

The background of the cover is an aerial night photograph of London. The River Thames flows through the center, with the illuminated St Paul's Cathedral dome as a focal point. The city lights create a warm, golden glow across the skyline.

# **Stop and search in London**

October 2020 to September 2021

**Dr Matt Ashby | December 2021**

## Main points

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**Police in London stopped and searched 255,084 people and vehicles in the 12 months from October 2020 to September 2021. The number of searches has generally decreased over the past year.**

**66% of searches in that period were for drugs, with 75% of all searches resulting in no further action.**

**Searches are heavily concentrated in some areas – half of all searches occurred in 10% of neighbourhoods.**

## Introduction

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Stop and search is a legal power that allows police officers to search people to find out if they are carrying prohibited items such as drugs, weapons or stolen goods. Stop and search means officers can confirm if a person is or is not in possession of contraband without arresting them and taking them to a police station, but it is also a source of tension between police and communities. [A review by the College of Policing](#) found little relationship between how many searches police do and how much crime occurs, but [police insist stop and search helps them fight crime](#). *Stop and Search in London* reports analyse stop and search in London over the past 12 months and are updated every three months.

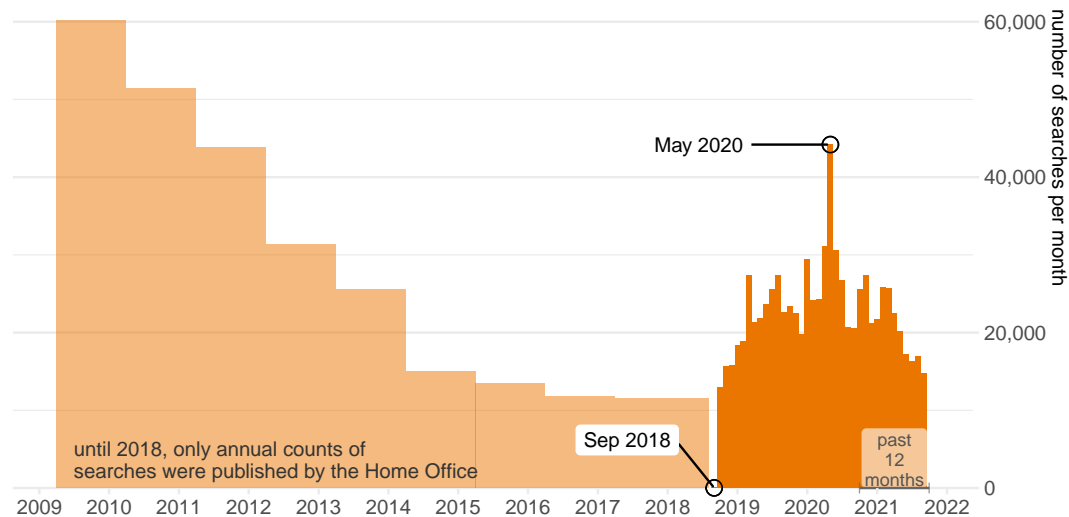


Figure 1: Number of stop-and-searches in London, September 2018 to September 2021

**Between October 2020 and September 2021, police officers in London carried out 255,084 stop-and-searches, or about 4,905 per week. Of those, 97% were conducted by the Metropolitan Police, 2% by British Transport Police and 1% by City of London Police. Across the three forces, 75% of stops were of pedestrians, 24% of people in vehicles and 2% of only vehicles.**

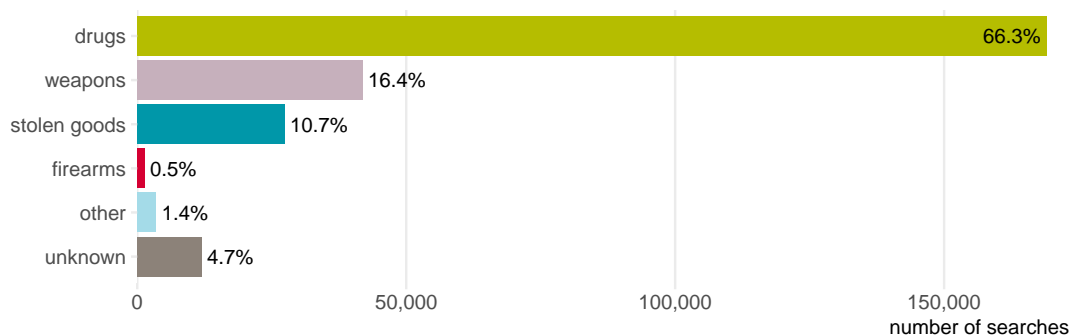


Figure 2: Searches by type of object being searched for, October 2020 to September 2021

The number of searches carried out in October 2020 to September 2021 was a **year-on-year decrease of 20%** (Figure 1), compared to an annual increase of 21% in the 12 months prior to that. Prior to 2018, the number of searches had decreased every year since 2009, dropping by 81% in nine years.

## What items are people searched for?

Police officers are empowered to search people for different items – including drugs, items to use in theft or criminal damage, stolen goods, weapons and even some fireworks – under different acts of parliament. Although police emphasise that stop and search “[protects Londoners by taking weapons off the streets](#)”, only about one in six searches between October 2020 and September 2021 were for weapons – **66% of searches were for drugs** (Figure 2).

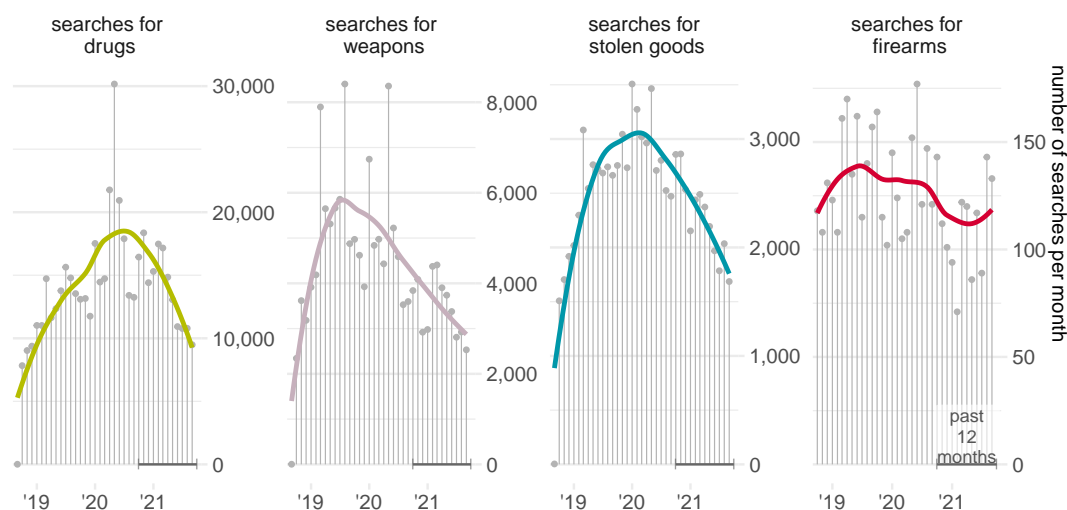


Figure 3: Change in number of searches by type, September 2018 to September 2021

About 94% of searches are looking for the four main types of contraband: drugs, firearms, stolen goods and weapons. In the past 12 months, the number of searches for drugs and stolen goods have significantly decreased (Figure 3).



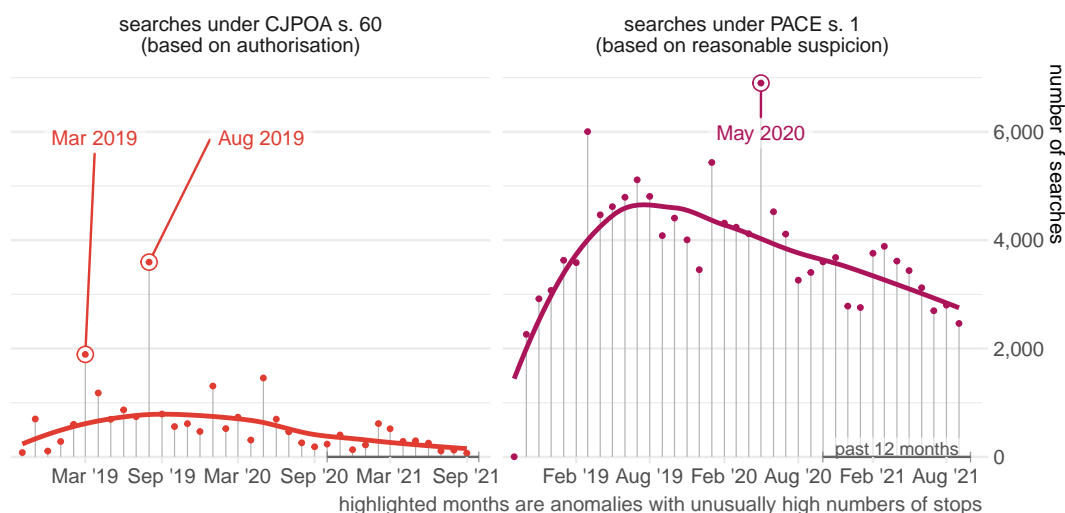


Figure 4: Change in number of searches for weapons, September 2018 to September 2021

Police can search people for weapons using two different legal powers. Searches under [section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984](#) (PACE) require the officer to have “reasonable grounds for suspecting” that the person is carrying an offensive weapon or other prohibited item. Conversely, officers can search people under [section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994](#) (CJPOA) without having any reason to think the person has a weapon, as long as a more-senior officer believes “incidents involving serious violence may take place” in the area. These ‘section 60’ searches are particularly controversial because they allow officers to search *anyone* in an area, even if there is no reason to think they have a weapon in their possession. Between October 2020 and September 2021, 92% of weapons searches were based on reasonable suspicion under PACE section 1, with the remaining 8% (3,271 searches) were conducted without the need for suspicion based on authorisations under CJPOA section 60. Police do not publish any information about authorisations made under section 60 so it is difficult to track any patterns or trends, although section-60 searches are typically higher in August due to the Notting Hill Carnival, which was cancelled in 2020.

Searches based on reasonable suspicion the person being searched is carrying a weapon have not shown a significant increasing or decreasing trend over the past 12 months (Figure 4). In comparison to that trend, the number of these searches was anomalously high in May 2020 but anomalously low in September 2018. No-suspicion searches under section 60 have also not shown a significant increasing or decreasing trend over the past 12 months.

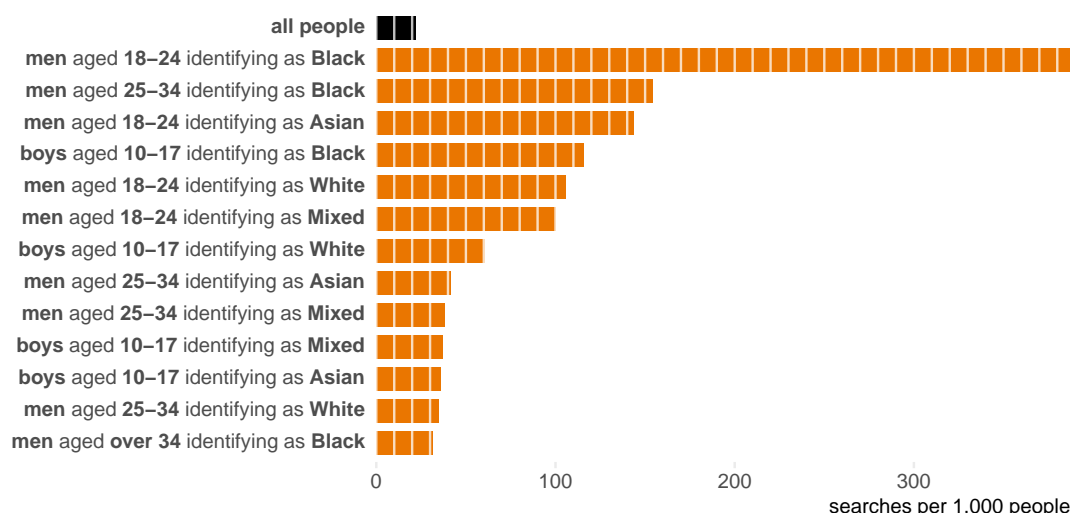


Figure 5: Search rates for different demographic groups, October 2020 to September 2021

## Who do police search?

Of the 251,141 searches of pedestrians and vehicle occupants from October 2020 to September 2021, **92% were searches of men or boys**. Of all people searched, 17% were aged under 18, 38% were between 18 and 24, and 45% were 25 or older. The self-defined ethnicity of the person searched was known for 74% of searches, of which 43% of people described themselves as white, 31% as Black/Black British and 18% as Asian/Asian British.

**Search rates vary hugely across different groups.** Of the 32 combinations of sex, age and self-defined ethnicity present in the search data, 13 groups were searched at a higher rate than the rate for the population as a whole (Figure 5). While disparity between ethnic groups has generated much comment, being male and being aged under 35 are more-powerful predictors of a group having a higher search rate than that group being non-white. The reasons for these differences are likely to be complex: many types of offending are concentrated among some groups (particularly young men) as well as in some neighbourhoods, and there are [longstanding issues of bias and stereotyping among police and in society](#). There is also an interaction between factors such as deprivation and the amount of time people spend in public (where almost-all searches occur). There is no way to know from the data analysed here what combination of these factors drives the disparities in search rates.

In comparison to the population as a whole, men aged 18-24 identifying as Black (the group with the highest search rate) are on-average 18 times more likely to be stopped and searched. Disparities in search rates also vary according to the type of search. Disparity is highest in searches for weapons (based on reasonable suspicion), for which men aged 18-24 identifying as Black were 27 times more likely to be searched than the population at large. Of the 32 combinations of age,

This chart shows the rate of stop and search for people in each ethnic group, relative to the rate of stop and search for white people of the same age and sex. Values **greater than 1** indicate people in that ethnic group are more likely to be searched than white people of the same age and sex, values **less than 1** indicate they are less likely to be searched.

	Asian		Black		Mixed	
	female	male	female	male	female	male
10–17 yrs	x 0.1	x 0.6	x 0.5	x 1.9	x 0.4	x 0.6
18–24 yrs	x 0.6	x 1.4	x 1.7	x 3.7	x 0.9	x 0.9
25–34 yrs	x 0.4	x 1.2	x 1.7	x 4.4	x 0.7	x 1.1
over 34 yrs	x 0.2	x 0.9	x 1.1	x 2.7	x 1.0	x 1.2

Figure 6: Ethnic disparity in stop and search, October 2020 to September 2021

ethnic-group and sex present in the data, men aged 18-24 who identified as Black experienced the highest rate of searches for all the five main types of search.

It is also possible to calculate the disparity between searches specifically for different ethnic groups by comparing the rate of searches for people from ethnic minorities to white people of the same age and sex. Using this measure, men aged 25-34 who identified as Black were on-average 4.4 times more likely to be stopped than white men of the same age (Figure 6).

It is important to note that these disparity ratios only represent *average* search rates for different groups – they do not reflect the individual experience of everyone in each group. It is likely that a small number of people in each group are being searched repeatedly while others are searched far less often, but since police do not publish data on repeated searches it is difficult to know how this affects overall search rates.

## How often do police find items during searches?

The purpose of stop and search is to “enable officers to allay or confirm suspicions about individuals without exercising their power of arrest” ([PACE Code A, paragraph 1.4](#)). As such, a search that does not find what is being searched for can be considered successful if it prevents an innocent person being arrested and a police officer being taken off the street unnecessarily. There is not necessarily an optimal proportion of searches that should result in the officer finding what they are looking for. Measuring outcomes is also difficult: officers may have legitimate grounds to search a group of people (e.g. all the occupants in a vehicle believed to contain a firearm) when only one person has contraband in their possession. Nevertheless, all searches are an “intrusion on the liberty of the person” (PACE Code A, paragraph 1.2) and high proportions of searches that do not find anything may indicate that searches are not well targeted.

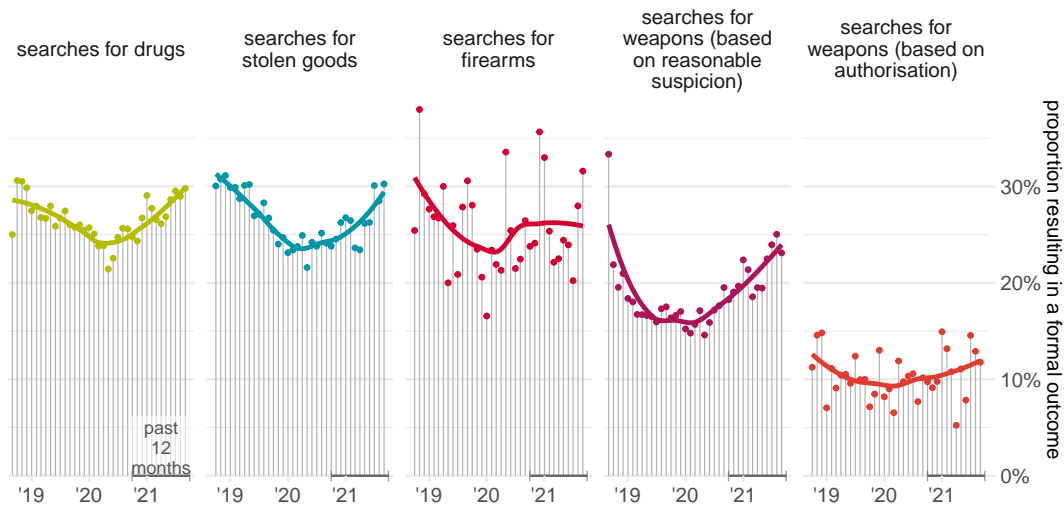


Figure 7: Change in proportion of searches with a formal outcome, September 2018 to September 2021

The data released by the Home Office do not specify whether or not the item police were looking for was found during a search. Instead, we can measure whether a search resulted in some formal criminal-justice process such as an arrest. This is not a perfect measure of whether an item was found during a search, because a person might be arrested for some other reason (for example because there was an outstanding warrant for their arrest) or contraband might be found but police deal with it informally. Nevertheless, this is the least-worst measure of search outcomes that is currently available.

Overall, about 25% of searches between October 2020 and September 2021 resulted in a formal criminal-justice outcome (arrest, charge by post, caution, fixed penalty, community/local resolution or drugs warning), while the remaining **75% of searches resulted in no further action**. Over the past year, searches for drugs have been most likely to lead to a formal outcome, while 89% of searches for weapons under a section 60 authorisation resulted in no further action.

In the past 12 months, the proportion of searches for drugs, stolen goods and weapons (based on reasonable suspicion) resulting in a formal outcome have all increased (Figure 7). When a stop does result in formal action, the most common outcome is arrest (used in 50% of cases with a formal outcome). However, which action police choose varies with the type of search: 83% of positive searches for firearms result in arrest, compared to only 37% of positive searches for drugs. The outcomes of some searches suggest that the outcome does not relate to the type of contraband that police were looking for. For example, fixed penalties are not a legally available option for dealing with weapons or firearms offences, but 8% of formal outcomes to searches for weapons based on reasonable suspicion, 23% of formal outcomes to searches for weapons based on section-60 authorisations and 9% of formal outcomes to searches for firearms were fixed penalties. This suggests that some weapons and firearms searches result in police not finding weapons but



Figure 8: Proportion of searches resulting in a formal outcome, October 2020 to September 2021

discovering more-minor offences such as cannabis possession.

While the rate of searches varies between ethnic groups, the probability of a search resulting in a formal criminal-justice outcome is broadly the same across ethnicities – over the past 12 months, the probability of a formal outcome to searches of Black or Asian people was not significantly different from the probability of a formal outcome to searches of White people for any of the main search types (Figure 8).

## Where do stops happen?

Stop and search is geographically concentrated in some parts of London: **half of searches between October 2020 and September 2021 occurred in 10% of neighbourhoods**. Searches are also concentrated in deprived areas: 68% of searches took place in neighbourhoods that were more deprived than average. In particular, 78% of searches for weapons under section 60 occurred in the most-deprived half of neighbourhoods.

Of the 33 boroughs in London, the most searches in October 2020 to September 2021 took place in Westminster (1,325 searches per month), Newham (1,103) and Southwark (1,049), while the fewest took place in City of London (166 searches), Richmond upon Thames (198) and Sutton (248). We can identify search hotspots by dividing London into a grid of equally-sized cells and mapping the density of searches in each grid cell (Figure 9).

Of the 657 local-authority wards in London, the ward with the most searches between October 2020 and September 2021 was West End ward in Westminster, in which there were more searches than in the entire boroughs of Kingston upon Thames, Merton, Sutton, Richmond upon Thames or City of London (Table 1).

Searches for weapons under section 60 can only take place in areas in which an inspector (a second-line supervisor) believes “incidents involving serious violence may take place”. Of the 3,271 no-suspicion searches under section 60 from October 2020 to September 2021, more than half (51%) took place in six of the 33 boroughs



Table 1: Local authority wards with the highest number of searches, October 2020 to September 2021

council ward	searches
1. West End ward, Westminster	3,337
2. St James's ward, Westminster	3,176
3. Stratford and New Town ward, Newham	2,534
4. Broad Green ward, Croydon	2,482
5. Woolwich Riverside ward, Greenwich	2,158
6. Abbey ward, Barking and Dagenham	2,108
7. London Bridge & West Bermondsey ward, Southwark	2,053
8. Fairfield ward, Croydon	1,784
9. St Peter's ward, Tower Hamlets	1,764
10. Bishop's ward, Lambeth	1,737
11. Whitechapel ward, Tower Hamlets	1,561
12. Tulse Hill ward, Lambeth	1,451
13. Plumstead ward, Greenwich	1,447
14. Harlesden ward, Brent	1,441
15. East Ham Central ward, Newham	1,438
16. North Walworth ward, Southwark	1,416
17. St Pancras and Somers Town ward, Camden	1,392
18. Bromley Town ward, Bromley	1,358
19. Ilford Town ward, Redbridge	1,289
20. Hoxton East & Shoreditch ward, Hackney	1,257

in London (with 12% in Westminster borough alone). Meanwhile, there were no section-60 searches in the City of London.

## A note on data

This report uses data published by the Home Office at [data.police.uk](https://data.police.uk) under the [Open Government Licence version 3.0](#) for searches by the Metropolitan Police Service or City of London Police, or by British Transport Police in London.

Search rates are calculated using [2020 estimates of the London population by age and ethnic group](#) produced by the Mayor of London. Rates based on residential populations are imperfect because some people being searched in London will live outside London, but the vast majority of people searched in London are likely to also live in the region. All ethnicity figures in this report are self-defined ethnicities.

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Figure 9: Hotspots of searches, October 2020 to September 2021