



Home Office



# Police powers and procedures, England and Wales, year ending 31 March 2017

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Statistical Bulletin 20/17

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## Errata

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Chapter 5 of this bulletin has been updated after it was found that some police forces had supplied the Home Office with the outcomes of their stop and searches under incorrect column headings in the data collection template.

While the number of stop and searches that resulted in an arrest has not changed, the number and proportion of stop and searches that resulted in 'No further action' have been affected.

The accompanying BUSS data tables, including the BUSS Open Data Table, have also been updated.

## Further information

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The annual 'Police powers and procedures, England and Wales' publication and other Home Office statistical releases are available from the [Statistics at Home Office](#) pages on the GOV.UK website.

The dates of forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the [GOV.UK publication hub](#).

For further information about the statistics in this publication, email [crimeandpolicestats@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:crimeandpolicestats@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk), or write to: Crime and Policing Analysis, 1<sup>st</sup> floor Peel Building, 2 Marsham Street, London, SW1P 4DF.

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This statistical bulletin is produced to the highest professional standards and is free from political interference. It has been produced by statisticians working in the Crime and Policing Analysis Unit in accordance with the Home Office's [statement of compliance](#) with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, which covers Home Office policy on revisions and other matters. The Chief Statistician, as Head of Profession, reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters and oversees all Home Office National Statistics products with respect to the Code, being responsible for their timing, content and methodology.

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# 1 Introduction

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## 1.1 General introduction

This release contains statistics on the use of various police powers in England and Wales up to the year ending 31 March 2017. The release is broken down into seven main sections.

The **arrests** section contains information provided by the 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales on a financial-year basis (April to March). It includes statistics on:

- arrests for notifiable offences;
- the reason for which persons were arrested and
- the age, gender and ethnicity of persons arrested.

The **stop and search** section contains information provided by the 43 police forces in England and Wales, and the British Transport Police (BTP) on a financial-year basis. It includes statistics on:

- the number of stops and searches carried out under a number of different legislative powers
  - section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE)
  - section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
  - section 44/47A of the Terrorism Act 2000
- the ethnicity of persons searched
- the reason given by the officer for conducting a search
- the number of searches that led to an arrest

The **Best Use of Stop and Search (BUSS)** section contains information provided by the 43 police forces in England and Wales, and the British Transport Police (BTP) on a financial-year basis. It includes statistics on:

- additional outcomes given following a stop and search under the [Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme \(BUSSS\)](#).
- whether the outcome was linked to the initial reason for conducting the search (i.e. the officer found what they were searching for)

The section on **other PACE powers** contains data provided by the 43 police forces in England and Wales on a financial-year basis. It includes statistics on:

- the number of persons detained under a warrant for further detention
- the number of road checks conducted under section 4 of PACE
- the number of intimate searches made under section 55 of PACE

The **Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for motoring offences** section contains data from the national fixed penalty processing system (PentiP), on a calendar-year basis. It includes statistics on:

- the number of endorsable and non-endorsable fixed penalty notices (FPNs) issued for a range of motoring offences
- the number of FPNs issued as a result of camera-detected offences
- the number of cases where the penalty was paid

The **breath tests** section contains data from the 43 police forces in England and Wales on a calendar-year basis. It includes statistics on:

- the number of alcohol screening breath tests carried out by police
- the number of tests that were positive or refused

The section on **detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983** contains data provided by 42 of the 43 police forces in England and Wales, and British Transport Police, on a financial-year basis. It includes statistics on:

- the number of detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983
- the age group, gender and ethnicity of persons detained
- the type of place of safety used to detain individuals, and the reason for using a police station where applicable
- the method of transportation used to transport an individual to a place of safety, and the reason for using a police vehicle where applicable

[Annex A](#) provides provisional on detentions under section 135 of the Mental Health Act 1983, which have been designated as experimental statistics.

Further information on these data collections can be found in the [user guide](#) and in the accompanying [data tables](#) on the relevant sections.

## 1.2 New content in this release

This release contains some data which have not featured in previous publications:

The Home Office widened the scope of the dataset for Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for motoring offences to include cases where a driver retraining course, such as a speed awareness course, was attended by the individual, as well as cases where an individual faced court action. However, information on the outcome of those summoned to court is not provided and therefore data do not contain the number of individuals prosecuted for motoring offences<sup>1</sup>. These additional outcomes are provided in this publication for the first time and a full time series back to 2011 is available.

Furthermore, following a voluntary data collection in the year ending March 2016, when 15 forces submit data on detentions under section 135 and section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983, this release provides more detailed information from 42 of the 43 forces on detentions under section 136 of the Act.

Provisional data on detentions under section 135 of the Mental Health Act 1983 are provided in [Annex A](#). These data are based on a subset of forces that provided data and are therefore **Experimental Statistics**.

## 1.3 National Statistics Status

These statistics have been assessed by the UK Statistics Authority to ensure that they continue to meet the standards required to be designated as National Statistics. The Home Office has worked closely with the UK Statistics Authority and as a result has made several changes to the [user guide](#), which is published alongside this release. It contains further information on the quality and limitations of the various datasets, and the ways in which the Home Office engages with users of the statistics.

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<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Justice publishes data in its [Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly](#) publication on prosecutions and convictions for motoring offences

The UK Statistics Authority has confirmed the continued designation of these statistics as National Statistics. This means that these statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, impartiality, quality and public value, and are fully compliant with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

As mentioned above, given the partial nature of the data, the statistics on detentions under section 135 of the Mental Health Act are designated as **Experimental Statistics**, and not National Statistics. The Home Office intends to improve the completeness and quality of these data in future years.

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## 2 Key findings

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### 2.1 Arrests

In the year ending March 2017, there were 779,660 arrests carried out by the police in England and Wales, a fall of 12% on the previous year (885,516 arrests). This continues the downward trends since a peak in the year ending March 2008, when there were almost 1.5 million arrests.

The majority of individuals arrested in the year ending March 2017 were male (85%). Over a third of arrests (37%) were for offences related to violence against the person and 22% were for theft offences. In comparison, violence against the person offences made up 23% of police recorded crime in the year to March 2017, and theft offences made 38% of all police recorded crime ([ONS Crime Statistics](#)).

In the year ending March 2017, the majority (78%) of persons arrested for notifiable offences considered themselves to be White. Proportionately, persons who identified themselves as being Black (or Black British) were over 3 times more likely to be arrested than those who were White.

### 2.2 Stops and search

In the year ending March 2017, there were 303,845 stops and searches conducted by the police in England and Wales, a fall of 21% compared with the previous year (383,595 stops and searches), and the lowest number of stops and searches carried out since the current data collection began in the year ending March 2002. In the last year, arrests resulting from stops and searches fell by 14%.

In the year ending March 2017, 17% of stop and searches led to an arrest, up 1 percentage point from 16% in the previous year and the highest proportion leading to an arrest since the collection began.

In the latest year, stop and searches have fallen across all ethnic groups however they have fallen at different rates. Stops of White individuals have fallen by the most (28%), while BME stops have fallen 11%.

Individuals from BME groups are just under 4 times as likely to be stopped and searched compared with those who are White. In particular, individuals who are Black (or Black British) are over 8 times more likely to be stopped than those who are White. In both cases, these figures are higher than the previous year, and reflect the fact that although stop and searches of all ethnicities have fallen, stops of White individuals have fallen by more than stops of BME individuals.

### 2.3 Best Use of Stop and Search (BUSS)

In around 1 in 5 (21%) of stops and searches in the year ending March 2017, the outcome of the search was linked to the initial reason for the search.

In 71% of stop and searches the outcome was 'No further action'. In a further 17% of stop and searches the initial outcome was an arrest. An alternative outcome was given in the remaining 12% of cases.

### 2.4 Detentions, road checks and intimate searches

In the year ending March 2017, there were a total of 3,383 persons detained under part IV of PACE for more than 24 hours by police in England and Wales, representing an increase of 2% on the previous year.

There were 8 road checks carried out by the police in England and Wales in the year ending March 2017, 6 fewer than in the previous year. In terms of the number of vehicles stopped there was a 70% decrease over the same period (from 2,818 in the year ending March 2016 to 853 in the latest year).

In the year ending March 2017, there were 85 intimate searches carried out by the police in England and Wales, an increase of 8 searches compared with the previous year.

## **2.5 Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) and breath tests**

There were just under 2.4 million FPNs issued for motoring offences (excluding those subsequently cancelled) by the police in England and Wales in 2016, a fall of 1% compared with the previous year. Over four-fifths (82%) of FPNs issued in 2016 were for speed limit offences, up 1 percentage point compared with the previous year.

In 2016, 46% of individuals who received an FPN for a motoring offence attended a driver retraining course, a fine was paid by the individual in a further 40% of FPNs, and 13% of individuals faced court action, similar proportions to the previous year.

Police in England and Wales carried out 463,319 breath tests in 2016, a fall of 11% compared with the previous year (520,219 breath tests). In 2016, 13% of breath tests carried out were positive or refused, up 1 percentage point on 2015.

## **2.6 Detentions under the Mental Health Act 1983**

In the ending March 2017 there were 26,328 detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983. Compared to data collected by the National Police Chiefs' Council (excluding Devon and Cornwall who were unable to supply data) this represents a fall of 2% since the year ending March 2016.

A police vehicle was used to transport the person being detained to a place of safety in 10,846 (52%) of cases where the method of transport was known.

A police station was used as a place of safety in 4% of cases following a section 136 detention. Of these, 62% were taken there because there was no capacity at the Health Based Place of Safety (HBPOS).



## 3 Arrests

### 3.1 Introduction

Data presented here are on the police power of arrest. In line with police recorded crime statistics, these data cover arrests for all notifiable offences carried out by police in England and Wales. A person arrested for a notifiable offence is counted for each occasion on which they are arrested, provided that the offence is not connected or related to an offence for which the person has already been subject to arrest during the year. If it is connected, or if a person has been arrested for one or more notifiable offences on the same occasion, the offence with the highest maximum penalty is recorded.

Data are presented on a financial-year basis and are provided to the Home Office by the 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales. The Home Office does not receive arrest data from the British Transport Police (BTP).

Figures on arrests reported to the Home Office reflect police activity and should not be used to infer levels of crime committed by offenders. For example, the number of arrests for drug offences is greatly dependent on police activities and priorities, and does not give a reliable indication of trends in the level of drug offending. When looking at arrests, it should be considered that, as with recorded crimes, the figures are also influenced by the willingness of victims to report offences.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) amended the offence groups for the police recorded crime series in the year ending March 2013. For the first time, in the previous version of this release, data collected on the reason for arrest was brought into line with the ONS crime groups. For this reason data from year ending March 2016 on the reason for arrest are not directly comparable with earlier years. The table below lists the new offence categories, and indicates how comparable each is with previous years.

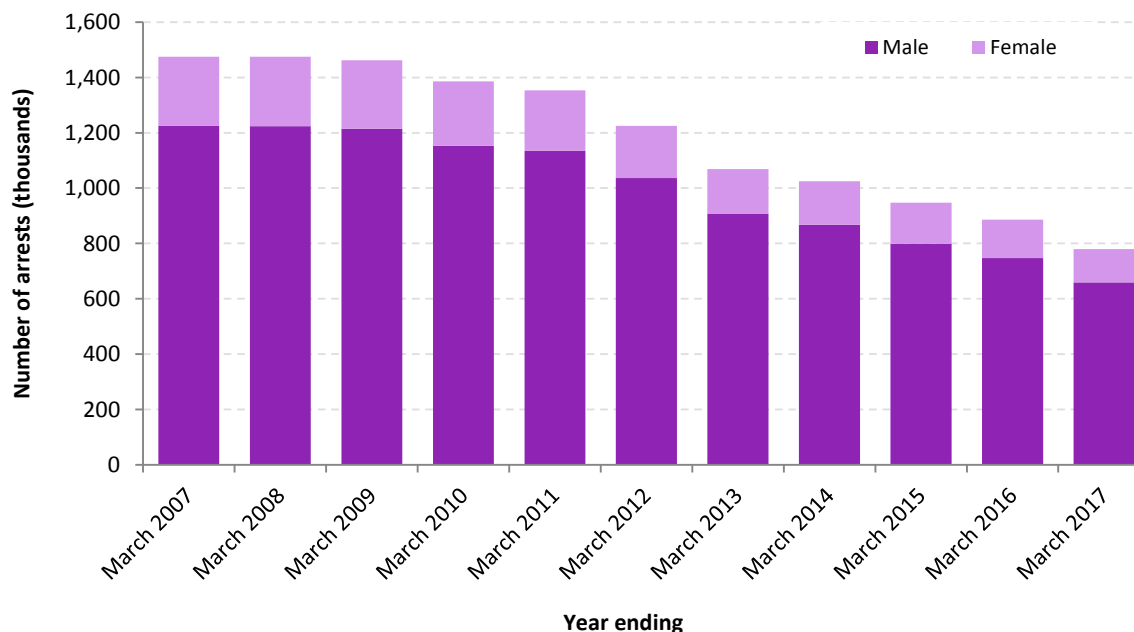
**Table 3.1 Reason for arrest groups in the years ending March 2016 and 31 March 2017, and comparability with previous years**

Reason for arrest (offence group)	Comparability with pre the year ending March 2016 data
Criminal damage and arson	Mostly comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Drug offences	Directly comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Fraud offences	Not comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Misc crimes against society	Not comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Possession of weapons offences	Not comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Public order offences	Not comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Robbery	Directly comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Sexual offences	Mostly comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Theft offences	Not comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.
Violence against the person	Not comparable with the year ending March 2015 and earlier.

### 3.2 Trends in the number of arrests

In the year ending March 2017 there were 779,660 arrests carried out by police in England and Wales, a fall of 12% on the previous year. This continues the downward trend since a peak in the year ending March 2008, when there were 1,475,266 arrests (Figure 3.1).

**Figure 3.1** Number of arrests, by gender, England and Wales, years ending March 2007 to 2017

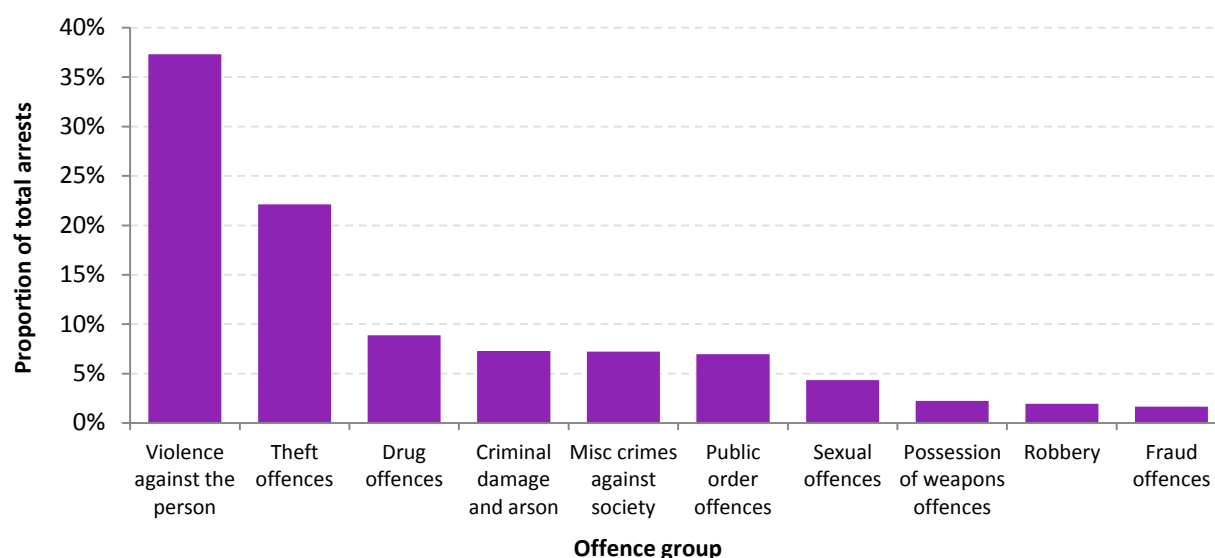


Source: [Arrests table A.01](#), Home Office

There are a number of possible factors which may have contributed to the fall in the number of arrests since the year ending March 2008. Inspections carried out by HMICFRS in 2016, as part of their police effectiveness assessments, did not identify one single cause ([PEEL report on police effectiveness](#)). One possible reason linked to the fall in the number of arrests is the increased use of voluntary attendance, where an individual attends voluntarily at a police station or at any other place where a constable is present without having been arrested for the purpose of assisting with an investigation. It is thought that the use of this practice has increased due to a more stringent application of the necessity test (which was introduced in 2012), where, for an arrest to be lawful, there must be reasonable grounds for believing that the arrest is necessary ([PACE Code G](#)). There is also evidence of greater use of other outcomes, such as community resolutions, as part of efforts to reduce the number of young people entering custody. Other factors that may have had an impact on the fall in the number of arrests are discussed in the [HMICFRS PEEL report 2016](#).

### 3.3 Arrests by offence group

In the year ending March 2017, over a third of all arrests by police in England and Wales were for violence against the person offences (37%). The next most common reason for arrest was for theft offences, which accounted for 22% of all arrests (Figure 3.2).

**Figure 3.2** Proportion of arrests in each offence group, year ending March 2017

Source: [Arrests table A.02](#), Home Office.

In comparison, violence against the person offences made up 23% of police recorded crime in the year to March 2017, and theft offences made 38% of all police recorded crime ([ONS Crime Statistics](#)).

Though caution should be exercised when comparing arrests with recorded crime, as arrests relate to persons and recorded crime relates to offences, Table 3.2 shows the proportion of arrests by offence group, in comparison to the proportion of police recorded crime by offence group.

**Table 3.2** Offence group breakdowns of persons arrested in England and Wales and police recorded crime, year ending March 2017<sup>1</sup>

Percentages	England and Wales	
	Arrests	Police recorded crime
Violence against the person	37%	23%
Theft offences	22%	38%
Drug offences	9%	3%
Criminal damage and arson	7%	11%
Misc crimes against society	7%	2%
Public order offences	7%	6%
Sexual offences	4%	2%
Possession of weapons	2%	1%
Robbery	2%	1%
Fraud offences	2%	13%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: [Arrests table A.02](#), Home Office and [ONS Crime Statistics](#)

**Notes:**

- Following a change in offence groups (in 2015/16) it is believed that a number of police forces are incorrectly recording some 'public order' offences against 'miscellaneous crimes against society'. Caution should therefore be exercised when comparing these offences over time and across forces.

Information on police recorded crime figures are published by ONS in the [Crime statistics in England and Wales](#) statistical bulletin.

Between the year ending March 2016 and March 2017, the fall in the number of arrests was seen across all offence groups, with the exception of possession of weapons offences, which rose by 2% compared with the previous year (Table 3.3).

**Table 3.3 Offence group breakdowns of persons arrested in England and Wales, year ending March 2017 compared to 2016<sup>1</sup>**

<i>Numbers and percentages</i>	<b>England and Wales</b>		
	Year ending		
Offence group	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-17	% change
Violence against the person	308,443	291,015	-6
Theft offences	196,283	172,433	-12
Drug offences	76,728	69,304	-10
Criminal damage and arson	65,036	56,879	-13
Misc crimes against society	87,453	56,397	-36
Public order offences	66,227	54,331	-18
Sexual offences	37,314	33,854	-9
Possession of weapons	16,986	17,397	2
Robbery	15,826	15,051	-5
Fraud offences	15,220	12,999	-15
<b>Total</b>	<b>885,516</b>	<b>779,660</b>	<b>-12</b>

Source: [Arrests table A.02](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

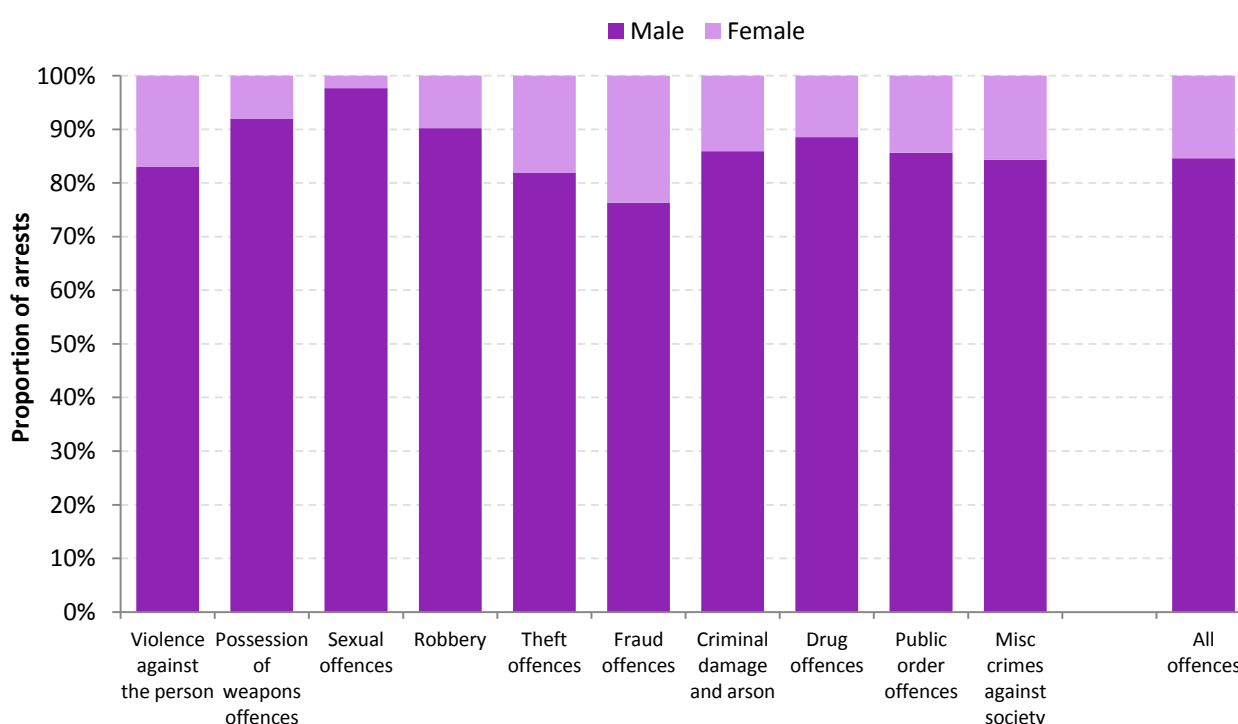
1. Following a change in offence groups (in 2015/16) it is believed that a number of police forces are incorrectly recording some 'public order' offences against 'miscellaneous crimes against society'. Caution should therefore be exercised when comparing these offences over time and across forces. The Home Office is working with forces to investigate this issue.

### 3.4 Arrests by gender

As in previous years, the majority of arrests in the year ending March 2017 were of males (85%). In the year ending March 2017 there was a 12% fall in the number of males arrested, and a 13% fall in the number of females arrested, compared with the previous year.

The most common reason for arrest, of both males and females, was for violence against the person, followed by theft offences. However, there were some differences in arrest patterns for males and females. For example, females made up a very small proportion of those arrested for sexual offences (2%) and possession of weapons offences (8%), but a larger proportion of those arrested for fraud offences (24%). Figure 3.3 shows the gender split for each offence type.

**Figure 3.3** Proportion of arrests by gender and offence group, England and Wales, year ending March 2017



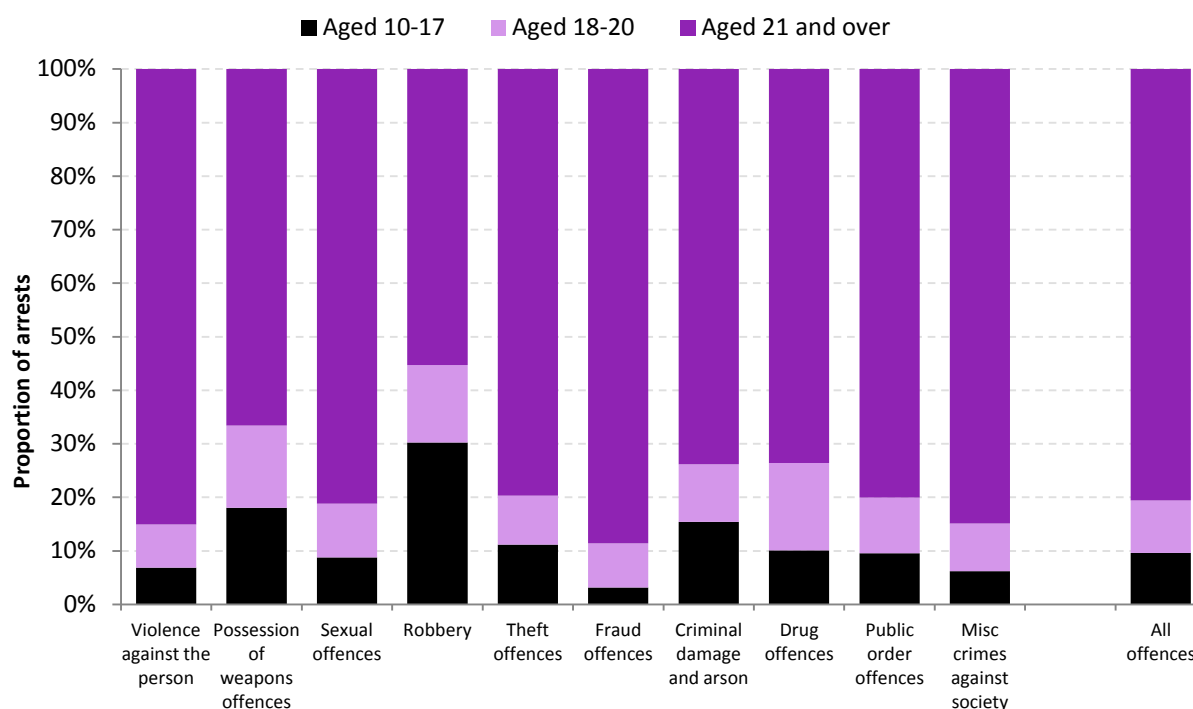
Source: [Arrests table A.02](#), Home Office

### 3.5 Arrests by age

Data on arrests by age are grouped into 1 of 5 categories: 'Under 10', 'Aged 10 to 17', 'Aged 18 to 20', 'Aged 21 and over', or, 'Age unknown'. The legal minimum age for arrest is 10 years old, so the 'Under 10' category includes persons who, after further investigation, were found to be under the legal age limit for arrest.

The proportions of arrests in each age group remained similar to the previous year, with 81% of all arrestees being 21 or over. However, there was some variation when looking at reasons for arrest. For example, although persons under 21 years old accounted for 19% of arrests overall, they made up 45% of arrests for robbery offences and a third (33%) of possession of weapons offences. Those aged 21 or over made up 89% of all arrests for fraud offences. Figure 3.4 shows the number of persons arrested by offence type and age.

**Figure 3.4** Age group<sup>1</sup> of persons arrested, by offence type, England and Wales, year ending March 2017



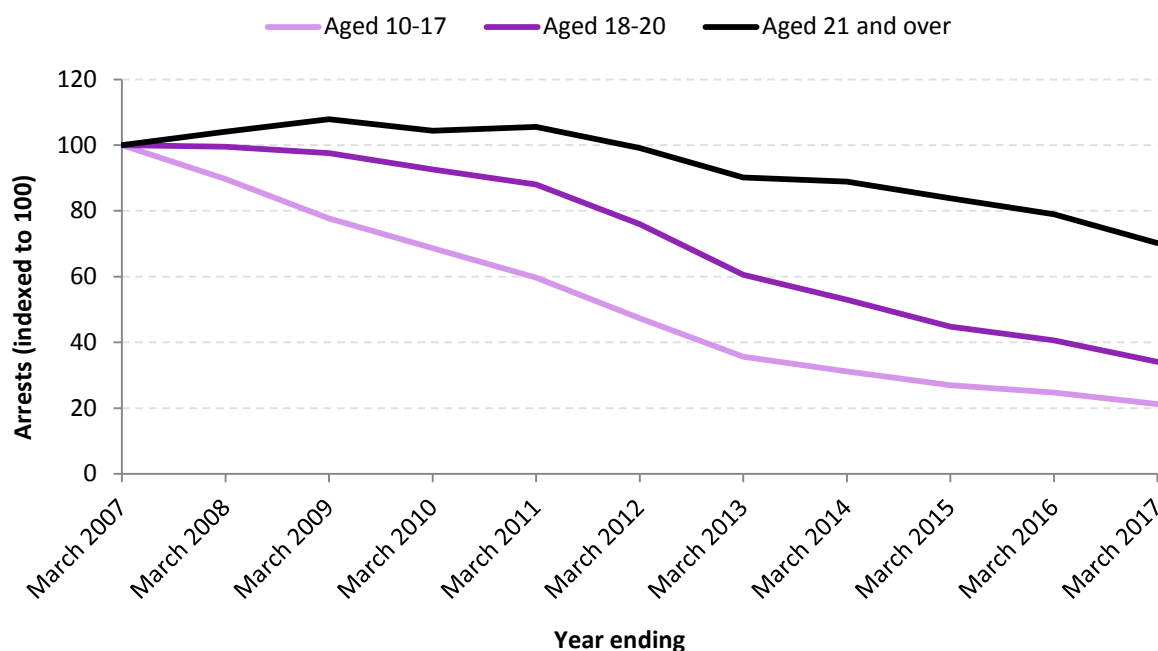
Source: [Arrests table A.03](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes those whose age was unknown (314 arrests), and those who were under 10 years old at the time of the arrest (9).

In the year ending March 2017, the 18 to 20 age group saw the largest decrease (16%) in the number of arrests compared with the previous year. Arrests of 10 to 17 year olds and those aged 21 and over also fell (by 14% and 11% respectively). As figure 3.5 shows, arrests of all three age groups have fallen sharply over the past decade, with arrests of those age under 21 falling by much more than arrests of those aged 21 and over. There has therefore been a shift in the age profile of those arrested over this period; in the year ending March 2007 those aged 21 and over accounted for 61% of all arrests. They accounted for 81% in the year ending March 2017.

**Figure 3.5** Number of arrests (indexed to 100 in the year ending March 2007) by age group, England and Wales, years ending March 2007 to 2017



Source: [Arrests table A.01b](#), Home Office

### 3.6 Arrests by ethnicity

When an individual is arrested, they are asked to define their ethnicity. For the purpose of this analysis, these are grouped into 6 categories:

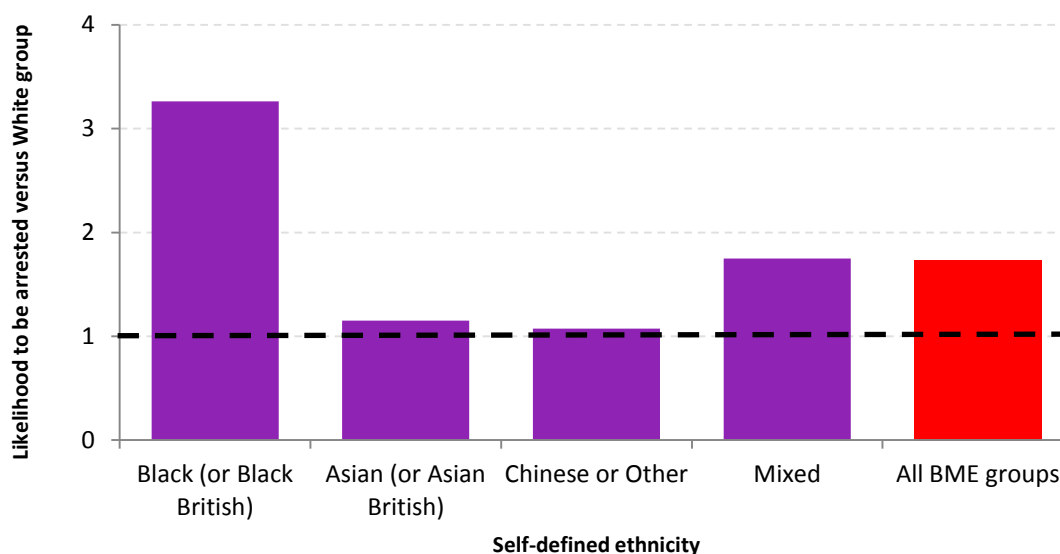
- White
- Black (or Black British)
- Asian (or Asian British)
- Chinese or other
- Mixed
- Not stated

The ethnic breakdown of those arrested in the year ending March 2017 was similar to the previous year. Excluding those who did not state their ethnicity (who accounted for around 7% of arrestees), 78% of those arrested defined their ethnicity as White, 10% as Black (or Black British) and 7% as Asian (or Asian British). The remaining 5% considered themselves either of mixed ethnicity, or Chinese or other.

The following analysis considers the ethnicity of those searched relative to the population as a whole, by calculating search rates for each ethnic group. Population data is based on the 2011 census, and so should be considered with caution given that the ethnic breakdown of the population is likely to have changed since 2011. Data are presented in terms of how likely BME groups are to be arrested compared to those who are White.

As in previous years, in the year ending March 2017 persons from Black and minority ethnic (BME) groups were proportionately over one and a half times more likely to be arrested than those who were White, and those who were Black (or Black British) were over 3 times more likely to be arrested than those who identified themselves to be White (Figure 3.6).

**Figure 3.6** Likelihood<sup>1</sup> of being arrested by self-defined ethnic group, compared with those from White ethnic groups, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, the year ending March 2017



Source: [Arrests table A.04](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. A likelihood of 1 indicates that the ethnic group is equally as likely to be arrested as those who are White.
2. Population breakdowns are based on 2011 Census (the latest available figures). It is likely that ethnicity breakdowns of the population have changed since 2011. Such changes are not accounted for in the figures. Therefore, these figures should be considered estimates only.

In the year ending March 2017, decreases in the number of arrests were seen across all ethnicities. Overall, the number of arrests of those from the BME group fell by 13%, and there was a decrease of 13% in the number of arrests of those who considered themselves to be White (Table 3.4).

**Table 3.4** Ethnic breakdowns of persons arrested in England and Wales, year ending March 2017 compared to 2016

Self-defined ethnicity	England and Wales		
	Year ending		
	31 March 2016	31 March 2017	% change
White	654,619	567,233	-13
Black (or Black British)	82,025	71,609	-13
Asian (or Asian British)	59,142	51,730	-13
Mixed	28,639	25,196	-12
Chinese or Other	14,291	12,103	-15
Not stated	46,800	51,789	11
<b>All BME</b>	<b>184,097</b>	<b>160,638</b>	<b>-13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>885,516</b>	<b>779,660</b>	<b>-12</b>

Source: [Arrests table A.04](#), Home Office



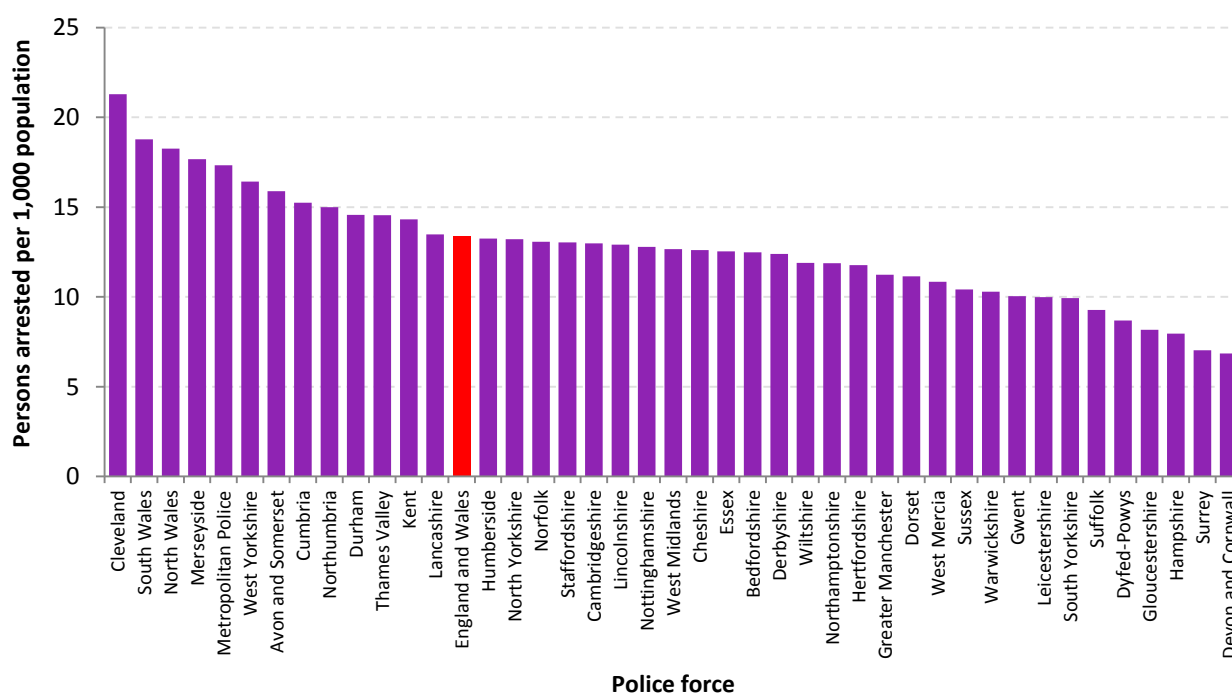
### 3.7 Arrests by police force area

In the year ending March 2017, there were 13 arrests per 1,000 members of the population in England and Wales. As in the previous year, the number of arrests per 1,000 population was highest in Cleveland, with 21 arrests per 1,000 members of the population (down from 25 arrests per 1,000 members of the population in the year ending March 2016). Surrey and Devon and Cornwall recorded the lowest arrest rate at 7 arrests per 1,000 members of the population.

City of London Police have been excluded from this analysis, as the small resident population and large transient population within the force means that caution is needed when comparing arrests with the local population. Differences in the proportion of BME arrestees in some police force areas are likely to, in part, reflect the differing populations of those areas, as well as visitors to those areas. For example, the proportion of those arrested that are from BME groups ranges from 3% (in Cumbria, Durham, Dyfed-Powys and North Wales) to 52% (in the Metropolitan Police Service). This is likely to reflect the substantial difference in the proportion of the population that are BME in these areas. Furthermore, an individual arrested in a particular police force area will not necessarily be a resident of that area. Because population breakdowns are based on residents of a particular area (i.e. they do not include visitors), arrest rates should therefore be considered with caution.

Out of the 43 forces in England and Wales, 9 showed an increase in the number of arrests, whilst 34 forces showed a decrease in the number of arrests, in the year ending March 2017 compared with the previous year.

**Figure 3.7** Number of persons arrested per 1,000 population<sup>1</sup>, by police force area, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, year ending March 2017



Source: [Arrests table A.05](#), Home Office.

**Notes:**

1. Calculated using the [mid-2016 population estimates for England and Wales](#), supplied by ONS.
2. London, City of London are excluded from this analysis due to the small resident population of the area relative to the transient or visiting population. City of London figures have been included in the England and Wales total.

### 3.8 Data quality and interpreting the figures

The figures presented are correct at the time of publication and include revisions submitted by forces for the previous years.

In 2016/17 Lancashire were unable to supply arrests data. Figures for this force were therefore estimated. The estimation method used was based on data supplied by other forces. The change in the number of arrests, between the year ending March 2016 and March 2017, was calculated for the rest of England and Wales, and then applied to Lancashire's year ending March 2016 data in order to estimate year ending March 2017 data.

Nottinghamshire were unable to supply any arrests data for 2015/16. Figures for this force have also been estimated. Furthermore, in the year ending March 2016 the 'reason for arrest' groups were updated to reflect the offence groups used by the ONS in its crime statistics series, and 2 forces (Norfolk and Suffolk) were unable to supply arrests data in the new format, instead submitting data using the old offence groups. Data for the new offence groups were therefore estimated. The estimation method used for these forces was based on the data supplied by other forces. There was little or no change in the offences that made up the 'sexual offences', 'drug offences' and 'criminal damage and arson offences' groups, so the data supplied for those groups were not altered. To estimate the number of arrests for the other offence groups, the proportion of arrests in each offence group was calculated for England and Wales (excluding the 2 forces who could not supply data in the new format), and these proportions were applied to the total number of arrests for the forces who were unable to supply the data.

### 3.9 Other data sources

While some ethnic breakdowns are provided here, detailed figures and analysis are published by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ). The latest edition of its [Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System](#) series was published in November 2015. Figures presented relate to the period up to and including the financial year ending March 2014, and may since have been superseded by data included in this edition of 'Police powers and procedures'. The next edition in the MOJ statistical series is due to be published in November 2017.

MOJ also publishes biennial statistics on the representation of females and males as victims, suspects, offenders and employees in the criminal justice system. Its latest statistics can be found in Statistics on [Women and the Criminal Justice System 2015](#), and includes arrest figures for the financial year ending March 2016. The next edition in the MOJ statistical series is due to be published in November 2018.

The Youth Justice Board's series on [Youth Justice Statistics](#) looks at the flow of young people through the Youth Justice System. The latest edition was released in January 2017 and includes arrests data for the financial year ending March 2016. The next release is scheduled for 25 January 2018, and will cover the period up to the financial year ending March 2017.

Data on individuals given an out of court disposal or proceeded against at court are published in MOJ's [Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly](#).

[Crime Statistics](#), including police recorded crime figures, are published by ONS on a quarterly basis.

## 4 Stop and search

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### 4.1 Introduction

This section looks at stops and searches conducted by police in England and Wales under three different legislative powers. These are:

- section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Act 1984 and associated legislation
- section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994
- sections 44/47A of the Terrorism Act 2000

These powers allow police to search persons and vehicles without a warrant in specific situations. Details of the above legislation and the legislation associated with section 1 of PACE are included in the [user guide](#).

This release includes statistics on the number of stops and searches carried out by police in England and Wales on a financial-year basis. It includes statistics on:

- the number of stops and searches, and subsequent arrests carried out under different legislation
- the reason for the stop and search and/or subsequent arrest
- the ethnicity of persons stopped

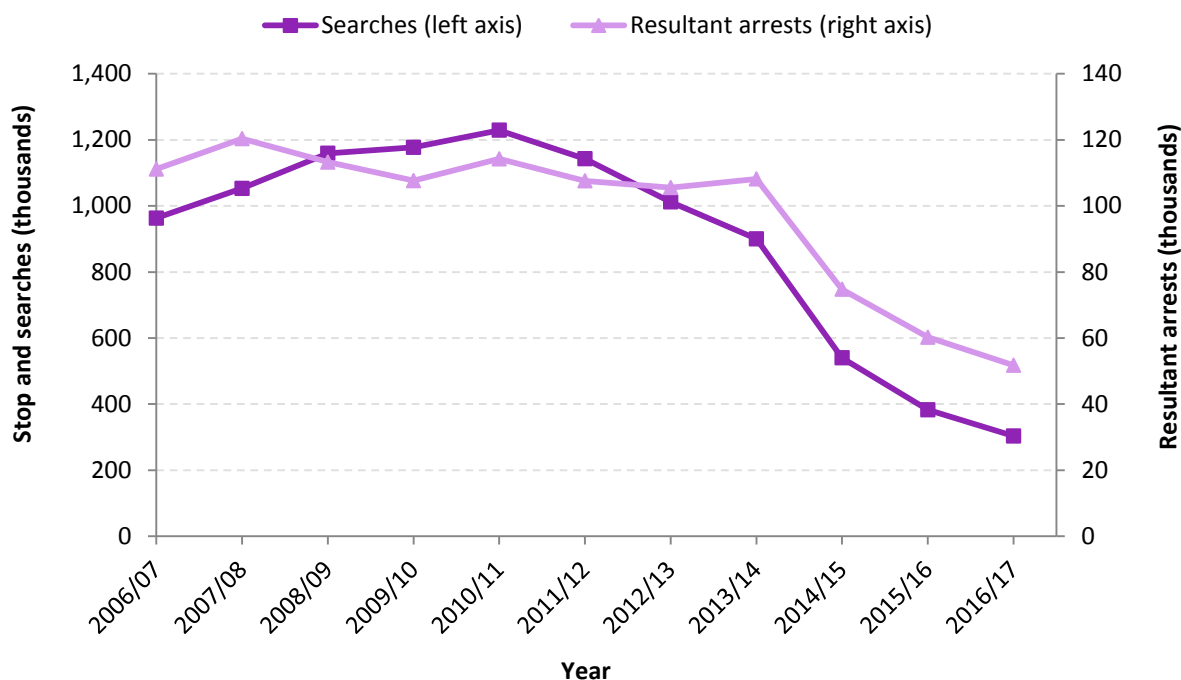
### 4.2 Section 1 PACE and associated legislation

Under section 1 of PACE, police are given the power to search persons and/or vehicles for a range of items including stolen property, offensive weapons, controlled drugs or evidence relating to terrorism, if the officer has reasonable cause to suspect he/she will find such items. Further details can be found in the [user guide](#).

Section 1 of PACE is the power used for almost all stop and searches, in the year ending March 2017 it accounted for 99.8% of all stops and searches in England and Wales.

In the year ending March 2017, there were 303,228 stops and searches conducted under section 1 of PACE by police in England and Wales including the British Transport Police. This was a fall of 21% compared with the previous year (382,625), continuing the downward trend since the peak in the year ending March 2011 (1,229,324 stop and searches; Figure 4.1). This was the lowest number of stops under this power since the data collection began in the year ending March 2002.

**Figure 4.1** Number of stops and searches and resultant arrests under section 1 of PACE, England and Wales<sup>1</sup>, year ending March 2007 to 2017



Source: [Stop and Search table SS\\_02](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

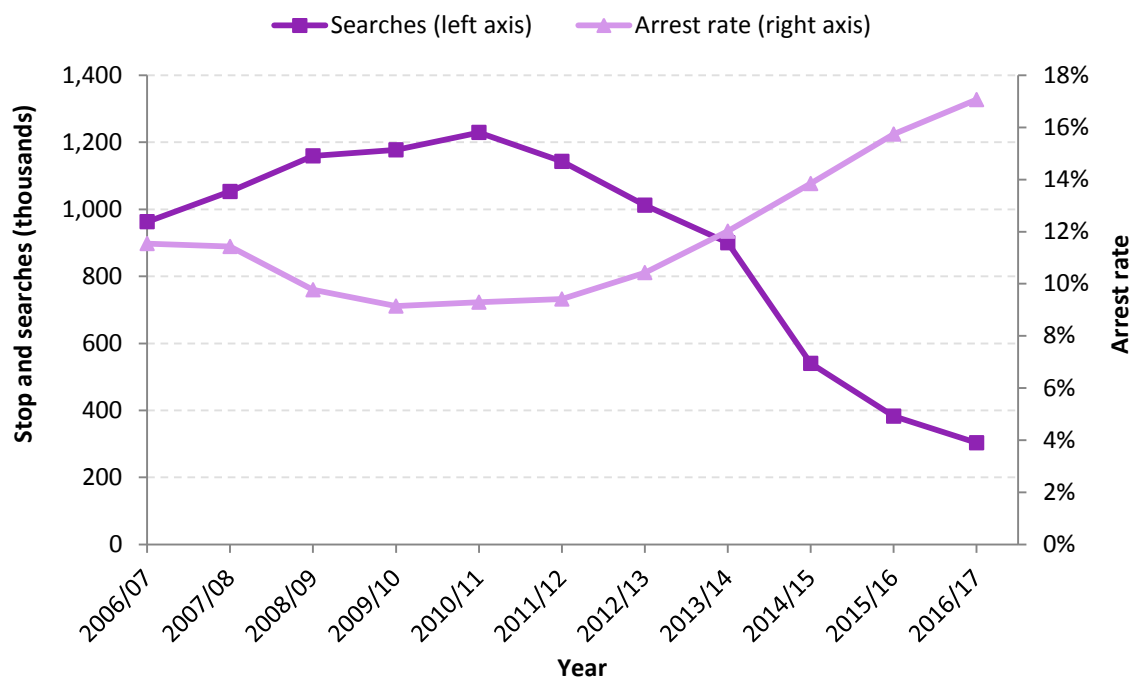
1. Data from 2009/10 onwards includes the British Transport Police (BTP). BTP did not provide data to the Home Office prior to 2009/10, therefore data from before this period are not directly comparable with more recent years. Although, BTP account for less than 1% of stop and searches in 2016/17.

The number of arrests resulting from stops and searches fell by 14% in the year ending March 2017 compared with the previous year, from 60,232 to 51,742. As Figure 4.1 shows, the number of arrests following a stop and search generally follows a similar pattern to the total number of stops and searches. However, arrest numbers remained fairly stable between the years ending March 2011 and 2014, despite a fall in the number of searches during this period, suggesting better targeting of the power. In the latest three years, arrests have fallen alongside stop and search numbers, although it should be noted that the fall in the arrests was lower than the fall in searches. Even so, arrests resulting from stops and searches are at their lowest level since the series began in the year ending March 2002.

**Arrest Rate**

Of the 303,228 stops in the year ending March 2017, 51,742 led to an arrest. This was an arrest rate of 17%, the highest rate since the series began, and an increase of 1 percentage point on the arrest rate seen in the previous year (Figure 4.2). This continues the rising trend in arrest rates in recent years, and supports the idea that the police are taking a more targeted approach to the use of stop and search, and are therefore finding reason for an arrest in a higher proportion of cases.

**Figure 4.2** Number of stops and searches, and arrest rates under section 1 of PACE, England and Wales<sup>1</sup>, year ending March 2007 to 2017



Source: [Stop and Search table SS\\_02](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Data from 2009/10 onwards includes the British Transport Police (BTP). BTP did not provide data to the Home Office prior to 2009/10, therefore data from before this period are not directly comparable with more recent years.

Although the arrest rate can be used as a crude indicator for the effectiveness of stop and search, there are a number of other possible outcomes following a stop and search that are not covered here. The [Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme \(BUSSS\)](#) aims to capture these additional outcomes to provide a fuller picture of how effectively stop and search is being used. Data on other outcomes resulting from stop and search can be found in the [best use of stop and search section](#).

**Reason for search**

There are a number of reasons why the police may carry out a section 1 PACE stop and search, such as suspecting an individual is carrying drugs or a weapon. Any subsequent arrests resulting from a PACE search may not be related to the initial reason for the search; for example, an officer may suspect that an individual is carrying drugs, but actually arrest them as they are found to be carrying a weapon. As a result, while arrest rates give an overall picture of the number of searches leading to arrests, they do not give insight into arrest rates for specific offence categories. More information on how frequently arrests (and other outcomes) are linked to the initial reason for the search can be found in the [best use of stop and search section](#).

The most common reason for carrying out a PACE stop and search is on suspicion of drug possession. These accounted for 62% of all stop and searches in the year ending March 2017, an increase of 1 percentage point since the year ending March 2016 (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1** Proportion of PACE stops and searches and subsequent arrests, England and Wales, year ending March 2017

Reason	Proportion of searches (%)	Proportion of subsequent arrests (%)
Drugs	62	52
Stolen property	13	19
Offensive weapons	11	14
Going equipped	9	9
Other <sup>1</sup>	5	6

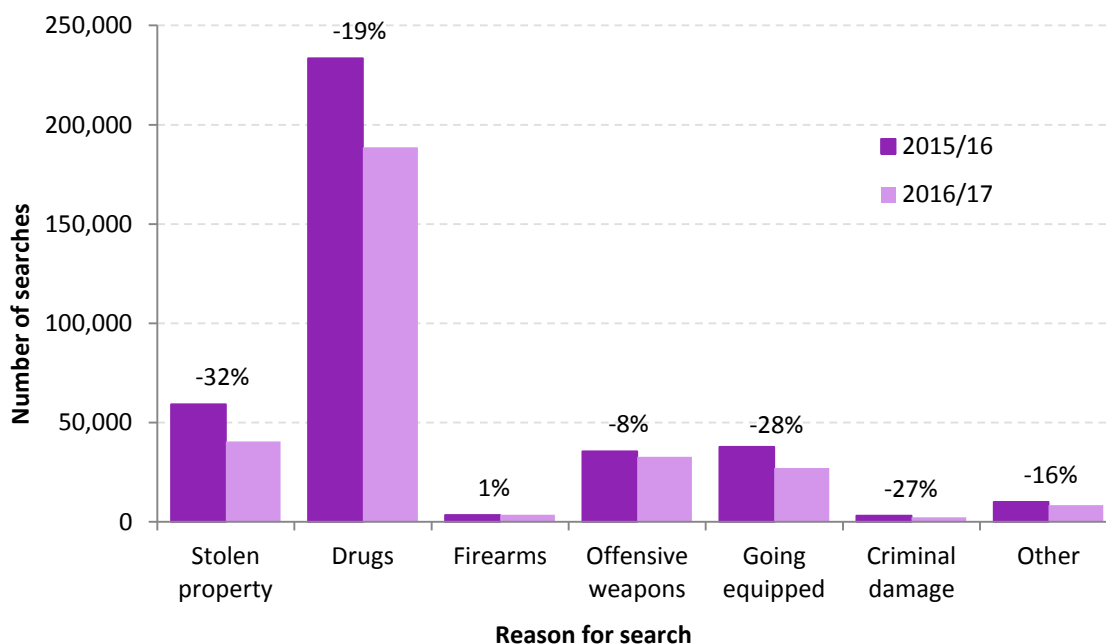
Source: [Stop and Search tables SS\\_03 and SS\\_04](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. 'Other' reason for search category includes all other reasons for a stop, such as firearms and criminal damage related stops, as well as searches under section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

The number of searches conducted in the year ending March 2017 fell across most search reasons, with the exception of firearms which saw a small increase (less than 1%) in the number of stops compared with the previous year (see Figure 4.3).

**Figure 4.3** PACE stops and searches by reason for search, England and Wales, the year ending March 2017 compared with the year ending March 2016



Source: [Stop and Search tables SS\\_03](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. The 'other' search category includes searches for reasons such as fireworks, as well as searches under section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000.

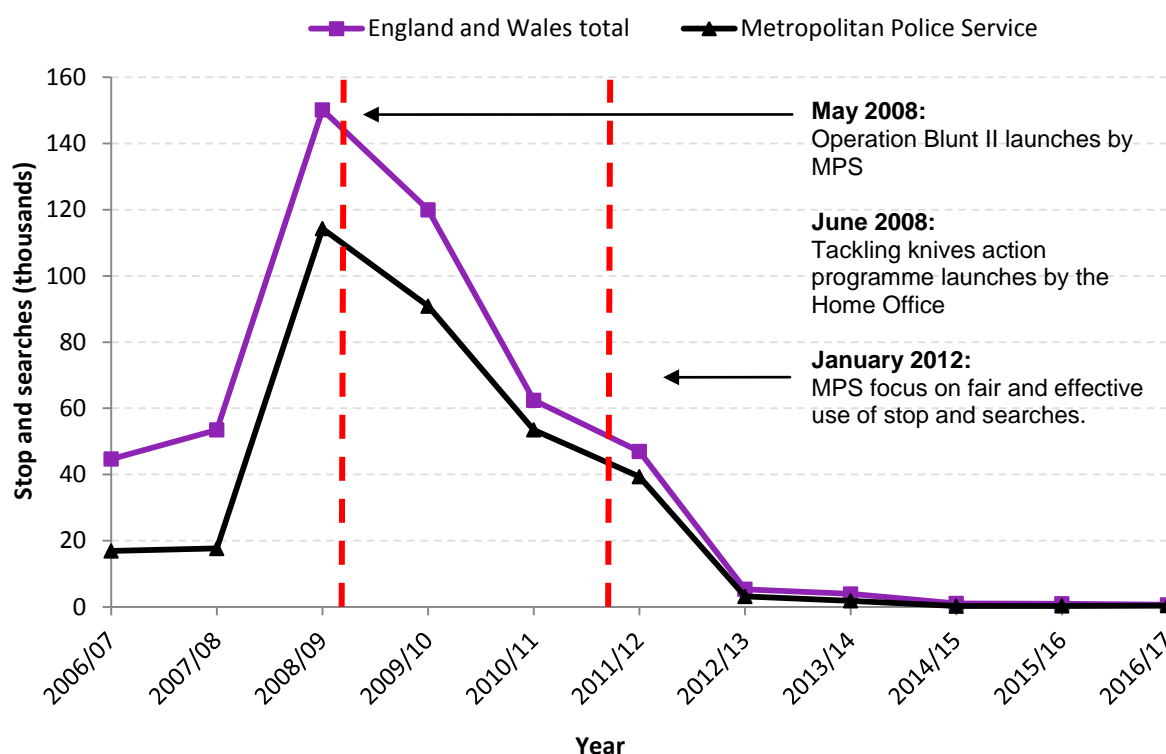
### 4.3 Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act

Under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, the police have the power to stop and search persons and/or vehicles in anticipation of violence through the use of offensive weapons or dangerous instruments. Further details can be found in the [user guide](#).

In the year ending March 2017, police in England and Wales carried out 617 stops and searches under section 60 of Act. This represents a fall of 36% compared with the previous year (from 970 to 617). Since a peak of around 150,000 searches in the year ending March 2009, the use of section 60 stops and searches has drastically declined. The current year total represents less than 1% of all section 60 searches conducted in the year ending March 2009.

The Metropolitan Police Service account for a large proportion (64%) of all section 60 searches in England and Wales in the year ending March 2017, Merseyside also accounted for a further 22% of 60 stop and searches.

**Figure 4.4** Stops and searches under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, England and Wales<sup>1</sup>, years ending March 2007 to 2017



Source: [Stop and search open data table](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Data from 2009/10 onwards includes the British Transport Police (BTP). BTP did not provide data to the Home Office prior to 2009/10, therefore data from before this period are not directly comparable with more recent years.

In the year ending March 2009, there were large increases in the number of section 60 stops and searches conducted in England and Wales compared with the previous years. This coincided with two initiatives aimed at reducing knife crime:

- Operation Blunt II, launched by the Metropolitan Police Service in May 2008

- Tackling Knives Action Programme, launched by the Home Office in June 2008

In more recent years, the decline in the number of searches (under both section 60 and section 1 of PACE) has followed reviews by the Metropolitan Police Service and the Home Office on the use of stop and search powers. The falls have been seen in line with an increased focus on fair and proportionate use of stop and search powers, leading to forces using stop and search in a more focussed way.

In the year ending March 2017, 18 of the 44 forces in England and Wales (including BTP) conducted at least 1 stop and search under section 60. This continues the recent downward trend in the number of forces employing the power in a given year.

The proportion of section 60 searches that resulted in an arrest in the year ending March 2017 was 12%, a much higher rate than seen in the previous years and the highest arrest rate since the series began in the year ending March 2002. Between the year ending March 2003 to 2016, the arrest rate fluctuated between 2% and 6%. The arrest rate in the latest year for section 60 searches (12%) is still notably lower than the arrest rate following searches under section 1 of PACE, which was 17%.

#### 4.4 Section 44/47A of the Terrorism Act 2000

Section 47A (as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012) of the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT) allows the police to stop and search persons, without reasonable suspicion, in order to prevent acts of terrorism. Searches under this power may only be authorised in a specific area for a defined period where the police reasonably suspect an act of terrorism will take place. Section 47A of TACT stop and search powers replaced similar powers under section 44 to 47 of TACT on 18 March 2011. Up to the year ending March 2017, no use of stop and search powers under section 47A of TACT had been used. However, since then, following the Parsons Green attack, this power has been used and data will be published in the next edition of the "[Operations of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000](#)" statistical bulletin, scheduled for release in December 2017.

Further information on these searches can be found in the [user guide](#).

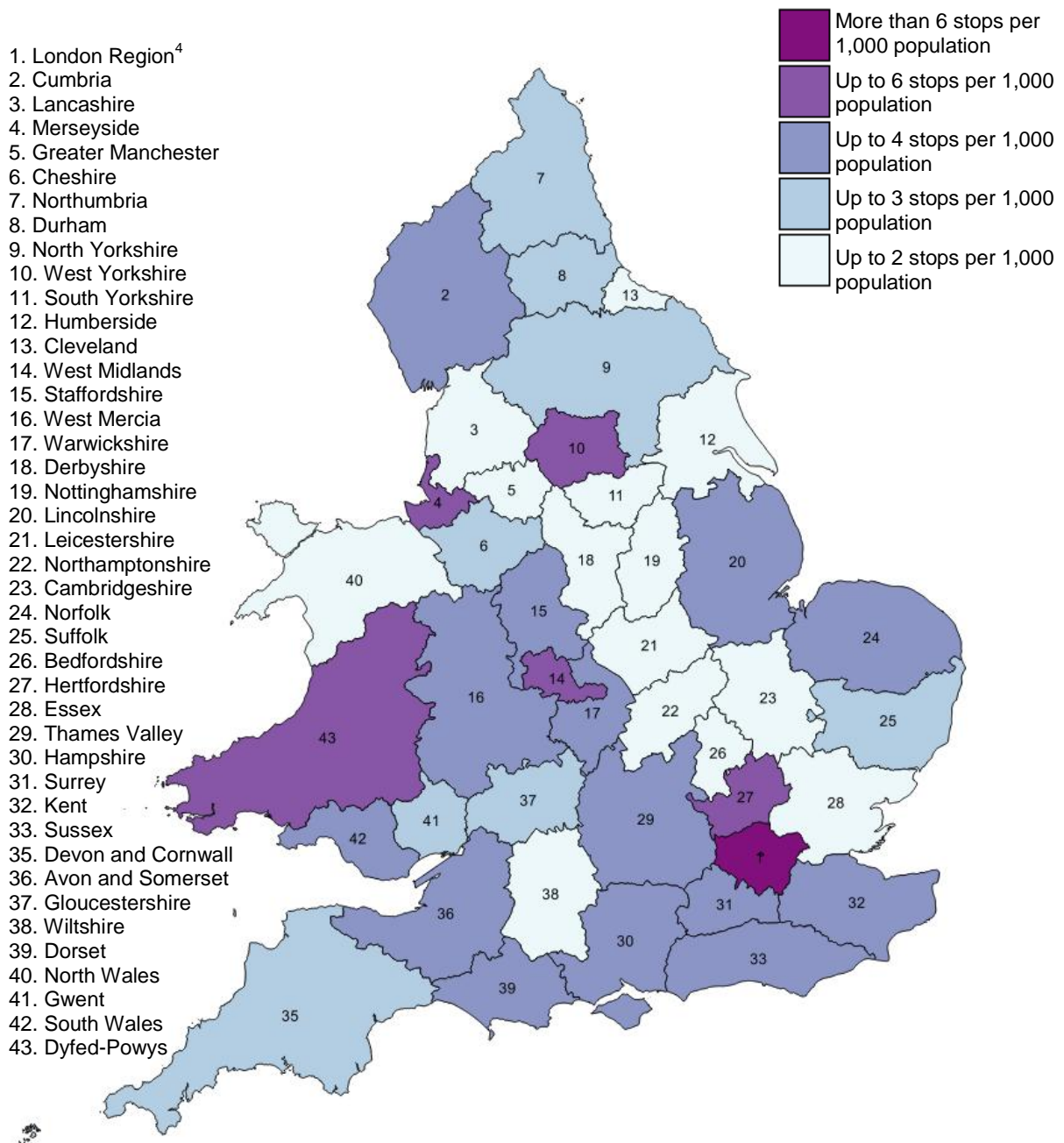
#### 4.5 Stop and search by police force area

The Metropolitan Police Service account for a large proportion of all stop and searches in England and Wales (45% in the year ending March 2017). When looking at the use of stop and search amongst different police forces, it is useful to factor in the population of each force by considering search rates.

In England and Wales there were 5 searches per 1,000 population in the year ending March 2017. The Metropolitan Police had the highest search rate at 16 stops per 1,000 population, Greater Manchester had the lowest with 1 search per 1,000 population.



**Figure 4.5** Number of stops and searches<sup>1</sup> per 1,000 population<sup>2</sup> by police force area<sup>3</sup>, England and Wales, year ending March 2017

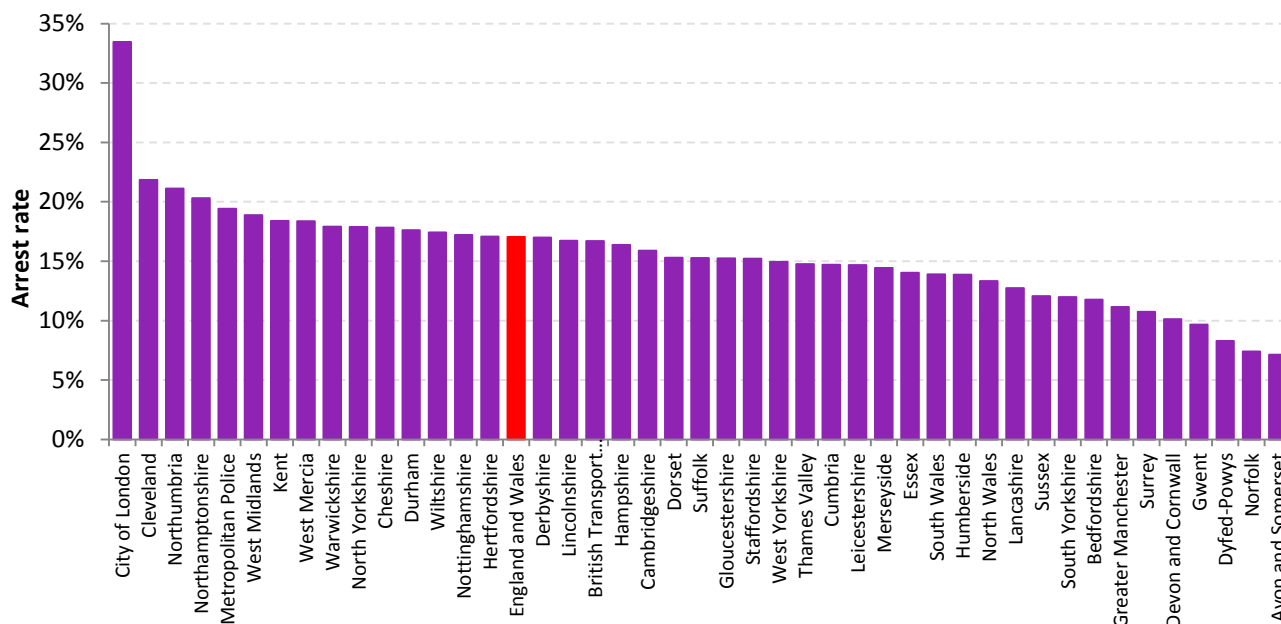


Source: [Stop and search table SS 14](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Includes stop and searches under section 1 of PACE and section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.
2. Calculated using the [mid-2016 population estimates for England and Wales](#), supplied by ONS.
3. Population data for British Transport Police are not available.
4. Rates for the London region include the Metropolitan Police and the City of London police.

**Figure 4.6** Arrest rate following a stop and search<sup>1</sup>, England and Wales, year ending March 2017



Source: [Stop and search table SS 14](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Includes stop and searches under section 1 of PACE and section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994.

In England and Wales there was an arrest rate of 17% in the year ending March 2017 following any stop and search. City of London police had the highest arrest rate, with 33% of searches leading to an arrest. This was followed by Cleveland, who had an arrest rate of 22%, and Northumbria who had an arrest rate of 21%. Avon and Somerset and Norfolk had the lowest arrest rates with 7% of searches leading to an arrest.

While arrest rates do offer some indication of the effective and targeted use of stop and search, there are a range of other outcomes that could indicate a successful stop and search. These are not included in this section, but the [BUSSS](#) aims to collect data on these additional outcomes (more information can be found in the [Best Use of Stop and Search section](#)).

## 4.6 Ethnicity of persons searched

When conducting a stop and search, police are required to ask the person being stopped to define their ethnicity. For the purpose of this analysis, ethnicities are grouped into the following:

- White
- Black (or Black British)
- Asian (or Asian British)
- Chinese or other
- Mixed
- Not Stated

The Metropolitan Police Service account for a large proportion (45%) of stops and searches in England and Wales. As the force has a considerably larger Black and minority ethnic (BME) population (40%) than the rest of England and Wales (10%), data for the Metropolitan Police can skew the data at a national level when considering the ethnicity of those stopped. In the table below,

as with tables [SS 16](#) and [SS 17](#), the Metropolitan Police Service are presented separately, and England and Wales totals exclude the force.

Table 4.2 shows that for both section 1 PACE searches and section 60 searches, stops of BME individuals accounted for a much larger proportion of all stops in the Metropolitan Police when compared with forces in the rest of England and Wales.

**Table 4.2** Proportion of stop and searches by ethnic group, England and Wales<sup>1,2</sup> and the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), year ending March 2017

	Section 1 PACE		Section 60		Population	
	England & Wales <sup>1</sup>	MPS	England & Wales <sup>1</sup>	MPS	England & Wales	MPS
White	72	38	53	40	90	60
BME	18	52	33	47	10	40
Not Stated	10	11	14	14	-	-

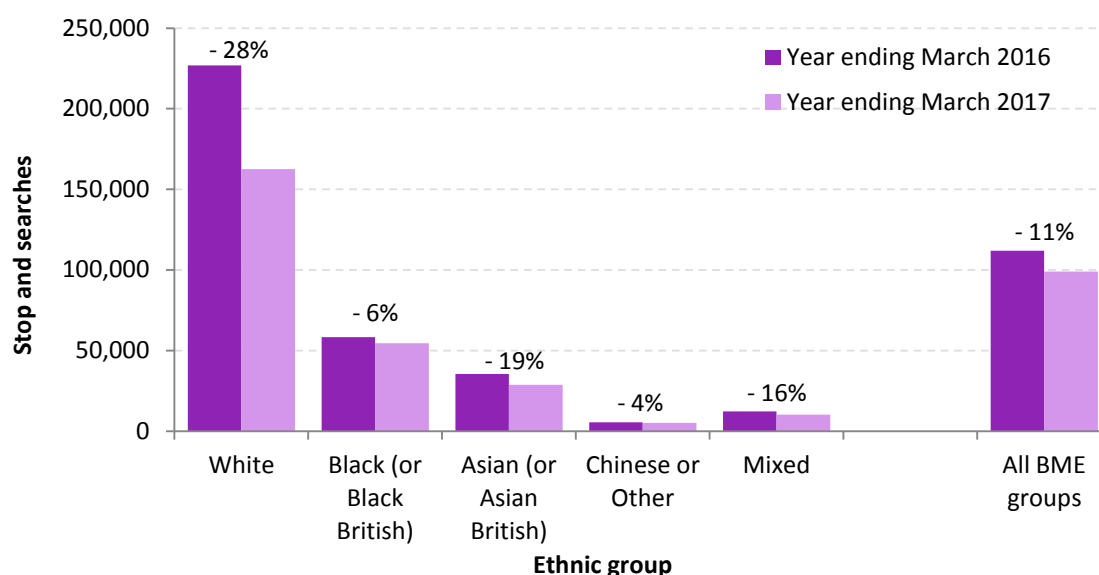
Source: [Stop and search table SS 16](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. MPS are excluded from England and Wales figures.
2. Merseyside could not accurately categorise ethnicities for all stops and searches for 2015/16. For comparison purposes, they have been excluded from this analysis.
3. Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

There were 79,750 fewer stops in the year ending March 2017 compared with the previous year, a fall of 21%. While falls in the use of stop and search have been seen across all ethnicity groups, they have fallen at different rates. Stops of White individuals have fallen by the most (28%), while BME stops have fallen 11%. The number of stops on those who considered themselves to be Black has fallen by 6%.

**Figure 4.7** Change in stops and searches by ethnicity, England and Wales, the year ending March 2017 compared with the year ending March 2016



Source: [Stop and search tables SS 06 and SS 10](#), Home Office

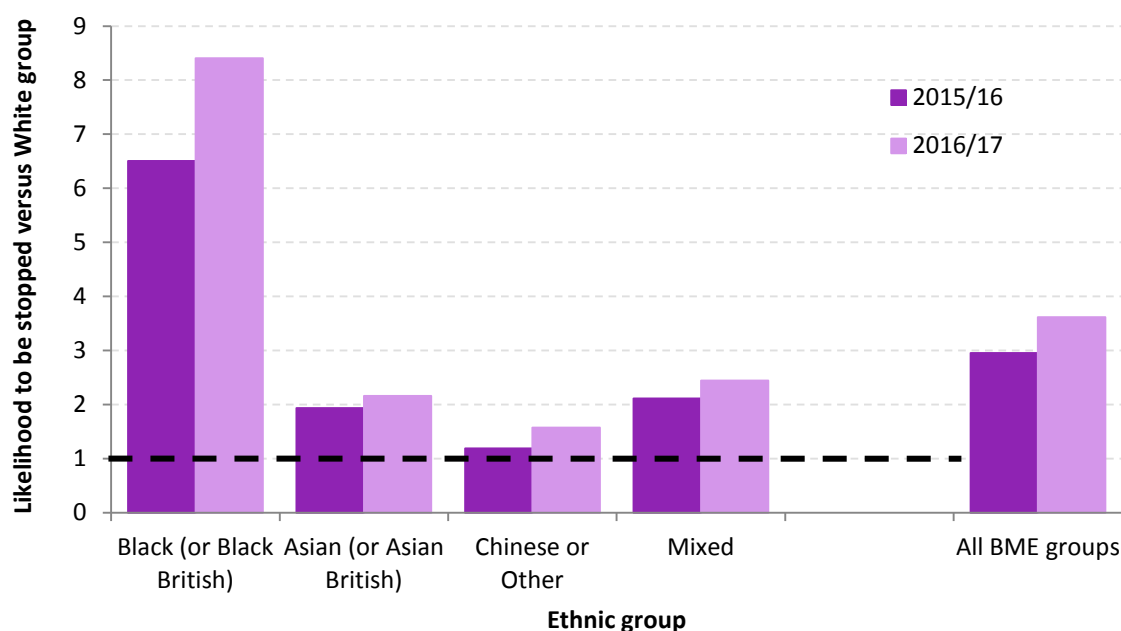
**Notes:**

1. Figures exclude Merseyside, as the force was unable to accurately categorise the ethnicity of many of the people stopped in the year ending March 2016.

The following analysis considers the ethnicity of those searched relative to the population as a whole, by calculating search rates for each ethnic group. Population data is based on the 2011 census, and so should be considered with caution given that the ethnic breakdown of the population is likely to have changed since 2011. Data are presented in terms of how likely BME groups are to be searched compared to those who are White.

In the year ending March 2017, those who considered themselves to be from BME groups were just under 4 times as likely to be stopped as those who considered themselves to be White. The difference between the two groups narrowed to twice as likely between the years ending March 2013 and 2015, rising to 3 times as likely in the year ending March 2016 and has risen again in the latest year. This is likely to be because as mentioned above, searches have fallen more amongst the White group than among BME groups in the latest year. A similar story has been seen for the Black group, which fell from 6 times more likely to just over 4 times more likely between the years ending March 2011 and 2015, before rising to over 6 times more likely in the year ending March 2016, and has risen again to over 8 times more likely in the latest year.

**Figure 4.8** Likelihood<sup>1</sup> of being stopped and searched by self-defined ethnic group, compared with those from White ethnic groups, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, year ending March 2016 compared with 2017



Source: [Stop and search table SS 13](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Likelihood of 1 indicates that the ethnic group is equally as likely to be stopped as those who are White.
2. Population breakdowns are based on the 2011 Census. It is likely that ethnicity breakdowns have changed since 2011. Such changes are not accounted for in the figures. Therefore, these figures should be considered as estimates only.

## 4.7 Data quality

Data presented here have been provided to the Home Office by the 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales and the British Transport Police (BTP). Since the year ending March 2010, BTP have been providing data to the Home Office. Data on total searches prior to this period are therefore not directly comparable to more recent years. However, as BTP only account for 1% of stop and searches in the year ending March 2017, the longer-term time series provides a reasonably accurate long term measure.

The figures presented are correct at the time of publication and may include revisions submitted by forces for previous years.

For some years, certain forces were unable to provide all of the requested breakdowns of the data; for example, the reason for some stops and searches or the ethnicity of the person searched may not have been provided for all cases. Such cases have been outlined in the relevant table notes. In order to ensure data are comparable over time, some forces may have been excluded from comparisons. These cases have been highlighted.

The [user guide](#) provides further details relating to definitions, legislation and procedure around stop and search.

#### 4.8 Other data sources

Quarterly figures for stops and searches conducted in Great Britain under the Terrorism Act 2000 appear in the Home Office series [Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000](#).

MOJ publishes a biennial [Race and the criminal justice system](#) series that includes data supplied by the Home Office on stop and search. The next publication is due for release in November 2017.

The Metropolitan Police Service publishes [monthly reports](#) on the use of stop and search by the force. Other forces may publish similar reports.

## 5 Best Use of Stop and Search

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### 5.1 Introduction

On 30 April 2014, the [Best Use of Stop and Search \(BUSS\) scheme](#) was announced. The aims of the scheme were to:

- achieve greater transparency around how stop and search is used
- improve community engagement and involvement in the use of stop and search powers
- develop a more intelligence-led approach to the use of stop and search
- encourage accountability in the police use of stop and search powers

Currently all forces in England and Wales are signed up to the BUSS scheme. The Home Office has previously received partial, voluntary data from forces. This release includes data provided from 43 of the 44 police forces in England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, including the British Transport Police.

### Outcomes of stop and search

Historically, forces have provided data on the number of stops and searches conducted, and the number of resultant arrests. Arrests represent only one of a number of possible outcomes available to the police when conducting a stop and search. As part of the scheme, forces are required to report on a wider range of outcomes including:

- Arrest
- Cautions
- Summons
- Penalty Notice for Disorder
- Cannabis/Khat warning
- Community resolution
- No further action

Further details can be found in the [BUSS guidance](#).

### One outcome per stop and search

For each stop and search, only the first outcome is recorded. Where an outcome follows an arrest, only the arrest will be recorded in order to avoid double counting. Therefore outcomes that follow an arrest (such as cautions) will be under-recorded in these figures. The data should therefore not be used to infer, for example, the total number of cautions that result from stops and searches.

### Outcome linked to reason for stop and search

Forces are also required to report on whether the outcome was linked to the initial reason for conducting the search. This aims to increase transparency by allowing for a distinction between those outcomes that are a result of a professional judgement (i.e. the officer found what they were searching for), and those where the item found was not what the officer was searching for, or where nothing was found. Table 5.1 presents some example scenarios to demonstrate this distinction.

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<sup>2</sup> Excluding Derbyshire Police who were unable to provide data for 2016/17.

**Table 5.1** Example scenarios for a stop and search

Reason for stop	Scenario	Outcome	Linked?
Drugs	Cannabis found	Cannabis warning	Linked
Drugs	No drugs found, but weapon found	Arrest	Not linked
Drugs	Nothing found	No further action	Not linked

In the 'Police Powers and Procedures' bulletin for the year ending March 2016, voluntary data was provided by a subset of forces (17), which excluded the Metropolitan Police Service while some Other police forces were not able to provide complete data for the whole year. In this bulletin, more complete data are available. The data are based on 43 of the 44 police forces in England and Wales including the British Transport Police that were able to provide data for the year ending March 2017. Data should not be compared with the previous year, when data were provisional and provided by only a subset of forces.

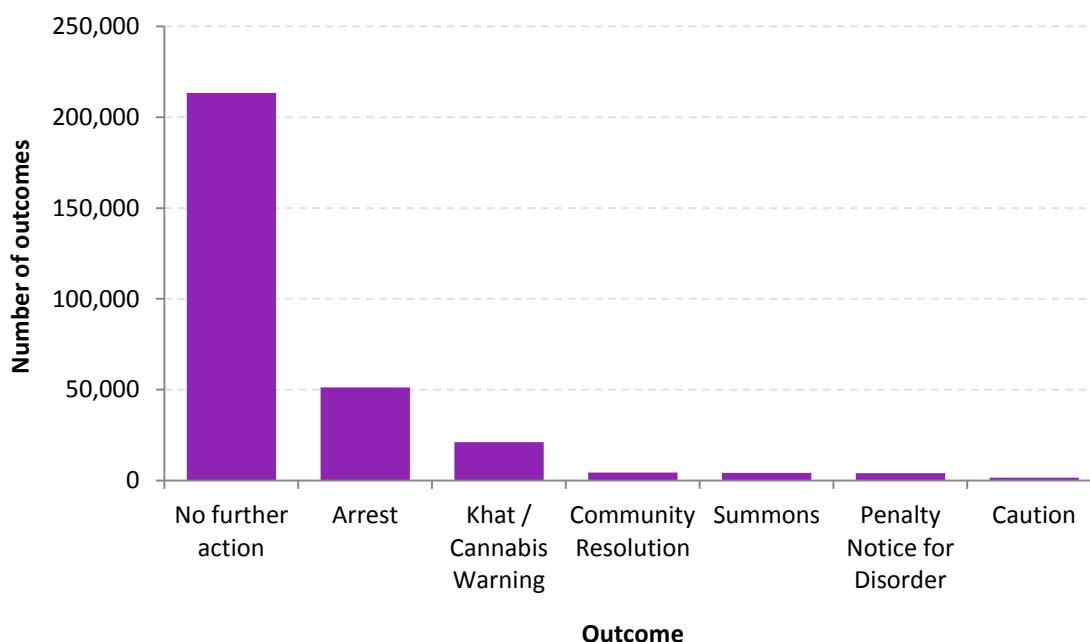
Stop and search figures and arrest rates may not match those published elsewhere in this bulletin, which are based on a more complete dataset from all forces.

## 5.2 Principal outcome given following a stop and search

These data only include the initial outcome given following the search. If an arrest took place and was later followed by a caution, only the arrest would be recorded. It should be noted that 'No further action' includes a wide range of scenarios, including, for example, where words of advice are given. It is therefore possible that, in some cases, an outcome of 'No further action' could be given where the officer finds what they were looking for (outcome linked), but decides not to deal with it by means of arrest, cautions or another outcome.

These data include searches under both section 1 PACE and section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994. In 71% of stop and searches the outcome was 'No further action'. In a further 17% of stop and searches the initial outcome was an arrest. An alternative outcome was given in the remaining 12% of cases.

**Figure 5.1** Principal outcome following stop and search<sup>1</sup>, England and Wales<sup>2,3</sup>, year ending March 2017



Source: [Best Use of Stop and Search table BUSS 01](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Includes vehicle only searches.
2. Excludes Derbyshire police who did not supply data for 2016/17.
3. Includes British Transport Police.

### 5.3 Link between outcome and reason for stop and search

In the year ending March 2017 around 1 in 5 stop and searches resulted in an outcome that was linked to the reason for the search, i.e. the officer found what they were searching for. This proportion varied considerably depending on the reason for the stop, as shown in Table 5.2. While around 1 in 4 drug stops led to an outcome related to ‘Drugs’, this figure was around 1 in 10 for searches relating to ‘Criminal damage’ and ‘Going equipped’.



**Table 5.2** Proportion of cases where the outcome of the stop was linked to the reason for the stop and search, by reason for stop and ethnicity, England and Wales<sup>1</sup>, year ending March 2017<sup>2</sup>

<i>Percentages</i>	<b>England and Wales</b>		
	Self-defined ethnicity		
Reason for stop	White	BME	Overall <sup>3</sup>
Drugs	25	28	25
Stolen property	19	20	19
Firearms	17	11	14
Offensive weapons	13	13	13
Criminal damage	11	13	11
Going equipped	9	11	9
Other <sup>4</sup>	10	18	11
<b>Total Section 1 PACE</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>
Section 43 of TACT 2000	10	10	9
Section 60 of Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994	10	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: [Best Use of Stop and Search table BUSS 3a](#), Home Office

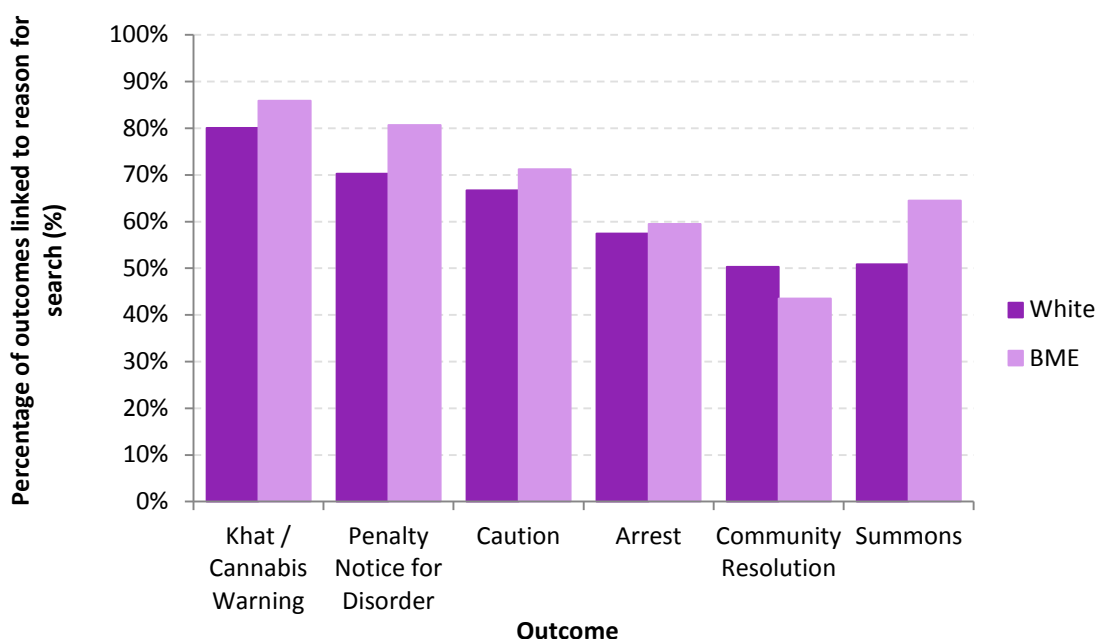
**Notes:**

1. Excludes Derbyshire Police who were unable to provide data for 2016/17.
2. Proportions are calculated excluding cases where the link between the reason for search and outcome is unknown.
3. Includes vehicle only searches.
4. The 'other' search category includes searches for reasons such as fireworks.

The figures in Table 5.2 cover all searches, including those that resulted in an outcome of 'No further action'. Given that 'No further action' outcomes will rarely be linked to the initial reason for the search, it is helpful to consider the picture when these cases are excluded. When this is done, 65% of outcomes were linked to the initial reason for the search. This proportion varied by outcome type. For example, while 82% of cannabis/khat warnings were linked to the reason for the search (i.e. followed drug searches), 49% of community resolutions were given for the same reason as the initial stop and search.

The proportion of each outcome (excluding 'No further action' outcomes) that was linked to the reason for the search is shown in Figure 5.2. There was relatively little difference between White and BME groups when considering how frequently an outcome was linked to the initial reason for the search.

**Figure 5.2** Proportion of cases where the outcome of the search was linked to the reason for the stop and search<sup>1</sup>, by outcome type and ethnicity, England and Wales<sup>2,3</sup>, year ending March 2017<sup>4</sup>



Source: [Best Use of Stop and Search table BUSS\\_5a](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes vehicle only searches.
2. Excludes Derbyshire police who did not supply data for 2016/17.
3. Includes British Transport Police.
4. Proportions are calculated excluding cases where the link between the reason for search and outcome is unknown.

**5.4 Limitations of the data**

While the outcome of each stop and search is relatively straightforward to record, the link between the reason for the search and the search outcome is more complex. In many forces, officers themselves assess whether a link is involved, and so there is an element of subjectivity involved. It is likely that different officers may classify whether there is a link or not in different ways. The Home Office intends to continue to work with forces to ensure greater consistency of recording in future years.

## 6 Other PACE powers

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### 6.1 Introduction

The police have a number of other powers that are authorised under PACE. This section provides information on the police powers of detentions, road checks, and intimate searches.

Under section 42 of PACE, police may detain a suspect before charge, usually for a maximum of 24 hours, or for up to 36 hours when an alleged offence is an indictable<sup>3</sup> one. From 20 January 2004, powers were introduced which enabled an officer of the rank superintendent or above to authorise continued detention for up to 36 hours for all arrestable offences. Additionally, police may apply to the Magistrates' Court to authorise warrants of further detention, extending the detention period to a maximum of 96 hours without charge.

Road checks can be carried out under section 4 of PACE 1984, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a vehicle is carrying a person who may be of interest to the police. This section gives information on the number of times this power has been used, including the number of resultant arrests and the total number of vehicles stopped, on a financial-year basis.

If a person who is arrested is believed to be concealing Class A drugs, or anything that could be used to cause physical injury, a suitably qualified person may carry out an intimate search under section 55 of PACE. This section includes data on the number of intimate searches carried out by police in England and Wales, as well as details of who conducted the search and why, on a financial-year basis. Further details can be found in the [user guide](#).

### 6.2 Detentions

This section provides information on the number of persons detained for more than 24 hours who were subsequently released without charge. It also provides details on the number of warrants for further detention that were applied for and the number that led to charges. Data are collected by the Home Office from the 43 territorial police forces in England and Wales on a financial-year basis.

In the year ending March 2017 there were a total of 3,383 persons detained for more than 24 hours, and subsequently released, under part IV of PACE by police in England and Wales. This represents an increase of 2% compared with the previous year (based on data from 36 forces that were able to provide complete data in both years ending March 2016 and 2017).

Of those detained and subsequently released, 88% (2,990) were held for between 24 and 36 hours and a further 289 persons were held for more than 36 hours before being released without charge. The remaining 104 were detained under warrant for further detention.

In the year ending March 2017, police in England and Wales applied to magistrates for 365 warrants of further detention. Of these applications 12 were refused, meaning warrants were granted in 97% of cases. When a warrant of further detention was granted, this led to a charge in 68% of cases.

### 6.3 Road checks

In the year ending March 2017 there were 8 road checks carried out by police in England and Wales, resulting in 853 vehicles being stopped (based on 40 police forces who could supply data to the Home Office).

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<sup>3</sup> These offences are the most serious breaches of criminal law, and must be tried at the Crown Court.

This was 6 fewer road checks than the 14 the previous year and, in terms of the number of vehicles stopped, there was a 70% decrease over the same time period (from 2,818 in the year ending March 2016 to 853 in the year ending March 2017). Road checks were carried out by a total of 4 forces and the average number of vehicles stopped per road check decreased from 201 in the year ending March 2016 to 107 in the year ending March 2017.

Out of the 8 road checks that were authorised in the year ending March 2017, 7 were to ascertain whether the vehicle was carrying individual who had committed an indictable offence, and 1 was to ascertain whether the vehicle was carrying an individual who had witnessed an indictable offence. Of the 8 road checks, 3 resulted in an arrest none of which were connected with the reason for the initial road check.

## 6.4 Intimate searches

There were a total of 85 intimate searches carried out by police in England and Wales in the year ending March 2017, an increase of 10 searches on the previous year.

Of the 85 intimate searches, 75 (88%) were carried out by a suitably qualified person, 9 (11%) were carried out by a police officer and 1 (<1%) was carried out by a designated civilian detention officer.

Of all searches, 85% were made in an attempt to find Class A drugs, with the remaining searches conducted to find harmful articles. This is consistent with breakdowns for recent years, where around 80% to 90% of searches were conducted to find Class A drugs. Of the searches made for drugs (in the year ending March 2017), Class A drugs were found in 22% of cases, up 13 percentage points from 9% in the year ending March 2016.

Of the 40 police forces in England and Wales who could supply data to the Home Office, 24 had carried out intimate searches in the year ending March 2017. Norfolk conducted the most intimate searches with 14, followed by Essex, who conducted 12.

## 6.5 Data quality

The presented statistics in this section are correct at the time of publication. There have been no revisions submitted by forces for previous years.

Durham, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Thames Valley Police were unable to provide any detentions data for the year ending March 2017. Cheshire, Dorset and Wiltshire were only able to provide partial data. These forces have been excluded from some year on year comparisons, as outlined in the footnotes accompanying the [detentions tables](#).

Gloucestershire, Hampshire and Wiltshire were unable to provide road checks data to the Home Office for the year ending March 2017. A number of other forces were unable to provide data for previous years. See the [road checks data tables](#) for further details.

Kent, Lincolnshire and Thames Valley Police were unable to provide any data on intimate searches in the year ending March 2017. Data for these 3 forces have been excluded from any year on year comparison.

The [user guide](#) provides further details relating to definitions, legislation and procedures, and data quality.

## 7 Fixed penalty notices for motoring offences

### 7.1 Introduction

A fixed penalty notice (FPN) is a prescribed financial penalty issued to a motorist as an alternative to facing prosecution. They can be issued for a range of motoring offences, such as speeding offences and using a handheld mobile phone while driving. An FPN can be endorsable (accompanied by points on a driving licence) or non-endorsable (not accompanied by points on a driving licence).

Data in this section are extracted from the PentiP system, a central database, which replaced the Vehicle Procedures and Fixed Penalty Office (VP/FPO) system in 2011. VP/FPO data were supplied to the Home Office by individual police forces and are presented for the years 2005 to 2011. Caution must be taken when comparing the two data sources as data from 2011 onwards are not directly comparable with data from previous years. Further information can be found in the [user guide](#).

This section includes data on the number of FPNs issued by police in England and Wales (excluding BTP) on a calendar-year basis. The data are broken down to show the:

- number of FPNs issued by each police force in England and Wales
- types of offences for which FPNs are issued
- number of FPNs resulting from camera-detected offences
- the outcome of FPNs

In this publication, the Home Office widened the scope of the dataset for Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) for motoring offences to include cases where a driver retraining course, such as a speed awareness course, was attended by the individual, as well as cases where an individual faced court action. However, information on the outcome of those summoned to court is not provided and therefore data do not contain the number of individuals prosecuted for motoring offences<sup>4</sup>. These additional outcomes are provided in this publication for the first time and a full time series back to 2011 is available.

Data on FPNs issued by police in England and Wales for motoring offences are presented in [the FPN tables](#).

### 7.2 Trends in FPNs

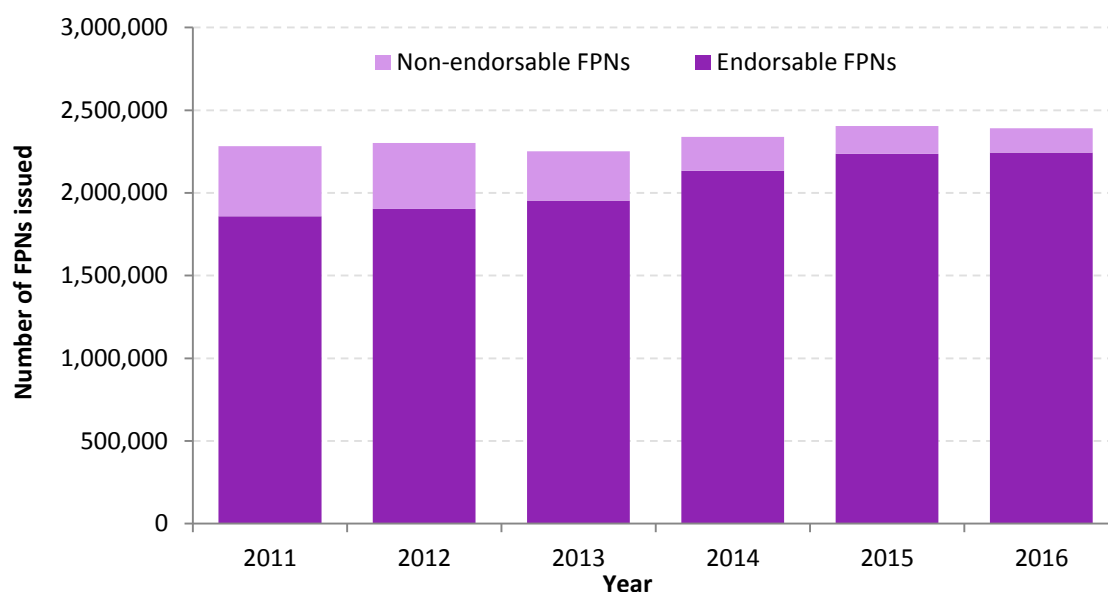
There were 2,391,407 FPNs (excluding those subsequently cancelled) issued for motoring offences by the police in England and Wales (including police employed traffic wardens) in 2016. This represents a decrease of less 1% compared with the previous year.

There has been an upward trend in the number of FPNs issues since 2013, this is driven by year-on-year increases in the number of endorsable FPNs issued whilst the number of non-endorsable FPNs have fallen year-on-year. In 2016, the number of non-endorsable FPNs fell by 12% (from 167,068 to 147,689), while the number of endorsable FPNs rose by less than 1% (from 2,236,407 to 2,243,718). Of all FPNs issued in 2016, 94% were endorsable and 6% were non-endorsable, therefore the vast majority of FPNs were accompanied by points on a driving licence.

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<sup>4</sup> Ministry of Justice publishes data in its [Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly](#) publication on prosecutions and convictions for motoring offences

**Figure 7.1** Number of endorsable and non-endorsable FPNs<sup>1</sup> issued for motoring offences, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, 2011 to 2016



Source: [FPN\\_01](#), Home Office

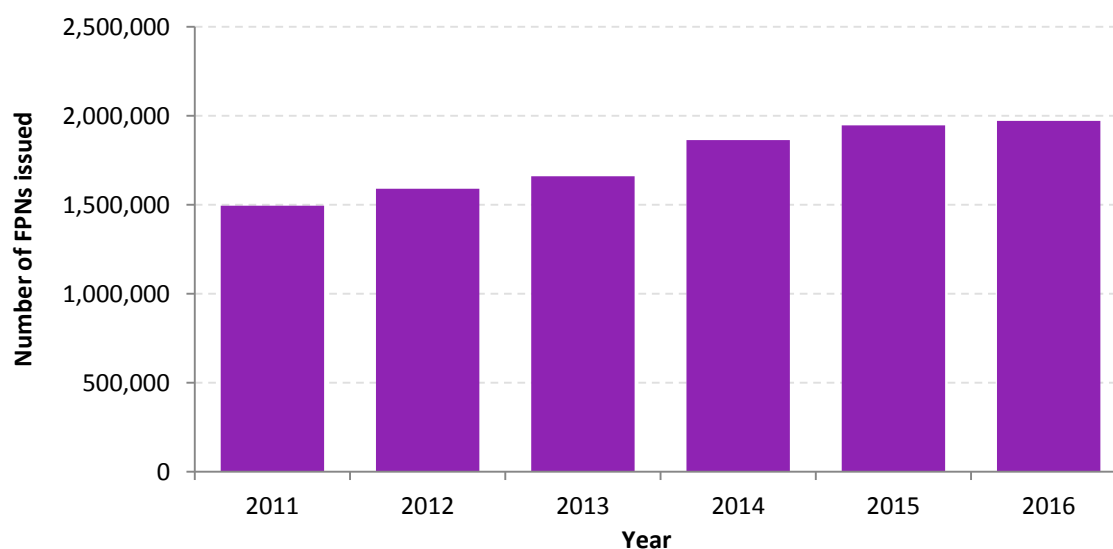
**Notes:**

1. Excludes FPNs which were subsequently cancelled.
2. Excludes British Transport Police.

### 7.3 FPNs by offence type

Over four-fifths (82%) of FPNs issued in 2016 were for speed limit offences (1,970,207), up 1 percentage point on the previous year (1,944,978). The number of FPNs issued for speed limit offences have increased year-on-year since 2011, to the highest level of offences recorded (Figure 7.2).

**Figure 7.2** Number of FPNs<sup>1</sup> issued for speed limit offences, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, 2011 to 2016



Source: [FPN\\_02](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes FPNs which were subsequently cancelled.
2. Excludes British Transport Police.

FPNs issued for 'licence, insurance and record-keeping' offences saw the largest increase, of 19% in 2016 compared with the previous year (from 72,184 to 85,892). FPNs for 'operator's licence offences' saw a 5% increase whilst FPNs issued for 'careless driving', 'lighting and noise', 'speed limit' and 'other' offence groups also saw marginal increases. All other offence types saw a decrease in the number of FPNs issued. Most notably, FPNs issued for 'miscellaneous motoring offences'<sup>5</sup> fell by 63% in 2016 compared with the previous year (from 1,821 to 673), and 'seat belt offences' fell by 34% over the same period (from 29,646 to 19,629).

## 7.4 Camera-detected offences

Offences that come under 'neglect of traffic directions' and 'speed limit offences' may be detected by the police, or by traffic enforcement cameras. The proportion of 'neglect of traffic directions' offences (for example, failure to adhere to traffic signs such as 'right of way') that were detected by a camera in 2016 was 76%, up one percentage point on the previous year. The majority (95%) of FPNs for 'speed limit offences' were camera-detected in 2016 this is consistent with previous years.

**Table 7.1** Number of FPNs<sup>1</sup> for 'speed limit offences' and 'neglect of traffic directions' offences and proportion that were camera-detected, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>. 2015 and 2016

Numbers and percentages	England & Wales	
	Calendar year	
Offence type	2015	2016
<b>Neglect of traffic directions</b>	117,078	92,011
of which		
Camera-detected (%)	77	76
<b>Speed limit offences</b>	1,944,978	1,970,207
of which		
Camera-detected (%)	94	95

Source: [FPN 04](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes FPNs which were subsequently cancelled.
2. Excludes British Transport Police.

## 7.5 Outcomes of FPNs

In this publication the Home Office widened the scope of the outcome data it collects and publishes. Data in this section have been widened to include cases where a driver retraining course, such as a speed awareness course was attended by the individual. These statistics also now include the number of individuals facing court action but do not provide the outcome of those summoned to court and therefore do not provide the number of individuals prosecuted for motoring offences. These additional outcomes are provided in this publication for the first time and a full time series back to 2011 is available.

When an individual is issued with an FPN there are a number of possible outcomes:

- pay a fine or have a fine registered in court,
- attend a driver retraining course,

<sup>5</sup> 'Miscellaneous motoring offences' covers a number of offences, including summary offences, persons failing to give name or address when asked, not complying with prescribed requirements etc.

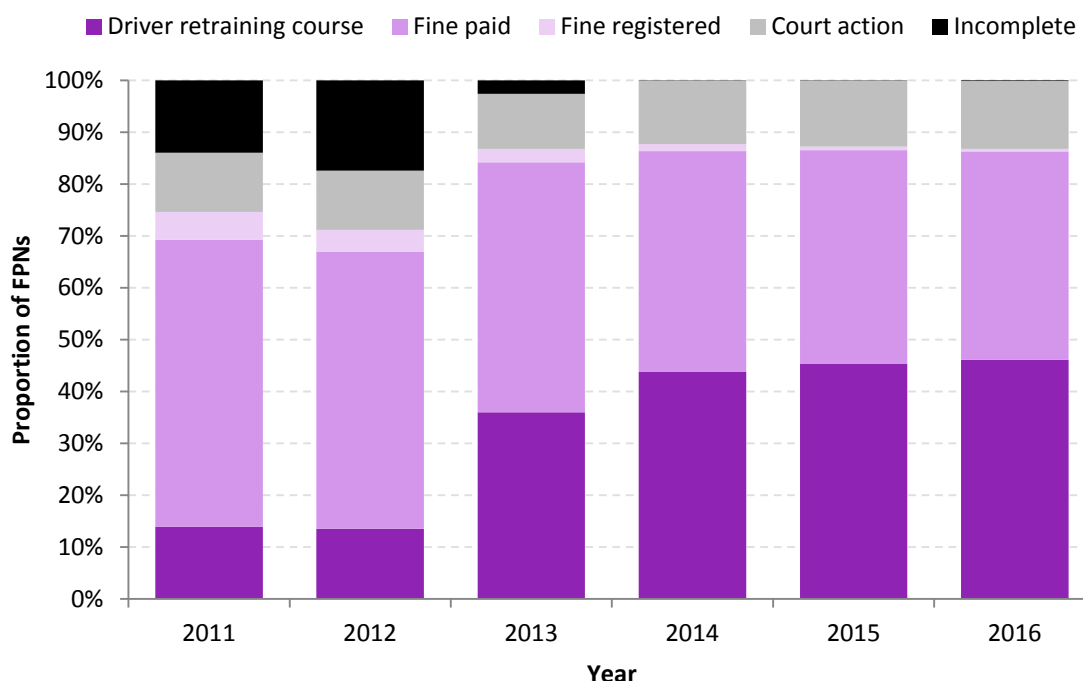
- or face court action which may lead to prosecution

There has been an increase in people attending a driver retraining course as an alternative outcome to paying a fine. In 2011, 14% of individuals receiving an FPN for motoring offences (excluding those subsequently cancelled) attended a driver retraining course. This figure has increased to 46% of individuals attended a driver retraining course in 2016.

The use of driver retraining courses is at the discretion of the police and the use of such courses can differ by police force area. It's important to note that an individual can only attend a driver retraining course once in a 3 year period for committing the same offence. Therefore if the individuals reoffends and commits the same offence within a three year period, having previously attended a driver retraining course, they cannot attend again.

In 2016, a fine was paid by the individual in a further 40% of FPNs (excluding those subsequently cancelled) and 13% of individuals faced court action, similar proportions to the previous year. These statistics do not provide the outcome of those summoned to court and therefore do not provide the number of individuals prosecuted for motoring offences. Nor do the statistics cover court action taken against individuals originally issued with an FPN but fail to pay their fine or attend the driving retraining course.

**Figure 7.3** Proportion of FPNs issued<sup>1</sup> by outcome, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, 2011 to 2016<sup>3</sup>



Source: [FPN 01](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes FPNs which were subsequently cancelled.
2. Excludes British Transport Police.
3. There is a large number of incomplete FPNs in 2011 and 2012 due to the transition from VP/FPO to PentiP in 2011. Caution should be taken when looking at the proportion of outcomes for these years.

**7.6 Data quality**

From 2011, data are extracted from the PentiP system a central database, which replaced the Vehicle Procedures and Fixed Penalty Office (VP/FPO) system. VP/FPO data were supplied to the Home



Office by individual police forces and are presented for the years 2005 to 2011. Caution must be taken when comparing the two data sources.

## 7.7 Other data sources

Ministry of Justice publishes data in its [Criminal Justice Statistics Quarterly](#) publication on:

- penalty notices for disorder (PNDs); these follow similar principles to FPNs and can be issued for low-level summary offences, e.g. being drunk and disorderly, petty theft, and possession of cannabis prosecutions and convictions for motoring offences

The Department for Transport (DfT) publishes a number of [Road Accident and Safety Statistics](#) including data on:

- road casualties
- drink and drug driving

## 8 Breath tests

### 8.1 Introduction

Under the Road Traffic Act 1988, police may conduct a breath test at the roadside in order to determine whether motorists are driving with alcohol in their body, beyond the prescribed limit.

This section includes data on the number of breath tests carried out by police in England and Wales (excluding BTP). It presents data on a calendar-year basis up to and including 2016. The data show:

- the number of breath tests carried out by police in England and Wales
- the number of positive/refused breath tests
- the number of breath tests conducted per 1,000 population in each police force across England and Wales

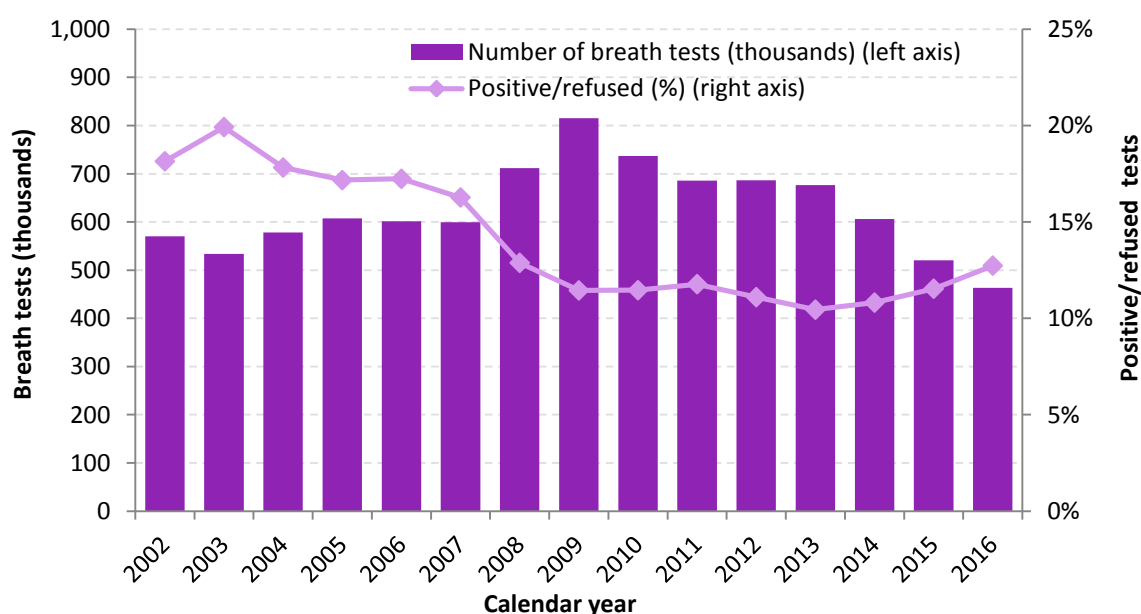
Further details relating to definitions, legislation and procedure are given in the [user guide](#).

### 8.2 Trends in breath tests

There were 463,319 breath tests carried out by police in 2016, the lowest number since data collection began in 2002. This is the first time the total number of breath tests has fallen below half a million. This represents a fall of 11% when compared with 520,219 breath tests carried out in 2015. The decrease continues the downward trend seen since the peak of 815,290 breath tests in 2009.

There were 58,998 breath tests which were positive or refused in 2016 compared with 60,019 positive or refused tests in 2015. The number of positive or refused breath tests in 2016 represents 13% of the total number of breath tests, the highest proportion since 2008. The proportion of breath tests that were positive or refused gradually fell from 20% in 2003 to 11% in 2009 and has remained stable at between 10% and 13% since then.

**Figure 8.1** Number of breath tests, and the proportion of positive/refused tests carried out by police in England and Wales, 2002 to 2016



Source: [Breath test table BT.03](#), Home Office

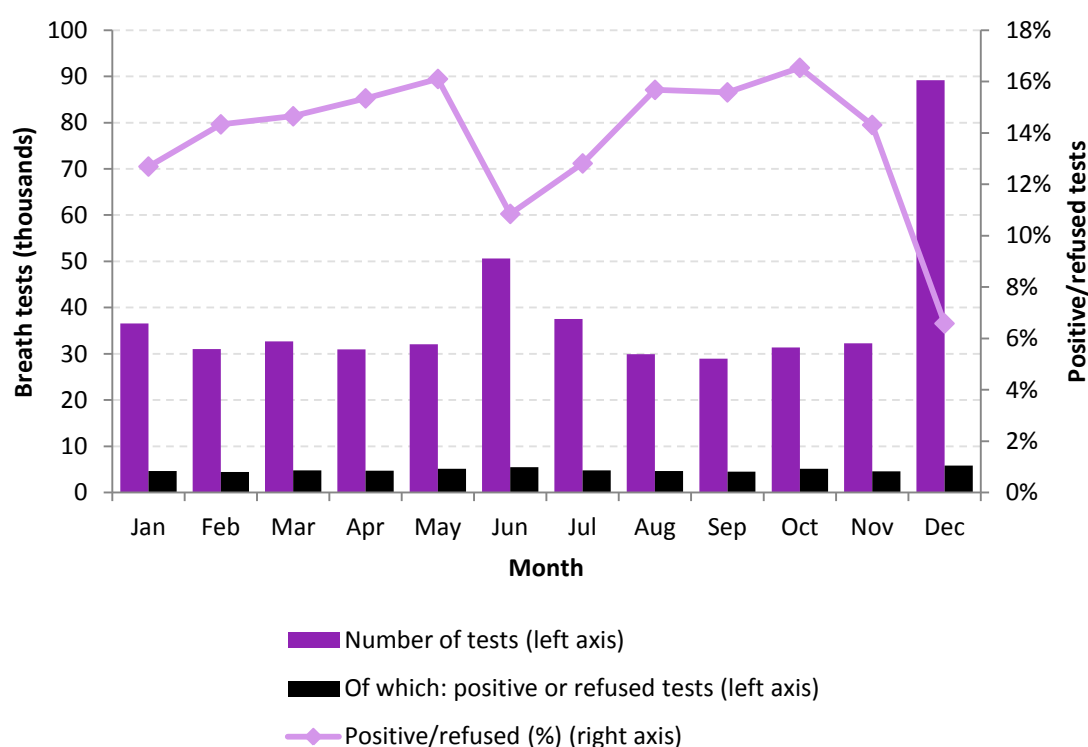
### 8.3 Seasonal variation

In 2016, the highest number of breath tests was carried out in December (89,138); this equates to 19% of all breath tests in 2016 and coincides with the annual national Christmas drink and drug driving campaign. The second highest number of breath tests occurred in June, with 50,656. This accounted for a further 11% of all breath tests in 2016 and is likely to be due to police campaigns against drink and drug driving during the early summer period.

Excluding the two peaks in June and December, the number of breath tests in each month averaged 32,353. The number of tests carried out in June (50,656) was over one and a half times this average, and in December (89,060) was almost three times, more than the average of the other months.

Although there were much higher numbers of breath tests in June and December, the number of positive or refused tests increased only slightly, and so the proportion of tests that were positive or refused was much lower in June (11%) and December (7%) than it was throughout the rest of the year (between 13% and 17% in the other months).

**Figure 8.2** Number of breath tests, and proportion of positive/refused tests carried out by police in England and Wales, by month, 2016



Source: [Breath test table BT.04](#), Home Office

### 8.4 Geographical patterns

In 2016, 8 breath tests were conducted per 1,000 population across England and Wales. The rate for Wales (18 per 1,000 population) was more than twice that for England (7 per 1,000 population). This was in part due to the relatively large rates of breath tests carried out by Dyfed-Powys (25 per 1,000 population) and North Wales (35 per 1,000 population) which was down to a particularly proactive approach from the forces during the summer and Christmas drink and drug driving campaigns.

Excluding Dyfed-Powys and North Wales, Suffolk had the highest rate with 17 tests per 1,000 population and Greater Manchester had the lowest rate with 3 tests per 1,000 population. The proportion of breath tests that were positive or refused ranged from 6% in North Wales to 37% in Cambridgeshire.

## 8.5 Data quality and interpreting the figures

Results of breath alcohol screening tests can only be regarded as indicative of the level of alcohol present in a sample of breath and are not used to determine whether a driver was above or below the legal limit to drive. It remains the case that it is only at a police station or hospital that a specimen(s) can be obtained to determine a person's actual alcohol concentration, using pre-calibrated evidential devices ensuring the sample has not been affected by any interfering substances or that blood or urine specimens may be taken for subsequent laboratory analysis. These subsequent evidential tests are not included in the breath test statistics.

From April 2008, new digital recording equipment started to be used by forces. The devices are able to record exact breath alcohol readings and the result of individual tests, as well as reason for test, time of day, day of week and age and gender profiles of those tested, and results are downloaded to data systems on a monthly basis and provided to the Department for Transport (DfT).

Data presented here have been sourced from annual statistical returns received from the 43 police forces in England and Wales. By 2011, a large number of police forces in England and Wales had made greater use of the digital breath test devices, in comparison to previous years. However, the manual recording systems are still used by some police forces. The figures presented here are based on the combined results of both systems. Negative breath test data supplied to the Home Office may have been under-reported based on the old system and it is likely that moving to the digital services has led to improvements in data recording practices by forces. This appears to have been reflected in the decrease in the proportion of positive or refused tests of total breath tests, since the beginning of 2008.

The [user guide](#) provides further details relating to data quality and interpreting the figures.

## 8.6 Other data sources

Analysis of reported roadside breath alcohol screening tests, based on data from digital breath testing devices, is published by the Department for Transport (DfT). Latest figures were included within DfT's [Reported road casualties in Great Britain: 2016 annual report](#).

## 9 Detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983

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### 9.1 Introduction

Police forces in England and Wales regularly interact with people experiencing mental ill health. Sometimes these interactions may result in the need to remove a person from where they are, and take them to a place of safety, under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983.

Under section 136 of the Act a police officer may remove a person from any public place to a place of safety (for up to 72 hours) if, in the officer's judgement, that person appears to be suffering from mental ill health and is in need of immediate care or control, in the interests of their safety or the safety of others. This chapter relates to detentions under section 136 only.

#### Data Collected

Following concerns raised about the quality and transparency of police data in this area, at the Policing and Mental Health Summit in October 2014 the Home Secretary announced that the Home Office would work with the police to develop a new data collection covering the volume and characteristics of detentions under sections 135 and 136.

A data collection was developed which requests forces to provide information on the age, gender and ethnicity of people detained, as well as the place of safety used (including, where applicable, the reason for using police custody), and the method of transportation used (including, where applicable, the reason for using a police vehicle).

In the year ending March 2016, the Home Office piloted this new data collection on a voluntary basis, and a response was received from 15 forces. These data were published in an Annex to the [Police Powers and Procedures, year to March 2016](#) statistical release.

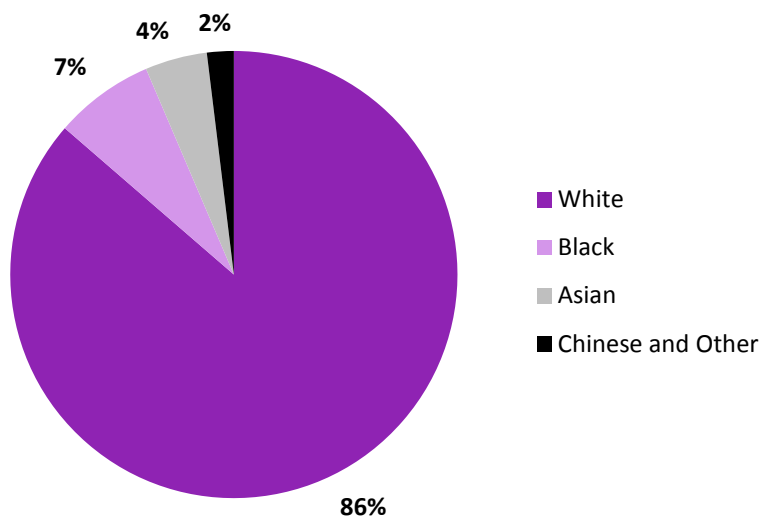
This section summarises the findings on detentions under section 136 from 42 of the 43 forces in England and Wales, as well as the British Transport Police. Previously, data on the total number of section 136 detentions were collected and published by the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC), available [here](#).

### 9.2 Detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983

In the year ending March 2017 there were 26,328 detentions under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983. Compared with the data collected by the NPCC (and excluding Devon and Cornwall who were unable to supply data) this represents a fall of 2% since the year ending March 2016.

- Of the cases where the gender of the person being detained was recorded, 57% were detentions of males.
- 95% of cases were detentions of adults aged 18 or over (excluding those cases where the age of the person being detained was not recorded).
- In terms of the ethnicity of those being detained (excluding those cases where the ethnicity was not recorded):
  - 86% of detentions were of White people
  - 7% were of Black people
  - 4% were Asian
  - The remaining 2% of people detained were Chinese/Japanese/South East Asian, or of another ethnicity.

**Figure 9.1** Ethnicity<sup>1</sup> of those detained under section 136 of the Mental Health Act 1983, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, year ending March 2017



**Source:** [MHA\\_03](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes those cases where the ethnicity was not known.
2. Excludes Devon and Cornwall who were unable to provide data for 2016/17.

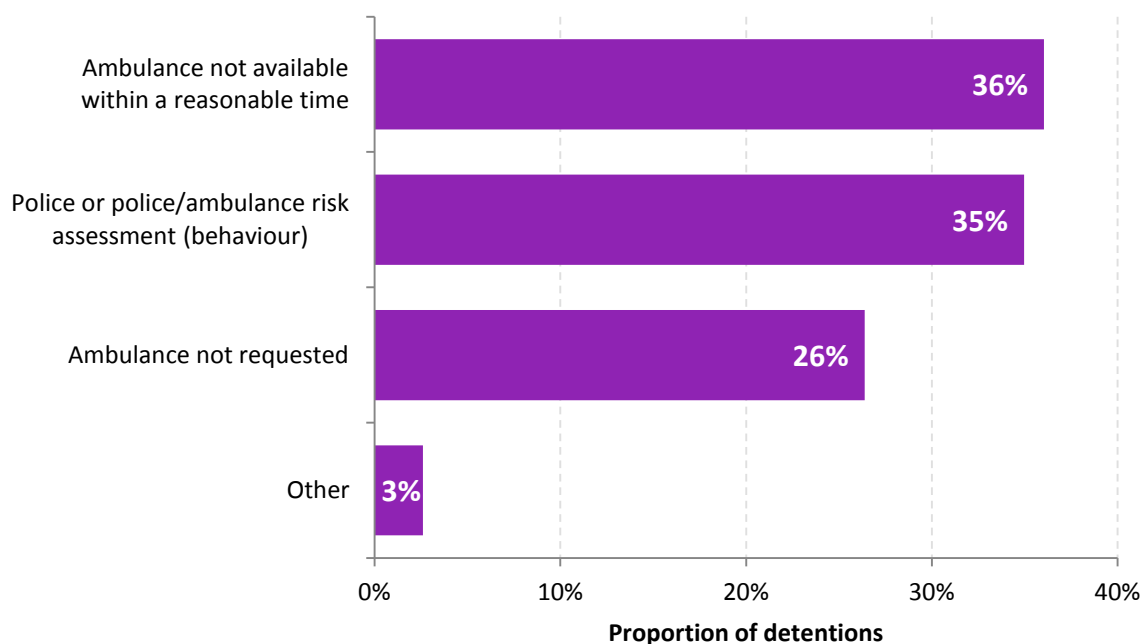
**Method of transport to a place of safety**

A police vehicle was used to transport the person being detained to a place of safety in 10,846 (52%) of cases where the method of transport was known. An ambulance was used in a further 9,142 (44%) of cases.

In the case where a police vehicle was used to transport the person to a place of safety, police forces are requested to give a reason why:

- In 36% of cases the reason for using a police vehicle was that an ambulance was not available in a reasonable amount of time
- In a further 35% of cases a police vehicle was used to transport the person to a place of safety after a risk assessment concluded that the person should be transported in a police vehicle due to their behaviour.
- In just over a quarter of cases (26%) the reason for using a police vehicle was because an ambulance had not been requested.

**Figure 9.2** Reasons for using a police vehicle to transport a detainee to a place of safety<sup>1</sup>, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, year ending March 2017



Source: [MHA 04b](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes those cases where the reason for using a police vehicle was not known.
2. Excludes Devon and Cornwall who were unable to provide data for 2016/17.

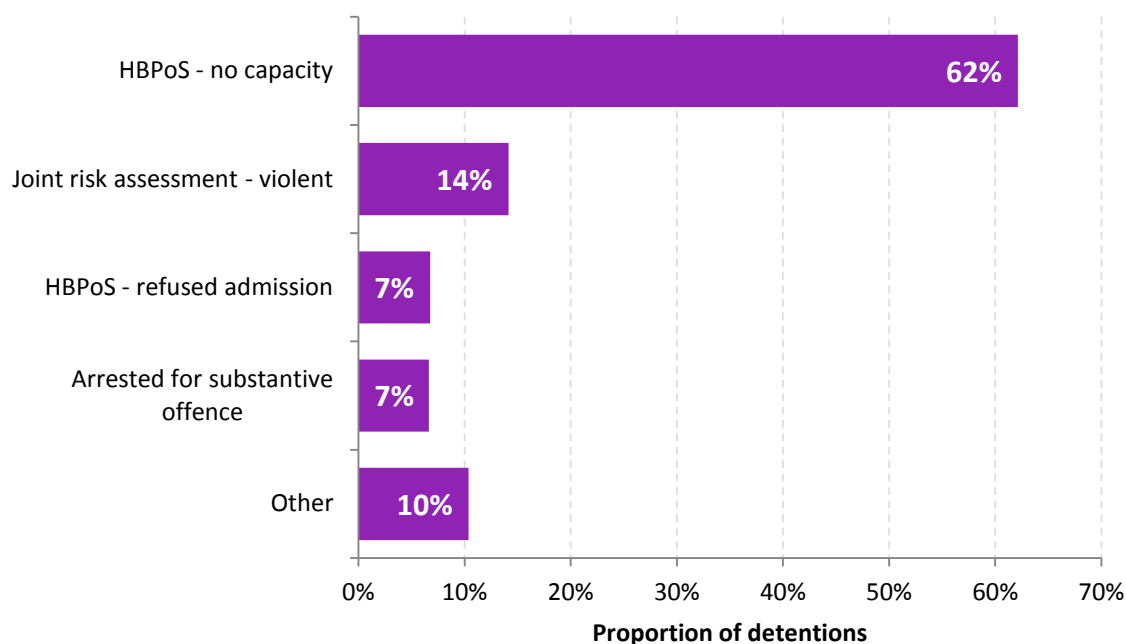
**Place of safety**

In 86% of all detentions under section 136, the person being detained was taken to a health based place of safety (HBPOS). In the NPCC data (for the 2015/16 financial period) the equivalent figure was 92%. Around one in twelve people (8%) were taken to Accident and Emergency as a place of safety, and 1,029 people (4%) were taken to a police station. The NPCC found that in 7% of cases the person being detained was taken to a police station (in 2015/16).

In those cases where the person being detained was taken to a police station (excluding those cases where the reason is not known):

- 62% were taken there because there was no capacity at the HBPOS,
- 14% were because a risk assessment was undertaken and the outcome was that the person should be detained in police custody,
- 7% were because the HBPOS refused admission,
- the person being detained was arrested for a substantive offence in 7% of cases
- and 10% were for another reason.

**Figure 9.3** Reasons for the detainee being taken to a police station<sup>1</sup>, England and Wales<sup>2</sup>, year ending March 2017



Source: [MHA 05b](#), Home Office

**Notes:**

1. Excludes those cases where the reason for using a police station was not known.
2. Excludes Devon and Cornwall who were unable to provide data for 2016/17.

Of the 1,206 detentions of those aged under 18 years old, a police station was used as a place of safety 20 times (2%). This compares with 4% of detainees aged 18 years or over who were held in a police station.

### 9.3 Other data sources

As part of its annual Mental Health Bulletin, NHS Digital (formerly the Health and Social Care Information Centre) publishes data on inpatients detained in hospitals in England under the Mental Health Act 1983. Although these numbers will include some cases where the police initially detained the individual, they will also include a large number of other cases where the police were not involved. The latest data can be found [here](#).

Data on the number of occasions where a HBPOS was used can differ between the NHS Digital data and the NPCC data, due to the different data sources used.



# Annex A Experimental Statistics – Detentions under section 135 of the Mental Health Act 1983

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## A.1 Introduction

Police forces in England and Wales regularly interact with people experiencing mental ill health. Sometimes these interactions may result in the need to remove a person from where they are, and take them to a place of safety, under section 135 of the Mental Health Act 1983.

Under section 135 a magistrate may issue a warrant, on application by a mental health professional, authorising a police officer to enter specific premises in respect of a mentally disordered person, believed to be in need of care or control, and to remove that person from those premises if necessary. Incidents are only recorded by the police under section 135 if an officer:

- enters a private premises in execution of the warrant, (including by force if necessary); and/or
- removes the person from the premises to a place of safety in accordance with the terms of the warrant.

Either or both of these powers must be executed by an officer for it to constitute a section 135 detention for the purposes of this data collection. Therefore, incidents where an officer attends a private premises in response to ad hoc requests for assistance, or other reasons, but does not execute either part of a section 135 warrant are not recorded in this data set.

Data analysis on detentions under section 135 of the Act is based on data received from 33 police forces for 2016/17. Some of these forces mentioned quality concerns with their data, including partial returns. Therefore, data in this chapter give an indicative picture only, and should be treated with caution.

Due to the provisional and incomplete nature of this dataset, these statistics have been designated as **Experimental Statistics**, to acknowledge that further development will take place in the coming future. The Home Office is working with forces to understand the issues they face with this data collection, and will consider whether any changes to the data return requirement are needed.

## A.2 Key findings

In the year ending March 2017, and based on a subset of 34 police forces, there were around 1,700 detentions under section 135 of the Mental Health Act.

- Of the cases where the gender of the person being detained was recorded, 60% were detentions of males.
- The vast majority (99%) of cases were detentions of adults aged 18 or over (excluding those cases where the age of the person being detained was not recorded)
- In terms of the ethnicity of those being detained (excluding those cases where the ethnicity was not recorded):
  - 66% of detentions were of White people
  - 23% were of Black people, and
  - 8% were Asian
  - The remaining 3% of people detained were Chinese/Japanese/South East Asian, or of another ethnicity.

Table A.1 Section 135 detentions, by police force area, year ending March 2017

Police Force Area	Gender			Total
	Male	Female	Not known	
Avon and Somerset	8	-	-	<b>8</b>
Bedfordshire	5	2	-	<b>7</b>
Cambridgeshire	9	2	-	<b>11</b>
Cheshire	8	3	-	<b>11</b>
Cleveland	..	..	..	..
Cumbria	27	10	-	<b>37</b>
Derbyshire	9	1	-	<b>10</b>
Devon and Cornwall	..	..	..	..
Dorset	8	4	5	<b>17</b>
Durham	4	6	-	<b>10</b>
Dyfed-Powys	1	2	-	<b>3</b>
Essex	6	5	30	<b>41</b>
Gloucestershire	4	2	-	<b>6</b>
Greater Manchester	38	21	-	<b>59</b>
Gwent	33	10	-	<b>43</b>
Hampshire	..	..	..	..
Hertfordshire	2	3	-	<b>5</b>
Humberside	5	3	-	<b>8</b>
Kent	22	11	1	<b>34</b>
Lancashire	..	..	..	..
Leicestershire	37	24	-	<b>61</b>
Lincolnshire	3	1	-	<b>4</b>
London, City of	..	..	..	..
Merseyside	18	27	-	<b>45</b>
Metropolitan Police	417	344	2	<b>763</b>
Norfolk	53	16	-	<b>69</b>
North Wales	..	..	..	..
North Yorkshire	..	..	..	..
Northamptonshire	19	15	-	<b>34</b>
Northumbria	19	21	-	<b>40</b>
Nottinghamshire	29	25	-	<b>54</b>
South Wales	21	8	-	<b>29</b>
South Yorkshire	-	-	14	<b>14</b>
Staffordshire	13	4	-	<b>17</b>
Suffolk	..	..	..	..
Surrey	33	28	-	<b>61</b>
Sussex	50	32	1	<b>83</b>
Thames Valley	65	35	-	<b>100</b>
Warwickshire	5	4	-	<b>9</b>
West Mercia	3	1	-	<b>4</b>
West Midlands	..	..	..	..
West Yorkshire	6	2	-	<b>8</b>
Wiltshire	19	7	-	<b>26</b>
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,731</b>

Source: Home Office

Notes:

' - ' = Nil

' .. ' = Not available

Due to the provisional and incomplete nature of this dataset, these statistics have been designated as **Experimental Statistics**.



Statistical Bulletins are prepared by staff in Home Office Statistics under the National Statistics Code of Practice and can be downloaded from GOV.UK:

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