

Legitimacy: December 2017

	Generic Recommendations	Update	Lead
	HMICFRS is concerned that forces are not able to demonstrate that the use of stop and search powers is consistently reasonable and fair. In particular, there is over-representation of BAME people, and black people in particular, in stop and search data which many forces are unable to explain. To address this cause of concern HMICFRS recommends that:		
1	By July 2018, all forces should be regularly and frequently monitoring a comprehensive set of data and information on use of stop and search powers to understand: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a the reasons for any disproportionate representation of different ethnic groups in the use of stop and search; 	This is already incorporated into the bi-monthly Public Encounters Group (PEG) Presentation and has accompanying analysis. For instance recently we have recorded disproportionality in Liverpool, on further analysis this was in the E8 locality and E9 (city centre). It was noted in analysis that we had disorder operations in E8 and those believed involved were BAME likewise the E9 disproportionality was linked to an OCG dealing drugs and possibly committing robberies that were being targeted through intelligence – both had proportionality and justification to the increase in stops that the group were satisfied with. As a task going forward, BAME Children and young people will be further analysed and separate slides produced to ensure we are clinical in our transparency and analysis. 5/3/18 COMPLETE	ACC LP&CJ
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b the extent to which find rates differ between people from different ethnicities, and across different types of searches (including separate identification of find rates for drug possession and supply-type offences); and 	We analyse this data on a bi-monthly period and discuss the findings within a Public Encounters Group meeting. 5/3/18 COMPLETE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c the prevalence of possession-only drug searches, and the extent to which these align with local or force level priorities. 	We currently have analysis of the L2 grid and searches conducted against OCG members connected with such priorities. The issues with this request is that it is likely based on London issues such as knife crime and the amount of searches with the objective being Drugs which have been conducted in an area where knife crime is clearly the problem. We have a choropleth for knife crime against general stop searches – this is beat based. I have asked that we refine this as instead of measuring all stop searches in such areas that we only compare stop searches for bladed articles against knife crime. However there is no measure (Nationally) of the preventative effect that the use of stop search has.	

		5/3/18 COMPLETE	
2	Where forces identify disparities through monitoring, they should demonstrate to the public that they have: a) carried out research and analysis in an attempt to understand the reasons for the disparity, and	This requires Chief Officer steer as we only have minimal disproportionality within the force. It repeats in the same areas (Toxteth and City Centre) and is for the same reason of OCG disputes and drug dealing by OCGs. 5/3/18 COMPLETE	
	b) taken action to reduce the disparity, where necessary.	We monitor this data bi-monthly and are introducing further analysis of BAME CYP to ensure we are clinical in analysis. 5/3/18 COMPLETE	
3	We expect forces to publish this analysis and any actions taken at least on an annual basis, from July 2018.	This achievable locally, via Police.UK. 5/3/18 COMPLETE	
4	By July 2018, and ongoing following that date, forces should ensure that all officers who use stop and search powers have been provided with, and understand, training on unconscious bias and APP on stop and search.	As a force we will be near completion of the current Stop Search Hydra training and all new recruits will receive this type of training. 5/3/18 COMPLETE	

