

Arrests for Notifiable Offences and the Operation of Certain Police Powers under PACE

17/03

England and Wales, 2002/03

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MAIN POINTS

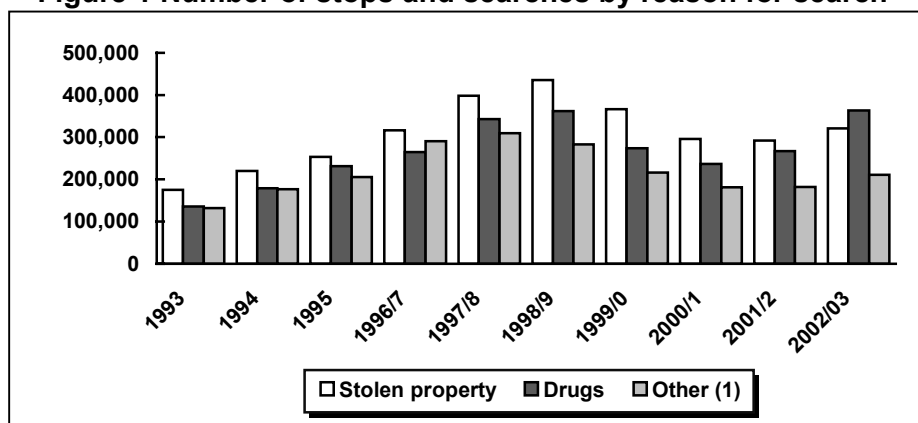
Arrests

- Around 1,313,100 persons were arrested for notifiable offences in 2002/03, a three per cent increase over 2001/02. Recorded crime was estimated to have decreased by three per cent over the same period after changes in police recording practices are taken into account. (paragraph 4).
- A nine per cent increase in arrests for violent crime compares with an estimated increase of two per cent in the number of recorded violent crimes after changes in police recording practices are taken into account. (paragraph 6).

PACE

- The police stopped and searched 895,300 persons and/or vehicles, 21 per cent more than in 2001/02 (paragraph 17).
- 13 per cent of searches led to an arrest, the same as in 2001/02 and continuing at the highest rate since 1992 (paragraph 22).
- 77 road checks were carried out, down from 95 in 2001/02 (paragraph 27).
- 633 persons were detained for more than 24 hours and subsequently released without charge, 128 more than the amended 2001/02 figures of 505 (paragraph 30).
- 172 intimate searches, mostly for drugs, were carried out, 70 more than in 2001/02 (paragraph 33).

Figure 1 Number of stops and searches by reason for search



(1) Includes stops and searches for firearms, offensive weapons, going equipped and other.

INTRODUCTION

1. All statistics in this bulletin are presented on a financial year basis. All the recorded crime trends quoted were published in "Crime in England and Wales, 2002/03"⁽¹⁾ in July 2003.

2. Information on ethnic appearance of persons stopped and searched and of those arrested will be published separately under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 (see note 14 for further details).

ARRESTS FOR NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES

3. The statistics on arrests relate to notifiable offences, the same coverage as the recorded crime statistics (see note 4). Tables covering statistics for England and Wales from 1999/00 to 2002/03 are included within the commentary (Table AA, AB and AC) with mainly 2002/03 tables by police force area (Tables A1 to A6) following at the end (see notes 1 and 2 on data quality).

Table AA Persons arrested for notifiable offences by type of offence and sex, 1999/00 - 2002/03

England and Wales (estimated)										Number
Sex and Year	Total	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft & handling stolen goods	Fraud & forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other
Males										
1999/00	1,073,100	218,400	23,100	25,900	100,400	352,800	32,300	121,200	105,400	93,600
2000/01	1,066,300	222,400	23,000	28,000	97,700	348,200	30,100	117,300	97,400	102,200
2001/02	1,066,300	221,500	24,300	32,100	97,800	343,500	29,100	115,400	101,500	101,100
2002/03	1,100,600	241,800	27,800	31,500	98,700	326,300	28,100	118,000	114,700	113,800
Females										
1999/00	204,900	37,100	1,000	2,900	8,900	97,100	12,700	15,100	15,700	14,300
2000/01	198,000	37,100	1,100	3,200	8,900	94,500	10,900	14,400	13,900	14,000
2001/02	205,600	37,900	900	3,800	9,500	97,000	10,500	15,200	15,100	15,700
2002/03	212,500	42,200	1,000	4,300	10,200	93,700	10,500	16,200	16,400	17,900
Persons										
1999/00	1,277,900	255,500	24,100	28,800	109,300	449,900	45,000	136,300	121,200	107,900
2000/01	1,264,200	259,500	24,100	31,200	106,500	442,700	41,100	131,700	111,300	116,200
2001/02	1,271,900	259,400	25,200	35,900	107,300	440,500	39,600	130,600	116,600	116,800
2002/03	1,313,100	284,000	28,900	35,800	108,900	419,900	38,600	134,100	131,100	131,800
2001/02 - 2002/03										
Total change	+41,200	+24,600	+3,700	-100	+1,600	-20,600	-1,000	+3,500	+14,500	+15,000
Percentage change	+3	+9	+15	-0	+1	-5	-3	+3	+12	+13

4. In 2002/03 an estimated 1,313,100 persons were arrested for notifiable offences, an increase of three per cent (41,200) compared to 2001/02. After allowing for the effects of the National Crime Recording Standards (NCRS), the total recorded crime

over the same period was estimated to have decreased by three per cent. The impact of the new recording standard led to a rise in the actual number of crimes recorded by the police from 5.5 million to 5.9 million⁽¹⁾.

5. The number of persons arrested rose within six of the nine offence categories whilst arrests for robbery remained static. Arrests for sexual offences showed the largest increase of 15 per cent whilst arrests for 'other' (which includes indictable offences such as failure to surrender to bail, immigration, betting and firearms offences that fall outside the main categories) and drug offences saw 13 per cent and 12 per cent increases respectively. Arrests for theft and handling stolen goods showed a five per cent fall.

6. Overall there was a nine per cent increase in arrests for violent crimes (violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery), up 28,200. This compares with an estimated increase in the number of recorded violent offences of two per cent after allowing for the NCRS effect (or an increase of 22 per cent without this adjustment⁽¹⁾).

7. Arrests for property offences (burglary, theft, fraud and forgery and criminal damage), accounted for 53 per cent of all arrests for notifiable offences, a decrease of three percentage points from 2001/02. In total the number of arrests for these offences fell by two per cent to 701,500. In contrast recorded property offences increased during this period by four per cent.

Arrests by sex and age group

8. Table AB shows arrests for different offence groups by sex and age group. In 2002/03, 84 per cent of those arrested for notifiable offences were males, the same proportion since 1999/00. There was an increase of three per cent in both male and female arrests. Male arrests increased by 34,300 to 1,100,600 and female arrests by 6,900 to 212,500. There were increases in the number of females arrested within all offence categories except for theft and handling stolen goods (down three per cent to 93,700) and fraud and forgery (where it remained static at 10,500).

Table AB Persons arrested for notifiable offences by type of offence, sex and age group, 2001/02 and 2002/03

England and Wales (estimated)																		Number
Year and Notifiable offence group	Males						Females						Persons					
	Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Age unknown	All ages	Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Age unknown	All ages	Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Age unknown	All ages
2001/02																		
Violence against the person	100	39,500	34,500	147,200	600	221,500	0	10,800	4,800	22,100	100	37,900	100	50,300	39,300	169,300	700	259,400
Sexual offences	0	4,000	1,900	18,300	100	24,300	-	100	100	700	0	900	0	4,200	2,000	19,000	100	25,200
Robbery	0	14,000	6,100	11,800	100	32,100	-	2,000	500	1,300	0	3,800	0	16,000	6,600	13,100	100	35,900
Burglary	100	31,200	16,600	49,700	200	97,800	0	3,600	1,400	4,500	0	9,500	100	34,700	18,000	54,200	200	107,300
Theft & handling stolen goods	100	92,600	57,300	192,500	800	343,500	0	28,200	13,800	54,800	200	97,000	100	120,800	71,100	247,300	1,000	440,500
Fraud and forgery	0	2,500	4,500	22,200	100	29,100	0	1,100	1,700	7,700	0	10,500	0	3,500	6,200	29,800	100	39,600
Criminal damage	200	41,200	19,100	54,200	400	115,400	0	5,600	1,600	7,800	100	15,200	200	47,000	20,700	62,000	500	130,600
Drug offences	0	15,700	22,300	63,500	200	101,500	-	1,800	2,700	10,600	0	15,100	0	17,600	25,000	74,000	200	116,600
Other	0	17,000	17,100	66,600	400	101,100	0	3,100	2,200	10,400	100	15,700	0	20,200	19,300	76,900	500	116,800
Total	400	257,900	179,300	625,800	2,800	1,066,300	100	56,300	28,800	119,800	600	205,600	500	314,200	208,100	745,700	3,400	1,271,900
2002/03																		
Violence against the person	100	40,000	36,400	164,800	500	241,800	0	11,600	5,500	25,000	100	42,200	100	51,600	41,900	189,800	700	284,000
Sexual offences	0	4,000	2,300	21,500	0	27,800	-	100	100	800	0	1,000	0	4,200	2,400	22,300	100	28,900
Robbery	0	12,700	5,900	12,900	100	31,500	0	2,100	600	1,600	0	4,300	0	14,800	6,500	14,500	100	35,800
Burglary	0	29,600	15,900	52,900	100	98,700	0	3,200	1,500	5,400	0	10,200	0	32,900	17,500	58,300	200	108,900
Theft & handling stolen goods	100	81,600	50,800	193,100	600	326,300	0	24,400	12,200	56,700	300	93,700	200	106,000	63,000	249,800	900	419,900
Fraud and forgery	0	2,000	3,900	22,100	100	28,100	-	900	1,500	8,100	0	10,500	0	2,900	5,400	30,100	100	38,600
Criminal damage	100	39,900	19,800	57,800	300	118,000	0	5,900	1,800	8,500	100	16,200	100	45,800	21,600	66,300	300	134,100
Drug offences	0	17,500	24,600	72,400	200	114,700	0	2,000	2,900	11,600	0	16,400	0	19,500	27,500	84,000	200	131,100
Other	0	18,400	18,800	76,100	400	113,800	0	3,500	2,400	11,900	100	17,900	0	21,900	21,300	88,000	500	131,800
Total	400	245,800	178,500	673,600	2,400	1,100,600	100	53,800	28,600	129,500	600	212,500	500	299,500	207,000	803,200	2,900	1,313,100

9. Females are more often arrested for theft than for other offences: in 2002/03 44 per cent of females were arrested for theft (and 45 per cent of 10-17 year old females arrested). The second most common category for which females were arrested was violence against the person (20 per cent). Theft (30 per cent) and violence against the person (22 per cent) were also the most common offence groups for males in 2002/03. There has been a steady increase in the number of females arrested for robbery from 2,900 in 1999/00 to 4,300 in 2002/03.

10. Of all persons arrested, 23 per cent were aged 17 or under and 39 per cent were under 21. Arrests of males aged under 17 fell by 12,100 whereas arrests of males aged 21 or over increased by 47,800. Arrests of females increased by 9,700 for 21 or over, however arrests for other age groups fell by 2,500 for age 17 and under and 2,700 for females aged under 21.

11. Theft is the most common offence for arrestees across all age groups, particularly for 10-17 year olds (35 per cent). A larger proportion of over 21 year olds were arrested for violence against the person offences (24 per cent) than 18-20 year olds (20 per cent) and 10-17 year olds (17 per cent). Only three per cent of arrests were for robbery. Drug arrests (10 per cent for all age groups) were more prevalent among 18-20 year olds (13 per cent) than 10-17 year olds (seven per cent) and 21 or over (10 per cent).

Arrests by police force area

12. A comparison between 2001/02 and 2002/03 of the 41 forces that were able to submit data for both years shows that 29 forces recorded increases in the number of arrests for notifiable offences (Table A1). The largest percentage increases were in Merseyside, West Midlands, West Yorkshire and North Wales (each up 15 per cent).

13. Twelve forces showed a decrease in the number of arrests. The largest percentage fall was recorded in Gwent (down 29 per cent), followed by Nottinghamshire (down nine per cent) and Warwickshire (down seven per cent). Gwent have recently introduced a Computerised Custody Database that has led to a more accurate recording for these statistics over the previous manual system.

14. The Metropolitan Police recorded 7,500 more arrests for notifiable offences in 2002/03 than in 2001/02 (an increase of four per cent). 14 per cent of arrests within England and Wales in 2002/03 took place in the Metropolitan Police area (the same percentage recorded since 2000/01).

Comparison of arrests for notifiable offences with arrests resulting from a stop and search under s1 of PACE

Table AC Proportion of total arrests for notifiable offences related to arrests resulting from a stop and search under s1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, 1999/00 - 2002/03

Year	Percentages		
	Metropolitan Police	Other forces	England & Wales
1999/00	14	7	8
2000/01	15	6	8
2001/02	17	7	8
2002/03	20	7	9

15. In England and Wales in 2002/03, nine per cent of arrests for notifiable offences resulted from a stop and search under PACE, up one percentage point on 2001/02. For the Metropolitan Police the figure was 20 per cent, up three percentage points on 2001/02.

OPERATION OF CERTAIN POLICE POWERS UNDER PACE

16. 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 8 and 9. Further details on PACE are given in the other notes at the end of this bulletin. The tables included within the text (Tables PA to PG) cover trends in the national totals. Further tables for 2002/03, mainly by police force area, appear later in the bulletin (Tables P1 to P7).

Stops and Searches under PACE (Table PA, Table P1)

17. During 2002/03, the police stopped and searched 868,900 persons and 26,400 vehicles, a total of 895,300 stops and searches. This was 21 per cent more than in 2001/02. The Metropolitan Police area showed a rise of 33 per cent in the number of stops and searches (from 200,200 in 2001/02 to 267,000 in 2002/03), increasing its share of the national total by three percentage points to 30 per cent from 27 per cent in 2001/02. The remainder of England and Wales averaged a 16 per cent increase with 16 of the 42 forces showing falls. Wiltshire recorded the largest percentage fall (down 36 per cent) followed by Kent and Gwent, (down 34 and 31 per cent respectively). 26 forces (in addition to the Metropolitan Police force) showed a rise in the number of stops and searches with West Yorkshire (up 84 per cent), Merseyside (up 66 per cent) and Staffordshire (up 53 per cent) recording the largest percentage increases. West Yorkshire and Merseyside have identified and been targeting specific local crime areas whilst Staffordshire is monitoring vigorously the use of PACE as a performance indicator for their officers.

18. Research to identify good practice and to enable improvements in the use of stop and search, was published in September 2000 (Police Research Series Papers 127-132, Miller, Quinton and Bland). Copies can be obtained from the address in note 16. The research was commissioned by the Home Office following recommendations in the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry Report of February 1999 and found overall that searches are most effective when they are used in a targeted, intelligence-led way, focused on more serious crimes and more prolific offenders. A revised PACE Code A came into force on 1st April 2003. This version incorporated the key requirements that had been identified by the Home Office research project.

Table PA 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

Number & percentages

Searches made by reason for search							
Year	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive weapons	Going equipped	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
1992	127,400	124,400	2,740	18,600	63,900	14,700	351,700
1993	174,800	135,700	2,650	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	74,600	50,300	143,000	65,900	814,500
1996/97	316,000	264,900	74,600	52,600	151,100	79,500	871,500
1997/98	398,300	343,000	6,960	60,200	169,000	73,200	1,050,700
1998/99	435,800	362,100	6,960	56,200	150,800	69,200	1,080,700
1999/00	366,500	274,000	7,140	46,300	109,000	54,300	857,200
2000/01	295,900	236,900	7,900	47,400	89,100	36,800	714,100
2001/02	292,100	267,100	8,600	54,300	82,000	37,000	741,000
2002/03	320,900	363,100	9,900	62,600	93,200	45,500	895,300

Number of arrests made by reason for arrest and the proportion of searches resulting in an arrest							
Year	Stolen Property	Drugs	Firearms	Offensive weapons	Going equipped	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
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)	13,890 (20)	87,700 (11)
1996/97	29,000 (9)	32,500 (12)	712 (9)	6,590 (13)	8,300 (5)	14,030 (18)	91,100 (10)
1997/98	32,800 (8)	39,900 (12)	726 (10)	7,770 (13)	7,840 (5)	19,560 (27)	108,700 (10)
1998/99	39,600 (9)	44,300 (12)	707 (11)	7,960 (14)	8,100 (5)	20,670 (30)	121,300 (11)
1999/00	36,300 (10)	37,600 (14)	756 (11)	7,070 (15)	6,250 (6)	20,540 (38)	108,500 (13)
2000/01	31,800 (11)	33,300 (14)	815 (10)	7,040 (15)	5,670 (6)	16,750 (45)	95,400 (13)
2001/02	31,300 (11)	35,800 (13)	900 (10)	8,200 (15)	5,900 (7)	16,700 (45)	98,700 (13)
2002/03	33,300 (10)	43,900 (12)	1,000 (11)	9,300 (15)	6,500 (7)	20,300 (45)	114,300 (13)

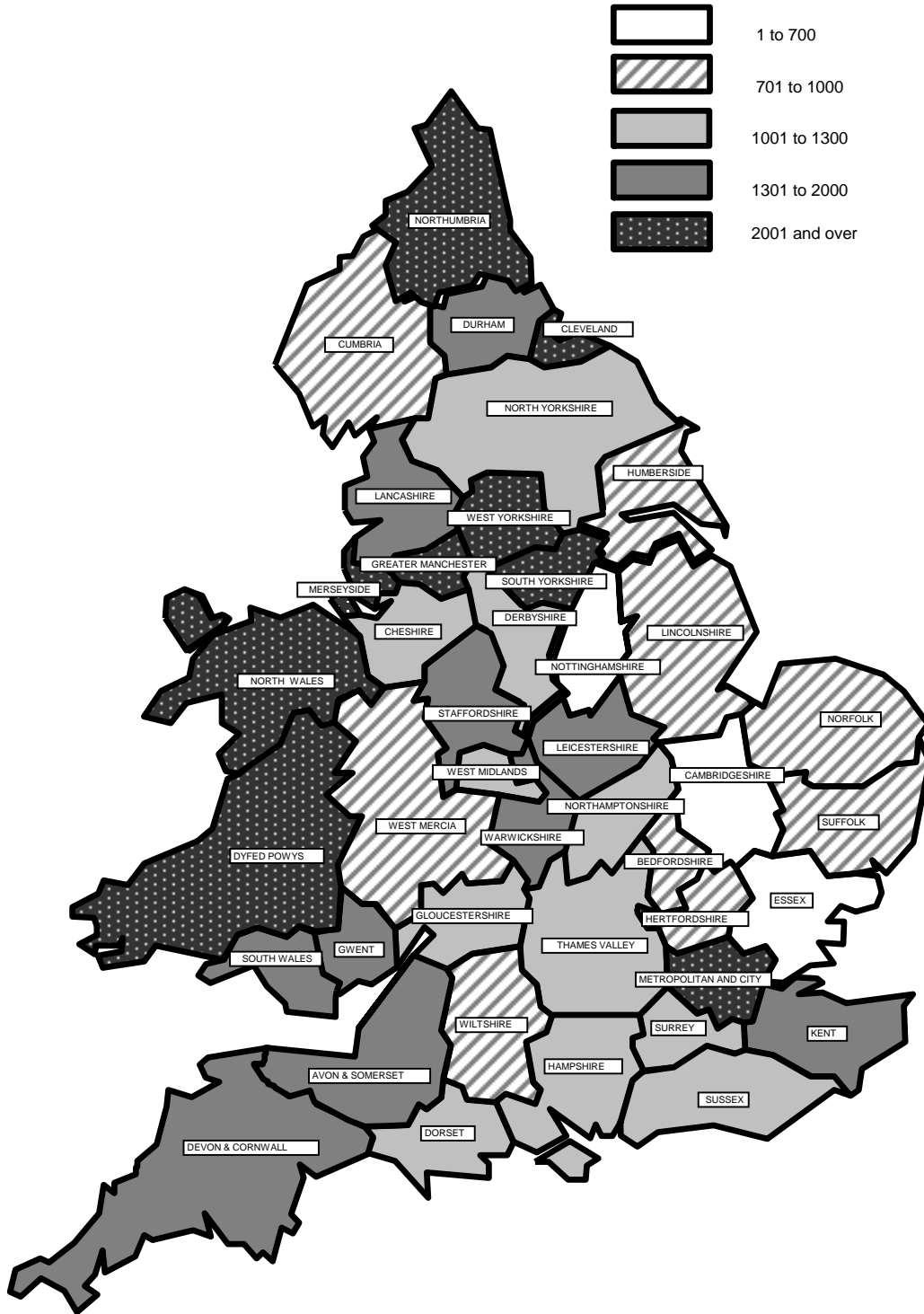
(1) See note 8.

19. During 2002/03 all offence categories showed an increase over 2001/02. 41 per cent of stops and searches were to look for drugs (363,100) up five percentage points from 36 per cent in 2001/02. This is the first time since 1990 that there has been more stops and searches for drugs than to look for stolen property which was the next most frequent reason at 36 percent (320,900) and down three percentage points from 39 per cent in 2001/02.

Stops and searches by police force area

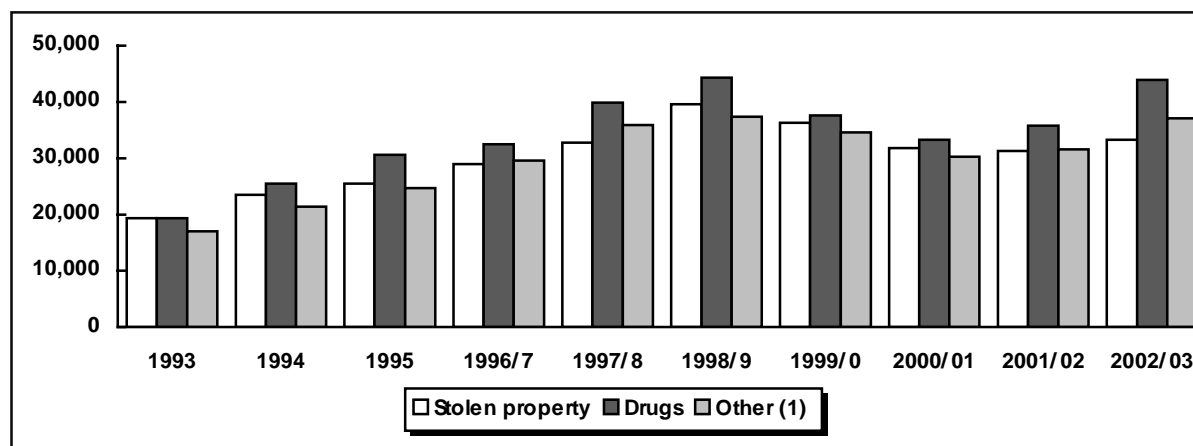
20. Table P1 gives detailed 2002/03 figures for stop and search and resultant arrests, by police force. Thirty per cent of all stops and searches in England and Wales during 2002/03 took place in the Metropolitan Police area. Figure 2 shows stop and search rates per 100,000 population by police force for 2002/03. Wide variations between police forces are apparent, ranging from 458 per 100,000 in Essex to 6,378 in Cleveland. The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 1,959 per 100,000 population (aged 10 and over).

**Figure 2 Searches per 100,000 population
by police force area 2002/03**



Arrests following stops and searches

Figure 3 Number of arrests by reason for arrest



(1) Includes stops and searches for firearms, offensive weapons, going equipped and other.

21. The number of arrests following stop/searches rose in 2002/03 by 16 per cent, to 114,300 up from 98,700 in 2001/02.

22. During 2002/03 13 per cent of stop/searches led to an arrest, the same as in 2000/01 and 2001/02 and continuing at the highest rate since 1992, suggesting that there is consolidation in the targeted approach of stopping and searching following the Stephen Lawrence enquiry. The largest numbers of arrests in 2002/03 were for drugs (43,900), and stolen property offences (33,300). Arrest rates differed according to the reason for a stop/search and were very similar to 2001/02: 'other' was highest - at 45 per cent and 'going equipped' was lowest, at seven per cent. (It is possible that some arrests may have been made for a different reason from that which triggered the search - see note 7)

FINDINGS FROM THE 2000 BRITISH CRIME SURVEY (BCS)⁽²⁾

23. Comparison of BCS estimates of stops and searches (1,102,000) with the police count (825,356) implies a recording rate of 74 per cent by the police in 1999. However his BCS estimate must be treated with caution as there will be imprecisions such as sampling error and where people mis-remember events.

24. The BCS report suggests however that when taking the estimate at face value, there are several reasons for the shortfall in police figures. A proportion of searches may go unrecorded or because the officer in question saw no need to record the event as a search. There may also be differences between police and suspects in what is judged to be a search.

STOPS AND SEARCHES UNDER OTHER POWERS (Tables PB and PC, Tables P2 and P3)

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

<u>England and Wales</u>		<u>Number</u>			
<u>Stops and searches in anticipation of violence</u>					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Total searches</u>	<u>Number of persons found to be carrying offensive weapons or dangerous instruments</u>	<u>Arrests for offensive weapons</u>	<u>Arrests for other reasons</u>	
1995 (from 10 April)	2,380	205	58	109	
1996	7,020	187	132	371	
1996/97	7,970	177	129	392	
1997/98	7,970	377	103	332	
1998/99 ⁽¹⁾	5,500	213	91	84	
1999/00	6,840	59	36	195	
2000/01	11,330	357	309	411	
2001/02	18,900	1,367	203	485	
2002/03	50,820	2,193	443	2,823	

(1) Figures amended since publication of the 1998/99 Bulletin.

25. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 introduced new powers to stop and search vehicles and persons (see note 9). Section 60 enabled stop/searches to be made in anticipation of violence. 50,800 such searches were carried out in 2002/03, 31,900 more than in 2001/02. This large increase is mainly due to increases in searches of 13,500 in the West Midlands; 6,400 in Hertfordshire; 4,900 in Greater Manchester; 2,500 in the Metropolitan and 1,200 in Lancashire police force areas. Section 60 has been used extensively within the West Midlands under Operation Safer Streets. The proportion of stop/searches resulting in an arrest under Section 60 powers was somewhat variable across the forces; overall, six per cent led to an arrest in 2002/03, two percentage points higher than in 2001/02. Table PB above shows the number of stops and searches from 1995 (from 10 April), through to 2002/03, the number of persons found to be carrying offensive weapons or dangerous instruments,

and the resulting arrests. Information for 2002/03 by police force area is given in Table P2. Twenty-eight forces used stops and searches in anticipation of violence.

Table PC Searches of pedestrians, vehicles and occupants under sections 44(1) and 44(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000⁽¹⁾ and resultant arrests

England and Wales		Number
Stops and searches in order to prevent acts of terrorism		
Year	Total searches	Resultant arrests
1995 (from 1 April)	6	-
1996	40,500	581
1996/97	43,700	486
1997/98	15,400	316
1998/99	3,300	33
1999/00	1,900	18
2000/01	6,400	45
2001/02	10,200	189
2002/03	32,100	380

(1) Formerly sections 13A and 13B of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 and repealed under the Terrorism Act 2000 (which came into force on 19 February 2001).

26. Table PC above shows the number of stops and searches in order to prevent acts of terrorism (see note 9) from 1995 (from 1 April) to 2002/03 together with the number of arrests resulting, the majority of which were not in connection with terrorism. In 2002/03 there were 32,100 searches, 21,900 more than in 2001/02 and the highest number recorded since 1996/97. The Metropolitan and City of London police areas saw an increase of 19,400 and 1,100 stop and searches respectively. The increase in the Greater London area was due to an increase in general security throughout the year following September 11 (2001). Information by police force area is at Table P3 for 2002/03. Twenty-one forces carried out stop and searches to prevent acts of terrorism in 2002/03.

ROAD CHECKS (Table PD, Table P4)

27. Seventy-seven road checks were carried out in 2002/03, a drop of 18 on the 95 checks undertaken in 2001/02. A large number of vehicles can be stopped in any road check. An average of 415 vehicles were stopped in each road check in 2002/03 compared with 155 in 2001/02. The total number of vehicles stopped, rose from 14,800 in 2001/02 to 32,000 in 2002/03.

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

England and Wales								Number	
Year	Road checks					Number of arrests resulting			
	Total road checks ⁽¹⁾	To ascertain whether a vehicle was carrying a person who:-				Number of vehicles stopped	Number of road obstructions	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				
1992	445	82	68	279	16	31,500	770	29	83
1993	3,560	142	71	3,377	19	48,800	7,320	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
1997/98	139	70	58	10	1	24,500	270	8	24
1998/99	224	140	80	2	2	26,800	390	28	23
1999/00	291	48	80	162	1	23,400	420	12	21
2000/01	181	72	84	22	3	17,900	162	3	34
2001/02	95	18	76	-	1	14,800	132	2	8
2002/03 ⁽²⁾	77	15	62	-	-	32,000	102	-	5

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

(2) Data for one police force not available.

28. In 1993 and 1994, the City of London police carried out a very large number of road checks as a preventive measure against possible terrorist acts (2,742 in 1994). From 1995 City of London police have used powers under section 13A of the Prevention of Terrorism Act (as repealed by the Terrorism Act 2000) instead - see paragraph 26.

29. As would be expected, the number of arrests made as a result of road checks is small. In 2002/03, only one arrest was made for every 6,393 vehicles stopped (it was one arrest for every 1,480 vehicles the year before); in terms of road checks, 15 checks yielded, on average, one arrest. In 1993 and 1994, when substantially more road checks were made in the City of London because of possible terrorist activity, the number of arrests for reasons other than the reason for the road check increased substantially. From 1995 arrests fell back to pre -1993 levels.

PERSONS DETAINED FOR MORE THAN 24 HOURS WITHOUT CHARGE (Table PE, Table P5)

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

England and Wales		Number & percentages		
Persons detained for more than 24 hours and released without charge				
Year	Total	Released within 36 hours	(%)	Detained under warrant of further detention
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
1997/98	674	603	(89)	71
1998/99	710	650	(92)	60
1999/00	570	505	(89)	65
2000/01	505	449	(86)	76
2001/02 ⁽¹⁾	505	453	(90)	52
2002/03 ⁽²⁾	633	559	(88)	74

(1) Figures amended since publication of the 2001/02 Bulletin.

(2) Data for three police forces not available.

30. 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 633 during 2002/03⁽³⁾, 25 per cent higher than in the amended 2001/02 figure of 505 (see note 12). Nine out of ten of those detained during 2002/03 were released within 36 hours.

PERSONS DETAINED UNDER WARRANT OF FURTHER DETENTION (Table PF, Tables P5 and P6)

Table PF Warrants of further detention under PACE and persons charged

England and Wales		Number & percentages			
Year	Warrants of further detention				
	Applied for	Refused	Granted		
			Total	Charged	% charged
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%
1997/98	343	5	338	267	79%
1998/99	295	4	291	231	79%
1999/00	224 ⁽¹⁾	-	223	158	71%
2000/01	326	7	319	243	76%
2001/02	325	8	317	264	83%
2002/03 ⁽²⁾	302	8	294	220	75%

(1) The outcome of one application is not known.

(2) Data for three police forces not available.

31. Warrants of further detention (issued by magistrates) under PACE, which authorise detention without charge for more than 36 hours, were applied for on 302 occasions during 2002/03⁽³⁾ 23 less than in 2001/02⁽⁴⁾. In all years since 1992, almost all applications have been granted. In 2002/03, 75 per cent of the detainees were charged, a fall on the previous year where the proportion was 83 per cent.

32. Table P6 shows the periods for which the warrants of further detention were granted, including any extensions. For 2002/03 only, it also shows the time spent in custody under the warrants.

INTIMATE SEARCHES (Table PG, Table P7)

Table PG 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								Number
Year	Total searches	Search conducted:-			Reasons for searches ⁽¹⁾			
		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
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	-
1997/98 ⁽²⁾	224	190	27	7	197	17	25	-
1998/99 ⁽³⁾	119	94	18	7	109	20	10	2
1999/00 ⁽⁴⁾	170 ⁽⁵⁾	138	12	4	135	25	20	-
2000/01 ^{(6) (7)}	131	126 ⁽⁸⁾	3	2	112	21	14	1
2001/02	102	102 ⁽⁹⁾	-	-	88	18	6	2
2002/03 ⁽¹⁰⁾	172 ⁽¹¹⁾	160	6	-	157	61	9	2

(1) Persons may be searched for both drugs and harmful articles.

(2) In two cases the reason for the search and the outcome were not recorded.

(3) Data for two police force not available.

(4) Data for two police force not available.

(5) Data on person conducting search and reason for search not available in 16 cases.

(6) Data for two police forces not available.

(7) Figures amended since publication of 2000/01 Bulletin.

(8) Data on reason for search not available in 5 cases where search conducted by a suitably qualified person.

(9) Data giving reasons for searches in 8 cases where search conducted by a suitably qualified person, not available from two police forces

(10) Data for two police forces not available.

(11) Data on person conducting search and reason for search not available in 6 cases.

33. During 2002/03⁽⁵⁾, 172 intimate searches were carried out, 70 more than in 2001/02. Searches made for drugs (91 per cent of all searches made) showed a five per cent rise on 2001/02. In 2002/03, Class A drugs (mainly heroin, other opiate drugs, LSD and cocaine) were found during one in three of the searches made for drugs.

(1) See 'Crime in England and Wales 2002/2003' Editors: Jon Simmons and Tricia Dodd (Home Office Statistical Bulletin 07/03, 2003).

(2) See 'Crime, Policing and Justice: the Experience of Ethnic Minorities - Findings from the 2000 British Crime Survey' by Anna Clancy, Mike Hough, Rebbecca Aust and Chris Kershaw (Home Office Research Study 223).

(3) Based on returns from 40 forces only in 2002/03 (data for Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire not available).

(4) Based on returns from 42 forces only (see note 12).

(5) Based on returns from 41 forces only in 2002/03 (data for Leicestershire and Staffordshire not available).

Table A1 Persons arrested for notifiable offences recorded by the police by sex and police force area

England and Wales

Police force area	Males		Females		Persons		Total 2001/02 to 2002/03 change	
	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	Number	Percentage
	Avon and Somerset	22,332	21,359	4,462	4,247	26,794	25,606	-1,188	-4
Bedfordshire	8,068 ⁽¹⁾	8,834	1,554 ⁽¹⁾	1,726	9,622 ⁽¹⁾	10,560	938	10
Cambridgeshire	10,287	9,460	2,093	2,171	12,380	11,631	-749	-6
Cheshire	14,343	15,540	2,182	2,581	16,525	18,121	1,596	10
Cleveland	16,656 ⁽¹⁾	17,410	3,536 ⁽¹⁾	3,637	20,192 ⁽¹⁾	21,047	855	4
Cumbria	11,918	11,462	2,188	2,122	14,106	13,584	-522	-4
Derbyshire	15,940	17,930	2,950	3,311	18,890	21,241	2,351	12
Devon and Cornwall	22,970	24,959	4,567	5,030	27,537	29,989	2,452	9
Dorset	10,387	9,752	2,033	1,945	12,420	11,697	-723	-6
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	21,750	21,832	4,262	3,849	26,012	25,681	-331	-1
Gloucestershire	9,401	9,951	2,132	2,166	11,533	12,117	584	5
Greater Manchester	57,991	59,147	10,417	11,277	68,408	70,424	2,016	3
Hampshire	32,540	32,568	6,692	7,005	39,232	39,573	341	1
Hertfordshire	13,004	13,577	2,728	2,830	15,732	16,407	675	4
Humberside	..	..	..	..	26,571	26,797	226	1
Kent	26,277	27,826	5,778	5,889	32,055	33,715	1,660	5
Lancashire	34,911	33,798	6,804	6,443	41,715	40,241	-1,474	-4
Leicestershire	16,645	16,262	2,718	2,567	19,363	18,829	-534	-3
Lincolnshire	..	..	..	..	17,745	19,092	1,347	8
London, City of	3,901	4,002	497	575	4,398	4,577	179	4
Merseyside	34,311	39,098	6,761	8,084	41,072	47,182	6,110	15
Metropolitan Police	153,624	160,493	25,734	26,315	179,358	186,808	7,450	4
Norfolk	12,909	12,368	2,621	2,582	15,530	14,950	-580	-4
Northamptonshire	9,922	10,171	1,681	1,884	11,603	12,055	452	4
Northumbria	34,373	36,222	8,537	8,906	42,910	45,128	2,218	5
North Yorkshire	15,021	17,113	3,645	3,889	18,666	21,002	2,336	13
Nottinghamshire	27,588	25,193	5,995	5,238	33,583	30,431	-3,152	-9
South Yorkshire	28,702	30,253	5,715	6,194	34,417	36,447	2,030	6
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	9,091	9,559	1,803	1,952	10,894	11,511	617	6
Surrey	12,709	12,950	2,317	2,542	15,026	15,492	466	3
Sussex	25,693 ⁽²⁾	27,627	4,479 ⁽²⁾	4,995	30,172 ⁽²⁾	32,622	2,450	8
Thames Valley	37,319	38,706	7,275	7,538	44,594	46,244	1,650	4
Warwickshire	6,854	6,394	1,043	983	7,897	7,377	-520	-7
West Mercia	16,729	17,514	3,179	3,315	19,908	20,829	921	5
West Midlands	68,137	78,624	13,266	14,912	81,403	93,536	12,133	15
West Yorkshire	52,617	59,427	10,082	12,575	62,699	72,002	9,303	15
Wiltshire	8,318	8,045	1,712	1,654	10,030	9,699	-331	-3
Dyfed-Powys	10,430	11,047	1,787	2,172	12,217	13,219	1,002	8
Gwent	..	13,046	..	1,707	20,757	14,753	-6,004	-29
North Wales	12,399	14,516	2,529	2,698	14,928	17,214	2,286	15
South Wales	30,126	30,804	6,169	6,412	36,295	37,216	921	3
England and Wales (estimated)	1,066,300	1,100,600	205,600	212,500	1,271,900	1,313,100	41,200	3

(1) Figures amended since publication of 2001/02 Bulletin.

(2) Covers a period of 46 weeks only - six weeks data were lost due to IT problems within the October/December quarter 2001.

Table A2 Number and proportion of persons arrested for notifiable offences by police force area, sex and age group

England and Wales 2002/03

Number and percentages

Police Force Area	Total arrests [=100%]	Males						Females						Persons					
		Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Age unknown	Total ages	Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Age unknown	Total ages	Aged under 10	Aged 10-17	Aged 18-20	Aged 21 and over	Age unknown	Total ages
Avon and Somerset	25,606	-	18	12	53	-	83	-	4	2	10	-	17	-	22	15	63	-	100
Bedfordshire	10,560	-	15	15	54	-	84	-	4	2	10	-	16	-	20	17	63	-	100
Cambridgeshire	11,631	-	19	13	50	-	81	-	5	2	11	-	19	-	24	15	60	-	100
Cheshire	18,121	0	20	14	51	0	86	0	4	2	9	-	14	0	24	16	60	0	100
Cleveland	21,047	0	19	14	49	0	83	0	4	3	11	0	17	0	23	17	60	0	100
Cumbria	13,584	0	16	14	55	-	84	-	4	2	10	-	16	0	19	16	65	-	100
Derbyshire	21,241	-	19	13	52	0	84	-	4	2	9	0	16	-	23	15	61	1	100
Devon and Cornwall	29,989	0	17	13	54	0	83	-	4	2	10	0	17	0	21	15	64	0	100
Dorset	11,697	-	17	14	52	-	83	-	4	2	10	0	17	-	21	16	62	0	100
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	25,681	0	20	14	49	1	85	0	4	2	9	0	15	0	24	16	58	1	100
Gloucestershire	12,117	-	14	14	54	0	82	-	4	3	11	0	18	-	18	17	65	0	100
Greater Manchester	70,424	0	21	13	50	0	84	0	4	2	10	0	16	0	25	15	60	0	100
Hampshire	39,573	-	23	14	45	-	82	-	6	2	9	-	18	-	30	16	54	-	100
Hertfordshire	16,407	0	22	15	46	0	83	0	5	2	10	0	17	0	27	17	56	0	100
Humberside	26,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	16	61	-	100
Kent	33,715	0	23	13	47	0	83	0	5	2	10	0	17	0	28	15	57	0	100
Lancashire	40,241	0	19	13	51	0	84	0	4	2	10	-	16	0	23	15	61	0	100
Leicestershire	18,829	0	21	15	51	-	86	0	3	2	9	-	14	0	24	16	59	-	100
Lincolnshire	19,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
London, City of	4,577	0	7	11	69	1	87	-	1	1	10	0	13	0	8	12	79	1	100
Merseyside	47,182	0	20	14	49	0	83	-	4	2	11	1	17	0	23	16	60	0	100
Metropolitan Police	186,808	-	17	13	55	1	86	-	3	2	9	0	14	-	20	15	64	1	100
Norfolk	14,950	0	15	13	54	0	83	0	4	2	10	0	17	0	19	16	65	0	100
Northamptonshire	12,055	0	20	14	50	0	84	-	4	2	9	0	16	0	24	16	60	1	100
Northumbria	45,128	0	21	13	46	-	80	0	5	3	12	-	20	0	26	16	58	-	100
North Yorkshire	21,002	0	18	15	48	-	81	0	5	3	11	-	19	1	23	17	59	-	100
Nottinghamshire	30,431	0	21	13	49	-	83	-	5	3	10	-	17	0	25	16	59	-	100
South Yorkshire	36,447	0	19	13	51	0	83	-	4	3	10	0	17	0	23	16	61	0	100
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	11,511	0	20	13	50	0	83	-	5	2	10	0	17	0	25	15	59	0	100
Surrey	15,492	-	19	16	48	0	84	-	5	2	10	-	16	-	24	18	58	0	100
Sussex	32,622	-	16	12	57	-	85	-	4	2	10	-	15	-	19	14	67	-	100
Thames Valley	46,244	0	20	14	49	0	84	0	4	2	9	0	16	0	24	17	58	0	100
Warwickshire	7,377	0	16	16	53	0	87	0	3	2	8	0	13	1	19	19	62	0	100
West Mercia	20,829	-	19	15	50	-	84	-	4	2	9	-	16	-	24	17	59	-	100
West Midlands	93,536	-	14	13	57	-	84	-	4	3	10	-	16	-	18	15	67	-	100
West Yorkshire	72,002	-	21	13	49	0	83	0	5	2	10	0	17	-	26	15	59	0	100
Wiltshire	9,699	0	19	13	50	0	83	0	5	3	9	0	17	0	24	16	60	0	100
Dyfed-Powys	13,219	0	17	16	51	0	84	0	5	2	9	0	16	0	22	18	60	0	100
Gwent	14,753	0	22	16	50	0	88	0	3	2	7	0	12	0	25	17	57	0	100
North Wales	17,214	-	19	13	52	-	84	-	3	2	10	-	16	-	22	15	62	-	100
South Wales	37,216	-	20	14	48	0	83	0	4	3	10	0	17	-	24	17	58	0	100
England and Wales (estimated)	1,313,100	0	19	14	51	0	84	0	4	2	10	0	16	0	23	16	61	0	100

Table A3 Number and proportion of persons all ages arrested for notifiable offences by police force area and offence group

England and Wales 2002/03

Number and percentages

Police Force Area	Total notifiable offences [=100%]	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drugs offences	Other offences
Avon and Somerset	25,606	17	2	3	9	37	2	11	8	11
Bedfordshire	10,560	29	2	3	8	37	5	2	9	6
Cambridgeshire	11,631	19	3	2	9	36	3	11	6	11
Cheshire	18,121	20	2	2	10	29	1	12	8	16
Cleveland	21,047	14	2	3	13	37	2	10	9	10
Cumbria	13,584	20	2	1	7	25	1	9	7	27
Derbyshire	21,241	31	2	2	10	31	2	11	6	4
Devon and Cornwall	29,989	30	2	1	7	28	2	14	10	6
Dorset	11,697	18	4	2	8	37	4	14	10	6
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	25,681	28	3	2	7	33	3	13	7	5
Gloucestershire	12,117	21	2	2	8	33	3	13	9	10
Greater Manchester	70,424	16	2	4	8	30	2	9	7	21
Hampshire	39,573	21	3	1	8	32	3	13	8	12
Hertfordshire	16,407	22	2	3	8	36	4	14	7	4
Humberside	26,797	16	2	1	8	32	0	9	5	25
Kent	33,715	21	2	2	7	35	0	14	7	10
Lancashire	40,241	26	2	2	10	28	6	11	10	5
Leicestershire	18,829	17	3	2	9	33	2	11	10	13
Lincolnshire	19,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, City of	4,577	10	0	1	3	43	9	3	15	16
Merseyside	47,182	24	1	2	7	30	4	9	16	6
Metropolitan Police	186,808	18	2	5	7	30	5	7	15	10
Norfolk	14,950	27	2	2	8	32	3	12	7	6
Northamptonshire	12,055	23	2	2	9	38	3	12	5	6
Northumbria	45,128	23	2	2	10	37	4	2	13	7
North Yorkshire	21,002	30	2	0	8	28	8	11	8	4
Nottinghamshire	30,431	26	2	3	8	38	2	10	6	6
South Yorkshire	36,447	20	2	3	10	36	2	11	9	6
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	11,511	26	3	2	8	32	3	14	8	4
Surrey	15,492	29	3	2	7	29	3	12	10	4
Sussex	32,622	17	2	1	6	24	1	9	7	32
Thames Valley	46,244	19	2	4	9	35	2	11	8	9
Warwickshire	7,377	24	2	2	9	36	3	12	7	6
West Mercia	20,829	25	3	2	9	33	3	12	6	7
West Midlands	93,536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Yorkshire	72,002	21	2	4	11	33	1	10	7	12
Wiltshire	9,699	25	3	2	8	34	2	15	6	4
Dyfed-Powys	13,219	24	2	1	7	23	3	16	24	1
Gwent	14,753	20	2	1	11	35	2	15	12	1
North Wales	17,214	21	2	1	8	28	2	14	10	14
South Wales	37,216	26	2	1	9	29	2	11	10	9
England and Wales (estimated)	1,313,100	22	2	3	8	32	3	10	10	10

Table A4 Number and proportion of persons aged 10-17 arrested for notifiable offences by police force area and offence group

England and Wales 2002/03										
Number and percentages										
Police Force Area	Total notifiable offences [=100%]	Violence against the person	Sexual Offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drugs offences	Other offences
Avon and Somerset	5,614	14	2	5	11	39	1	15	6	9
Bedfordshire	2,083	24	2	5	13	40	1	4	8	3
Cambridgeshire	2,844	14	2	3	12	40	1	16	4	9
Cheshire	4,352	15	2	2	13	29	0	18	7	14
Cleveland	4,856	13	1	4	14	37	0	17	4	9
Cumbria	2,648	18	1	1	10	30	1	15	5	19
Derbyshire	4,902	25	2	2	13	34	1	18	3	2
Devon and Cornwall	6,296	24	1	2	9	34	1	20	6	4
Dorset	2,511	13	1	2	10	40	1	21	6	5
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	6,200	20	2	3	10	38	1	19	5	2
Gloucestershire	2,166	14	1	4	11	35	1	21	7	7
Greater Manchester	17,526	14	1	6	11	31	0	15	5	17
Hampshire	11,750	17	2	2	11	39	1	17	5	8
Hertfordshire	4,413	15	1	4	10	39	2	20	7	3
Humberside	6,190	13	1	2	12	38	0	16	3	15
Kent	9,448	16	1	3	9	38	0	21	4	7
Lancashire	9,343	24	1	2	14	30	1	18	6	3
Leicestershire	4,550	13	1	4	14	37	0	16	6	8
Lincolnshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, City of	357	5	1	1	3	49	4	9	12	16
Merseyside	11,043	23	1	4	8	31	1	14	12	6
Metropolitan Police	37,394	13	2	13	8	34	2	10	10	7
Norfolk	2,849	20	2	3	11	38	1	17	4	4
Northamptonshire	2,887	17	1	3	11	43	1	16	2	5
Northumbria	11,862	21	1	3	14	40	1	3	9	7
North Yorkshire	4,852	26	1	1	7	33	3	18	7	3
Nottinghamshire	7,707	20	1	4	11	40	1	14	3	5
South Yorkshire	8,546	18	1	4	11	38	1	17	6	4
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	2,915	19	1	2	11	38	1	19	5	3
Surrey	3,698	22	1	5	9	32	1	18	9	3
Sussex	6,315	14	1	3	9	35	0	16	5	17
Thames Valley	11,290	16	1	6	12	38	0	16	5	6
Warwickshire	1,396	19	1	3	13	36	1	19	5	3
West Mercia	4,927	19	2	2	11	37	1	18	4	6
West Midlands	16,373	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Yorkshire	18,433	17	1	6	14	34	0	16	4	8
Wiltshire	2,369	20	1	2	11	37	1	21	4	3
Dyfed-Powys	2,904	18	1	0	13	31	1	22	14	1
Gwent	3,754	13	1	2	14	40	1	19	7	1
North Wales	3,812	18	1	1	12	27	1	22	6	13
South Wales	8,976	16	1	2	13	37	1	16	5	8
England and Wales (estimated)	299,500	17	1	5	11	35	1	15	7	7

Table A5 Number and proportion of persons aged 18-20 arrested for notifiable offences by police area and offence group

England and Wales 2002/03

Number and percentages

Police Force Area	Total notifiable offences [=100%]	Violence against the person	Sexual Offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other
Avon and Somerset	3,774	16	1	3	8	37	2	12	11	11
Bedfordshire	1,794	22	1	4	10	35	6	2	14	6
Cambridgeshire	1,751	18	1	3	10	34	3	11	7	13
Cheshire	2,828	20	1	2	10	26	1	12	12	17
Cleveland	3,615	12	1	3	14	40	1	9	10	11
Cumbria	2,134	19	1	1	8	22	0	11	8	29
Derbyshire	3,269	29	1	1	10	33	2	12	8	4
Devon and Cornwall	4,453	29	1	1	7	28	2	15	10	7
Dorset	1,884	20	2	2	7	31	3	16	11	8
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	4,131	27	2	2	7	32	2	12	9	5
Gloucestershire	2,059	20	1	3	8	31	2	15	11	9
Greater Manchester	10,707	15	1	5	8	27	1	10	10	23
Hampshire	6,304	18	2	1	8	32	3	12	10	14
Hertfordshire	2,805	19	1	3	10	33	3	15	11	4
Humberside	4,345	16	1	2	9	32	0	9	5	25
Kent	5,155	19	1	2	8	33	0	15	10	12
Lancashire	6,082	27	1	2	11	23	6	13	12	6
Leicestershire	3,093	15	1	3	10	35	1	11	12	12
Lincolnshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, City of	569	9	1	1	2	38	6	4	25	14
Merseyside	7,625	25	1	2	7	21	4	9	24	7
Metropolitan Police	28,215	16	1	6	6	28	4	6	22	9
Norfolk	2,378	25	1	2	9	32	3	12	8	8
Northamptonshire	1,925	24	1	3	9	35	2	14	5	7
Northumbria	7,084	21	1	2	11	35	4	1	18	7
North Yorkshire	3,673	30	1	1	10	26	8	13	9	4
Nottinghamshire	4,781	24	1	3	7	38	2	9	9	8
South Yorkshire	5,725	19	1	3	9	36	2	11	12	7
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	1,765	25	2	1	8	29	3	15	11	4
Surrey	2,814	25	2	2	7	32	2	12	14	4
Sussex	4,578	15	1	2	6	26	1	11	9	29
Thames Valley	7,783	18	1	5	9	33	1	12	11	9
Warwickshire	1,369	22	1	2	11	34	2	14	9	6
West Mercia	3,561	26	1	2	10	31	3	12	7	9
West Midlands	14,469	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Yorkshire	11,121	18	1	4	12	33	0	10	9	12
Wiltshire	1,516	21	2	3	9	34	1	17	7	6
Dyfed-Powys	2,401	23	1	1	6	24	2	18	24	1
Gwent	2,555	17	1	2	11	36	2	16	14	1
North Wales	2,646	20	1	1	7	24	2	16	14	18
South Wales	6,478	26	1	2	8	30	2	11	11	10
England and Wales (estimated)	207,000	20	1	3	8	30	3	10	13	10

Table A6 Number and proportion of persons aged 21 and over arrested for notifiable offences by police force area and offence group

England and Wales 2002/03										
										Number and percentages
Police Force Area	Total notifiable offences [=100%]	Violence against the person	Sexual Offences	Robbery	Burglary	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other offences
Avon and Somerset	16,218	19	3	3	9	36	3	9	8	11
Bedfordshire	6,683	32	3	2	7	36	6	2	7	6
Cambridgeshire	7,036	22	4	2	8	34	4	9	7	11
Cheshire	10,924	23	3	1	9	30	1	9	7	17
Cleveland	12,557	15	3	3	13	37	2	7	11	10
Cumbria	8,799	21	2	1	6	24	1	7	8	29
Derbyshire	12,963	34	3	1	9	30	3	9	7	4
Devon and Cornwall	19,218	32	2	1	6	27	3	11	12	6
Dorset	7,300	19	5	1	7	37	5	11	10	6
Durham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Essex	14,965	31	3	1	6	31	4	10	7	6
Gloucestershire	7,869	23	3	2	8	32	3	10	9	11
Greater Manchester	42,079	17	2	2	7	31	3	7	8	23
Hampshire	21,519	25	4	1	6	28	4	10	9	13
Hertfordshire	9,150	26	3	2	7	35	5	11	6	5
Humberside	16,262	17	2	1	7	30	0	7	6	29
Kent	19,055	24	3	1	6	34	0	11	8	11
Lancashire	24,645	27	2	1	8	29	7	8	12	5
Leicestershire	11,182	19	4	1	7	31	2	9	11	16
Lincolnshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, City of	3,593	11	0	1	3	43	10	3	14	17
Merseyside	28,435	25	2	2	7	32	5	7	14	6
Metropolitan Police	119,879	21	3	3	6	30	6	7	15	11
Norfolk	9,672	29	3	1	8	31	3	10	8	7
Northamptonshire	7,175	25	3	2	8	37	4	10	6	7
Northumbria	26,167	25	3	1	8	35	6	1	14	7
North Yorkshire	12,353	32	2	0	8	27	10	8	8	5
Nottinghamshire	17,939	28	3	2	7	38	2	8	7	5
South Yorkshire	22,122	22	2	2	10	36	3	8	10	7
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	6,812	30	3	1	7	31	4	11	8	5
Surrey	8,979	34	4	2	6	27	4	10	8	5
Sussex	21,729	18	3	1	5	21	1	7	8	36
Thames Valley	27,026	21	3	3	8	35	3	9	9	10
Warwickshire	4,548	26	2	1	8	36	3	9	7	6
West Mercia	12,341	28	4	1	8	33	3	10	6	8
West Midlands	62,694	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Yorkshire	42,389	23	3	3	9	32	1	8	8	13
Wiltshire	5,791	29	4	1	7	34	3	13	6	5
Dyfed-Powys	7,888	26	3	1	5	20	4	13	28	1
Gwent	8,379	23	3	1	10	32	3	13	13	1
North Wales	10,756	22	2	1	7	29	3	10	11	14
South Wales	21,706	31	2	1	7	26	3	10	11	10
England and Wales (estimated)	803,200	24	3	2	7	31	4	8	10	11

Table P1 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 2002/03

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	7,592	6,399	172	1,193	2,075	1,259	18,690	636	819	18	214	127	950	2,764
Bedfordshire	1,075	1,947	27	213	147	648	4,057	234	303	3	42	10	89	681
Cambridgeshire	1,249	1,361	61	328	500	55	3,554	218	205	11	79	61	13	587
Cheshire	6,353	2,885	45	395	300	529	10,507	798	389	3	97	34	54	1,375
Cleveland	21,199	4,274	134	499	2,269	1,800	30,175	1,493	570	9	82	179	210	2,543
Cumbria	1,806	1,451	34	204	370	211	4,076	200	256	1	28	32	76	593
Derbyshire	2,869	3,601	121	508	1,485	284	8,868	328	510	18	89	71	250	1,266
Devon and Cornwall	6,306	7,085	112	1,137	1,049	7,647	23,336	539	625	5	116	56	688	2,029
Dorset	2,387	4,105	83	466	509	111	7,661	392	581	8	78	46	10	1,115
Durham	2,359	3,657	85	545	1,868	426	8,940	362	412	9	105	98	203	1,189
Essex	2,164	2,435	53	763	788	289	6,492	296	339	9	97	80	54	875
Gloucestershire	1,572	2,874	101	254	415	123	5,339	300	414	19	57	54	15	859
Greater Manchester	29,358	10,276	655	3,096	5,716	6,549	55,650	1,009	1,569	59	454	266	1,685	5,042
Hampshire	7,235	6,563	119	1,369	1,684	2,584	19,554	997	848	15	191	169	108	2,328
Hertfordshire	1,304	2,989	184	625	1,040	282	6,424	238	289	13	87	107	29	763
Humberside	1,506	1,550	60	350	1,603	360	5,429	215	282	5	63	192	19	776
Kent	8,815	6,487	149	1,399	1,196	1,901	19,947	965	815	15	188	150	559	2,692
Lancashire	8,649	6,247	302	1,241	2,640	361	19,440	1,325	1,049	37	243	259	32	2,945
Leicestershire	4,124	3,521	275	630	1,837	191	10,578	351	431	29	100	74	323	1,308
Lincolnshire	2,034	1,456	74	468	324	318	4,674	278	240	6	61	30	150	765
London, City of	2,406	1,459	75	203	181	368	4,692	919	431	5	47	58	297	1,757
Merseyside	12,152	17,552	345	1,646	8,398	3,155	43,248	1,363	1,989	25	290	163	704	4,534
Metropolitan Police	59,929	149,092	3,892	25,651	24,922	3,475	266,961	7,067	15,481	389	3,486	1,570	9,449	37,442
Norfolk	2,270	2,229	149	469	1,012	61	6,190	427	339	23	94	89	6	978
Northamptonshire	1,856	1,995	110	633	1,836	197	6,627	237	230	15	97	181	17	777
Northumbria	26,827	5,659	113	704	1,761	1,047	36,111	1,299	1,200	25	242	217	491	3,474
North Yorkshire	2,917	2,426	57	323	816	278	6,817	392	373	10	73	85	57	990
Nottinghamshire	841	2,367	113	458	873	4	4,656	157	442	14	71	183	1	868
South Yorkshire	14,096	15,898	162	2,480	4,414	5	37,055	1,235	1,269	36	278	255	1	3,074
Staffordshire	4,421	5,060	144	1,503	2,658	1,620	15,406	518	479	15	151	90	442	1,695
Suffolk	1,506	1,827	70	220	603	57	4,283	227	207	5	34	63	4	540
Surrey	3,491	4,345	129	611	1,137	282	9,995	471	619	12	107	70	232	1,511
Sussex	5,127	5,695	340	1,067	1,605	1,779	15,613	471	690	13	111	83	553	1,921
Thames Valley	5,466	9,156	95	1,527	2,160	591	18,995	611	1,039	12	161	128	489	2,440
Warwickshire	2,355	2,234	54	377	1,046	144	6,210	362	308	2	41	41	154	908
West Mercia	3,311	3,622	105	504	1,105	224	8,871	682	617	9	81	105	17	1,511
West Midlands	7,767	11,814	67	1,599	2,457	113	23,817	632	1,660	17	383	153	1,112	3,957
West Yorkshire	23,876	18,645	509	4,656	4,568	2,201	54,455	2,609	2,155	70	582	502	207	6,125
Wiltshire	1,391	1,503	151	312	- ⁽²⁾	446 ⁽²⁾	3,803	156	216	7	53	4	185	621
Dyfed Powys	2,290	6,385	85	457	622	1,374	11,213	300	1,236	11	158	70	172	1,947
Gwent	3,324	2,767	49	423	674	646	7,892	373	381	3	49	58	36	900
North Wales	5,923	5,504	81	502	1,293	694	13,997	865	888	15	140	110	93	2,111
South Wales	7,431	4,745	122	583	1,228	843	14,952	723	698	16	129	146	48	1,760
Total	320,929	363,142	9,863	62,591	93,184	45,532	895,250	33,270	43,893	1,041	9,329	6,519	20,284	114,336

(1) See note 8.

(2) Searches for 'going equipped' included in 'other' category.

Table P2 Searches of persons or vehicles under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 and resultant arrests

England and Wales 2002/03		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	289	1	1	12
Bedfordshire	213	3	3	6
Cambridgeshire	-	-	-	-
Cheshire	45	-	-	12
Cleveland	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-
Derbyshire	579	1	1	3
Devon and Cornwall	-	-	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-
Durham	-	-	-	-
Essex	-	-	-	-
Gloucestershire	73	-	-	-
Greater Manchester	7,878	37	37	187
Hampshire	116	-	-	-
Hertfordshire	6,424	625	87	681
Humberside	35	-	-	-
Kent	670	-	-	570
Lancashire	1,573	189	8	28
Leicestershire	655	6	6	120
Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	1,320	419	31	27
Metropolitan Police	8,606	88	88	338
Norfolk	11	1	-	-
Northamptonshire	129	6	-	1
Northumbria	332	2	2	-
North Yorkshire	29	7	7	-
Nottinghamshire	389	87	4	15
South Yorkshire	899	3	1	6
Staffordshire	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	6	-	-	-
Surrey	17	-	-	1
Sussex	3	-	-	-
Thames Valley	255	99	2	12
Warwickshire	-	-	-	-
West Mercia	8	1	1	-
West Midlands	19,036	143	132	762
West Yorkshire	1,211	473	30	35
Wiltshire	-	-	-	-
Dyfed Powys	-	-	-	-
Gwent	-	-	-	-
North Wales	-	-	-	-
South Wales	21	2	2	7
Total	50,822	2,193	443	2,823

Table P3 Searches of vehicles and occupants under section 44(1) and searches of pedestrians under section 44(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾ and resultant arrests, by police force area

Police force area	Numbers			
	Stops and searches of vehicles and occupants under 44(1)		Stops and searches of pedestrians under 44(2)	
	Searches	Resultant arrests	Searches	Resultant arrests
Avon and Somerset	-	-	-	-
Bedfordshire	31	1	-	-
Cambridgeshire	-	-	-	-
Cheshire	302	4	18	3
Cleveland	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-
Derbyshire	-	-	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	-	-	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-
Durham	-	-	-	-
Essex	2	-	5	-
Gloucestershire	898	3	-	-
Greater Manchester	210	3	299	9
Hampshire	256	8	38	-
Hertfordshire	-	-	-	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-
Kent	67	28	74	1
Lancashire	155	-	-	-
Leicestershire ⁽²⁾	45	-	..	..
Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-
London, City of	4,369	96	275	11
Merseyside	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Police	19,677	146	3,764	53
Norfolk	5	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	-	-	-	-
Northumbria	-	-	-	-
North Yorkshire	110	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire	-	-	-	-
South Yorkshire	105	2	-	-
Staffordshire	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	3	-	-	-
Surrey	31	-	36	1
Sussex	113	-	238	3
Thames Valley	900	-	-	-
Warwickshire	-	-	-	-
West Mercia	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	16	1	20	6
West Yorkshire	18	1	-	-
Wiltshire	-	-	-	-
Dyfed Powys	-	-	-	-
Gwent	-	-	7	-
North Wales	-	-	-	-
South Wales	-	-	-	-
Total	27,313	293	4,774	87

(1) Formerly section 13A and 13B of the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989 and repealed under the Terrorism Act 2000 which came into force on 19 February 2001.

(2) Stops and searches of vehicles and occupants and pedestrians are not separately identifiable.

Table P4 Road checks under section 5 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, by police force area, reason for road check and result

England and Wales 2002/03

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	2	1	1	-	-	10	5	-	-
Bedfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridgeshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cleveland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derbyshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorset	2	1	1	-	-	518	2	-	-
Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex	6	1	5	-	-	1,707	11	-	-
Gloucestershire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greater Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hampshire	9	2	7	-	-	11,233	6	-	-
Hertfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	4	4	-	-	-	794	4	-	-
Lancashire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincolnshire	5	-	5	-	-	544	5	-	1
London, City of	1	-	1	-	-	480	1	-	-
Merseyside	1	-	1	-	-	1,080	1	-	-
Metropolitan Police	18	2	16	-	-	6,148	21	-	3
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Yorkshire	12	1	11	-	-	6,105	18	-	1
Staffordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk	5	-	5	-	-	1,070	4	-	-
Surrey	2	-	2	-	-	161	3	-	-
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thames Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwickshire	1	-	1	-	-	289	2	-	-
West Mercia	5	1	4	-	-	818	5	-	-
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Yorkshire	2	-	2	-	-	950	7	-	-
Wiltshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyfed - Powys	2	2	-	-	-	56	7	-	-
Gwent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	77	15	62	-	-	31,963	102	-	5

Table P5 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

Number

Police force area	Persons detained for more than 24 hours and released without charge						Warrant of further detention									
	Total		Released within 36 hours		Detained under warrant of further detention		Applied for		Refused		Total		Granted Charged		Not charged	
	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02	2002/03
Avon and Somerset	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	2
Bedfordshire	24	6	22	6	2	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	2	-
Cambridgeshire	13	6	8	3	5	3	13	11	-	-	13	11	8	8	5	3
Cheshire	3	-	2	-	1	-	5	2	-	-	5	2	4	2	1	-
Cleveland	10	-	9	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Cumbria	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Derbyshire	2	-	2	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	1	9	-	5	1	4	7	20	-	2	7	18	6	14	1	4
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Essex	59	8	58	7	1	1	7	3	-	-	7	3	6	2	1	1
Gloucestershire	7	7	7	7	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5	1	5	-	-
Greater Manchester	1	9	1	8	-	1	4	6	-	-	4	6	4	5	-	1
Hampshire	17	23	16	21	1	2	15	14	-	-	15	14	14	12	1	2
Hertfordshire	71	4	70	2	1	2	8	2	-	-	8	2	7	-	1	2
Humberside	-	31	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	9	6	3	3	6	3	20	24	-	-	20	24	14	21	6	3
Lancashire	41	35	35	28	6	7	59	25	-	-	59	25	53	18	6	7
Leicestershire	3	..	3	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..
Lincolnshire	4	2	2	2	2	-	4	4	-	-	4	4	2	4	2	-
London, City of	1	11	1	10	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Merseyside	14	23	14	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Police	7	14	7	13	-	1	4	4	-	1	4	3	4	2	-	1
Norfolk	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	68	79	68	79	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-
Northumbria	24	-	21	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	3	-
North Yorkshire	8	-	8	-	-	-	32	5	-	-	32	5	32	5	-	-
Nottinghamshire	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..
South Yorkshire	19	24	14	21	5	3	13	13	-	-	13	13	8	10	5	3
Staffordshire	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..	-	..
Suffolk	11	66	10	66	1	-	4	1	-	-	4	1	3	1	1	-
Surrey	13	5	13	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-
Sussex	1	11	-	5	1	6	5	10	-	-	5	10	4	4	1	6
Thames Valley	18	15	18	15	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	3	1	3	-	-
Warwickshire	7	-	7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-
West Mercia	15	38	14	30	1	8	8	23	-	-	8	23	7	15	1	8
West Midlands	2	110	-	102	2	8	13	24	1	-	12	24	10	16	2	8
West Yorkshire	14	8	7	3	7	5	13	14	-	-	13	14	6	9	7	5
Wiltshire	3	4	-	3	3	1	7	1	-	-	7	1	4	-	3	1
Dyfed Powys	-	5	-	1	-	4	22	36	2	3	20	33	20	29	-	4
Gwent	.. ⁽¹⁾	18	.. ⁽¹⁾	12	.. ⁽¹⁾	6	10	18	4	2	6	16	5	10	1	6
North Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
South Wales	15	20	13	14	2	6	20	19	-	-	20	19	18	13	2	6
Total	505⁽¹⁾	633	453⁽¹⁾	559	52⁽¹⁾	74	325	302	8	8	317	294	264	220	53	74

(1) Amended. See Note12.

Table P6 Persons detained for whom a warrant of further detention issued by a magistrate was granted, by period of warrant and time in custody under warrant

England and Wales						Number
Year	Total period of warrant including any extensions (following 36 hours in police detention)					Total
	Up to 12 hours <i>(totalling up to 48 hours)</i>	Over 12 and up to 24 hours <i>(totalling up to 60 hours)</i>	Over 24 and up to 36 hours <i>(totalling up to 72 hours)</i>	Over 36 and up to 48 hours <i>(totalling up to 84 hours)</i>	Over 48 and up to 60 hours <i>(totalling up to 96 hours)</i>	
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
1997/98	45	76	115	32	69	337
1998/99	15	44	80	26	73	238
1999/00	14	39	65	20	85	223
2000/01	14	72	120	26	87	319
2001/02	10	77	102	28	100	317
2002/03	8	45	127	19	95	294
Of which in 2002/03:						
<u>Time in custody under warrant issued by magistrate</u>						
Up to 12 hours <i>(totalling up to 48 hours)</i>	8	9	38	-	3	58
Over 12 and up to 24 hours <i>(totalling up to 60 hours)</i>	*	36	26	1	15	78
Over 24 and up to 36 hours <i>(totalling up to 72 hours)</i>	*	*	63	9	9	81
Over 36 and up to 48 hours <i>(totalling up to 84 hours)</i>	*	*	*	9	18	27
Over 48 and up to 60 hours <i>(totalling up to 96 hours)</i>	*	*	*	*	50	50

Table P7 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 2002/03								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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambridgeshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheshire	3	3	-	-	2	1	1	1
Cleveland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumbria	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Derbyshire	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Devon and Cornwall	19	19	-	-	19	3	-	-
Dorset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucestershire	3	1	2	-	2	1	1	-
Greater Manchester	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	-
Hampshire	7	7	-	-	7	-	-	-
Hertfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kent	8	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
Lancashire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leicestershire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lincolnshire	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
London, City of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metropolitan Police	3	3	-	-	3	1	-	-
Norfolk	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Northamptonshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Yorkshire	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nottinghamshire	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Staffordshire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffolk	10	7	3	-	9	9	1	1
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sussex	4	4	-	-	3	1	1	-
Thames Valley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Warwickshire	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
West Mercia	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
West Midlands	27	27	-	-	26	26	1	-
West Yorkshire	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Wiltshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dyfed Powys	19	19	-	-	19	-	-	-
Gwent	13	13	-	-	11	-	2	-
North Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Wales	19	19	-	-	17	17	2	-
Total	172	160	6	-	157	61	9	2

NOTES

ARRESTS for Notifiable Offences data quality

1. The statistics of arrests for notifiable offences are based on aggregated returns made by the police. Since 1998/99 detailed information on arrests by sex, age group, offence category and ethnicity has been requested from the forces. Not all forces have been able to supply the information to the detail required and in a few cases no information at all. Estimates have therefore been made to provide national figures.
2. The bulletin details arrests for 2002/03 by police force area and shows national comparisons from 1999/00 only (previous years data are too unreliable).
3. Where a person has been arrested for one or more notifiable offence on the same occasion the offence with the highest maximum penalty is recorded. However a person will appear more than once in the tables if arrested on more than one occasion during the year. This would include circumstances where a person is formally warned and arrested for a further notifiable offence whilst already in police custody for the original arrest and offence.
4. Notifiable offences are those recorded by the police and reported to the Home Office. All indictable only and triable either way offences are included with a few closely associated summary offences. A breakdown of the recorded crime offence list can be found in Appendix 2, Statistical tables, table 3.04, of the Home Office Statistical Bulletin, issue 07/03, 'Crime in England and Wales 2002/2003'.
5. Figures on arrests for notifiable (recorded) offences are not strictly comparable with published Home Office Cautions and Court Proceedings data. This is mainly because the aggregated offence categories for notifiable offences do not directly compare with indictable (including triable either way) offence groups. In addition, Court Proceedings figures relate to the year of the final court decision, rather than the year of arrest, which may be different.

PACE data quality

6. The statistics in this bulletin meet the requirements specified in the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and are based on standard returns from each police force. As with any data collection system, differences in recording practice (over time and across police force areas) 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 although some concern remains. 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

7. 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. 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).

8. 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 PA and P1 relate to searches under other powers, such as under the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1989, section 15 (which since the 19 February 2001 has been replaced by section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000); 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.

9. The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 introduced new powers to stop and search vehicles and persons. Section 81 which came into force on 30 November 1994, enabled stops and searches of vehicles and occupants to be made to prevent acts of terrorism (by amending the Prevention of Terrorism Act, subsequently replaced by the Terrorism Act 2000, section 44(1) which came into force on 19 February 2001). Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, which came into force on 10 April 1995, enables stops and searches to be made in anticipation of violence. 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 which added a new section 13B introducing stops and searches of pedestrians to prevent acts of terrorism. This has since been replaced by section 44(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000 which came into force on 19 February 2001.

Road checks

10. 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 usually 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 PD and P4. However an officer below the rank of superintendent may authorise a road check if it appears to him as a matter of urgency.

Detention in police custody

11. 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 an application must be made at a magistrates' court which can issue a warrant of further detention up to 36 hours; an extension 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 terrorism legislation).

12. Following publication of 2001/02 data Gwent police force revised their figure of 192 persons detained for more than 24 hours and released without charge. However a correct figure could not be identified as the force had in the meanwhile changed from a manual to a computer system although a figure of 'no more than 30' was suggested. In consequence Gwent data for 2001/02 has been amended to show as not available (..). Subsequently the 2001/02 England and Wales total has also been revised.

Intimate searches

13. Intimate searches 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 detained, may have concealed anything which could be used 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 a registered doctor or nurse can carry out the search. Searches for harmful articles are by suitably qualified persons, unless this is not practicable when a constable will carry out the search.

ETHNICITY

14. Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 led to new measures to establish consistent ethnic monitoring within the police service. The classification up to 2002/03 has been based upon the police officer's visual perception of the ethnic appearance of the suspect, using four categories (White, Black, Asian and Other). Stops/searches and arrests were among the first areas of police activity to be monitored with the collection of the data being mandatory from April 1996. However due to limitations of current IT systems not all forces have been able to provide arrests data by ethnic appearance. Information on ethnicity appearance taken from the two collections is published separately under section 95. From 1 April 2003 the police have additionally recorded the self-assessed ethnicity of suspects using the census classification for ethnicity.

Symbols used in the tables

15. The following symbols are used in the tables:

- * not applicable
- .. not available
- 0 less than half the final digit show, or in tables of percentages, less than 0.5 per cent.
- nil.

ENQUIRIES

16. This bulletin has been prepared by the Data Collection Group and the Administration of Justice Statistics 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 the Administration of Justice Statistics. The address is as follows:

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justice.statsapollo@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk)

17. Additional copies of this bulletin, other Research, Development and Statistics Directorate publications can be obtained by contacting:

RDS Communications Development Unit
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