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## Stop & Search in the City 2023

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### OFFICIAL

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## **City of London Police Stop & Search**

### **Police Officers have the power to Stop & Search any person under PACE Code A 2015:**

“Powers to stop and search must be used fairly, responsibly, with respect for people being searched and without unlawful discrimination. Under the Equality Act 2010, section 149, when police officers are carrying out their functions, they also have a duty to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation, to advance equality of opportunity between people who share a ‘relevant protected characteristic’ and people who do not share it, and to take steps to foster good relations between those persons (see Notes 1 and 1A). The Children Act 2004, section 11, also requires chief police officers and other specified persons and bodies to ensure that in the discharge of their functions they have regard to the need to safeguard and promote the welfare of all persons under the age of 18.”

[PACE Code A \(publishing.service.gov.uk\)](https://publishing.service.gov.uk)

### **Training of Stop and Search:**

1562 officers and staff have completed Unconscious Bias Training. Stop & Search Training was refreshed last year and is currently being rolled out in as a “Biteszie” session to officers.

### **Demographics of the City of London:**

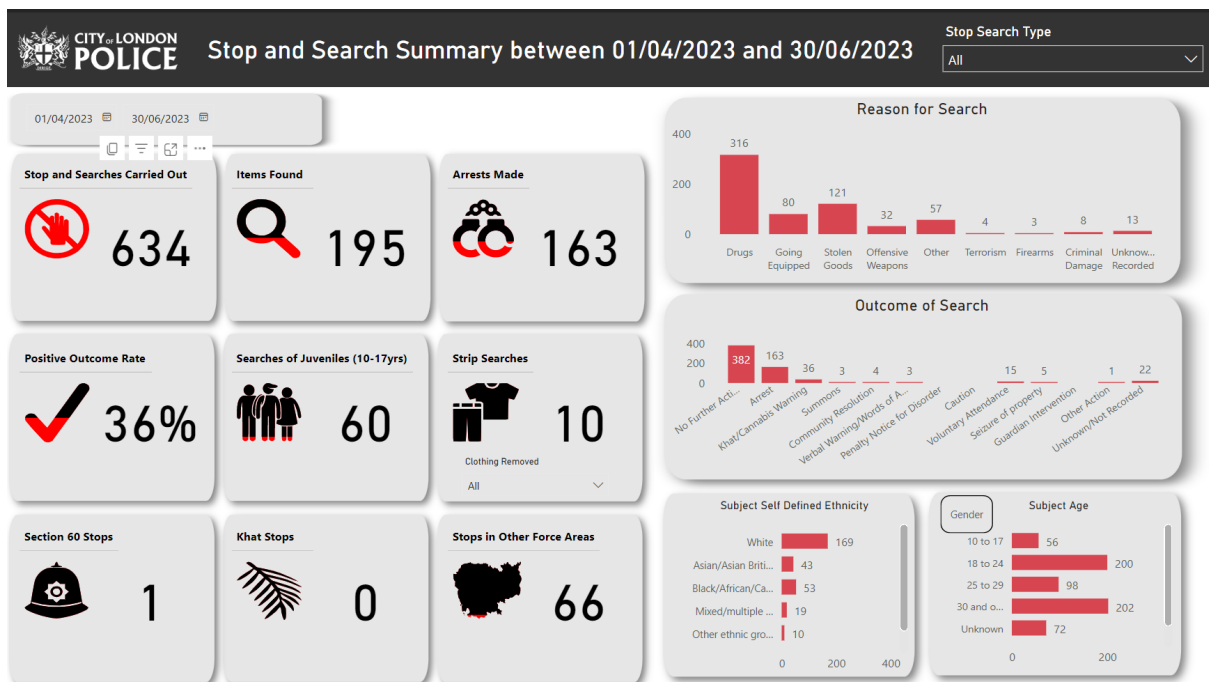
The City of London has a unique demographic unlike any other area of the UK, in that it has an exceptionally low resident population (8853 Census 2021) but an exceedingly high daily transient population. TFL data shows a daily average of 491,312 people commuting in and out of the city.

Having a large transient population brings with it significant complexities in understanding the demographic. City of London Police have engaged with the University of East London and TFL to understand how age / ethnicity and gender factors of the transient population impact the Stop & Search data.

The city also has a thriving Night-time economy of licensed premises, hotels, restaurants, and entertainment venues which again brings its own challenges in understanding the demographic of visitors to the city.

### **Monitoring and Analysis**

City of London Police use a PowerBi dashboard to monitor the Stop & Search data within the city.



This gives all officers and supervisors a real-time summary of Stop & Search use.

**Disproportionality:**

The landscape of disproportionality for Black, Asian and minority ethnic (BAME) individuals in the policing system is complex. Policing and specific policies, such as stop and search, are well evidenced and the subject of considerable debate in this arena.

The Stop & Search data uses the White ethnicity group as the comparator. In fact, any ethnic group can be used as the comparator, but a larger comparator group makes the relative likelihoods more reliable. In practice, the availability of data is often a key consideration. To ensure robustness in the disproportionality figures the resident population of Greater London is used in our formula to calculate ethnic disproportionality figures. As an example, the resident population (8853) would make up just 1.8% of the number of people in the city on an average day, making an unrealistic outcome for City of London disproportionality figures.

A relative likelihood is a number that indicates the extent to which two groups differ in their likelihood of experiencing an outcome.

To calculate a relative likelihood, we use the following formula:

Relative likelihood = percentage (or proportion) of one group experiencing an outcome, divided by percentage (or proportion) of another group experiencing an outcome

[Using relative likelihoods to compare ethnic disparities - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk)

## National Disproportionality rates:

Black ethnicity – 4.85 (meaning a person of Black ethnicity is nearly five times more likely to be stopped and searched than a white person)

Asian ethnicity – 1.58

<https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/stop-and-search-and-arrests-year-ending-march-2023/police-powers-and-procedures-stop-and-search-and-arrests-england-and-wales-year-ending-31-march-2023#main-results---stop-and-search>

## City of London Police Disproportionality Rates: (Oct 22- Sept 23)

Using White ethnicity as the comparator (=1.0)

QUARTER	BLACK	ASIAN	OTHER	TOTAL S&S
Oct - Dec	1.7	0.8	0.8	526
Jan - Mar	2.7	1.2	0.7	562
Apr - Jun	2.0	1.0	0.8	634
Jul - Sep	2.5	0.9	0.9	724
Average for year	2.2	0.9	0.8	Total: 2446

City of London Police disproportionality rate is lower than the national average for all ethnicities.

### Actions Taken

(Please fill in here)

### Accessing more information:

To request more Information on Stop & Search data, or anything pertaining to City of London Police you can submit a FOI (Freedom of Information) request via [Accessing information | City of London Police](#).