm suspicions about individuals without exercising more intrusive powers, such as arrest.

Cumbria Constabulary expects every member of staff, who engages any member of the public in an encounter, to treat them courteously and with respect. When such an encounter constitutes a stop and account, the required record will be submitted in accordance with the Codes of Practice. Any powers to stop and search must be used fairly, responsibly, with respect for the person being searched and without unlawful discrimination.

The intrusion on the liberty of the person stopped or searched must be brief and detention for the purpose of a search must take place at or near the location of the stop. The officer will provide a clear explanation of the purpose of the search and the grounds for the search including, where appropriate, the reasonable suspicion held.

Cumbria Constabulary recognizes that stopping and searching young or vulnerable persons can be particularly intimidating for them. Officers conducting such stops will clearly communicate the grounds by using simple and easy to understand language, and will check that the person has understood, before continuing with the process. Consideration will be made of the use of Language Line in any situation where language might be considered a barrier to fully explaining the process.

Community consultation shows that there is widespread support for the use of these powers, provided that they are conducted properly and accompanied by adequate explanations as to why they are being used. The quality of the encounter depends not only on results but also on the way that the person stopped perceives the encounter to have taken place.

Any misuse of the powers will be harmful to the reputation of Cumbria Constabulary and is likely to lead to a loss of confidence by our communities. As such, officers must be prepared to justify the use or authorization of such powers, in relation to both individual searches and the overall pattern of their activity in this regard.

Cumbria Constabulary recognizes the key roles played as follows;

- Individual Officers - Must have sound knowledge of powers and procedures, and must use them objectively.
- First Line Supervisors – Must set standards, support individuals and teams in achieving these standards, monitor how they are attained, and give constructive feedback.
- NPT Inspector – Must understand the use of stop and account and stop and search within the area of their command and be prepared to demonstrate, explain and justify such use to their neighbourhood representatives.
- The BCU Commander – Must be able to demonstrate that all officers who have exercised the power of stop and account or stop and search have performed effectively and in a non-prejudicial way.
- The BCU Stop and Search Champion - Must ensure that the use of the tactic is managed in accordance with this policy and complimented by the associated procedures.
- The Assistant Chief Constable (Territorial Policing) – Must ensure appropriate force direction on the use of the power is set and reviewed in consultation with the community and police authority and that this is promulgated to all

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officers for action.

- Cumbria Police Authority – Must hold the Force to account for its recording of all stops and for how stop and search powers are used in the county.

Cumbria Constabulary recognizes the importance of ongoing external scrutiny of all stops and will work with the Police Authority and other Community Advisory Groups to ensure that this takes place in a timely and focused manner.

Cumbria Constabulary will seek to ensure every PCSO, police officer and member of staff expected, as part of their duties, to carry out work in relation to stop and account or stop and search, has read and understood this policy and the Stop and Search Procedures document, issued in conjunction with this policy.

### 4. Supporting Information

#### Constabulary Documents

- Stop and Search Procedure Document – Appendix 1

#### NPIA / ACPO Documents

- Equality, Diversity and Human Rights Strategy for the Police Service
- Practice Advice on Stop and Search 2006
- Practice Advice on Stop and Search in Relation to Terrorism 2008
- Next Steps

#### Legislation

- f. Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994,
- g. Criminal Justice Act 1991
- h. Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000
- i. Road Traffic Act 1988
- j. Road Traffic Act 1991
- k. Terrorism Act 2000
- l. Criminal Damage Act 2004
- m. Section 59 Police Reform Act 2002
- n. Police (Retention and Disposal of Motor Vehicles) Regulations 2002
- o. Data Protection Act
- p. Freedom of Information Act
- q. Crime and Security Bill 2009

### 5. Monitoring and Reviewing

This policy has been approved and promulgated by the Assistant Chief Constable (Territorial Policing) through the Cumbria Constabulary Operations Board. However, the vital role of Cumbria Police Authority in relation to Stop and Search is recognised and, as such, this policy has been agreed and approved by them through the Communities, Equality and Diversity Committee.

Internal consultation has taken place in the formation of this policy and procedure including Staff Associations, Unions and Support Groups, as well as the Senior Management Forum. External consultation has taken place with the Independent Advisory Groups that support Cumbria Constabulary in the development of such policies.

In addition to the monitoring functions contained within the body of this policy, the ongoing application of this policy will be monitored by:

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- *The BCU Confidence and Equality Boards, where stop and search will be a standing agenda item.*
- *Cumbria Police Authority 'Stop and Search' Lead; - By way of rigorous overview and scrutiny arrangements developed in conjunction with the Constabulary.*
- *The Communities, Equality and Diversity Committee of Cumbria Police Authority; - By way of quarterly reports and examination of Stops records.*
- *Community and Independent Advisory Groups; - By way of quarterly reports and examination of Stops records.*

The policy will be reviewed every 12 months after being agreed at the Constabulary Operations Board.

Implementation will involve making the policy available to those personnel who have a specific role/responsibility in relation to it, whilst informing all other members of staff about their general responsibility.

Task	Owner	Start Date	Finish Date

In the event that an individual feels disadvantaged by the requirements of a policy or procedure or where they perceive there to be an impact which is intentionally or unintentionally unfair, the matter should be dealt with in accordance with the **Policy and Procedure Review Process / Selection Processes Appeals Procedure** contained within the Fairness At Work (Grievance Resolution) Policy and Procedure. This information will also be monitored and considered when reviewing the policy.

This policy and procedure has been subject to Equality Relevance and Impact Assessment.

**APPENDIX1  
CUMBRIA CONSTABULARY  
STOP AND SEARCH PROCEDURES**

Currently being written.

**CUMBRIA STOP ONLY FIGURES (includes West ASB stop figures from January 2009)**

	Apr-Jun 06	Jul-Sep 06	Oct-Dec 06	Jan-Mar 07	2006/07 Year Total
South	2404	2450	2821	3629	<b>11304</b>
North	476	908	1434	1012	<b>3830</b>
West	620	536	1216	1192	<b>3564</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3500</b>	<b>3894</b>	<b>5471</b>	<b>5833</b>	<b>18698</b>

	Apr-Jun 07	Jul-Sep 07	Oct-Dec 07	Jan-Mar 08	2007/08 Year Total
South	3514	3489	3059	2984	<b>13046</b>
North	1053	1240	737	831	<b>3861</b>
West	1096	1090	1079	864	<b>4129</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5663</b>	<b>5819</b>	<b>4875</b>	<b>4679</b>	<b>21036</b>

	Apr-Jun 08	Jul-Sep 08	Oct-Dec 08	Jan-Mar 09	2008/09 Year Total
South	2578	1883	1820	1298	<b>7579</b>
North	841	1001	1100	744	<b>3686</b>
West	480	446	223	597	<b>1746</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3899</b>	<b>3330</b>	<b>3143</b>	<b>2639</b>	<b>13011</b>

	Apr-Jun 09	Jul-Sep 09	Oct-Dec 09	Jan-Mar 10	2009/10 Year Total
South	1134	1224	830		<b>3188</b>
North	938	1080	1023		<b>3041</b>
West	641	550	323		<b>1514</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2713</b>	<b>2854</b>	<b>2176</b>		<b>7743</b>

**Stop Search Figures (April 2008 - December 2008)**

**White (April 2008 - December 2008)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>6057</b>	<b>486700</b>	<b>12.4</b>
North	2625	152300	17.2
South	1559	172500	9.0
West	1873	161900	11.6

**All Minority Ethnic Groups (April 2008 - December 2008)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>10300</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>Significantly Higher</b>
North	109	3200	34.1	2.0	Significantly Higher
South	72	4100	17.6	1.9	Significantly Higher
West	9	3000	3.0	0.3	Significantly Lower

**Black (April 2008 - December 2008)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>No Difference</b>
North	5	500	10.0	0.6	No Difference
South	5	500	10.0	1.1	No Difference
West	2	500	4.0	0.3	No Difference

**Asian (April 2008 - December 2008)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3700</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>Significantly Higher</b>
North	86	1000	86.0	5.0	Significantly Higher
South	51	1400	36.4	4.0	Significantly Higher
West	6	1300	4.6	0.4	Significantly Lower

**Other Minority Groups (Including Mixed race) (April 2008 - December 2008)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5100</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>Significantly Lower</b>
North	18	1700	10.6	0.6	Significantly Lower
South	16	2200	7.3	0.8	No Difference
West	1	1200	0.8	0.1	Significantly Lower

**Stop Search Figures (April 2009 - December 2009)**

**White (April 2009 - December 2009)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>7700</b>	<b>486700</b>	<b>15.8</b>
North	3582	152300	23.5
South	1912	172500	11.1
West	2206	161900	13.6

**All Minority Ethnic Groups (April 2009 - December 2009)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>10300</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>No Difference</b>
North	88	3200	27.5	1.2	No Difference
South	64	4100	15.6	1.4	Significantly Higher
West	23	3000	7.7	0.6	Significantly Lower

**Black (April 2009 - December 2009)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1500</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>No Difference</b>
North	16	500	32.0	1.4	No Difference
South	11	500	22.0	2.0	Significantly Higher
West	0	500	0.0	0.0	Significantly Lower

**Asian (April 2009 - December 2009)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>3700</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>Significantly Higher</b>
North	54	1000	54.0	2.3	Significantly Higher
South	48	1400	34.3	3.1	Significantly Higher
West	22	1300	16.9	1.2	No Difference

**Other Minority Groups (Including Mixed race) (April 2009 - December 2009)**

Area	Searches	Population	Per 1000 Population	Index	Difference
<b>The Constabulary</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5100</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>Significantly Lower</b>
North	18	1700	10.6	0.5	Significantly Lower
South	5	2200	2.3	0.2	Significantly Lower
West	1	1200	0.8	0.1	Significantly Lower