


OFFICE OF POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER	
LEAD CHIEF OFFICER:	ACC Ian Roberts
AUTHOR:	Superintendent Mike Richards
TITLE:	Stop and Search Bi- annual Report
DATE:	24 November 2020
TIMING:	Bi-annual (Period reported on: April – October 2020)
PURPOSE:	For monitoring
1.	<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>
1.1	This report is for information and to note progress around the Force's approach to stop and search activities.
2.	<u>INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND</u>
2.1	A new stop search and use of force portfolio lead was appointed in May 2020. Superintendent Mike Richards from the East Local Policing Area (LPA) now has responsibility for the development of this work taking over from Superintendent Glyn Fernquest.
2.2	<p>A revised governance structure under the leadership of Supt Richards has been implemented and is in the early stages of development. This new structure will ensure the appropriate monitoring and scrutiny of this work. The former quarterly Operational Tactics Board has been revised with a new term of reference (inserted below). This strategic board is now known as the <i>Coercive Powers Scrutiny Board</i>. Its purpose is to monitor and scrutinise the use of stop and search powers, searches within the custody environment, the use of Body Worn Video (BWV) and the use of force, including Taser. It will act in both an advisory capacity, setting strategic direction for stop search and use of force and a supervisory capacity ensuring that these powers are used fairly and effectively. The terms of reference have been shared with the HMICFRS and have received positive feedback:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"></p> <p>Terms of Reference - Coercive Powers Scru</p> <p>To further strengthen the monitoring and scrutiny of stop search, a new tactical <i>Coercive Powers Quality Improvement Group</i> has been established, led by Inspector Martin Cawley. This group reports to the strategic board and reviews performance against key performance indicators established by the strategic board, ensuring actions plans are in place for the implementation of quality improvement.</p> <p>Both groups will benefit from a new performance analysis document, prepared on a quarterly basis which contains a comprehensive set of data for both stop search and use of force</p>
3.	<u>ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION</u>

3.1

Rapid Review:

A rapid review of stop search was conducted in May 2020 by Chief Inspector Michelle Booth who has returned to the force following a secondment to HMICRFS. The purpose of this review was to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of processes, procedures, supervision, audit and governance of stop search activity. The review highlighted a number of recommendations which have either already been implemented or in the process of implementation via the new governance arrangements.

3.2

Total Stop Search Numbers:

	Q2 19/20	Q2 20/21	% Diff.
Persons Stopped	625	1102	76.3%
Vehicles Stopped	85	258	203.5%
Total	710	1360	91.5%

Table 1 – Total Stops Comparison Q2 19/20 & 20/21

As can be seen in the table above, the total number of stops conducted has risen significantly year on year during Quarter 2, with Total Stops increasing by 91.5%. However, the table below highlights that this number has dropped by over 30% on the previous quarter in 20/21. Although Total Stops have decreased, the numbers seen during Quarter 1 were higher than those reported for many preceding quarters and was impacted by the Covid-19 lockdown restrictions in place at the time.

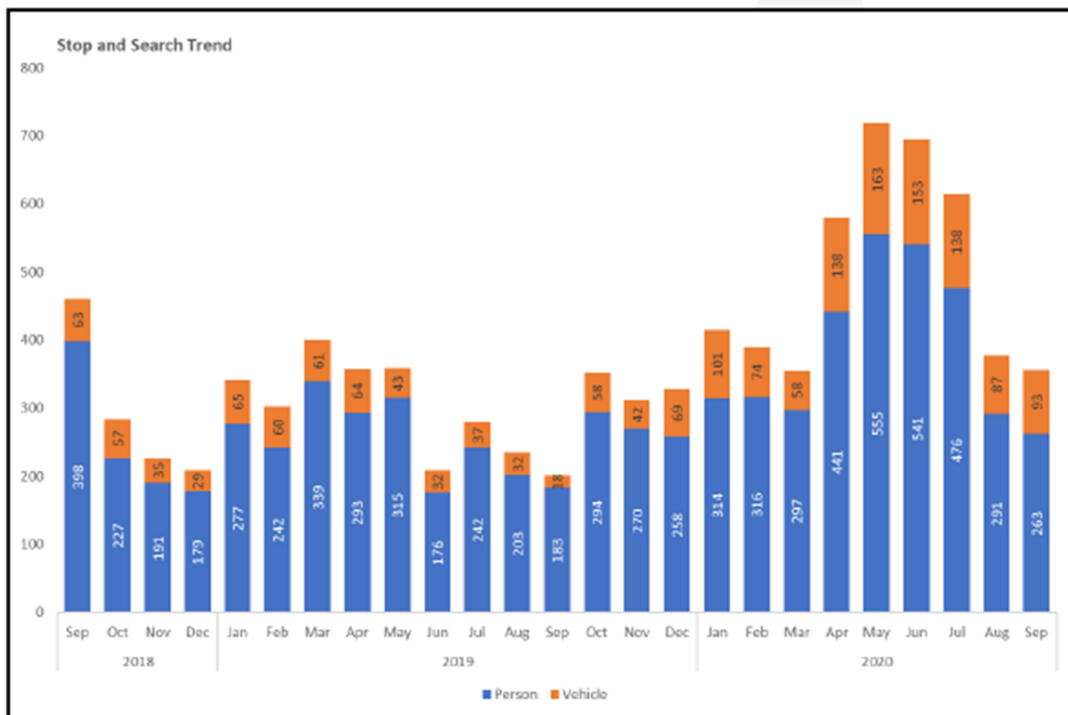
	Q1 20/21	Q2 20/21	% Diff.
Persons Stopped	1555	1102	-29.1%
Vehicles Stopped	420	258	-38.6%
Total	1975	1360	-31.1%

Table 2 – Total Stops Comparison Q1 and Q2 20/21

20/21 by Month Total Stops							
	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Total
East LPA	386	396	417	313	196	189	1897
West LPA	159	283	196	257	143	149	1187
No Location Recorded	35	37	68	40	37	34	251
Total	580	716	681	610	376	372	3335

Table 3 – Total Stops by Month 20/21

Table 3, above, illustrates how monthly Stop Search rates have decreased since a peak in May, with numbers recorded in August and September being almost half those carried out during May. This decrease was more pronounced in the West LPA, where numbers decreased in June, before falling back in line with the East LPA from July onwards. The below graph shows the stop search trend for persons and vehicles since Sept 2018.



3.3 Person Stops by Section/Ward:

Total Person Stops by Section - Q2 20/21		
Section	Total Person Stops	% of Total Stops
Blaenau Gwent	89	8.8%
Caerphilly Central	99	9.8%
Caerphilly North	108	10.7%
Caerphilly South	54	5.3%
Monmouthshire	87	8.6%
Newport City Centre	73	7.2%
Newport East	208	20.6%
Newport West	205	20.3%
Torfaen	87	8.6%
Total	1010	

Table 4 – Person Stops by Section

The above table shows all Person Stops by section. As can be seen, Newport accounts for almost half (47.1%) of all stops conducted within the Force area. This is one of the factors that influences the forces overall Race Disproportionality Rate, which is considered in more detail later within the report.

Table 5, below, illustrates the ages of those stopped in each section. It shows the largest proportion of people Stop Searched are aged between 18 and 25, although this is more pronounced in the sections of Newport East and Newport West. Other sections stopped higher numbers of slightly older people, with Blaenau Gwent, Caerphilly Central and Newport City Centre all stopping more persons in the 26-35 year old age bracket.

Total Person Stops by Age by Section - Q2 20/21							
Section	Under 17	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	Over 65
Blaenau Gwent	19	25	31	10	4	0	0
Caerphilly Central	12	33	36	8	10	0	0
Caerphilly North	11	44	30	13	5	5	0
Caerphilly South	11	14	14	10	4	0	1
Monmouthshire	17	29	20	17	4	0	0
Newport City Centre	7	15	27	14	8	2	0
Newport East	33	84	48	35	7	1	0
Newport West	34	72	44	44	10	1	0
Torfaen	8	35	32	7	4	1	0
Total	152	351	282	158	56	10	1
Percentage of Total	15.0%	34.8%	27.9%	15.6%	5.5%	1.0%	0.1%

Table 5 – Age of Person Stopped by Section

Total Person Stops by Ward (Top 5) - Q2 20/21		
Ward	Total Person Stops	% of Total Stops
Pillgwenlly	89	6.5%
Victoria	89	6.5%
Stow Hill	73	5.4%
St Julians	35	2.6%
Ystrad Mynach	32	2.4%
Total	318	23.4%

Table 6 – Top 5 Wards Based on Total Person Stop Numbers

Table 6, above, shows the wards where the most Person Stops have occurred. Four of these wards appeared in the top 5 for both the previous two quarters, with the only exception being Ystrad Mynach replacing Lliswerry in 5th place. Ystrad Mynach is the only ward outside of Newport to appear in the top 5.

It highlights that almost a quarter of all Stop Searches conducted during the 3-month period took place in just 5 ward areas. This again has an impact on the forces overall disproportionality rate, when taking into consideration that Pillgwenlly and Victoria wards contain the highest population concentrations of Gwent's BAME communities.

3.4 Ethnicity / Disproportionality

The Race Disproportionately Rate (RDR) for Gwent has dropped to 3.1, which is the lowest figure recorded this calendar year and one of the lowest in England and Wales.

Total Person Stops v BAME Stops by Section - Q2 20/21			
Section	Total Stops	BAME Stops	% of BAME Stops
Blaenau Gwent	89	1	1.1%
Caerphilly Central	99	0	0.0%
Caerphilly North	108	2	1.9%
Caerphilly South	54	0	0.0%
Monmouthshire	87	3	3.4%
Newport City Centre	73	10	13.7%
Newport East	208	46	22.1%
Newport West	205	32	15.6%
Torfaen	87	0	0.0%
Total	1010	94	9.3%

Table 7 – Number of BAME Person Stops Against Total Person Stops

As can be seen in the table above the highest numbers of all BAME persons Stop Searched occurred within Newport, with only 6 taking place in other sections and several sections recording no BAME stops at all.

Newport East recorded the highest ratio of BAME individuals being stopped at 22.1%, and this has been a consistent theme over the previous few quarters.

Total Stops and RDR by Section - Q2 20/21						
Section	Q2 Total Stops	Q2 Total White Stops	Q2 Total BAME Stops	White Population	BAME Population	RDR Rate
Blaenau Gwent	89	63	1	68750	1054	1.0
Caerphilly Central	99	85	0	64717	959	0.0
Caerphilly North	108	89	2	54961	792	1.6
Caerphilly South	54	45	0	54494	1173	0.0
Monmouthshire	87	73	3	92072	1796	2.1
Newport City Centre	73	50	10	3608	1165	0.6
Newport East	208	119	46	61915	6481	3.7
Newport West	205	129	32	65502	7065	2.3
Torfaen	87	65	0	53713	1337	0.0
Total	1010	718	94	519732	21822	3.1

Table 8 – RDR for Q2 20/21 by Section

Above is the breakdown of BAME Stops and White Stops by section during Quarter 2 20/21 and providing the RDR rating for each. It shows that overall, the Force has an RDR of 3.1, meaning that a person from the BAME community is over 3 times more likely to be Stop Searched in Gwent than someone from a white background.

However, in five sections of the Force this is not the case, with the opposite being true in Caerphilly Central, Caerphilly South, Torfaen and more surprisingly Newport City Centre, where persons from a White background are more likely to be stopped. The only three sections where a BAME individual is over twice as likely to be Stop Searched are all in the East LPA.

Interestingly though is the effect just a small number of Stops can have on the Forces figures. Table 9, below, shows the same data for Quarter 1 20/21. Overall numbers are significantly higher in all sections, while the overall RDR has also increased. However, both Blaenau Gwent and Caerphilly are showing negative

RDR's. This is due to an increase of just five BAME individuals being stopped, with the addition of just one Stop Search in Blaenau Gwent resulting in it now recording an RDR in the red. This is primarily down to the small BAME populations that are resident within most areas outside of Newport.

Another point of note is that Monmouthshire has now moved below the 1.5 threshold. Even though the number of BAME individuals stopped did not change, the increased number of White persons stopped meant that the overall RDR was lower.

Total Stops and RDR by Section - Q1 20/21						
Section	Q1 Total Stops	Q1 Total White Stops	Q1 Total BAME Stops	White Population	BAME Population	RDR Rate
Blaenau Gwent	88	61	2	68750	1054	2.1
Caerphilly Central	104	79	4	64717	959	3.4
Caerphilly North	105	88	0	54961	792	0.0
Caerphilly South	62	49	0	54494	1173	0.0
Monmouthshire	153	108	3	92072	1796	1.4
Newport City Centre	79	38	24	3608	1165	2.0
Newport East	359	203	70	61915	6481	3.3
Newport West	370	218	75	65502	7065	3.2
Torfaen	127	81	2	53713	1337	1.0
Total	1447	925	180	519732	21822	4.6

Table 9 – RDR for Q1 20/21 by Section

Total Stops of BAME As Percentage of BAME Population by Section - Q2 20/21			
Section	BAME % Population	BAME % Stops	% Difference
Blaenau Gwent	1.5%	1.1%	-0.4%
Caerphilly Central	1.5%	0.0%	-1.5%
Caerphilly North	1.4%	1.9%	0.5%
Caerphilly South	2.2%	0.0%	-2.2%
Monmouthshire	2.0%	3.4%	1.4%
Newport City Centre	32.3%	13.7%	-18.6%
Newport East	10.5%	22.1%	11.6%
Newport West	10.8%	15.6%	4.8%
Torfaen	2.5%	0.0%	-2.5%
Force Total	4.2%	9.3%	5.1%

Table 10 – Percentage of BAME Stops by Section

The table above reinforces the position highlighted in the RDR table, that although the overall Force position is disproportionate during Quarter 2 20/21, five of the 9 sections have returned a positive proportionality figure.

Total v BAME Stops by Ward (Top 5) - Q2 20/21			
Ward	Total Person Stops	BAME Stops	% of BAME Stops
Pillgwenlly	89	21	23.6%
Victoria	89	23	25.8%
Stow Hill	73	10	13.7%
St Julians	35	3	8.6%
Ystrad Mynach	32	0	0.0%
Total	318	57	17.9%

Table 11 – Percentage of BAME Stops by Top Five Wards

In table 11 above the percentage of BAME individuals Stop Searched in both Pillgwenlly and Victoria appears high. However, when taking the resident populations into account the RDR in both those wards is within the acceptable threshold. This can be seen in table 12 below, which outlines the only ward to be disproportionate within the top five is St. Julians.

Total Stops and RDR by Ward (Top 5) - Q2 20/21						
Ward	Total Stops	Total White Stops	Total BAME Stops	White Population	BAME Population	RDR Rate
Pillgwenlly	89	58	21	4429	2889	0.6
Victoria	89	51	23	3608	1165	1.4
Stow Hill	73	50	10	5026	2438	0.4
St Julians	35	23	3	5225	301	2.3
Ystrad Mynach	32	23	0	5043	91	0.0
Total	318	205	57	23331	6884	0.9

Table 12 – RDR for Q2 20/21 by Top Five Wards

Total Stops of BAME As Percentage of Population by Ward (Top 5) - Q2 20/21			
Ward	BAME % Population	BAME % Stops	% Difference
Pillgwenlly	39.5%	23.6%	-15.9%
Victoria	24.4%	25.8%	1.3%
Stow Hill	32.7%	13.7%	-19%
St Julians	5.4%	8.6%	3.2%
Ystrad Mynach	1.8%	0.0%	-1.8%
5 Ward Average	20.8%	14.3%	-6.7%

3.5

Find Rate

The find rate for the Force as a whole, dropped slightly in quarter 2 from the previous quarter, to 21.8%.

Item Found Against Item Searched For by Section - Q2 20/21					
Section	Total Person Stops	Item Searched for Found	Other Item Found	Total Finds	% Find Rate
Blaenau Gwent	89	15	5	20	22.5%
Caerphilly Central	99	28	4	32	32.3%
Caerphilly North	108	12	6	18	16.7%
Caerphilly South	54	7	2	9	16.7%
Monmouthshire	87	18	0	18	20.7%
Newport City Centre	73	14	3	17	23.3%
Newport East	208	36	5	41	19.7%
Newport West	205	32	13	45	22.0%
Torfaen	87	14	6	20	23.0%
Total	1010	176	44	220	21.8%

Table 13 – Find Rate by Section

Table 13 highlights the find rate of all Stops carried out during Quarter 2 and indicates that while 21.8% force wide resulted in an item being found, only on 17.4% of occasions was the intended item recovered. However, these rates are in line with preceding quarters, with find rates in Quarter 1 being just above 22%.

Caerphilly Central reported the highest percentage (32.5%) while Caerphilly North and South recorded the lowest, both 16.7%

3.6 Body Worn Video (BWV)

BWV Breakdown by Section - Q2 2020/21							
Section	Total Person Stops	Camera Used	Camera Faulty	Camera Out of Power	No Camera Available	Officer Discretion	Camera Used %
Blaenau Gwent	89	83	0	3	1	2	93.3%
Caerphilly Central	99	88	0	4	2	5	88.9%
Caerphilly North	108	100	0	1	7	0	92.6%
Caerphilly South	54	52	0	0	1	1	96.3%
Monmouthshire	87	78	2	1	4	2	89.7%
Newport City Centre	73	68	3	1	0	1	93.2%
Newport East	208	191	3	1	10	3	91.8%
Newport West	205	184	3	6	6	6	89.8%
Torfaen	87	83	2	2	0	0	95.4%
Gwent	1010	927	13	19	31	20	91.8%
Percentage of Total		91.8%	1.3%	1.9%	3.1%	2.0%	

Table 14 – Body Worn Video Compliance Breakdown

As can be seen in Table 16, the use of BWV force wide is now at an impressive 91.8%, which signifies a consistent improvement since Q4 earlier this year, when this figure stood at 78% compliance. All areas have registered this improvement, with some, such as Caerphilly South seeing BWV used in 96.3% of all Stops during Quarter 2. The lowest performing section was Caerphilly Central, but even here the usage figure was almost 89%.

4. NEXT STEPS

- 4.1
- The force is committed to understanding its relatively low race disproportionality rate. Recent Unconscious Bias testing has been rolled out across the whole force for front line staff during force training days.
 - To strengthen understanding of Unconscious Bias specifically relating to stop search, the force also has an opportunity to take part in rolling out a new test for ethnicity bias. The new test developed by a psychologist explores the

	<p>unconscious neural associations a person may have developed between white or black men and their ideas around Stop Search. This testing can offer front line officers an insight to how they unconsciously see white and black men in terms of stop search.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The force will continue to review and develop the performance analysis of stop search and use of force which will be published on a quarterly basis. The portfolio lead has experienced some delays in the preparation of this report. Any significant delay which would impact on the monitoring and scrutiny of this work will be escalated from the Coercive Powers Scrutiny Board to the Operational Performance Board, chaired by the Assistant Chief Constable. • A Peer Review of Stop Search by Wiltshire Police (initially planned for April 2020 but suspended due to COVID outbreak) will be progressed in the new year. • A recent HMICFRS audit of 258 stop searches identified that 21% of the searches did not have reasonable grounds. This is an area that will be monitored and scrutinised more closely with further awareness and training being developed. • The successful Ride Along scheme has been suspended since the COVID outbreak. Chief Inspector Rob Jenkins now leads this area of work since the retirement of Chief Inspector Rod Grindlay. New plans are in place with the Community Cohesion Team to use this scheme to identify opportunities to engage with under represented communities. • The force will work closely with the OPCC to strengthen the independent community scrutiny of stop search and ensure there is close alignment between the force's monitoring governance. The force will support the OPCC to ensure that the independent scrutiny has a broad membership which is representative of Gwent's diverse communities.
5.	<u>FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS</u>
5.1	There is no cost implication.
6.	<u>PERSONNEL CONSIDERATIONS</u>
6.1	There is no specific staffing or personnel implication associated with this report.
7.	<u>LEGAL IMPLICATIONS</u>
7.1	None
8.	<u>EQUALITIES AND HUMAN RIGHTS CONSIDERATIONS</u>
8.1	<p>It is recognised that stop and search activities have the potential to have a significant impact on community confidence, particularly if the tactic is perceived to be used in a discriminatory manner.</p> <p>HMICFRS findings indicate no evidence of discriminatory or prejudicial practices, influencing Gwent Police's approach to stop and search.</p>
8.2	In preparing this report, consideration has been given to requirements of the Articles contained in the European Convention on Human Rights and the Human Rights Act 1998.
9.	<u>RISK</u>
9.1	The on-going work in relation to stop and search is designed to minimise any risk to the Force in respect of failure to comply with legislation. It will also minimise the

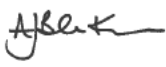
	impact on public confidence when powers and procedures have not been correctly adhered to.
10.	<u>PUBLIC INTEREST</u>
10.1	Yes. The data contained would be in the Public Interest.
11.	<u>CONTACT OFFICER</u>
11.1	Superintendent Mike Richards
12.	<u>ANNEXES</u>
12.1	None

For OPCC use only

Office of the Chief Constable

I confirm that the bi annual stop search report has been discussed and approved at a formal Chief Officers' meeting.

It is now forwarded to the OPCC for **approval / information / monitoring purposes.**


Signature:

Date : 16/11/2020

Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent

I confirm that I have considered whether or not I have any personal or prejudicial interest in this matter and take the proposed decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct.

The above request has my approval.

Signature:

Date: