

OPERATION OF CERTAIN POLICE POWERS UNDER PACE

ENGLAND AND WALES, 1998/9

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MAIN POINTS

■ During 1998/9, the police stopped and searched 1,080,700 persons and/or vehicles, three per cent more than in 1997/8 (paragraph 4).

■ Resulting arrests increased by 12 per cent, up from 108,700 in 1997/8 to 121,300 in 1998/9 (paragraph 6).

■ During 1998/9, 11 per cent of searches led to an arrest, slightly higher than in 1997/8 (paragraph 7).

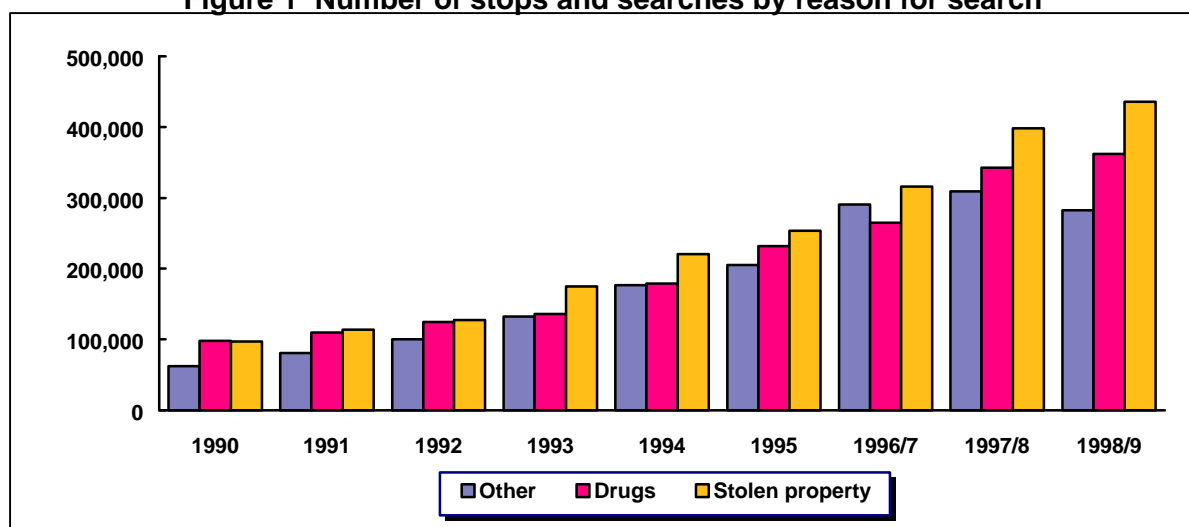
■ 224 road checks were carried out in

1998/9, up 61 per cent on the 139 checks undertaken in 1997/8 (paragraph 12).

■ The number of persons detained for more than 24 hours and subsequently released without charge was 710 during 1998/9, compared with 674 during 1997/8 (paragraph 17).

■ During 1998/9, 119 intimate searches were carried out, 47 per cent less than in 1997/8. Most were for drugs, and Class A drugs were found during 20 searches (paragraph 20).

Figure 1 Number of stops and searches by reason for search



INTRODUCTION

1. Certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) were implemented on 1 January 1986. For provisions set out in sections 5, 50 and 55 of the Act, there is a statutory requirement for Chief Officers of Police to collect and publish statistics monitoring their use. These provisions cover stops and searches of persons or vehicles, road checks, detention of persons, and intimate searches of persons. The statistics presented in this publication also cover some other stop and search powers, which are described in notes 4 and 5. Further details on PACE are given in the other notes at the end of this bulletin. The tables included within the text (Tables A to G) cover the national statistics. Further tables for 1998/9, mainly by police force area, appear later in the bulletin (Tables 1 to 7).
2. All statistics in this bulletin are now presented on a financial year rather than a calendar year basis, the 1996 edition covering the transitional period.
3. Information giving the ethnic appearance of persons stopped and searched was published in December 1999 ('Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 1999 - Home Office'). Copies can be obtained from the address in note 11.

STOPS AND SEARCHES UNDER PACE (Table A, Table 1)

4. During 1998/9, the police stopped and searched 1,080,700 persons and/or vehicles. This was three per cent more than the 1,050,700 stopped and searched in 1997/8 and nearly ten times more than in 1986, the first year of the legislation. Within this rise nationally, which was the lowest since the Act came into force, there was a considerable fall in persons stopped and searched in the Metropolitan Police area towards the end of the financial year. The number stopped in the last quarter of the financial year was some 30 per cent fewer than in the first quarter, although for other forces, little variation was observed. Research to improve the effective and fair use of stop and search, following recommendations in the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report (published February 1999), has been commissioned by the Home Office and is currently being carried out.

Table A Searches of persons or vehicles under section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and other legislation⁽¹⁾, and resultant arrests, by reason for search and reason for arrest

England and Wales							Numbers
Year	Searches made by reason for search						Total
	Stolen property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive weapons	Going equipped	Other (1)	
1988	61,000	50,100	1,200	10,400	17,900	9,100	149,600
1989	77,300	79,100	1,590	12,400	23,800	8,600	202,800
1990	97,100	97,800	1,770	14,900	35,500	10,000	256,900
1991 (2)	113,700	109,600	2,480	15,800	50,900	11,300	303,800
1992	127,400	124,400	2,740	18,600	63,900	14,700	351,700
1993	174,800	135,700	3,650	22,500	85,200	20,900	442,800
1994	220,400	179,100	7,620	31,000	102,100	35,800	576,000
1995	253,400	231,900	5,500	39,500	125,700	34,300	690,300
1996	296,600	251,300	7,460	50,300	143,000	65,900	814,500
1996/7	316,000	264,900	7,460	52,600	151,100	79,500	871,500
1997/8	398,300	343,000	6,960	60,200	169,000	73,200	1,050,700
1998/9	435,800	362,100	6,690	56,200	150,800	69,200	1,080,700

Year	Number of arrests made by reason for arrest and the proportion of searches resulting in an arrest						Total
	Stolen property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive weapons	Going equipped	Other (1)	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1988	7,500 (12)	9,100 (18)	182 (15)	2,130 (20)	2,000 (11)	2,770 (30)	23,700 (16)
1989	9,800 (13)	14,000 (18)	245 (15)	2,700 (22)	2,500 (10)	3,500 (41)	32,800 (16)
1990	12,000 (12)	16,000 (16)	275 (15)	3,060 (20)	3,490 (10)	4,470 (45)	39,200 (15)
1991 (2)	15,100 (13)	17,500 (16)	389 (16)	3,370 (21)	4,890 (10)	5,060 (45)	46,200 (15)
1992	15,800 (12)	18,100 (14)	340 (12)	3,420 (18)	5,530 (9)	5,540 (38)	48,700 (14)
1993	19,400 (11)	19,400 (14)	435 (12)	3,550 (16)	6,600 (8)	6,460 (31)	55,900 (13)
1994	23,500 (11)	25,400 (14)	596 (8)	4,620 (15)	7,250 (7)	8,930 (25)	70,300 (12)
1995	25,600 (10)	30,700 (13)	602 (11)	4,870 (12)	7,890 (6)	11,360 (33)	81,000 (12)
1996	28,700 (10)	31,400 (12)	701 (9)	5,970 (12)	7,960 (6)	13,080 (20)	87,700 (11)
1996/7	29,000 (9)	32,500 (12)	712 (9)	6,590 (13)	8,300 (5)	14,030 (18)	91,100 (10)
1997/8	32,800 (8)	39,900 (12)	726 (10)	7,770 (13)	7,840 (5)	19,560 (27)	108,700 (10)
1998/9	39,600 (9)	44,300 (12)	707 (11)	7,960 (14)	8,100 (5)	20,670 (30)	121,300 (11)

(1) See note 4.

(2) See note 3 about a change in recording practices from April 1991.

Reason for stops

5. During 1998/9, 40 per cent of stops and searches were to look for stolen property (435,800 in number). The next most frequent reason was to look for drugs; these comprised 34 per cent of stops and searches (362,100). Searches for articles which could be used in burglary or theft ('going equipped' in Table A) accounted for 14 per cent of stop/searches (150,800). The number of stops/searches increased for stolen property and drugs in 1998/9, by nine per cent and six per cent respectively over 1997/8, but decreased in all other categories, the greatest fall, at 11 per cent, being for 'going equipped'.

Arrests

6. The number of arrests following stop/searches rose in 1998/9 by 12 per cent, from 108,700 in 1997/8 to 121,300. This was less of a rise than seen the previous year (19 per cent), although a much larger percentage increase than for stop/searches themselves (3 per cent). The number of arrests resulting from stop and search increased in all the categories except firearms, which shows a three per cent drop. The biggest increases were in arrests in connection with stolen property (up by 21 per cent) and in connection with drugs (up 11 per cent). The remaining categories showed modest rises of between two and six per cent.

7. During 1998/9 11 per cent of stop/searches led to an arrest, slightly up on 1997/8 (10 per cent), which had been the lowest proportion recorded since 1986. Arrest rates differed according to the reason for a stop/search. The proportion of stop/searches which led to an arrest was highest - at 30 per cent - for 'other' stop/searches (see note 4 for an explanation). It was lowest, at five per cent, for 'going equipped'. (It should be borne in mind, however, that for some stop/searches, the arrest may have been made for a different reason from that for which the search was made - see note 3).

8. Taking into account the initial reason for a stop/search, and the slightly varying arrest rates, the largest number of arrests in 1998/9 were for drugs (44,300), and stolen property (39,600). There has been a similar pattern in other years. Figure 3 shows details.

9. Table 1 gives detailed 1998/9 figures for stop and search and resultant arrests, by police force. Nearly a third of the stops and searches in England and Wales during 1998/9 took place in the Metropolitan Police area. Figure 2 shows stop and search rates per 100,000 population by police force for 1998/9.

Figure 2 Searches per 100,000 population by police force area 1998/9

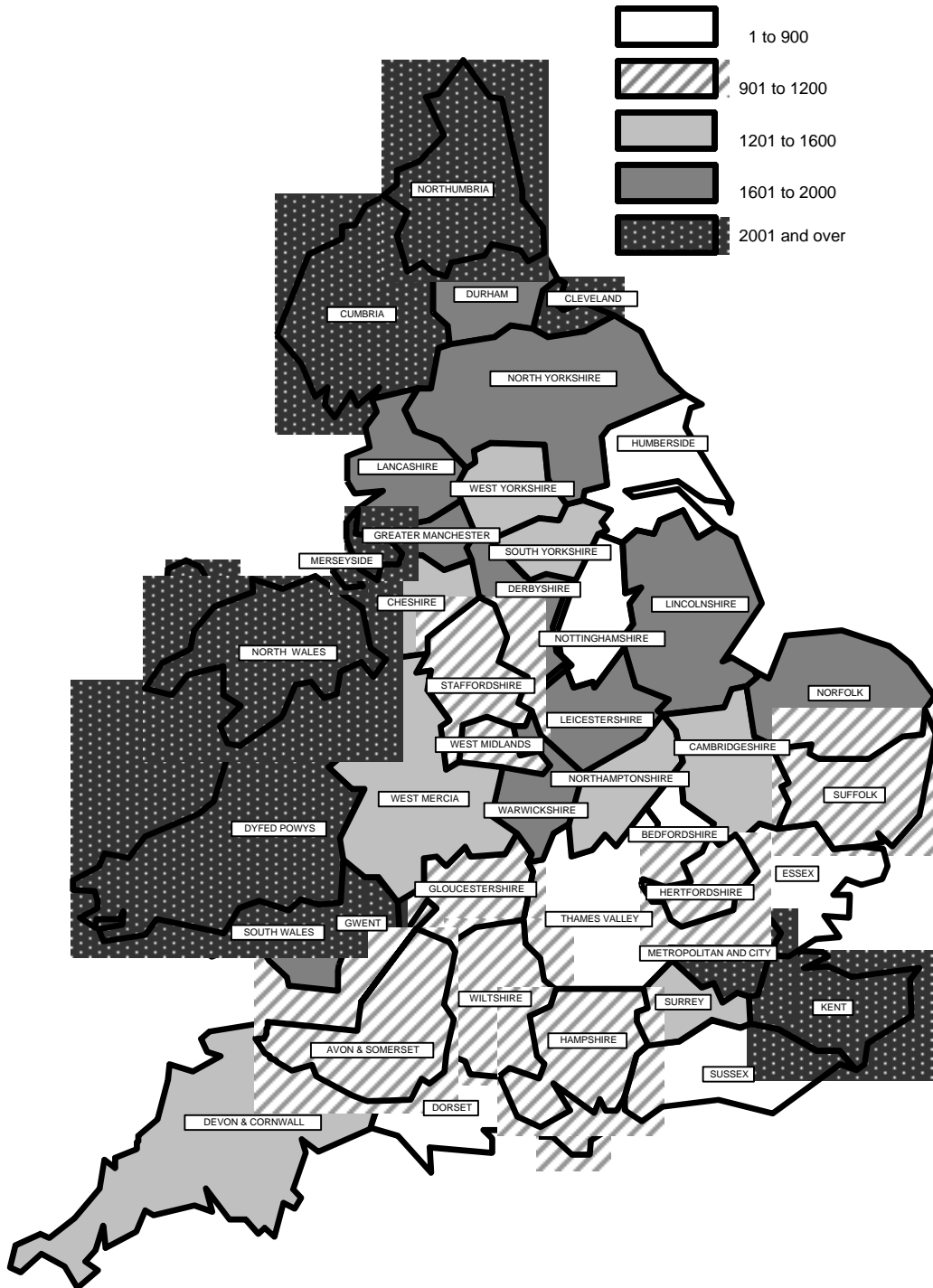
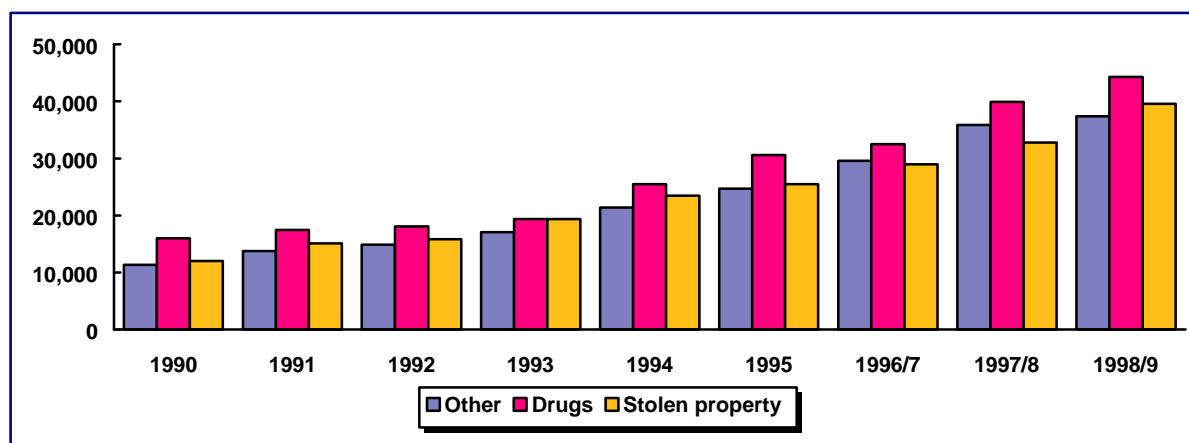


Figure 3 Number of arrests by reason for arrest



STOPS AND SEARCHES UNDER OTHER POWERS (Tables B and C, Tables 2, 3 and 3A)

10. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 introduced new powers to stop and search vehicles and persons (see note 5). Section 60 enabled stop/searches to be made in anticipation of violence, and came into force on 10 April 1995. 6,800 such searches were carried out in 1998/9, 15 per cent less than in 1997/8. The proportion of stop/searches resulting in an arrest under the new powers was somewhat variable across the forces; overall, six per cent led to an arrest in 1998/9, compared with five per cent in 1997/8. Table B below shows the number of stops and searches in 1995 (from 10 April), through to 1998/9, the number of persons found to be carrying offensive weapons or dangerous instruments, and the arrests resulting. Information by police force area is in Table 2 for 1998/9.

Table B Searches of persons or vehicles under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and resultant arrests

England and Wales		Numbers		
Stops and searches in anticipation of violence				
Year	Total searches	Number of persons found to be carrying offensive weapons or dangerous instruments	Arrests for offensive weapons	Arrests for other reasons
1995 (from 10 April)	2,380	205	58	109
1996	7,020	187	132	371
1996/7	7,970	177	129	392
1997/8	7,970	377	103	332
1998/9	6,800	249	110	279

11. Section 81 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act enabled stop/searches of *vehicles and occupants* to be made in order to prevent acts of terrorism (by amending the Prevention of Terrorism Act to include a new section 13A). These powers came into force on 30 November 1994, although statistics were not collected until April 1995. In addition, the Prevention of Terrorism Act was further amended by the Prevention of Terrorism (Additional Powers) Act 1996 which came into force on 3 April 1996, adding a new section 13B. This introduced stops and searches of *pedestrians* in order to prevent acts of terrorism. Table C below shows the number of stops and searches in 1995 (from 1 April), through to 1998/9 under both section 13A and 13B (once it was in force), (figures were not collected separately prior to 1997/8) together with the number of arrests resulting, the majority of which were not in connection with terrorism. The drop in numbers of searches in 1997/8 and again in 1998/9 reflected a general drop in activity by the various terrorist organisations. Information by police force area is at Table 3 (section 13A) and Table 3A (section 13B), for 1998/9

Table C Searches of pedestrians, vehicles and occupants under section 13A and 13B of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 and resultant arrests

England and Wales		Numbers	
Stops and searches in order to prevent acts of terrorism			
Year	Total searches	Resultant arrests	
1995 (from 1 April)	6	-	
1996	40,500	581	
1996/7	43,700	486	
1997/8	15,400	316	
1998/9	3,300	33	

ROAD CHECKS (Table D, Table 4)

12. 224 road checks were carried out in 1998/9, up 61 per cent on the 139 checks undertaken in 1997/8. Those for 1997/8 and 1998/9 are lower than most of the years prior to 1993, and much lower than 1993 and 1994 (see paragraph 13).

13. In 1993 and 1994 there were a considerably larger number of road checks. The City of London police carried out most of these as a preventive measure against

possible terrorist acts (for instance 2,742 in 1994). From 1995 none at all were reported under PACE in the City of London as they had begun using the powers under section 13A of the Prevention of Terrorism Act instead.

14. In any road check, there can be a large number of vehicles stopped. When the unusually large number of road checks were made in 1993 and 1994, the number of vehicles stopped in each check was much lower than in other years, when the average was about 150. In 1998/9, there were approximately 120 vehicles stopped in each road check.

15. Although there was a large increase in the number of road checks in 1998/9, compared to 1997/8, there was only a nine per cent increase in the number of vehicles stopped, up from 24,500 in 1997/8 to 26,800 in 1998/9.

Table D Road checks under section 4 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, by reason for road check and result

England and Wales						Numbers			
Year	Road checks					Number of vehicles stopped	Number of roads obstructed	Number of arrests resulting	
	Total road-checks (1)	To ascertain whether a vehicle was carrying a person who						Connected with the reason for the road check	Not connected with the reason for the road check
		had committed a serious arrestable offence	had witnessed a serious arrestable offence	was intending to commit a serious arrestable offence	was unlawfully at large				
1988	294	153	103	19	39	61,700	900	52	27
1989	227	96	84	11	39	41,500	730	32	27
1990	298	167	97	15	22	38,700	830	18	33
1991	222	116	75	13	18	31,800	710	39	48
1992	445	82	68	279	16	31,500	770	29	83
1993	3,560	142	71	3,377	19	48,800	4,320	50	902
1994	3,003	93	82	2,843	5	25,100	5,710	17	518
1995	113	49	48	33	1	17,100	250	35	34
1996	162	54	85	35	3	21,400	440	16	66
1997/8	139	70	58	10	1	24,500	270	8	24
1998/9	224	140	80	2	2	26,800	390	28	23

(1) Where there was more than one reason for a road check, each reason has been counted; components therefore do not sum to the total.

16. As would be expected, the number of arrests made as a result of road checks is small. In 1998/9, around one arrest was made per 520 vehicles stopped (it was one arrest per 760 vehicles stopped the year before); in terms of road checks, four checks yielded on average one arrest. In 1993 and 1994, when substantially more road checks were made in the City of London, the number of arrests for reasons unconnected with the reason for the road check increased substantially. From 1995 through to 1998/9, arrests fell back more to pre-1993 levels.

PERSONS DETAINED FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS WITHOUT CHARGE (Table E, Table 5)

17. The number of persons detained for more than 24 hours (up to a maximum of 96 hours) under PACE and subsequently released without charge was 710 during 1998/9, five per cent more than in 1997/8 (although figures were not available from two police forces). This was the highest number so detained since 1988. About nine in ten of those detained for more than 24 hours during 1998/9 and subsequently released without charge were released within 36 hours.

Table E Persons detained for more than 24 hours under Part IV of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984

England and Wales		Numbers	
Persons detained for more than 24 hours and released without charge			
Year	Total	Released within 36 hours	Detained under warrant of further detention
			(%)
1988	747	648 (87)	99
1989	547	483 (88)	64
1990	542	465 (86)	77
1991	66	328 (90)	38
1992	402	356 (89)	46
1993	459	402 (88)	57
1994	465	390 (84)	75
1995	553	487 (88)	66
1996	550	462 (84)	88
1997/8	674	603 (89)	71
1998/9	710	650 (92)	60

PERSONS DETAINED UNDER WARRANT OF FURTHER DETENTION (Table F, Tables 5 and 6)

18. Warrants of further detention under PACE, which authorise detention without charge for more than 36 hours, were applied for on 295 occasions during 1998/9, 48 less than in 1997/8 (although figures were not available from two police forces). In all years since 1988, most applications have been granted, with the numbers not granted too small to discern any trend. Where warrants of further detention were granted during 1998/9, 79 per cent of the detainees were charged, the same proportion as in 1997/8, and substantially higher than in 1994 to 1996.

Table F Warrants of further detention under PACE and persons charged

England and Wales			Numbers		
Warrants of further detention					
Year	Applied for	Refused	Granted		
			Total	Charged	% Charged
1988	446	13	433	334	77%
1989	287	5	282	218	77%
1990	405	4	401	324	81%
1991	281	10	271	233	86%
1992	235	5	230	184	91%
1993	310	9	301	244	81%
1994	250	4	246	171	69%
1995	220	11	209	143	68%
1996	271	8	263	175	67%
1997/8	343	5	338	267	79%
1998/9	295	4	291	231	79%

19. Table 6 shows the periods for which the warrants of further detention were granted, including any extensions. For 1998/9 only, it also shows the time spent in custody under the warrants.

INTIMATE SEARCHES (Table G, Table 7)

20. During 1998/9, 119 intimate searches were carried out, 47 per cent less than the number carried out in 1997/8 (although figures were not available from three police forces). Searches made for drugs (which accounted for 92 per cent of all searches made) and for harmful articles both showed decreases of around 50 per

cent. In 1998/9, Class A drugs (mainly heroin, other opiate drugs, LSD and cocaine) were found during 20 of the 109 searches made to look for drugs.

Table G Intimate searches made under section 55 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 by person conducting the search, reason for search and outcome

England and Wales								Numbers
Year	Total searches	Search conducted by			Reason for searches (1)			
		Suitably qualified person	In presence of suitably qualified person	Police Officer	Drugs		Other harmful articles	
					Searches made	Class A drugs found	Searches made	Harmful articles found
1988	62	62	-	-	50	9	12	1
1989	50	42	5	3	23	2	27	-
1990	51	49	-	2	37	4	14	-
1991	76	76	-	-	46	4	30	1
1992	71	65	6	-	49	10	22	1
1993	41	39	-	2	17	-	24	-
1994	77	63	11	3	42	8	36	1
1995	64	40	20	4	52	8	14	-
1996	132	98	30	4	117	17	15	-
1997/8 (2)	224	190	27	7	197	17	25	-
1997/8 (3)	119	94	18	7	109	20	10	2

- (1) Persons may be searched for both drugs and harmful articles.
(2) In two cases in 1997/8 the reason for the search and the outcome were not recorded.
(3) Data for two police forces was not available.

Table 1 Searches of persons or vehicles under section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and other legislation, and resultant arrests, by police force area and reason for search/arrest

England and Wales 1998/9

Numbers

Police force area	Searches made by reason for search							Arrests made by reason for arrest						
	Stolen property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive weapons	Going equipped	Other (1)	Total	Stolen property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive weapons	Going equipped	Other (1)	Total
Avon and Somerset	9,030	5,368	155	698	1,684	810	17,745	1,468	918	24	146	228	129	2,913
Bedfordshire	1,817	1,505	25	176	455	373	4,351	258	196	-	23	38	53	568
Cambridgeshire	3,587	2,276	46	520	1,367	1,416	9,212	453	337	2	64	106	180	1,142
Cheshire	8,259	3,543	61	587	737	1,544	14,731	680	387	23	78	69	110	1,347
Cleveland	27,257	4,606	231	878	14,068	1,750	48,790	1,436	439	14	111	553	584	3,137
Cumbria	5,809	3,141	81	447	2,243	783	12,504	583	441	3	79	90	291	1,487
Derbyshire	6,091	5,274	65	600	3,586	384	16,000	243	598	3	74	114	668	1,700
Devon and Cornwall	6,733	6,237	61	654	1,881	3,640	19,206	631	799	6	80	74	642	2,232
Dorset	1,934	1,470	62	136	248	410	4,260	229	195	6	26	33	48	537
Durham	3,022	4,183	53	525	1,948	600	10,331	275	383	8	75	107	144	992
Essex	2,621	2,964	47	581	941	358	7,512	281	491	6	55	76	39	948
Gloucestershire	1,883	2,402	40	218	642	313	5,498	257	266	5	37	40	74	679
Greater Manchester	34,709	9,206	474	3,544	9,869	2,867	60,669	2,900	1,449	45	421	763	1,018	6,596
Hampshire	7,087	6,216	119	789	2,331	1,625	18,167	803	961	8	97	167	234	2,270
Hertfordshire	2,729	2,813	110	674	1,170	457	7,953	232	325	7	50	51	96	761
Humberside	1,597	1,089	39	252	1,602	115	4,694	259	214	-	45	141	112	771
Kent	29,321	9,781	162	2,512	3,473	16,801 (2)	62,050	2,740	1,170	15	273	264	599	5,061
Lancashire	17,185	8,031	133	803	1,547	1,865	29,564	1,311	1,280	17	169	189	611	3,577
Leicestershire	12,556	2,656	113	626	1,131	782	17,864	1,080	352	31	100	119	395	2,077
Lincolnshire	4,803	3,019	62	454	1,132	757	10,227	435	353	2	64	45	242	1,141
London, City of	1,280	1,183	12	31	21	102	2,629	228	318	3	15	13	35	612
Merseyside	15,551	18,771	314	1,362	15,177	3,341	54,516	1,767	2,855	33	335	319	795	6,104
Metropolitan Police	79,101	147,705	2,230	24,269	44,273	3,157	300,735	7,673	15,247	242	3,288	1,604	9,532	37,586
Norfolk	7,679	3,754	135	471	1,231	968	14,238	577	527	7	97	73	290	1,571
Northamptonshire	3,378	2,175	22	309	1,210	342	7,436	326	279	5	34	111	28	783
Northumbria	32,116	4,635	154	1,305	5,834	1,220	45,264	1,572	927	22	226	400	418	3,565
North Yorkshire	4,534	4,515	74	447	1,676	933	12,179	387	546	1	54	120	330	1,438
Nottinghamshire	2,378	1,539	58	638	1,594	222	6,429	330	259	5	75	112	77	858
South Yorkshire	7,112	7,262	68	584	2,906	810	18,742	633	1,167	8	101	99	171	2,179
Staffordshire	3,832	4,478	41	529	2,038	581	11,499	325	611	7	75	98	118	1,234
Suffolk	2,975	2,546	66	262	1,303	139	7,291	369	322	9	46	103	16	865
Surrey	3,868	3,931	80	530	1,180	257	9,846	627	633	9	62	57	286	1,674
Sussex	5,806	2,649	104	495	551	573	10,178	519	381	7	94	81	223	1,305
Thames Valley	6,231	7,153	182	1,255	2,766	776	18,363	650	901	20	136	171	370	2,248
Warwickshire	3,810	2,610	73	453	1,761	292	8,999	507	302	5	45	39	157	1,055
West Mercia	7,338	6,722	59	581	2,159	735	17,594	623	891	2	89	147	282	2,034
West Midlands	7,300	7,762	169	1,043	3,534	5,464	25,272	879	1,159	25	224	385	381	3,053
West Yorkshire	14,803	12,152	198	1,615	3,816	1,130	33,714	1,325	1,392	24	289	420	108	3,558
Wiltshire	1,669	3,046	43	520	410	595	6,283	195	262	1	48	13	73	592
Dyfed Powys	6,737	11,701	95	592	734	7,051	26,910	560	1,151	8	143	61	366	2,289
Gwent	7,934	6,171	60	1,533	1,364	1,199	18,261	772	753	4	152	94	86	1,861
North Wales	7,966	8,125	192	1,115	986	381	18,765	816	1,028	17	134	97	171	2,263
South Wales	14,344	5,736	123	558	2,205	1,233	24,199	1,349	821	18	134	220	86	2,628
Total	435,772	362,101	6,691	56,171	150,784	69,151	1,080,670	39,563	44,286	707	7,963	8,104	20,668	121,291

(1) See note 4.

(2) Includes voluntary searches.

Table 2 Searches of persons or vehicles under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and resultant arrests

England and Wales 1998/9		Numbers		
Police force area	Stops and searches in anticipation of violence			
	Searches	Number of persons found to be carrying offensive weapons or dangerous instruments	Arrests for offensive weapons	Arrests for other reasons
Avon and Somerset	1,323	36	19	195
Bedfordshire	30	6	5	-
Cambridgeshire	-	-	-	-
Cheshire	144	16	3	6
Cleveland	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-
Derbyshire	64	-	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	55	28	28	1
Dorset	11	-	-	-
Durham	-	-	-	-
Essex	-	-	-	-
Gloucestershire	-	-	-	-
Greater Manchester	166	1	1	5
Hampshire	20	3	1	2
Hertfordshire	-	-	-	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-
Kent	55	50	3	2
Lancashire	76	-	-	1
Leicestershire	1	-	-	-
Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Police	414	3	-	18
Norfolk	129	1	-	-
Northamptonshire	1	-	-	-
Northumbria	59	2	1	1
North Yorkshire	1	1	-	-
Nottinghamshire	501	10	10	6
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	-
Staffordshire	223	3	3	3
Suffolk	-	-	-	-
Surrey	-	-	-	-
Sussex	15	-	-	2
Thames Valley	598	-	-	-
Warwickshire	1,814	48	-	1
West Mercia	378	21	21	11
West Midlands	359	5	5	4
West Yorkshire	-	-	-	-
Wiltshire	280	14	8	17
Dyfed Powys	30	-	-	-
Gwent	-	-	-	-
North Wales	-	-	-	-
South Wales	55	1	2	4
Total	6,802	249	110	279

Table 3 Searches of vehicles and occupants under section 13A of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 and resultant arrests, by police force area

Police force area	Numbers	
	Stops and searches to prevent acts of terrorism	Resultant arrests
Avon and Somerset	-	-
Bedfordshire	7	-
Cambridgeshire	-	-
Cheshire	-	-
Cleveland	-	-
Cumbria	-	-
Derbyshire	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	-	-
Dorset	-	-
Durham	17	1
Essex	-	-
Gloucestershire	-	-
Greater Manchester	-	-
Hampshire	181	-
Hertfordshire	-	-
Humberside	-	-
Kent	9	-
Lancashire	-	-
Leicestershire	-	-
Lincolnshire	-	-
London, City of	1,202	22
Merseyside	-	-
Metropolitan Police	1,751	8
Norfolk	-	-
Northamptonshire	-	-
Northumbria	-	-
North Yorkshire	6	-
Nottinghamshire	-	-
South Yorkshire	-	-
Staffordshire	-	-
Suffolk	1	-
Surrey	4	-
Sussex	-	-
Thames Valley	-	-
Warwickshire	-	-
West Mercia	-	-
West Midlands	-	-
West Yorkshire	-	-
Wiltshire	-	-
Dyfed Powys	-	-
Gwent	-	-
North Wales	-	-
South Wales	-	-
Total	3,178	31

Table 3A Searches of pedestrians under section 13B of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 and resultant arrests, by police force area

Police force area	Numbers	
	Stops and searches to prevent acts of terrorism	Resultant arrests
Avon and Somerset	-	-
Bedfordshire	-	-
Cambridgeshire	-	-
Cheshire	-	-
Cleveland	-	-
Cumbria	-	-
Derbyshire	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	-	-
Dorset	-	-
Durham	-	-
Essex	-	-
Gloucestershire	-	-
Greater Manchester	-	-
Hampshire	-	-
Hertfordshire	-	-
Humberside	-	-
Kent	-	-
Lancashire	-	-
Leicestershire	-	-
Lincolnshire	-	-
London, City of	18	1
Merseyside	-	-
Metropolitan Police	68	1
Norfolk	-	-
Northamptonshire	-	-
Northumbria	-	-
North Yorkshire	-	-
Nottinghamshire	-	-
South Yorkshire	-	-
Staffordshire	-	-
Suffolk	-	-
Surrey	-	-
Sussex	-	-
Thames Valley	-	-
Warwickshire	-	-
West Mercia	-	-
West Midlands	-	-
West Yorkshire	-	-
Wiltshire	-	-
Dyfed Powys	-	-
Gwent	-	-
North Wales	-	-
South Wales	-	-
Total	86	2

Table 4 Road checks under section 4 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, by police force area, reason for road check and result

England and Wales 1998/9

Numbers

Police force area	Total road checks	Number of road checks				Number of vehicles stopped	Number of roads obstructed	Number of arrests resulting	
		To ascertain whether a vehicle was carrying a person who :						Connected with the reason for the road check	Not connected with the reason for the road check
		Had committed a serious arrestable offence	Had witnessed a serious arrestable offence	Was intending to commit a serious arrestable offence	Was unlawfully at large				
Avon and Somerset	1	1	-	-	-	12	1	-	-
Bedfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridgeshire	2	-	1	-	1	50	1	-	-
Cheshire	3	-	3	-	-	1,402	4	-	-
Cleveland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derbyshire	1	-	1	-	-	4	1	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	13	4	8	1	-	2,541	42	-	-
Dorset	1	-	1	-	-	712	1	-	-
Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	5	3	2	-	-	403	6	-	-
Gloucestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire	5	-	4	-	1	451	9	1	-
Hertfordshire	1	-	1	-	-	84	1	-	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	129	122	6	1	-	3,085	200	11	14
Lancashire	1	-	1	-	-	100	3	-	-
Leicestershire	1	-	1	-	-	150	2	-	-
Lincolnshire	1	-	1	-	-	373	2	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	5	-	5	-	-	390	5	-	-
Metropolitan Police	16	-	16	-	-	8,220	28	-	3
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	3	2	1	-	-	902	6	-	-
Northumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire	1	-	1	-	-	55	1	1	-
South Yorkshire	4	1	3	-	-	911	8	-	-
Staffordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surrey	3	1	2	-	-	3,039	6	-	-
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thames Valley	3	3	-	-	-	1,350	13	14	5
Warwickshire	3	-	3	-	-	335	6	1	-
West Mercia	15	-	15	-	-	1,018	18	-	1
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wiltshire	2	-	2	-	-	307	4	-	-
Dyfed Powys	3	3	-	-	-	435	13	-	-
Gwent	1	-	1	-	-	302	4	-	-
North Wales	1	-	1	-	-	120	1	-	-
South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	224	140	80	2	2	26,751	386	28	23

Table 5 Persons detained for more than 24 hours under Part IV of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, by police force area

England and Wales 1998/9

Numbers

Police force area	Persons detained for more than 24 hours and released without charge			Warrants of further detention				
	Total	Released within 36 hours	Detained under warrant of further detention	Applied for	Refused	Granted		
						Total	Charged	Not charged
Avon and Somerset	28	28	-	1	-	1	1	-
Bedfordshire	7	5	2	6	-	6	4	2
Cambridgeshire	6	6	-	3	-	3	3	-
Cheshire	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	-
Cleveland (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derbyshire	4	4	-	2	-	2	2	-
Devon and Cornwall	12	3	9	23	-	23	14	9
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	8	8	-	1	-	1	1	-
Essex	12	12	-	20	-	20	20	-
Gloucestershire	10	10	-	1	-	1	1	-
Greater Manchester	3	3	-	6	-	6	6	-
Hampshire	20	18	2	16	-	16	14	2
Hertfordshire	24	24	-	1	-	1	1	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	25	16	9	18	-	18	9	9
Lancashire	95	81	14	74	-	74	60	14
Leicestershire	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincolnshire	4	3	1	1	-	1	-	1
London, City of	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	51	49	2	2	-	2	-	2
Metropolitan Police	78	77	1	14	-	14	13	1
Norfolk	6	6	-	4	-	4	4	-
Northamptonshire	24	22	2	4	-	4	2	2
Northumbria	36	35	1	8	-	8	7	1
North Yorkshire	2	2	-	4	-	4	4	-
Nottinghamshire	14	12	2	3	1	2	-	2
South Yorkshire	22	22	-	2	-	2	2	-
Staffordshire (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	70	65	5	6	-	6	1	5
Surrey	9	9	-	2	-	2	2	-
Sussex	-	-	-	5	-	5	5	-
Thames Valley	24	24	-	1	-	1	1	-
Warwickshire	5	4	1	2	-	2	1	1
West Mercia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	7	6	1	9	1	8	7	1
West Yorkshire	7	2	5	19	-	19	14	5
Wiltshire	1	-	1	9	-	9	8	1
Dyfed Powys	1	1	-	10	2	8	8	-
Gwent	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-
North Wales	1	1	-	2	-	2	2	-
South Wales	10	8	2	8	-	8	6	2
Total	710	650	60	295	4	291	231	60

(1) Data not available.

Table 6 **Persons detained for whom a warrant of further detention was granted, by period of warrant and time in custody under warrant**

England and Wales						Numbers
Year	Total period of warrant including any extensions					Total
	Up to 12 hours	Over 12 and up to 24 hours	Over 24 and up to 36 hours	Over 36 and up to 48 hours	Over 48 and up to 96 hours	
1988	9	108	180	29	107	433
1989	3	49	91	42	97	282
1990	10	88	127	57	119	401
1991	8	37	83	31	112	271
1992	11	48	76	20	75	230
1993	20	43	104	24	110	301
1994	17	35	103	22	69	246
1995	20	29	85	19	61	214
1996	11	61	62	27	102	263
1997/8	45	76	115	32	69	337
1998/9	16	55	97	28	95	291
Of which in 1998/9:						
<u>Time in custody under warrant</u>						
Up to 12 hours	16	8	11	3	8	46
Over 12 and up to 24 hours	*	47	15	4	14	80
Over 24 and up to 36 hours	*	*	71	2	7	80
Over 36 and up to 48 hours	*	*	*	19	18	37
Over 48 and up to 96 hours	*	*	*	*	48	48

Table 7 Intimate searches made under section 55 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, by police force area, person conducting the search, reason for search and outcome

England and Wales 1998/9

Numbers

Police force area	Total persons searched	Search conducted			Reasons for searches			
		By suitably qualified person	In presence of suitably qualified person	By police officer	Drugs		Other harmful articles	
					Searches made	Class A drugs found	Searches made	Harmful articles found
Avon and Somerset	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bedfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridgeshire	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Cheshire	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cleveland (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cumbria	14	14	-	-	11	2	3	1
Derbyshire	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	4	4	-	-	2	-	2	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
Essex	5	5	-	-	4	1	1	-
Gloucestershire	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Greater Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire	7	6	-	1	7	2	-	-
Hertfordshire	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	4	4	-	-	4	3	-	-
Lancashire	4	3	1	-	4	-	-	-
Leicestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lincolnshire	8	7	-	1	8	1	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Police	8	5	-	3	7	4	1	1
Norfolk	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	6	6	-	-	6	-	-	-
Northumbria	12	12	-	-	12	-	-	-
North Yorkshire	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	-
Nottinghamshire (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffordshire (1)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	6	-	6	-	5	-	1	-
Surrey	4	-	3	1	3	1	1	-
Sussex	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Thames Valley	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Warwickshire	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
West Mercia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	2	-	1	1	2	-	-	-
West Yorkshire	3	3	-	-	2	-	1	-
Wiltshire	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Dyfed Powys	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Gwent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Wales	10	10	-	-	10	3	-	-
Total	119	94	18	7	109	20	10	2

(1) Data not available.

NOTES

Legislation affecting the figures

1. Certain police powers under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 were implemented on 1 January 1986. For certain provisions, as set out in sections 5, 50 and 55, there is a statutory requirement for Chief Officers of Police to collect and publish statistics monitoring their use.

Quality of data

2. The statistics in this bulletin meet all the requirements specified in the Act. They are based on standard returns supplied by each police force. As with any data collection system, differences in recording practice, over time and across police force area, can lead to an unknown degree of error. As the police have become more familiar with PACE, the recording of stops and searches is likely to have become more complete. The use of other powers under PACE is generally infrequent and may lead to inadvertent failures to record these occurrences in the statistics.

Stops and searches

3. A search for one type of article may result in a different category of article being found, and in this event, the reason for the arrest will be tabulated according to the type of article found. From April 1991 only one record need be completed if (i) a person is in a vehicle and both are searched, and (ii) the object and grounds for the search are the same (paragraph 4.6 of the PACE Codes of Practice, Revised Edition). This change is estimated to have reduced the recorded number of stops and searches by about 2 per cent, or about 1½ per cent between 1990 and 1991.

4. The powers to stop and search contained in section 1 of the Act added to some existing powers of this kind. Searches for drugs are still permitted by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and those for firearms under the Firearms Act 1968. The figures shown under "other" in Tables A and 1 relate to searches under other powers, such as under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989, section 15; various poaching and wildlife conservation legislation; the Aviation Security Act 1982, section 27(1); the Customs and Excise Management Act 1979, sections 163 and 164; and the Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol etc.) Act 1985.

5. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 introduced new powers to stop and search vehicles and persons. Section 81 enables stops and searches of vehicles and occupants to be made to prevent acts of terrorism (by amending the Prevention of Terrorism Act). Section 60 enables stops and searches to be made in anticipation of violence. The new powers to stop and search for counter terrorist purposes came into force on 30 November 1994, and to stop and search in anticipation of violence on 10 April 1995. Information on the use of these powers has been collected since April 1995. In addition, the Prevention of Terrorism Act was further amended by the Prevention of Terrorism (Additional Powers) Act 1996

on 3 April 1996. This added a new section 13B, which introduced stops and searches of pedestrians in order to prevent acts of terrorism.

Road checks

6. The Act did not grant any new power to set up a road check but sought to control the use of the existing powers of the Road Traffic Act 1972 to stop all vehicles where the purpose is crime related. A road check is defined as the exercising of the power conferred by the Road Traffic Act 1972 (section 159) in such a way as to stop all vehicles selected by any criterion. The road check can only be authorised by an officer of superintendent rank or above. This has to be in writing (except in cases of urgency) and must be for one of the four purposes shown in Tables D and 4.

Detention in police custody

7. Under PACE, detention in police custody before charge on the authority of a police officer is limited to 24 hours except where the alleged offence is a serious arrestable one, where the maximum is 36 hours. Where the police need to detain beyond 36 hours in the case of a serious arrestable offence, a warrant of further detention must be applied for at a magistrates' court. The court can issue a warrant of further detention for a period of up to 36 hours; an extension to the warrant can be applied for, but any extension granted cannot exceed 36 hours or permit the total period of detention to exceed 96 hours. (Different rules apply in respect of arrests made under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Statistics regarding this Act are published separately).

8. Statistics of warrants of further detention for periods before 1988 are less accurate than the later figures; for details see earlier bulletins.

Intimate searches

9. Intimate searches are those which involve a physical search of the body orifices, and therefore exclude strip searches. They may only be carried out if there are reasonable grounds for believing that a person who has been arrested, and is in police detention, may have concealed on him anything which he could use to cause physical injury; or, in the case of suspected couriers or dealers only, a Class A drug (as defined in the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971). In the case of searches for drugs only, only a suitably qualified person (i.e. a registered doctor or nurse) can carry out the search. Searches for harmful articles are also by suitably qualified persons, except where this is not practicable; in this case a constable will carry out the search.

Enquiries

10. This bulletin has been prepared by the Data Collection Unit and the Crime and Criminal Justice Unit of the Research, Development and Statistics Directorate of the Home Office. It is based on the data provided by the statistical officers in the 43 police forces in England and Wales. If you have any enquiries about figures in this bulletin please contact Graham Wilkins. The address is as follows:

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11. Copies of this bulletin are available from:

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(Many publications are downloadable from the RDS website at **<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm>**)

12. Press enquiries should be made to:

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13. The next statistical bulletin in this series is planned for issue later this year.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS DIRECTORATE
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