



HOME OFFICE

Section 95

Section 95

Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System

A Home Office publication under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991

1998

Section 95

Section 95

Criminal Justice Act 1991 section 95

- (1) The Secretary of State shall in each year publish such information as he considers expedient for the purpose of:
 - (a) enabling persons engaged in the administration of justice to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions; or
 - (b) facilitating the performance of such persons of their duty to avoid discriminating against any persons on the ground of race or sex or any other improper ground.
- (2) Publication under subsection (1) above shall be effected in such a manner as the Secretary of State considers appropriate for the purpose of bringing the information to the attention of the persons concerned.

Contents

	Page
Foreword by the Home Secretary	2
Foreword by the Chairman of the Criminal Justice Consultative Council	3
Summary of main findings	5
Chapter	
1 Introduction	7
2 Developments in ethnic monitoring	9
3 Police and Criminal Evidence Act - stops and searches	13
4 Arrests and cautions	19
5 Homicide	27
6 Persons supervised by the Probation Service	29
7 Prisons	31
8 Racial incidents	35
9 Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System	37
Appendix A Demographic data	39
References and Publications	41
Enquiries	42

Section 95

Foreword by the Home Secretary

When I became Home Secretary I established that the statement of purpose for the Home Office would be "to build a safe, just and tolerant society in which the rights and responsibilities of individuals, families and communities are properly balanced and the protection and security of the public are maintained". I wanted also to take an early opportunity to mark the seriousness with which the Government treats racism by introducing the new racially aggravated offences in the Crime and Disorder Act.

Fairness of treatment must be right at the heart of any criminal justice system. It is fundamental that anyone who comes into contact with the criminal justice agencies, whether as victims, witnesses, defendants or employees, should be treated equally. Everyone in the community must also be able to have confidence in the criminal justice system.

To achieve this we first need accurate information on the impact that the activities of those agencies within the criminal justice system have on different ethnic groups. That is the importance of this publication. I am determined that, where problems are identified, effective action must be taken.

This is the fifth publication on race and the criminal justice system to be published under section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 and it is the most comprehensive yet. I commend it to all those involved in the administration of justice.



Rt Hon Jack Straw MP
Home Secretary

Foreword by the Chairman of the Criminal Justice Consultative Council

The Criminal Justice Consultative Council has always taken a very close interest in race issues within the criminal justice system and has actively promoted good practice in the treatment of minority groups. Fairness and justice are inseparable and a major task for the criminal justice system is to ensure full equality of treatment for all.

That is why this publication is so important. There will always be a need for accurate information on how ethnic minorities are dealt with by all agencies in the criminal justice system. Statistics like these tell us when something has been achieved, or tell us when it happens. The value of the data will increase as their collection over a number of years allows trends to be uncovered.

I very much hope that everyone concerned with the criminal justice system will use these statistics to inform their work and to promote equality across the system. That will generate fairness not only within the criminal justice system, but also more widely.



Rt. Hon Lord Justice Rose
Chairman of the Criminal Justice Consultative Council

Summary of main findings

In 1997/98:

- The latest estimates indicate that 2% of the population aged 10 and over in England and Wales were of black ethnic origin, 3% of Asian origin and 1% 'other' non-white ethnic groups.
- 1 million stops and searches were carried out by the police under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) of which 11% were of black people, 5% Asian and 1% 'other' non-white origin. Police forces varied in their use of powers for stop and search under PACE. Black people were, on average, 5 times more likely to be stopped and searched by the police than white people. The use of these powers for Asians and 'other' ethnic groups varied widely.
- 2 million arrests took place of which 7% were of black people, 4% Asian and 1% 'other' non-white origin. Black people were more likely to be arrested than white or other ethnic groups.
- About 280 thousand persons were cautioned by the police for all offences (excluding motoring) of which 5% were of black people, 4% Asian and 1% 'other' non-white ethnic origin. Cautioning was used less frequently for black people than for white and 'other' ethnic groups.
- 1,230 homicides were recorded in 1996/97 and 1997/98 of which 9% were of black people, 6% Asian and 3% 'other' non-white ethnic origin; 8 were recorded as being racially motivated. The police were less likely to identify suspects for homicides involving black victims than for white or those from other ethnic groups.
- 7% of persons commencing probation orders, 10% commencing community service and combination orders and 18% of the prison population were of non-white ethnic origin.
- Racial incidents rose by 6% to 13,880 - possibly reflecting better reporting and recording of such incidents.
- Ethnic minorities are under-represented in the police service, prison service, lay magistracy and senior posts in all the criminal justice agencies. Recent information shows that ethnic minorities form a significant proportion of new entrants to the legal profession (25% of those enrolling on the Bar Vocational Course in October 1997).

Chapter 1

Introduction

- 1.1 Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 requires the Secretary of State to publish such information as he considers expedient in order to enable those involved in the criminal justice system to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions, or to avoid improper discrimination on grounds of race, sex or any other improper grounds. The Home Office published a series of documents in 1992, 1994, 1995 and 1997 on the issue of race within the criminal justice system under these requirements. These documents brought together both points relating to the Government's policy on race as well as statistical information on the representation of ethnic minorities as suspects, offenders and victims within the criminal justice system and on employees within the criminal justice agencies.
- 1.2 From 1998 the Home Office has decided to publish the statistical information separately, on an annual basis. As new statistical sources become available, they will be included in this series. The basic statistical information in this document should be considered in conjunction with research reports which are now available on related issues (see references).
- 1.3 This year's statistical tables are similar to many of those in the 1997 publication but are now more complete with all police forces providing data. In addition, the percentage of data shown as 'not known' has fallen substantially. Because of the improvement in data quality between the first and second year of the police data collection it is not possible to look at year-on-year changes. However it is expected that such comparisons will be included in future publications.
- 1.4 The police information is presented in two ways:
- Detailed tables covering the ten police forces with the highest percentage population of ethnic minorities (Bedfordshire, Greater Manchester, Hertfordshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Metropolitan, Nottinghamshire, Thames Valley, West Midlands and West Yorkshire). 83 % of the ethnic minority population of England and Wales are estimated as living in these police force areas.
 - Summary tables covering all police force areas.
- 1.5 The following conventions have been used throughout this publication .
- 0 = nil or less than 0.5%/50
 - .. = not available
 - * = not applicable

Chapter 2

Developments in ethnic monitoring

Introduction

2.1 For nearly 30 years, specialists concerned with improving race relations in Britain have stressed the importance of collecting accurate information about the ethnicity of people who come into contact with the criminal justice system. However the principle of ethnic monitoring has taken a number of years to become accepted by all parts of the criminal justice system. Progress has also been constrained by the lack of a national IT system in some agencies of the Criminal Justice System.

Demographic information

2.2 Demographic information was based upon the latest mid-1997 population estimates produced by the Office of National Statistics. The ethnic distribution within each police force area was derived from the 1991 Census of Population in which respondents were asked to state their ethnic origin. These population estimates were used for the calculation of rates for both 1996/97 and 1997/98 replacing those published in 1997 (Appendix A1-2).

Prisons

2.3 Publication of the ethnic composition of the prison population in 1985 reflected the first systematic approach by a criminal justice agency to the national collection of such data. The classification was determined by a combination of self-assessment by the prisoner and observation by the Prison Officer. Since 1992, the 9-point 1991 Census classification has been used.

2.4 Although there was a variety of responses regarding the usefulness of the figures when they were first published, they are now seen as an important indicator of the prison population. Their usefulness was greatly enhanced when it became possible to distinguish UK from foreign nationals.

Probation

2.5 The probation service was the second criminal justice agency to introduce systematic monitoring in 1992 although, initially, there was great concern about the confidentiality of the data. The form required offenders to tick a box (Black, White, Other (please specify) or Refused) and then answer the question, "Where you would say your ethnic group comes from?", selecting an answer from the list of countries provided. The results can be mapped to the 1991 Census groupings or the 4-point Home Office system (see paragraph 2.7 below).

Police

2.6 Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 led to new measures to establish consistent ethnic monitoring within the police service. Advice on this provision and on the ethnic classifications to be used was circulated by the Home Office to all Chief Constables in July 1992 (HO Circular 70/1992).

2.7 Following discussions with the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) and Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC) the Home Office wrote to all Chief Constables in England and Wales in March 1995 confirming April 1996 as the commencement date for mandatory ethnic monitoring in all police force areas. It was agreed that the areas of police activity which would be monitored initially were: stops/searches, arrests, cautions and homicides. In order to minimise the additional workload for police forces, it was also agreed that forces could add the ethnic data to the existing statistical returns. The classification was based upon the police officer's visual perception of the ethnic appearance of the suspect/victim, using four categories (White, Black, Asian and Other), which were also compatible with the fuller classification used in the Census and elsewhere. Asian in this context covers those of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin. The Home Office's consultations revealed it would not be

practical at that time to use a wider classification system or for the police officers to ask suspects or victims to classify themselves.

- 2.8 In advance of the mandatory collection of data from April 1996, police forces were invited to begin the data collection voluntarily from April 1995 so that any problems could be identified and addressed at an early stage. Thirty-nine of the forty-three forces were able fully or partially to begin the data collection during 1995-96 and officials from the Home Office visited most of these forces to discuss their technical problems. In addition, the Home Office carried out a major research project in three police forces to identify more clearly the difficulties associated with both the collection and interpretation of such data (FitzGerald and Sibbitt 1997). As a result, the Home Office issued clearer guidance to all forces in February 1996. In the early part of the mandatory collection year 1996/97, ACPO, HMIC and the Home Office jointly participated in seminars at the Police Training Centres. These seminars were designed both for police staff involved in collating the data and senior police officers to help them to interpret and use the data in the context of their local area.
- 2.9 ACPO also agreed that police forces should undertake ethnic monitoring of all deaths in police custody (Home Office Statistical Bulletin 21/97).
- 2.10 Following the publication of the 1997/98 data, ACPO agreed that the information collected on notifiable arrests should be extended to include a breakdown by gender, age and offence group. The Home Office again invited police forces to send them this data voluntarily for 1998/99 to allow any clerical and computer problems to be identified and addressed before collection of this data becomes mandatory for all forces in April 1999. Data for the first year, 1999/2000 will be published in late 2000.

Courts

- 2.11 It is not currently practical for court staff to collect ethnic data whilst a case is in progress. An alternative method is to make use of the data on suspected offenders now available on police systems and to transfer it to the courts on the back of existing transfer methods. Such links may either be by paper or electronically. This process depends on the ability to make changes to both police and courts computer systems to not only transfer the data but also to provide access to it for analysis. All Crown Court centres are covered by one national computer system (CREST) which is able to transfer all court decisions (including ethnicity of the defendant) to the Home Office. Magistrates' courts, however, have a variety of systems which limits the extent to which any national system can be put in place. The development of the standard magistrates' courts computer system (LIBRA) in the future is essential to help overcome the current problems.
- 2.12 To test the feasibility of the current approach studies are currently in place in 11 police force areas using differing computer systems and procedures. Currently analysis shows about 10% of data on ethnicity missing in these areas and the Home Office is working with local staff to reduce this figure. Data for only one court (Leicester magistrates' court) has been published (Lord Chancellor's Department 1997).

Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

- 2.13 The CPS have agreed, in principle, to introduce ethnic monitoring of all their casework decisions. This is dependant upon successful implementation of IT systems, following re-organisation resulting from the recommendations in Lord Justice Glidewell's report. Since CPS staff do not normally have direct contact with defendants, they would rely on data collected by the police.

Racial Incidents

2.14 Information on racial incidents is collected annually from all police forces by HMIC on the basis of a common definition which covers:

"Any incident in which it appears to the reporting or investigating officer that the complaint involves an element of racial motivation; or any incident which includes an allegation of racial motivation made by any person" (ACPO 1985).

2.15 CPS staff gather information on cases which the police have identified as racial incidents as defined by the above criteria and also on those cases which their staff consider meet the criteria but have not been identified by the police.

Further research on ethnic monitoring

2.16 Following the initial research carried out on ethnic monitoring within the police service, a further study is being undertaken by the Home Office covering the extension of ethnic monitoring to other parts of the criminal justice system.

Chapter 3

Police and Criminal Evidence Act - stops and searches

Introduction

3.1 Police officers have the power to stop and search suspected offenders under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE). However, research (FitzGerald and Sibbitt 1997) suggests that police data for stops and searches do not form a complete record of all police searches. In particular the research shows:

- a) known variations in the extent to which PACE searches are recorded in different police force areas (with the possibility that under-recording is higher in the provincial forces than the MPS);
- b) that searches of white people are more likely to be under-recorded than those of black people; and
- c) variations in police use of the PACE power by location, time of day and in connection with legitimate targeting may impact differently on different groups within the overall force area. This indicates that there may be no clear relationship between the population at risk of being stopped and the population of an area. This is particularly important when considering town centres, for example.

3.2 Although the statistics below provide an accurate record of police recording of the use of these powers it is important to bear the above points in mind when interpreting the data. In particular, direct comparisons between forces may be misleading because of operational and environmental differences. However, as several years' data becomes available, any changes in the use of these powers can be closely monitored.

Results (Tables 3.1- 3.4)

Stops and searches (Section 1)

3.3 Just over 1 million stops and searches under section 1 of PACE were recorded by the police in 1997/98 of which 111,000 (11%) were of black suspects, 55,000 (5%) of Asian suspects and 9,500 (1%) of 'other' non-white origin (Table 3.1). For the ten police forces considered in detail, it was apparent that the number of stops and searches relative to the resident population was consistently higher for black people than for white people in all forces (Table 3.2). Overall black people were five times more likely to be stopped than whites. The black:white stop/search ratio ranged from 3 times more likely in Bedfordshire to 7 times more likely in Leicestershire and Hertfordshire. The highest rates of stop/searches of black people in 1997/98 were in Metropolitan Police (181), Leicestershire (123) and Greater Manchester (116). The highest rates of stop/searches of white people were in the Metropolitan Police (38), Greater Manchester (20), Leicestershire (17) and the West Midlands and Lancashire (both 15).

3.4 For Asians and 'other' ethnic groups, the rates varied widely in comparison with those for white people. The highest rate for Asians was in the Metropolitan Police (66).

3.5 For the ten forces considered for both 1996/97 and 1997/98, the most common reason given for a stop and search was a search for stolen property (Table 3.3). Only three forces, Hertfordshire, Metropolitan Police and the Thames Valley, showed drugs as the main reason for the stop and search. Asians seemed to be more likely than white or black people to be suspected of drugs offences as the main reason for being stopped and searched.

Section 95

3.6 In 1997/98, in the ten forces considered (Table 3.4), the police arrested between 8% and 14% of suspects following a stop and search. In both this and the previous year, the West Midlands had the lowest percentage. Variations occurred between ethnic groups with black people more likely to be arrested following a stop and search than white people.

Stops and searches (Section 60)

3.7 Section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 provides police forces with additional powers to carry out stops and searches. A senior officer may authorise the stop and search of persons and vehicles where 'he believes that to do so would help to prevent incidents involving serious violence'. This power is used less frequently than section 1. In 1997/98, 7,970 such stops were recorded by the police. These were mainly in the MPS (4,010) and Nottinghamshire (1,010); the only other forces recording over 100 such stops were Bedfordshire (410), Kent (280), Staffordshire (310), Thames Valley (640), West Mercia (280) and West Midlands (430). In England and Wales as a whole, 47% of such stops were of white suspects, 11% of black suspects and 39% of Asian suspects.

Prevention of Terrorism

3.8 Under section 13A and 13B of the Prevention of Terrorism Act 1989, a police officer has the power to stop and search pedestrians, vehicles and occupants in order to prevent acts of terrorism. In 1997/98, 9,410 searches were made of the occupants of vehicles and 4,350 searches were made of vehicles; in 1996/97 the figures were 20,400 searches of occupants and 23,300 searches of vehicles. For the people searched in 1997/98, 7% were recorded as black and 5% as Asian. In the police forces where section 13B powers (to search pedestrians) were used in addition to 13A (to search vehicles), the proportion of suspects stopped under these powers of ethnic minority origin was Metropolitan Police Service (6%), City of London (8%) and Sussex (1%). For section 1 PACE stops it was 38%, 30% and 6% respectively.

Table 3.1 Stop and searches of persons under s1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, and other legislation, by ethnic appearance for all police force areas 1997/98

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of person searched					Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known	
Avon and Somerset	11,447	533	231	148	583	12,942
Bedfordshire	4,344	337	679	63	8	5,431
Cambridgeshire	8,492	259	205	37	153	9,146
Cheshire	9,301	109	80	19	11	9,520
Cleveland	46,500	293	662	112	228	47,795
Cumbria	10,312	8	15	17	2	10,354
Derbyshire	14,948	381	376	97	5	15,807
Devon&Cornwall	13,198	131	46	62	63	13,500
Dorset	2,471	20	6	5	-	2,502
Durham	7,957	11	32	7	-	8,007
Essex	7,825	182	86	107	90	8,290
Gloucestershire	6,137	228	64	39	4	6,472
Greater Manchester	44,712	3,087	1,625	58	1,315	50,797
Hampshire	12,905	209	168	87	-	13,369
Hertfordshire	6,635	382	524	119	166	7,826
Humberside	4,572	28	12	9	-	4,621
Kent	43,739	675	775	266	22	45,477
Lancashire	17,578	182	1,016	197	-	18,973
Leicestershire	12,169	873	1,146	171	920	15,279
Lincolnshire	9,853	39	20	16	26	9,954
London, City of	2,372	570	370	122	91	3,525
Merseyside	44,671	1,810	162	121	553	47,317
Metropolitan Police	199,304	89,086	31,765	5,905	11,279	337,339
Norfolk	12,409	112	68	44	-	12,633
Northamptonshire	6,528	363	131	16	11	7,049
Northumbria	45,244	28	208	50	1,209	46,739
North Yorkshire	11,744	45	70	69	-	11,928
Nottinghamshire	7,036	445	222	58	-	7,761
South Yorkshire	13,211	531	462	124	271	14,599
Staffordshire	8,054	163	196	37	9	8,459
Suffolk	5,304	149	25	10	-	5,488
Surrey	9,400	303	368	55	5	10,131
Sussex	9,159	231	318	81	2	9,791
Thames Valley	12,640	1,104	1,766	88	-	15,598
Warwickshire	8,002	267	351	68	-	8,688
West Mercia	15,447	281	424	108	19	16,279
West Midlands	28,878	5,761	7,029	521	297	42,486
West Yorkshire	19,291	1,108	2,287	70	-	22,756
Wiltshire	4,182	151	45	52	-	4,430
Dyfed Powys	18,262	29	40	17	159	18,507
Gwent	13,531	115	267	43	8	13,964
North Wales	11,891	21	22	19	21	11,974
South Wales	17,284	250	282	214	-	18,030
England & Wales	818,939	110,890	54,646	9,528	17,530	1,011,533

Section 95

Table 3.2 Stop and searches under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and other legislation per 1,000 ethnic population aged 10 and over for selected police force areas

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of persons searched				
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Total ⁽¹⁾
Bedfordshire					
1996/7	8	34	33	8	10
1997/8	10	30	27	13	11
Greater Manchester					
1996/7	18	87	23	6	19
1997/8	20	116	22	3	22
Hertfordshire					
1996/7	9	53	30	12	10
1997/8	9	64	40	14	10
Lancashire					
1996/7	11	26	14	19	11
1997/8	15	55	28	35	15
Leicestershire					
1996/7	19	105	16	27	21
1997/8	17	123	17	21	19
Metropolitan ⁽²⁾					
1996/7	36	154	49	18	47
1997/8	38	181	66	22	52
Nottinghamshire					
1996/7	5	30	12	9	6
1997/8	8	36	17	10	9
Thames Valley					
1996/7	6	37	37	2	7
1997/8	7	48	37	4	9
West Midlands					
1996/7	21	99	50	17	26
1997/8	15	77	36	22	19
West Yorkshire					
1996/7	8	44	16	2	9
1997/8	11	56	25	5	12

(1) Includes cases where ethnic appearance was not known

(2) Includes City of London

Table 3.3 Percentage of stop and searches under s1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 and other legislation, by ethnic appearance and reason for search for selected police force areas

Police force area and reason for search	Ethnic appearance of person searched											
	White		Black		Asian		Other		Not known		Total	
	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8
Bedfordshire												
Stolen property	38	34	42	31	25	25	41	40	69	38	36	33
Drugs	24	28	22	29	31	41	31	32	23	25	25	30
Going equipped	20	16	19	19	23	15	18	8	-	12	21	16
Other	18	21	17	21	22	19	10	21	8	25	19	21
Total (=100%)	3,272	4,344	375	337	859	679	39	63	13	8	4,558	5,431
Greater Manchester												
Stolen property	53	58	45	46	42	43	46	33	51	48	52	56
Drugs	15	14	26	24	28	25	7	12	19	20	16	15
Going equipped	21	18	16	13	13	13	25	12	18	17	21	18
Other	11	10	13	17	17	20	21	43	12	15	12	11
Total (=100%)	39,839	44,712	2,305	3,087	1,678	1,625	122	58	1,076	1,315	45,020	50,797
Hertfordshire												
Stolen property	32	33	35	33	32	25	27	31	59	39	33	32
Drugs	38	37	32	31	37	50	28	36	24	29	37	37
Going equipped	18	16	17	11	14	8	20	12	14	16	17	15
Other	12	15	16	26	17	17	25	21	3	16	12	15
Total (=100%)	6,403	6,635	321	382	388	524	107	119	59	166	7,278	7,826
Lancashire												
Stolen property	51	52	46	39	33	25	47	41	25	-	50	51
Drugs	31	32	28	43	44	54	22	29	25	-	31	33
Going equipped	9	6	7	5	6	3	7	3	-	-	9	5
Other	9	9	19	13	16	18	24	27	50	-	9	11
Total (=100%)	13,275	17,578	85	182	533	1,016	107	197	12	-	14,012	18,973
Leicestershire												
Stolen property	72	71	68	70	57	63	76	68	66	64	71	70
Drugs	11	13	14	14	22	21	10	13	10	13	11	14
Going equipped	9	8	6	7	9	8	7	9	5	4	8	8
Other	8	7	13	9	12	9	8	10	19	18	10	8
Total (=100%)	13,574	12,169	745	873	1,091	1,146	221	171	1,268	920	16,899	15,279
Metropolitan												
Stolen property	..	28	..	28	..	16	..	28	..	29	..	27
Drugs	..	45	..	44	..	57	..	45	..	42	..	46
Going equipped	..	17	..	14	..	11	..	13	..	14	..	15
Other	..	11	..	13	..	16	..	14	..	14	..	12
Total (=100%)	187,105	199,304	75,583	89,086	23,402	31,765	4,801	5,905	12,665	11,279	303,546	337,339
Nottinghamshire												
Stolen property	37	34	37	33	31	26	39	41	-	-	37	34
Drugs	14	17	23	20	12	24	12	9	-	-	15	17
Going equipped	33	34	28	26	26	26	31	29	-	-	32	33
Other	16	15	13	22	31	24	18	21	-	-	17	16
Total (=100%)	4,771	7,036	377	445	155	222	49	58	-	-	5,352	7,761
Thames Valley												
Stolen property	34	34	41	39	24	26	37	28	-	-	33	33
Drugs	39	40	31	34	40	49	53	38	-	-	39	40
Going equipped	15	16	15	13	10	13	-	10	-	-	14	15
Other	12	11	13	14	26	13	9	24	-	-	14	11
Total (=100%)	10,525	12,640	847	1,104	1,737	1,766	43	88	-	-	13,152	15,598
West Midlands												
Stolen property	18	23	23	27	16	16	18	17	13	21	18	22
Drugs	7	11	12	16	18	28	7	15	9	9	9	15
Going equipped	12	14	13	12	7	7	9	13	6	15	12	13
Other	62	52	52	44	59	49	67	55	72	64	61	51
Total (=100%)	40,379	28,878	7,375	5,761	9,748	7,029	411	521	488	297	58,401	42,486
West Yorkshire												
Stolen property	39	43	31	28	32	33	23	46	-	-	38	41
Drugs	35	34	45	45	46	50	32	34	-	-	36	36
Going equipped	16	14	16	17	9	5	23	6	-	-	15	13
Other	10	9	8	10	13	12	23	14	-	-	10	10
Total (=100%)	13,296	19,291	877	1,108	1,473	2,287	22	70	-	-	15,668	22,756

Section 95

Table 3.4 Percentage of stop and searches under s1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, and other legislation, resulting in an arrest by ethnic appearance for selected police force areas

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of persons searched					Total	Total arrests
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known		
Bedfordshire							
1996/7	13	18	14	13	31	13	608
1997/8	11	20	14	16	25	12	652
Greater Manchester							
1996/7	11	12	13	7	11	11	5,000
1997/8	10	12	13	21	10	10	5,055
Hertfordshire							
1996/7	10	11	9	10	10	10	753
1997/8	11	11	6	14	15	10	816
Lancashire							
1996/7	15	20	18	18	-	15	2,123
1997/8	14	14	14	13	-	14	2,582
Leicestershire							
1996/7	10	14	11	15	10	10	1,721
1997/8	11	13	11	9	11	11	1,695
Metropolitan							
1996/7	11	12	10	13	12	11	33,704
1997/8	11	12	9	12	11	11	37,719
Nottinghamshire							
1996/7	14	16	6	2	-	14	741
1997/8	12	19	15	12	-	13	995
Thames Valley							
1996/7	12	13	11	26	-	12	1,578
1997/8	13	15	13	10	-	13	2,076
West Midlands							
1996/7	6	8	7	8	7	6	3,591
1997/8	7	10	8	9	7	8	3,298
West Yorkshire							
1996/7	12	15	15	18	-	12	1,897
1997/8	11	15	14	21	-	12	2,689

Chapter 4

Arrests and cautions

Introduction

- 4.1 Just under 2 million persons suspected of committing an offence are arrested every year. They may be arrested for any offence which carries the possibility of a custodial sentence. This definition is wider than the normal one used for the notifiable offences which are covered in the police recorded crime statistics. An arrested suspect may be subsequently charged, cautioned, dealt with by other means (e.g. informal action) or released without further action. Information collected from police forces currently provides only the total number of arrests (and for most forces those arrests resulting from notifiable offences).
- 4.2 FitzGerald and Sibbitt (1997) have stressed the importance of a cautious approach to the analysis of the data and have noted that comparisons between forces may be misleading. In particular, on the arrest figures:
- it is known that the basis of the arrest figures may vary between forces although, for the purposes of ethnic monitoring, the Home Office has attempted to adopt a standardised approach. This covers the current inclusion of warrants, place of safety orders and prison to court transfers although these will be excluded from 1 April 1999;
 - the offence patterns differ amongst ethnic groups; and
 - it is difficult to establish the implications of ethnic differences in the arrest figures without additional information on the action taken following an arrest. Phillips and Brown (1998) found that although similar proportions of white and black suspects were charged within a sample of cases in 1993/94, both black and Asian suspects were significantly less likely than white suspects to be cautioned and more likely to have no further action taken.
- To identify more clearly some of these differences, police forces have been asked to provide the Home Office with information on the age group, gender and offence group of all arrests for notifiable offences from 1 April 1998 on a voluntary basis prior to the mandatory collection of data on this basis from 1 April 1999.
- 4.3 For cautioning it is important to note that:
- there has been considerable variation in the use of cautioning amongst police forces, although following a Home Office circular (18/1994) cautioning is normally only available for first offenders;
 - the use of the caution varies also by offence group so variations between ethnic groups may partly reflect ethnic differences in patterns of offending;
 - in cases where cautioning is an option, the offender's eligibility to be cautioned depends on a number of factors, including whether they admit committing the offence. FitzGerald (1993) has shown that black people were, on average, less likely to do so than white people. Phillips and Brown (1998) has also suggested this may account for the higher proportions of black people where there was no further action taken.

Results

Arrests (Tables 4.1-4.3)

- 4.4 1.96 million arrests were made in 1997/98 of which 137,800 (7%) were recorded as being of black people, 80,100 (4%) of Asian and 18,500 (1%) of 'Other' non-white groups (Table 4.1). Overall, black people were 5 times more likely to be arrested than white people in the ten forces considered (Table 4.2).

Section 95

The difference between the arrest rate for white and black people varied from a ratio of 3.8 to 1 in the Metropolitan Police to over 7 to 1 in Hertfordshire. Arrest rates for Asians were greater than those for white people in all the ten forces considered. However this ratio varied with Asians more than three times as likely to be arrested than white people in Thames Valley to much smaller differences in Leicestershire.

- 4.5 About 5% of total arrests resulted from a 'stop and search' under PACE (Table 4.3). This proportion varied between police forces and ethnic groups and there was no clear pattern.

Cautions (Tables 4.4- 4.6)

- 4.6 The use of police cautioning is normally described in terms of the relationship between the number of cautions given by the police and the number of convictions at courts. Since there is no comprehensive analysis currently available for court results, a comparison has been made here (Table 4.5) between the total number of persons arrested by the police and the number of persons cautioned. This comparison has been restricted to notifiable offences (i.e. the offences which form the basis of published recorded crime statistics) covering all indictable and some summary offences.

- 4.7 The use of cautioning varies widely between police forces. Seven of the ten forces considered were able to supply data for both arrests and cautions on the same notifiable offence basis. There was a lower cautioning rate for suspected black offenders than for both white and Asian offenders. Variations in the use of cautions may reflect ethnic differences in the following: whether it was a first offence, the seriousness of the offence, the admission of guilt, whether the police officer perceives the offender as showing remorse as well as local cautioning policy and practice.

- 4.8 Cautioning is used most frequently for young offenders and therefore differences in the demographic mix between ethnic groups affects the overall use of cautioning in a police force. Although police forces vary widely in their use of cautioning, it was found (Table 4.6) that for any one police force, there were only small variations between the proportions belonging to each ethnic group within the four main age groups (10-13, 14-17, 18-20 and 21 and over).

Table 4.1 Total arrests by ethnic appearance for all police force areas 1997/98

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of person arrested					Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known	
Avon and Somerset	38,475	2,360	604	166	5	41,610
Bedfordshire	14,942	1,528	1,941	62	32	18,505
Cambridgeshire	16,830	441	489	62	255	18,077
Cheshire	30,697	415	212	99	0	31,423
Cleveland	32,767	128	415	27	167	33,504
Cumbria	19,071	15	42	17	0	19,145
Derbyshire	22,899	696	795	173	159	24,722
Devon&Cornwall	25,834	213	112	286	53	26,498
Dorset	15,137	191	113	98	20	15,559
Durham	27,979	103	99	109	15	28,305
Essex	35,838	978	522	642	404	38,384
Gloucestershire	14,287	524	186	77	0	15,074
Greater Manchester	97,000	4,827	4,999	1,057	1,242	109,125
Hampshire	61,475	1,206	782	198	168	63,829
Hertfordshire	17,349	1,028	754	139	68	19,338
Humberside	31,745	105	160	117	0	32,127
Kent	50,469	1,116	769	469	367	53,190
Lancashire	62,760	648	2,684	63	0	66,155
Leicestershire	24,732	1,641	2,875	289	0	29,537
Lincolnshire	20,686	156	84	38	3	20,967
London, City of	3,904	1,411	474	141	162	6,092
Merseyside	73,733	1,908	302	270	447	76,660
Metropolitan Police	232,324	79,991	24,189	7,830	3,153	347,487
Norfolk	22,678	857	80	75	0	23,690
Northamptonshire	16,287	834	350	48	11	17,530
Northumbria	83,872	250	1,112	580	0	85,814
North Yorkshire	22,816	91	84	28	0	23,019
Nottinghamshire	36,821	2,293	873	606	0	40,593
South Yorkshire	48,634	1,364	1,361	583	0	51,942
Staffordshire	38,981	930	889	83	0	40,883
Suffolk	15,335	605	91	88	310	16,429
Surrey	15,299	465	457	92	108	16,421
Sussex	37,322	954	495	159	20	38,950
Thames Valley	59,011	5,014	5,143	277	89	69,534
Warwickshire	11,604	479	444	70	72	12,669
West Mercia	30,781	555	551	61	1,141	33,089
West Midlands	96,487	15,706	16,001	2,332	0	130,526
West Yorkshire	85,119	4,069	7,386	204	2,711	99,489
Wiltshire	14,182	528	179	34	146	15,069
Dyfed Powys	17,554	117	60	42	0	17,773
Gwent	24,147	193	284	162	81	24,867
North Wales	20,655	64	79	42	134	20,974
South Wales	48,210	807	563	532	0	50,112
England & Wales	1,716,728	137,804	80,084	18,527	11,543	1,964,686

Section 95

Table 4.2 Total arrests per 1,000 ethnic population aged 10 and over for selected police force area

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of persons arrested				Total ⁽¹⁾
	White	Black	Asian	Other	
Bedfordshire					
1996/7	35	154	75	9	39
1997/8	35	137	76	12	39
Greater Manchester					
1996/7	42	174	56	52	45
1997/8	43	182	69	50	46
Hertfordshire					
1996/7	23	147	52	16	24
1997/8	24	171	58	16	26
Lancashire					
1996/7	49	196	72	13	52
1997/8	53	197	73	11	53
Leicestershire					
1996/7	27	188	29	37	29
1997/8	34	232	43	35	37
Metropolitan ⁽²⁾					
1996/7	..	..	..	..	.
1997/8	44	165	51	29	54
Nottinghamshire					
1996/7	44	186	65	96	47
1997/8	42	186	66	107	45
Thames Valley					
1996/7	34	207	103	17	38
1997/8	34	217	108	13	39
West Midlands					
1996/7	47	196	84	112	56
1997/8	49	211	82	96	58
West Yorkshire					
1996/7	47	202	72	10	52
1997/8	50	205	79	15	54

(1) Includes cases where ethnic appearance was not known.

(2) Includes City of London.

Table 4.3 Proportion of all arrests which resulted from a search under s1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, by ethnic appearance for all police force areas 1997/98

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of person searched				Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	
Avon and Somerset	3	4	5	11	3
Bedfordshire	3	4	5	16	4
Cambridgeshire	6	10	10	2	6
Cheshire	3	4	3	2	3
Cleveland	9	20	11	22	9
Cumbria	7	13	5	6	7
Derbyshire	6	9	9	8	6
Devon&Cornwall	6	7	2	2	6
Dorset	3	4	3	0	3
Durham	3	0	1	1	3
Essex	3	2	3	2	3
Gloucestershire	6	6	7	13	6
Greater Manchester	4	8	4	1	5
Hampshire	2	2	3	6	2
Hertfordshire	4	4	5	12	4
Humberside	2	4	2	2	2
Kent	7	6	7	9	7
Lancashire	4	4	5	41	4
Leicestershire	5	7	5	5	6
Lincolnshire	5	4	6	8	5
London, City of	14	12	14	22	14
Merseyside	7	11	11	7	7
Metropolitan Police	10	13	12	9	11
Norfolk	7	1	15	5	7
Northamptonshire	5	6	7	4	5
Northumbria	4	0	20	2	4
North Yorkshire	6	18	10	29	6
Nottinghamshire	2	4	4	1	2
South Yorkshire	3	5	4	3	3
Staffordshire	2	2	3	6	2
Suffolk	4	4	1	7	4
Surrey	10	14	13	13	10
Sussex	3	3	6	6	3
Thames Valley	3	3	4	3	3
Warwickshire	8	10	8	20	8
West Mercia	6	4	8	36	6
West Midlands	2	4	4	2	3
West Yorkshire	3	4	4	7	3
Wiltshire	3	5	3	18	3
Dyfed Powys	9	10	17	7	10
Gwent	5	8	11	4	5
North Wales	6	0	1	0	6
South Wales	3	4	4	3	4
England & Wales	5	10	7	7	5

Section 95

Table 4.4 Persons cautioned for all offences (excluding motoring) by ethnic appearance and police force area 1997/98

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of person cautioned					Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known	
Avon and Somerset	3,520	121	63	46	118	3,868
Bedfordshire	2,308	88	217	225	114	2,952
Cambridgeshire	1,933	60	35	7	401	2,436
Cheshire	3,979	36	35	15	237	4,302
Cleveland	6,793	13	90	6	27	6,929
Cumbria	2,831	1	7	3	212	3,054
Derbyshire	3,724	41	59	37	72	3,933
Devon&Cornwall	7,347	25	18	38	236	7,664
Dorset	1,123	0	2	5	3	1,133
Durham	1,924	2	5	10	49	1,990
Essex	6,141	131	65	24	437	6,798
Gloucestershire	1,914	50	23	20	263	2,270
Greater Manchester	15,850	702	848	94	2	17,496
Hampshire	7,209	8	17	8	69	7,311
Hertfordshire	2,902	107	120	22	0	3,151
Humberside	3,954	14	19	9	1	3,997
Kent	6,321	22	67	34	319	6,763
Lancashire	8,112	124	319	53	668	9,276
Leicestershire	2,832	95	244	109 ⁽¹⁾	..	3,280
Lincolnshire	2,334	10	5	2	319	2,670
London, City of	777	167	89	17	1	1,051
Merseyside ⁽²⁾	13,080	190	50	40	400	13,759
Metropolitan Police	37,154	9,667	3,918	1,120	85	51,944
Norfolk	4,004	29	16	18	5	4,072
Northamptonshire	2,634	79	43	23	172	2,951
Northumbria	15,782	32	210	60	536	16,620
North Yorkshire	1,814	4	6	2	17	1,843
Nottinghamshire	5,073	274	172	99	10	5,628
South Yorkshire	4,492	104	126	30	412	5,164
Staffordshire	5,488	41	115	27	1	5,672
Suffolk	3,175	61	20	7	95	3,358
Surrey	2,768	61	96	33	6	2,964
Sussex	6,304	112	79	25	4	6,524
Thames Valley	3,052	123	136	51	179	3,541
Warwickshire	2,054	47	57	14	0	2,172
West Mercia	5,076	68	72	11	650	5,877
West Midlands	12,056	1,015	2,002	81	601	15,755
West Yorkshire	8,243	260	684	35	20	9,242
Wiltshire	1,555	26	31	7	904	2,523
Dyfed Powys	2,907	14	11	8	213	3,153
Gwent	5,077	35	38	12	50	5,212
North Wales	3,041	12	6	2	0	3,061
South Wales	6,534	72	94	57	35	6,792
England and Wales	245,191	14,143	10,329	2,546	7,943	280,151

(1) 'Other' includes other ethnicity and unknown ethnicity

(2) The breakdown of the total by ethnicity has been estimated

Table 4.5 Arrests, cautions and percentage of arrests which resulted in a caution for notifiable offences and selected police force areas

Police force area	Ethnic appearance of person arrested or cautioned											
	White		Black		Asian		Other		Not known		Total	
	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8
Arrests												
Bedfordshire	8,934	9,066	1,061	995	1,174	1,222	24	32	20	20	11,213	11,335
Greater Manchester	65,613	66,808	3,206	3,401	2,906	3,578	791	755	1,285	921	73,801	75,463
Hertfordshire ⁽¹⁾	12,156	14,451	719	887	510	639	112	125	149	52	13,546	16,154
Lancashire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicestershire	15,394	15,252	1,102	1,075	1,421	1,575	264	183	0	0	18,181	18,085
Metropolitan	..	105,371	..	42,854	..	11,352	..	4,089	..	950	..	164,616
Nottinghamshire	27,145	25,417	1,711	1,571	615	606	378	433	0	0	29,949	28,027
Thames Valley	36,382	35,789	3,188	3,313	3,198	3,385	205	169	34	58	43,007	42,714
West Midlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Yorkshire ⁽²⁾	52,348	54,476	2,721	2,604	4,392	4,727	879	131	0	1,735	60,340	63,673
Cautions												
Bedfordshire	1,543	1,744	116	66	159	154	287 ⁽³⁾	169	..	95	2,105	2,228
Greater Manchester	9,669	9,945	420	450	513	597	57	76	7	2	10,666	11,070
Hertfordshire	2,003	1,862	77	77	78	80	28	16	0	0	2,186	2,035
Lancashire	3,648	3,584	101	52	165	169	27	22	42	305	4,433	4,131
Leicestershire	1,763	1,866	24	62	153	159	178 ⁽³⁾	57 ⁽³⁾	2,118	2,146
Metropolitan	16,888	19,827	4,552	5,356	1,975	2,176	711	738	356	50	24,482	28,187
Nottinghamshire	4,218	3,544	179	175	146	109	53	77	38	7	4,634	3,912
Thames Valley	2,135	1,980	109	82	106	89	22	39	232	99	2,604	2,289
West Midlands	8,079	8,550	782	669	1,306	1,270	32	45	512	422	10,711	10,956
West Yorkshire	6,039	5,511	196	154	550	480	19	23	18	5	6,822	6,173
Percentage of arrests which resulted in a caution												
Bedfordshire	17	19	11	7	14	13	..	..	..	..	19	20
Greater Manchester	15	15	13	13	18	17	7	10	..	..	14	15
Hertfordshire	16	13	11	9	15	13	25	13	..	..	16	13
Lancashire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leicestershire	11	12	2	6	11	10	..	..	..	..	12	12
Metropolitan	..	19	..	12	..	19	..	18	..	..	..	17
Nottinghamshire	16	14	10	11	24	18	14	18	..	..	15	14
Thames Valley	6	6	3	2	3	3	11	23	..	..	6	5
West Midlands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Yorkshire	12	10	7	6	13	10	2	18	..	..	11	10

(1) Hertfordshire Police suggest that the 1996/97 to 1997/98 rise in arrests reflects a computer programming change.

(2) Estimated.

(3) Other' includes 'other' and 'unknown' ethnicity.

Section 95

Table 4.6 Persons cautioned for all offences (excluding motoring) by age and ethnic appearance

Police force area and age group	Ethnic appearance of person cautioned											
	White		Black		Asian		Other		Not known		Total (=100%)	
	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8	1996/7	1997/8
Bedfordshire												
10 to 13	75%	79%	5%	3%	8%	6%	12% ⁽¹⁾	7%	..	5%	321	331
14 to 17	69%	74%	6%	5%	9%	9%	15% ⁽¹⁾	7%	..	5%	880	871
18 to 20	75%	78%	5%	3%	8%	7%	12% ⁽¹⁾	9%	..	3%	452	515
21 and over	76%	81%	4%	2%	8%	6%	12% ⁽¹⁾	7%	..	3%	1,091	1,235
Total	73%	78%	5%	3%	8%	7%	13% ⁽¹⁾	8%	..	4%	2,744	2,952
Greater Manchester												
10 to 13	91%	90%	5%	5%	4%	5%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1,987	1,947
14 to 17	90%	90%	4%	5%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5,476	5,350
18 to 20	91%	88%	3%	4%	5%	8%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2,328	2,485
21 and over	93%	92%	3%	3%	3%	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	7,489	7,714
Total	92%	91%	4%	4%	4%	5%	0%	1%	0%	0%	17,280	17,496
Hertfordshire												
10 to 13	91%	89%	5%	6%	3%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	316	283
14 to 17	92%	92%	4%	4%	3%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1,021	1,022
18 to 20	92%	92%	2%	3%	5%	5%	1%	0%	0%	0%	503	626
21 and over	91%	93%	4%	3%	3%	3%	2%	1%	0%	0%	964	1,220
Total	92%	92%	3%	3%	4%	4%	1%	1%	0%	0%	2,804	3,151
Lancashire												
10 to 13	79%	83%	2%	1%	3%	5%	0%	0%	16%	11%	901	842
14 to 17	74%	84%	2%	1%	4%	4%	1%	1%	19%	10%	2,511	2,348
18 to 20	78%	89%	1%	1%	3%	4%	1%	1%	17%	5%	1,877	2,010
21 and over	78%	90%	2%	1%	2%	2%	0%	0%	18%	6%	3,634	4,076
Total	77%	87%	2%	1%	3%	3%	0%	1%	18%	7%	8,923	9,276
Leicestershire												
10 to 13	82%	89%	2%	3%	6%	5%	14% ⁽¹⁾	4% ⁽¹⁾	272	270
14 to 17	85%	88%	1%	3%	5%	6%	9% ⁽¹⁾	4% ⁽¹⁾	1,058	1,079
18 to 20	85%	84%	1%	3%	7%	10%	7% ⁽¹⁾	3% ⁽¹⁾	606	573
21 and over	83%	86%	1%	3%	6%	8%	9% ⁽¹⁾	3% ⁽¹⁾	1,361	1,358
Total	84%	86%	1%	3%	6%	7%	9% ⁽¹⁾	3% ⁽¹⁾	3,297	3,280
Metropolitan												
10 to 13	69%	70%	19%	21%	9%	7%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2,279	2,482
14 to 17	66%	67%	20%	22%	10%	9%	2%	2%	2%	0%	9,570	10,956
18 to 20	70%	70%	18%	17%	10%	11%	2%	2%	1%	0%	8,402	9,271
21 and over	73%	74%	18%	17%	6%	6%	2%	2%	1%	0%	27,466	30,286
Total	71%	72%	18%	19%	7%	8%	2%	2%	1%	0%	47,717	52,995
Nottinghamshire												
10 to 13	90%	90%	6%	6%	2%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%	1,118	955
14 to 17	90%	90%	5%	6%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2,024	1,774
18 to 20	89%	90%	4%	4%	4%	5%	2%	1%	1%	0%	696	674
21 and over	91%	91%	4%	4%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2,445	2,225
Total	90%	90%	4%	5%	3%	3%	1%	2%	1%	0%	6,283	5,628
Thames Valley												
10 to 13	81%	85%	6%	4%	4%	3%	1%	1%	10%	7%	400	390
14 to 17	85%	89%	5%	3%	4%	4%	0%	1%	6%	3%	1,410	1,313
18 to 20	87%	86%	3%	4%	3%	5%	0%	1%	7%	4%	753	571
21 and over	81%	84%	4%	4%	4%	4%	1%	2%	10%	7%	1,648	1,267
Total	83%	86%	4%	3%	4%	4%	1%	1%	10%	5%	4,211	3,541
West Midlands												
10 to 13	72%	77%	10%	7%	10%	10%	0%	0%	8%	5%	1,651	1,920
14 to 17	73%	77%	8%	7%	12%	12%	0%	0%	8%	4%	4,883	4,683
18 to 20	71%	73%	6%	6%	17%	17%	0%	1%	5%	3%	2,269	2,522
21 and over	74%	77%	7%	6%	12%	12%	0%	1%	7%	3%	6,078	6,630
Total	73%	77%	8%	6%	13%	13%	0%	1%	6%	4%	14,881	15,755
West Yorkshire												
10 to 13	89%	89%	3%	4%	8%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1,241	1,163
14 to 17	87%	88%	3%	3%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2,858	2,832
18 to 20	89%	88%	3%	2%	7%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1,151	1,450
21 and over	90%	91%	2%	3%	7%	6%	0%	1%	0%	0%	3,250	3,797
Total	89%	89%	3%	3%	8%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8,500	9,242

(1) 'Other' includes other ethnicity and unknown ethnicity

Chapter 5 Homicide

Introduction

- 5.1 The Home Office Research, Development and Statistics Directorate has maintained a Homicide Index for some years. This has details of all offences initially recorded as homicide and of any subsequent court action. Ethnic appearance was added to the data collected on both the victim and suspect from 1 April 1996.
- 5.4 In 1996/97 and 1997/98, the police identified suspects in 1,066 cases of homicide. 82% of victims in these cases were white, 7% were black, 6% Asian and 3% 'other'. About two-thirds of the ethnic minority homicide victims were killed by someone from the same ethnic group (Table 5.1). For those homicides where a suspect was identified, the suspect was known to the victim in about two-thirds of cases (Table 5.2). There was a much higher proportion (40%) of homicides with black victims where there was no suspect than for white (10%) or Asian (13%) victims.

Results (Tables 5.1-5.2)

- 5.2 Due to the small number of homicides recorded each year, the tables included in this publication combine data for both 1996/97 and 1997/98. Figures shown in the table cover those cases currently recorded as homicide (e.g. murder, manslaughter and infanticide) and exclude those cases where the offence has been reclassified following subsequent investigation or a court decision.
- 5.3 1,227 homicides were recorded in 1996/97 and 1997/98. In the majority of cases (see below) the suspects were known to the victim. The ethnic minority population is not evenly distributed across the country. Thus, most white people live in areas where there are very few ethnic minorities. However because the ethnic minority population comprises only 6% of the total population, in most cases ethnic minorities live in areas where the majority population is white. For this reason, ethnic minorities are more likely to have contact with white people than the reverse. Therefore, it can be expected that a greater proportion of homicide suspects in cases where the victim is from an ethnic minority would be from a different ethnic group to the victim than would be the case where the victim is white.
- 5.5 The police identified 8 homicides over this two year period where there was a racial motivation. 4 victims were white, 1 black, 2 Asian and 1 'other' ethnic origin. A suspect was identified in all but one homicide; in this incident the victim was white.

Section 95

Table 5.1 Ethnicity of currently recorded homicide victims by ethnicity of principal suspect,⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ combined data for 1996/97 & 1997/98

Ethnicity of all victims	Ethnicity of principal suspect					Total with current principal suspect	Total with no current suspect ⁽³⁾	Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known			
White	826 92%	31 3%	21 2%	7 1%	11 1%	896 100%	96	992
Black	15 24%	44 70%	1 1%	1 1%	2 3%	63 100%	42	105
Asian	19 28%	-	44 66%	4 6%	-	67 100%	10	77
Other	7 29%	-	1 4%	16 67%	-	24 100%	9	33
Not known	3 19%	2 12%	-	-	11 69%	16 100%	4	20
Total	870 82%	77 7%	67 6%	28 3%	24 2%	1066 100%	161	1227

(1) Those recorded as homicide as at 31 July 1998.

(2) A principal suspect is included for each victim, therefore a suspect may appear in the table more than once.

(3) Includes 28 cases in which a former principal suspect has been acquitted etc.

Table 5.2 Relationship of currently recorded homicide victims to principal suspect⁽¹⁾ combined data for 1996/97 & 1997/98

Relationship of principal suspect to victim	Ethnicity of victim											
	White		Black		Asian		Other		Not known		Total	
Family	143	14%	10	10%	23	30%	6	18%	5	25%	187	15%
Spouse/lover	235	24%	7	7%	12	16%	7	21%	3	15%	264	22%
Other known	261	26%	22	21%	15	19%	7	21%	6	30%	311	25%
Stranger	257	26%	24	23%	17	22%	4	12%	2	10%	304	25%
No suspect	96	10%	42	40%	10	13%	9	27%	4	20%	161	13%
Total	992	100%	105	100%	77	100%	33	100%	20	100%	1227	100%

(1) Those recorded as homicide as at 31 July 1998.

Chapter 6

Persons supervised by the Probation Service

Introduction

- 6.1 The Probation Service collect information based upon a self-assessment process unlike the police assessment of ethnicity based upon appearance (see paragraph 2.5). However, a comparison by West Yorkshire Probation Service in 1997 (unpublished) of ethnicity as measured by the police and probation service in their area found a 95% agreement between the two methods.
- 6.3 Due to a high proportion of missing ethnic data for many probation areas, conclusions from any comparison (Table 6.1) between ethnic groups for individual areas are limited. These, however, suggest that relative to population black people were overall 2 to 3 times more likely than white people and other ethnic groups to commence a criminal supervision order with the probation service but less likely in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. Comparisons of commencements relative to numbers arrested do not suggest consistent differences between ethnic groups however further work would be needed to separate out the many factors involved in the sentencing process.

Results

- 6.2 In 1997/98, 7% of persons commencing probation orders, 10% commencing community service orders and 10% commencing combination orders were of ethnic minority origin. The equivalent figures for 1996/97 were 8%, 10% and 9%. 10% of pre sentence reports were made on persons of ethnic minority origin the same as in 1996/97.

Section 95

Table 6.1 Number of commencements for criminal orders ⁽¹⁾ supervised by the Probation Service related to population aged 10 and over and arrests for notifiable offences for selected police force areas

Police force area ⁽¹⁾	Ethnic appearance of person					Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known	
Number of commencements for criminal orders⁽¹⁾						
Bedfordshire	899	74	67	63	66	1,169
Greater Manchester	5,537	175	118	106	2,555	8,491
Hertfordshire	1,250	52	35	18	129	1,484
Lancashire	3,366	28	81	23	107	3,605
Leicestershire	1,815	97	122	51	27	2,112
Metropolitan ⁽²⁾	8,841	2,806	462	664	1,898	14,671
Nottinghamshire	2,520	190	28	32	378	3,148
Thames Valley ⁽³⁾	2,981	170	151	71	81	3,454
West Midlands	5,969	827	468	154	439	7,857
West Yorkshire	5,043	150	228	83	802	6,306
Commenced orders per 1,000 ethnic minority population aged 10 and over						
Bedfordshire	2.1	6.7	2.6	12.6		2.5
Greater Manchester	2.5	6.6	1.6	5.0		3.6
Hertfordshire	1.7	8.7	2.7	2.1		2.0
Lancashire	2.8	8.5	2.2	4.1		2.9
Leicestershire	2.5	1.4	1.8	6.3		2.6
Metropolitan	1.6	5.7	1.0	2.4		2.2
Nottinghamshire	2.9	1.5	2.1	5.6		3.5
Thames Valley	1.7	7.3	3.2	3.4		1.9
West Midlands	3.0	11.1	2.4	6.4		3.5
West Yorkshire	3.0	7.6	2.4	5.9		3.5
Percentage of arrests⁽⁴⁾ which resulted in a commenced criminal order						
Bedfordshire	9.9	7.4	5.5	..		10.3
Greater Manchester	5.6	5.2	3.3	..		11.3
Hertfordshire	8.7	5.9	5.5	..		9.2
Lancashire	..	..	..	..		..
Leicestershire	11.8	9	7.8	..		11.7
Metropolitan	8.4	6.7	4.1	..		8.9
Nottinghamshire	9.9	12.1	4.6	..		11.2
Thames Valley	8.3	5.1	4.5	..		8.1
West Midlands	..	..	..	..		..
West Yorkshire	9.6	5.8	4.8	..		9.9

(1) Probation, community service and combination orders under the supervision of the Probation Service and commencing during the year 1997/98.

(2) Inner London, NE London, SE London, SW London and Middlesex probation areas.

(3) Berkshire, Oxfordshire/Bucks probation area.

(4) Notifiable offences only.

Chapter 7 Prisons

Introduction

- 7.1 Information on the ethnic composition of the prison population has been regularly published for many years by the Home Office. Included here for the first time is the ethnic breakdown for sentenced receptions by the police force area in which the first court appearance took place.
- 7.4 A comparison for the 10 police force areas was made based upon the number of sentenced receptions (Table 7.5). Compared with the population, black offenders were 5 to 6 times more likely than white offenders to be received into prison. In Leicestershire, rates were similar between black and white people but in Hertfordshire, Lancashire and Thames Valley the differences were much higher (7 times). For Asians, the rates were close to those for white people (except in Bedfordshire).

Results

- 7.2 In June 1997, there were 11,200 people from ethnic minorities in Prison Service establishments. Ethnic minorities accounted for 18% of the male population (12% black, 3% Asian and 3% other) and 25% of the female population (20% black, 1% Asian and 4% other). These numbers have remained relatively constant in recent years although the proportion of male prisoners who are black has been increasing slowly from 10.9% in 1993 to 12.0 % in 1997 (Table 7.1).
- 7.3 In June 1997, 7% of the male prison population and 14% of the female population were foreign nationals. It was similar in 1993 for the male population but higher (18%) for the female population. Amongst women who were foreign nationals the proportion serving sentences for drugs offences was 69%. The proportion of black foreign nationals serving sentences for drugs offences was 80%.
- 7.5 Comparisons between the number of prison receptions and arrests do not suggest any consistent differences between police force areas. However, as with commencements for criminal supervision orders, further more detailed work would be required to consider all the possible factors involved at the sentencing stage.
- 7.6 The prison population relates not just to the numbers sentenced to custody but also to the sentence length. 61% of adult black sentenced prisoners were serving over 4 years, 59% of Asians and 61% of other ethnic groups, compared with 47% of white prisoners (Prison statistics, England and Wales, 1997). For adult female sentenced prisoners, 58% of black prisoners were serving over 4 years compared with 31% of white prisoners.

Section 95

Table 7.1 Prison population by ethnic origin for males of all nationalities

Ethnic Origin	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total population	42,666	47,075	49,086	52,951	58,795
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White %	83.4	83.4	82.9	81.7	81.9
Black %	10.9	11.3	11.4	12.3	12.0
African	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Caribbean	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.6	7.4
Other	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Asian %	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.1
Bangladeshi	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Indian	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Pakistani	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Chinese & other %	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9
Chinese	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other Asian	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1
Other	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7
Not known %	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1

Table 7.2 Prison population by ethnic origin for males of British nationality

Ethnic Origin	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total population	38,987	43,397	44,945	48,707	54,335
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White %	87.8	87.5	87.1	85.7	85.8
Black %	9.1	9.5	9.7	10.8	10.4
African	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Caribbean	5.9	6.1	6.2	7.1	6.9
Other	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.4
Asian %	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Bangladeshi	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Indian	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Pakistani	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3
Chinese & other %	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Chinese	..	..	0.1	..	..
Other Asian	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Not known %	..	..	..	..	..

.. Less than 0.1%

Table 7.3 Prison population by ethnic origin for females of all nationalities

Ethnic Origin	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total population	1,580	1,804	1,998	2,305	2,672
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White %	73.8	75.6	75.6	75.9	75.3
Black %	20.2	20.1	19.5	19.4	19.6
African	6.1	6.0	5.5	4.4	4.1
Caribbean	8.5	8.9	9.6	8.2	9.5
Other	5.7	5.3	4.5	6.9	6.0
Asian %	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9
Bangladeshi	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..
Indian	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5
Pakistani	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Chinese & other %	4.6	2.8	3.6	3.6	4.2
Chinese	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	0.1
Other Asian	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6
Other	4.2	2.2	2.9	2.7	3.5
Not known %	0.0	0.1	..	..	..

.. Less than 0.1%

Table 7.4 Prison population by ethnic origin for females of British nationality

Ethnic Origin	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Total population	1,277	1,489	1,662	1,975	2,276
Total %	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White %	85.5	86.0	86.1	84.1	84.3
Black %	11.1	11.7	11.0	13.1	12.9
African	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Caribbean	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.1
Other	4.8	4.6	4.5	6.3	5.8
Asian %	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5
Bangladeshi	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Pakistani	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Chinese & other %	2.7	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.3
Chinese	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other Asian	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Other	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.7
Not known %	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Section 95

Table 7.5 Number of sentenced prisoners received into prison establishments related to population aged 10 and over and arrests for notifiable offences for selected police force areas

Police force area ⁽¹⁾	Ethnic appearance of person					Total
	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known	
Number of sentenced receptions into prison establishments						
Bedfordshire	809	104	108	19	0	1,040
Greater Manchester	5,221	354	109	105	2	5,791
Hertfordshire	739	44	30	29	0	842
Lancashire	1,944	39	37	11	1	2,032
Leicestershire	1,248	127	144	23	2	1,542
Metropolitan	7,942	3,889	544	998	2	13,375
Nottinghamshire	1,901	169	34	11	1	2,116
Thames Valley	1,191	118	81	34	0	1,424
West Midlands	3,315	719	321	211	1	4,567
West Yorkshire	3,704	194	291	77	3	4,269
Sentenced receptions per 1,000 ethnic minority population aged 10 and over						
Bedfordshire	1.9	9.4	4.2	3.8		2.2
Greater Manchester	2.3	13.3	1.5	5.0		2.5
Hertfordshire	1.0	7.3	2.3	3.3		1.1
Lancashire	1.6	11.9	1.0	2.0		1.6
Leicestershire	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.8		1.9
Metropolitan	1.5	7.9	1.1	3.6		2.0
Nottinghamshire	2.2	13.7	2.6	1.9		2.3
Thames Valley	0.7	5.1	1.7	1.6		0.8
West Midlands	1.7	9.6	1.6	8.7		2.0
West Yorkshire	2.2	9.8	3.1	5.5		2.3
Percentage of arrests⁽¹⁾ which resulted in a sentenced prison reception						
Bedfordshire	8.9	10.5	8.8	..		9.2
Greater Manchester	7.8	10.4	3	..		7.7
Hertfordshire	5.1	5	4.7	..		5.2
Lancashire	..	..	..	..		..
Leicestershire	8.2	11.8	9.1	..		8.5
Metropolitan	7.5	9.1	4.8	..		8.1
Nottinghamshire	7.5	10.8	5.6	..		7.5
Thames Valley	3.3	3.6	2.4	..		3.3
West Midlands	..	..	..	..		..
West Yorkshire	6.8	7.5	6.2	..		6.7

(1) Refers to the police force area at which court the offender first appeared

Chapter 8

Racial incidents

Introduction

- 8.1 All police forces have collected information on racial incidents since 1986 on the basis of a common definition which covers:

'Any incident in which it appears to the reporting or investigating officer that the complaint involves an element of racial motivation; or any incident which includes an allegation of racial motivation made by any person (ACPO 1985)'

Incidents included here are wider than the normal definition of a crime in the crime statistics and include general threatening behaviour.

- 8.2 Findings from the 1996 British Crime Survey (BCS) on ethnic minorities' experience of crime showed a considerable gap between crime incidents perceived to be racially motivated by victims (some 140,000) and the number recorded by the police (12,220). Various factors mean that an exact match between the BCS and police figures could not be expected; many incidents are not reported to the police; some may be reported to other agencies; if crimes against people of minority ethnic origin are reported to the police, the racial element may not be mentioned. But under recording by the police is also a significant factor. ACPO issued good practice guidance to forces on the police response to racial incidents in April 1998 in order to improve police forces' performance in this area.

Results

- 8.3 The number of incidents both reported to and recorded by the police rose from 11,006 in 1993/4 to 13,878 in 1997/98; possibly reflecting closer adherence to the ACPO definition by the police in the recording of such incidents. Within individual police forces, there was considerable fluctuation in the number recorded of such incidents.
- 8.4 The CPS monitors prosecution decisions and outcomes on all racial incident files sent by the police. In 1997/98 they received 1,506 defendant cases from the police and prosecuted 1,324 of these; an increase of over 10% on the previous year. Most defendants pleaded guilty (64% of all cases) and the overall conviction rate including not guilty pleas was 83%. Almost 90% of the offences prosecuted were offences of actual or threatened violence against persons or property.

Section 95

Table 8.1 Racial incidents for all police force areas

Police force area	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	Percentage change 96/97 to 97/98
Avon and Somerset	159	286	318	310	409	32
Bedfordshire	60	41	43	77	75	-3
Cambridgeshire	100	75	160	141	147	4
Cheshire	98	62	27	92	78	-15
Cleveland	50	62	112	68	76	12
Cumbria	17	24	27	37	46	24
Derbyshire	221	291	192	208	174	-16
Devon&Cornwall	14	44	73	82	90	10
Dorset	25	37	41	67	86	28
Durham	32	26	23	24	37	54
Essex	133	127	178	116	160	38
Gloucestershire	28	37	34	34	32	-6
Greater Manchester	658	637	776	595	624	5
Hampshire	212	210	279	178	219	23
Hertfordshire	117	183	234	295	288	-2
Humberside	79	75	58	55	72	31
Kent	160	173	129	256	276	8
Lancashire	262	222	320	337	311	-8
Leicestershire	315	366	270	299	237	-21
Lincolnshire	4	2	0	7	6	*
London, City of	1	6	2	10	6	*
Merseyside	155	131	130	162	241	49
Metropolitan Police	5,124	5,480	5,011	5,621	5,862	4
Norfolk	33	39	41	56	89	59
Northamptonshire	102	146	214	195	318	63
Northumbria	405	508	475	488	444	-9
North Yorkshire	22	30	37	43	41	-5
Nottinghamshire	264	259	362	330	391	18
South Yorkshire	115	156	194	169	213	26
Staffordshire	117	164	253	225	214	-5
Suffolk	73	73	74	74	54	-27
Surrey	79	39	77	55	45	-18
Sussex	214	247	263	260	298	15
Thames Valley	166	233	266	233	279	20
Warwickshire	87	114	99	66	107	62
West Mercia	100	35	46	64	57	-11
West Midlands	487	375	489	725	632	-13
West Yorkshire	244	254	355	623	644	3
Wiltshire	51	64	37	35	59	69
Dyfed Powys	0	3	23	18	17	-6
Gwent	21	22	32	60	45	-25
North Wales	2	3	5	4	12	*
South Wales	400	517	443	357	367	3
Total	11,006	11,878	12,222	13,151	13,878	6

Chapter 9

Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System

Introduction

9.1 This section updates information (previously published in earlier Section 95 publications) on the employment of ethnic minorities within the main criminal justice agencies.

Police Service

9.2 Ethnic minority officers made up 2.0% (2,483) of the 124,798 police officers in England and Wales on 31 March 1998 about the same as in the previous year. In 1997, the proportion of ethnic minority female officers was 2.7% and for male officers it was 1.9%. The highest ranking police officer from the ethnic minorities was an Assistant Chief Constable in Lancashire.

Probation Service

9.3 On 31 December 1997, 8.3% of both probation officers and of all probation staff in post were of ethnic minority origin compared with 8.4 % the year before. Ethnic minority probation officers were mainly of black origin (6% of black origin and 1% of Asian origin). The highest ranking probation officers from the ethnic minorities were 4 officers of the rank of Assistant Chief Probation Officer.

Crown Prosecution Service

9.4 On 1 April 1998, 8.4% of staff in post in the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) whose ethnic origin was known were from the ethnic minorities, the same as in 1997. This was based upon a 87% return of questionnaires, compared with 90% in April 1997.

9.5 Of the staff who joined the CPS between April 1997 and March 1998, 12.1% of those who returned questionnaires said that they were from the ethnic minorities. Between April 1997 and March 1998, 10.7% of those who resigned or were dismissed (and on whom information was available) were from the ethnic minorities.

Judiciary

9.5 On 1 August 1998, there were believed to be 5 ethnic minority circuit judges, 13 Recorders and 13 Assistant Recorders compared with 5 circuit judges, 14 Recorders and 9 Assistant Recorders in March 1997. The number of ethnic minority stipendiary magistrates rose from 4 to 6 over the last year.

9.6 For lay magistrates, information is only recorded for appointments. This showed that in 1998, 4.1% of appointments (excluding those in the Duchy of Lancaster) were from ethnic minority groups compared with 6.5% in 1996.

Other court staff

9.7 On 31 March 1998, 6.9% of the 10,795 staff in magistrates' courts were from the ethnic minorities compared with 4.6% in the previous year. This figure included 4 Justices' Clerks (3.1%), 153 court clerks (9.2%) and 9 trainee court clerks (12.2%). This was the first year in which any ethnic minority Justices' Clerks have been recorded. None of the 96 Justices' Chief Executives classified themselves as from the ethnic minorities.

9.8 In March 1997, 4.4% of staff in the Crown Court and Combined Courts were from the ethnic minorities.

Legal profession

9.9 In April 1998, 17 Queen's Counsel (QCs) had confirmed that they were of ethnic minority origin out of a total of 974, 4 more than the previous year. In 1998, 18 applicants to become QCs were of ethnic minority of whom 4 were appointed (in total there were 511 applicants of whom 60 were appointed); in 1997 there was only one appointment out of 12 applicants.

Section 95

9.10 In September 1998, 8.5% of qualified barristers in independent practice were of ethnic minority origin compared with 8.2% in March 1997. Of those students (including overseas students) enrolling in the Inns of Court School of Law on the Bar Vocational Course in October 1997, 25% were of ethnic minority origin compared with 19% the previous year.

9.11 In July 1998, 8.2% (6% in July 1996) of all solicitors on the Roll in England and Wales, and 4.5% of those practising certificates belonged to ethnic minority groups. The percentage of solicitors from the ethnic minorities in private practice rose from 3.9% in 1996 to 4.5% in 1997. Of those admitted to the solicitors profession in 1996/97, 14.9% were from the ethnic minorities.

Prison Service

9.12 On 31 March 1998, 1,149 out of 38,221 (3%) of non-industrial staff were recorded as belonging to the ethnic minorities. 441 (2.3%) of Prison Officers and Governors described their ethnic origin as other than white. The equivalent figures for 5 March 1997 were 2.9% for non-industrial staff and 2.0% for Prison Officers and Governors.

9.13 248 of the 4,314 (5.6%) non-industrial staff recorded as having a start date between 1 April 1997 and 31 March 1998, were from the ethnic minorities. The retention rate for white staff was 90.9% while for ethnic minority staff it was 85.9%.

Parole Board

9.14 On 1 April 1998, there were 81 Parole Board members of whom 7 (8.6%) were of ethnic minority origin. On 31 December 1996 there were 5.

Board of Visitors

9.15 On 1 April 1998, there were 1,736 Board of Visitors members. 11 (6.5%) were of ethnic minority origin (2.9% Black, 2.9% Asian and 0.8% Other ethnic minority groups).

Home Office staff

9.16 On 31 March 1998, 85.7% (9,174 people) of Home Office staff (including all devolved areas and agencies except the Prison Service) gave details of their ethnicity in a survey which showed the following distribution in the administrative grades (including any grade equivalents).

Grade	Ethnic minority staff (%)
Administrative Assistant	18.6%
Administrative Officer	23.0%
Executive Officer and Immigration Officer	9.3%
Higher Executive Officer	3.4%
Senior Executive Officer	2.9%
Grade 7 and above	2.0%

Appendix A1

Estimated⁽¹⁾ population aged 10 and over by ethnic origin and police force area

Police force area	Ethnic origin				Total
	White	Black ⁽²⁾	Asian	Other ⁽³⁾	
Avon and Somerset	1,272,600	9,600	6,400	7,200	1,295,800
Bedfordshire	432,700	11,100	25,400	5,000	474,200
Cambridgeshire	600,300	4,600	8,900	6,300	620,100
Cheshire	849,400	1,600	2,600	3,400	857,000
Cleveland	472,300	700	5,500	1,800	480,400
Cumbria	431,700	400	400	900	433,500
Derbyshire	822,500	5,100	13,600	3,400	844,600
Devon and Cornwall	1,363,400	2,100	1,400	4,500	1,371,500
Dorset	606,300	1,000	1,100	2,900	611,400
Durham	529,400	600	1,300	1,700	533,000
Essex	1,306,200	4,900	8,200	10,100	1,329,500
Gloucestershire	481,600	3,100	2,900	2,100	489,700
Greater Manchester	2,230,500	26,500	72,600	21,100	2,350,700
Hampshire	1,514,000	5,500	9,900	10,700	1,540,100
Hertfordshire	727,600	6,000	13,000	8,700	755,400
Humberside	763,400	1,400	2,700	2,900	770,400
Kent	1,334,600	4,600	15,700	8,900	1,363,800
Lancashire	1,194,200	3,300	36,900	5,600	1,240,000
Leicestershire	726,100	7,100	66,200	8,200	807,500
Lincolnshire	542,400	1,000	1,000	1,800	546,200
London, City of	4,400	0	100	200	4,700
Merseyside	1,079,700	6,400	3,100	8,800	1,098,100
Metropolitan Police	5,319,000	494,600	484,100	275,700	6,573,400
Norfolk	686,200	1,400	1,200	2,800	691,600
North Yorkshire	646,500	900	1,100	2,300	650,700
Northamptonshire	511,200	5,900	7,400	3,500	528,000
Northumbria	1,237,000	1,900	8,800	6,300	1,253,900
Nottinghamshire	869,400	12,400	13,300	5,700	900,800
South Yorkshire	1,108,100	7,800	13,600	6,300	1,135,900
Staffordshire	913,100	3,200	8,300	3,100	927,700
Suffolk	569,200	5,900	1,600	3,600	580,200
Surrey	668,200	2,400	7,200	8,300	686,100
Sussex	1,289,600	3,800	9,000	10,500	1,312,800
Thames Valley	1,714,500	23,100	47,600	20,700	1,805,900
Warwickshire	428,200	2,100	9,600	2,100	441,900
West Mercia	973,900	3,000	5,300	3,800	986,000
West Midlands	1,967,300	74,500	195,900	24,200	2,262,000
West Yorkshire	1,696,100	19,800	93,300	14,000	1,823,100
Wiltshire	512,900	2,300	2,600	3,100	520,900
Dyfed-Powys	420,000	500	600	1,400	422,500
Gwent	475,400	1,200	3,000	2,000	481,700
North Wales	571,900	700	1,000	1,900	575,400
South Wales	1,055,500	5,000	7,900	7,300	1,075,700
Total	42,918,200	779,200	1,221,400	534,900	45,453,800

(1) Estimates based on ONS mid-1997 population figures and the 1991 census

(2) Includes mixed origin.

(3) Includes Chinese

Section 95

Appendix A2

Estimated⁽¹⁾ population aged 10 and over, percentage by ethnic origin and police force area

Police force area	Percentages				Total (=100%)
	White	Black ⁽²⁾	Asian	Other ⁽³⁾	
Avon and Somerset	98.21	0.74	0.50	0.55	1,295,800
Bedfordshire	91.24	2.34	5.36	1.05	474,200
Cambridgeshire	96.81	0.74	1.43	1.02	620,100
Cheshire	99.11	0.18	0.30	0.40	857,000
Cleveland	98.31	0.15	1.15	0.38	480,400
Cumbria	99.60	0.08	0.10	0.22	433,500
Derbyshire	97.38	0.61	1.61	0.41	844,600
Devon and Cornwall	99.41	0.15	0.10	0.33	1,371,500
Dorset	99.18	0.17	0.18	0.47	611,400
Durham	99.33	0.10	0.25	0.31	533,000
Essex	98.25	0.37	0.62	0.76	1,329,500
Gloucestershire	98.35	0.64	0.59	0.42	489,700
Greater Manchester	94.88	1.13	3.09	0.90	2,350,700
Hampshire	98.30	0.36	0.64	0.69	1,540,100
Hertfordshire	96.33	0.80	1.73	1.15	755,400
Humberside	99.09	0.18	0.35	0.37	770,400
Kent	97.86	0.34	1.15	0.65	1,363,800
Lancashire	96.30	0.27	2.98	0.45	1,240,000
Leicestershire	89.92	0.88	8.20	1.01	807,500
Lincolnshire	99.31	0.18	0.18	0.33	546,200
London, City of	92.71	0.93	2.36	4.01	4,700
Merseyside	98.32	0.59	0.29	0.80	1,098,100
Metropolitan Police	80.92	7.52	7.36	4.19	6,573,400
Norfolk	99.22	0.21	0.17	0.40	691,600
North Yorkshire	99.35	0.13	0.16	0.35	650,700
Northamptonshire	96.82	1.12	1.39	0.67	528,000
Northumbria	98.65	0.15	0.70	0.50	1,253,900
Nottinghamshire	96.52	1.37	1.48	0.63	900,800
South Yorkshire	97.55	0.69	1.20	0.56	1,135,900
Staffordshire	98.42	0.35	0.90	0.34	927,700
Suffolk	98.10	1.01	0.28	0.61	580,200
Surrey	97.39	0.35	1.05	1.21	686,100
Sussex	98.23	0.29	0.68	0.80	1,312,800
Thames Valley	94.94	1.28	2.63	1.15	1,805,900
Warwickshire	96.88	0.47	2.18	0.47	441,900
West Mercia	98.77	0.31	0.54	0.39	986,000
West Midlands	86.97	3.30	8.66	1.07	2,262,000
West Yorkshire	93.03	1.09	5.12	0.77	1,823,100
Wiltshire	98.47	0.44	0.50	0.60	520,900
Dyfed-Powys	99.40	0.12	0.15	0.34	422,500
Gwent	98.70	0.26	0.63	0.42	481,700
North Wales	99.38	0.11	0.17	0.34	575,400
South Wales	98.12	0.47	0.74	0.67	1,075,700
Total	94.42	1.71	2.69	1.18	45,453,800

(1) Estimates based on ONS mid-1997 population figures and the 1991 census

(2) Includes mixed origin.

(3) Includes Chinese

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Section 95

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Section 95

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