Agenda Item 06(ii)

CUMBRIA CONSTABULARY

STOP AND SEARCH IN CUMBRIA - FY 2025-2026, QUARTER 1

Management Information Services

4Cs

CONTEMPT FOR CRIMINALITY · COMPASSION FOR VICTIMS · COMMUNITY FOCUS · CARE FOR COLLEAGUES

Contents

1. Foreword

Cumbria Constabulary has seen a significant increase in the number of stop searches undertaken in the last 4 years. The number of stop searches increased by 78.2% from the financial year 2022/23 to 2023/24 and continued to increase again by 20.0% in the financial year 2024/25. The increase in stop searches show the commitment the Constabulary places on the use of stop and search as both a preventative measure, and a tool for detecting crime. The significant increase in stop searches by the Constabulary has assisted in recording and detecting more crimes. In the financial year 2024/25, positive outcome rates for drug offences increased to over 78%, robbery positive outcomes to 27.6% and possession of weapon offences to 46.9%.

Evidence from the HMICFRS Chief Inspector Andy Cooke in his “State of Policing” report (2023) shows that the public support the police in their use of stop and search, they also expect it to be used to reduce criminality and to keep them safe. The force 4C’s are clear on the direction around the use of stop and search along with strategic direction from the Chief Officer team. Stop and search crosses all areas of the 4C’s and is shown to improve crime outcomes.

Stop and Search will always rightly remain at the forefront of the public’s mind, the Super Complaint investigated by HMICFRS from the Criminal Justice Alliance made this clearer than ever. While this report primarily focused on Section 60 of the Criminal Justice Act, it shone a light on how the public expect police to act when utilising stop and search powers.

The force will continue to utilise stop and search in an appropriate and proportionate manner to reduce criminality, improve public relations and above all ensure we continue to “provide an outstanding service to keep Cumbria Safe.

2. Executive summary

The date range for this report is 01/04/2025 – 30/06/2025 unless otherwise stated. Cumbria Police Conducted 2,511 Stop Searches in this period.

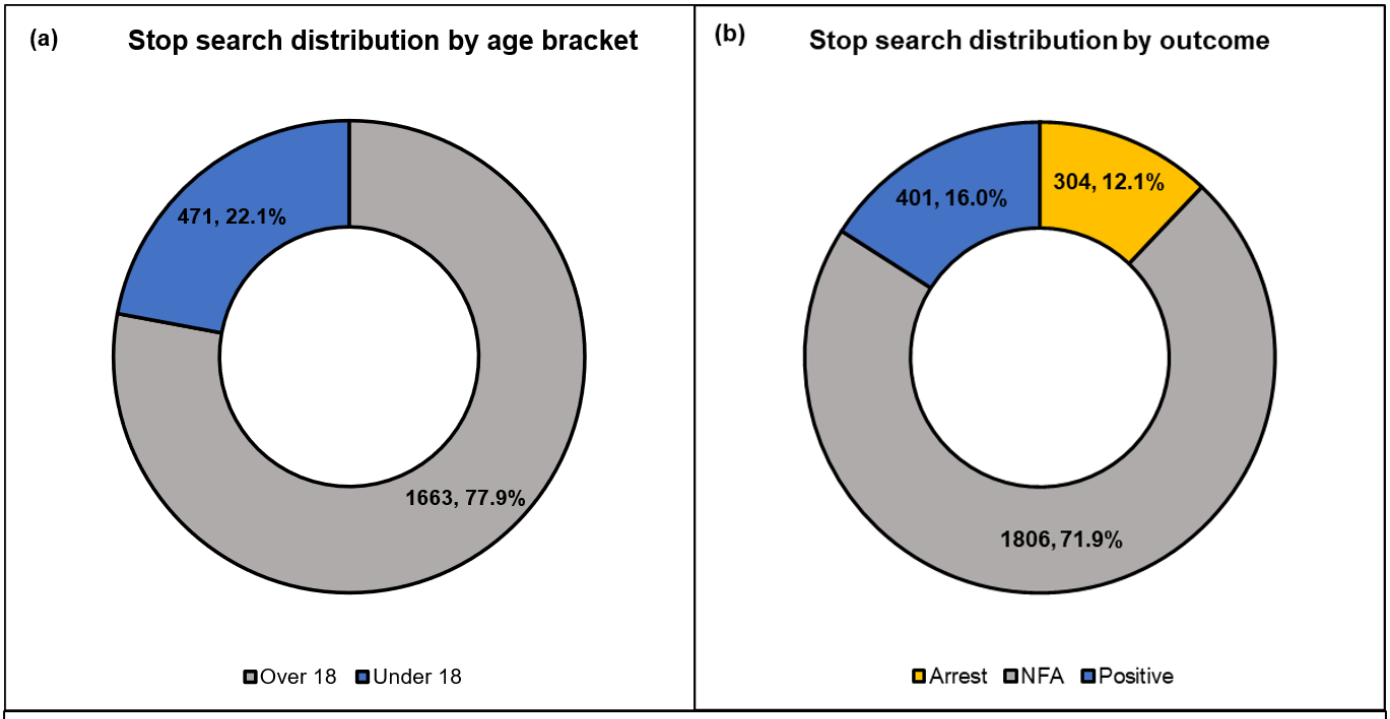


Figure 1a: Chart displaying stop searches by age, excluding unknowns and not recorded. 22.1% (471) of these searches were under 18s. 77.9% (1,663) were over 18s. **Figure 1b:** Chart displaying stop search outcomes. 71.9% (1,806) of stop searches resulted in no further action, 16% (401) in a positive outcome (excluding arrest) and 12.1% (304) in an arrest.

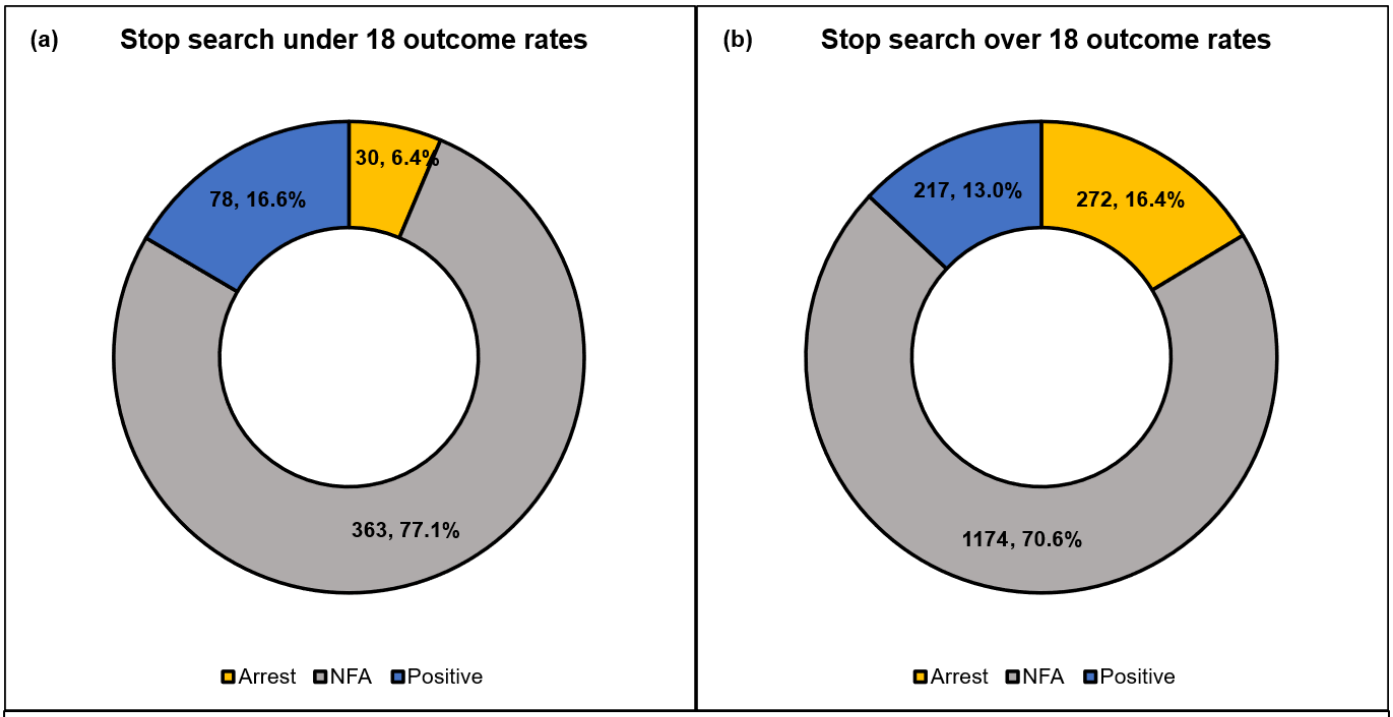


Figure 2. (a) Chart displaying stop searches by age, excluding unknowns and not recorded. **(b)** A total of 23.0% of under 18 searches resulted in either a positive outcome or an arrest, compared to 29.4% of over 18 searches resulting in a positive outcome or an arrest.

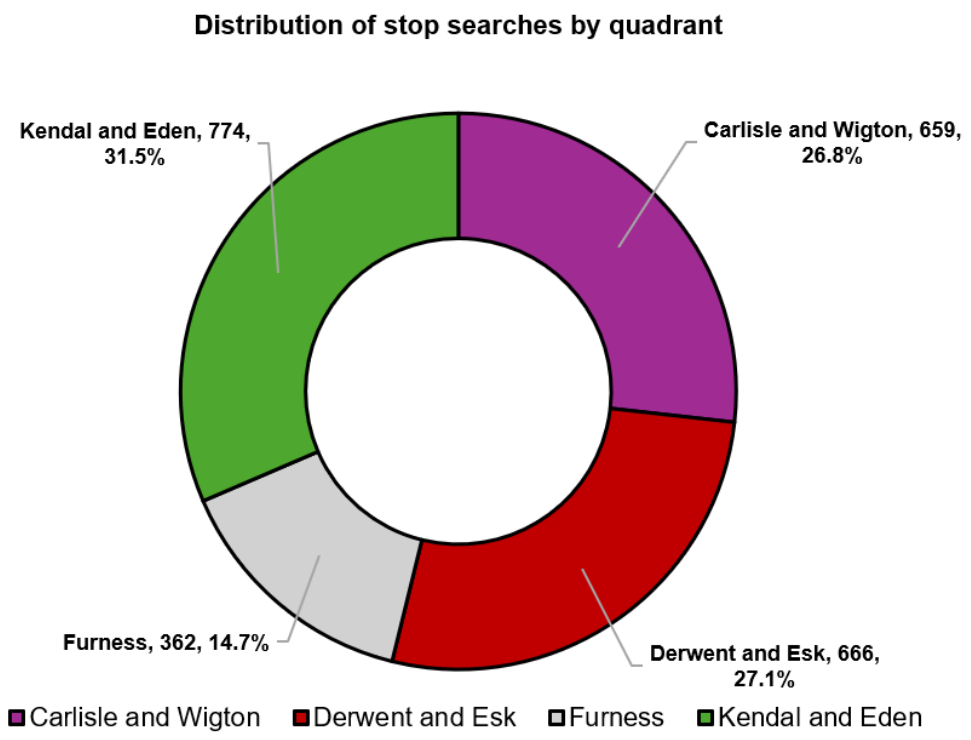


Figure 3: Chart displaying stop searches by quadrant, excluding unknowns.

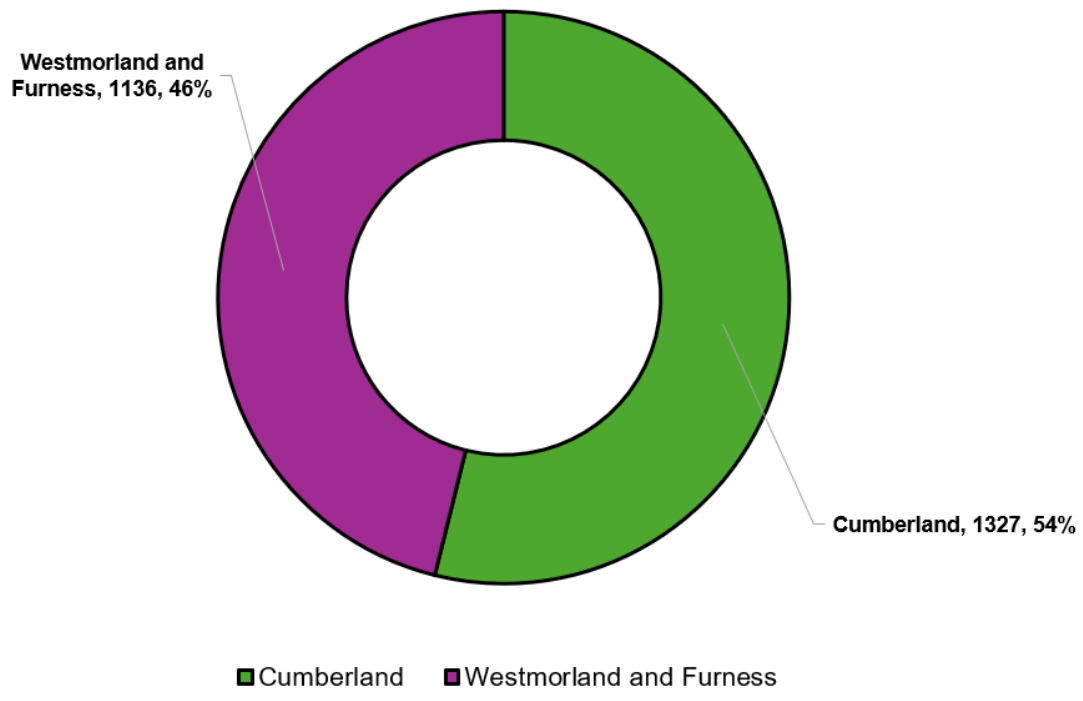


Figure 4: Chart displaying stop searches by Basic Command Unit (BCU), excluding unknowns.

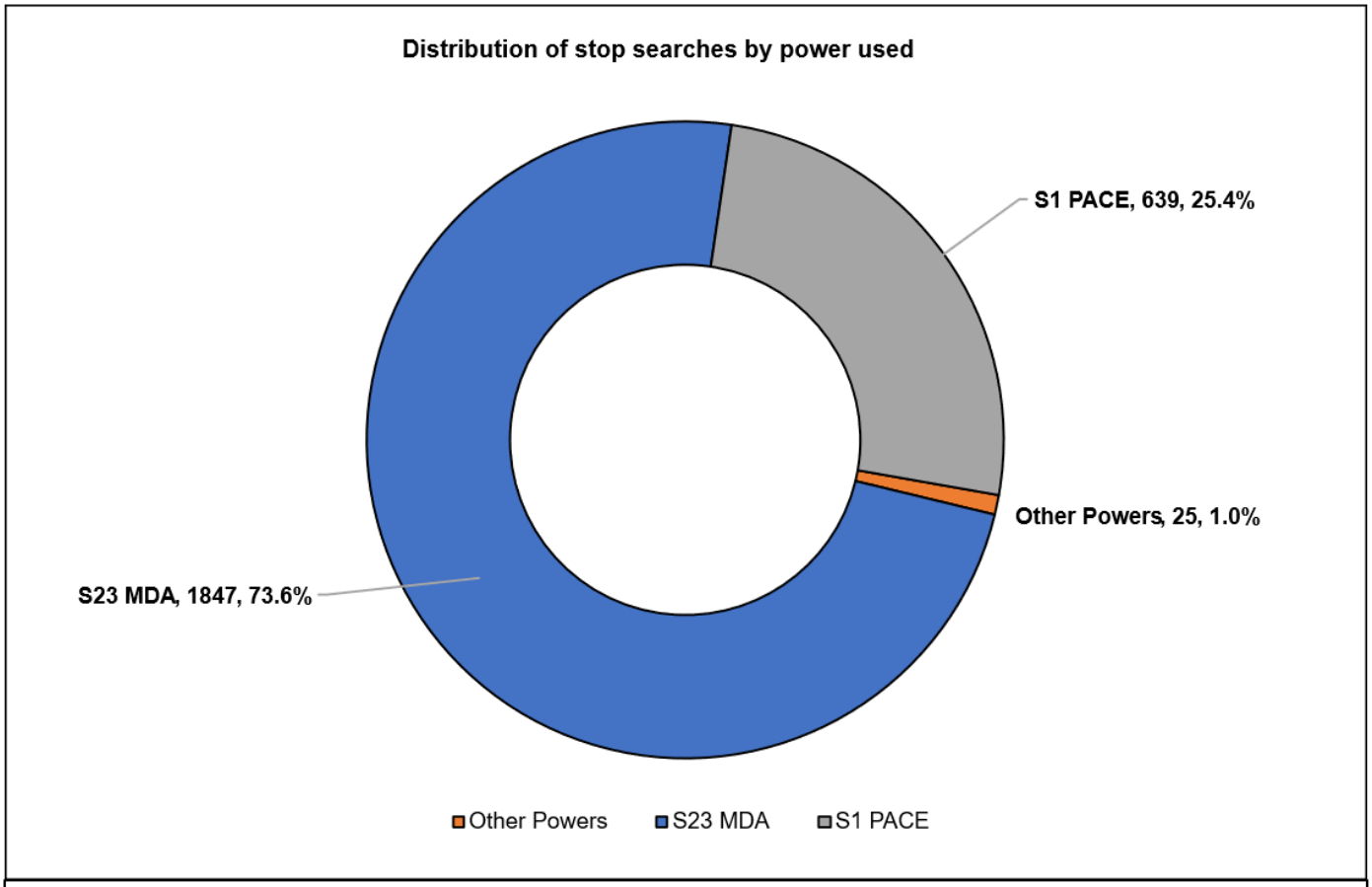


Figure 5: Chart displaying stop searches by legal power utilised. 73.6% (1847) used S23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act, followed by 25.4% (629) utilising Section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act.

Other legislative powers used in this quarter included the Poaching Prevention Act 1862 Sec 2 (3 Searches), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 S19 (1 Search), Firearms Act 1968 Sec 47 (10 Searches), Police Reform Act 2002 Sec 4, Para 7A (1 Search), POCA 2002 Sect 289 (5 Searches), the Criminal Justice Act 1988 Sec 139B (1 Search) and Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 Sect 163 (4 Searches).

3. His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS)

His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) assesses the legitimacy of police forces across England and Wales as part of its annual police efficiency, effectiveness, and legitimacy (PEEL) inspections. A legitimate force is defined as one where, those working within it, are seen by the public to be consistently behaving fairly, ethically and within the law.

In terms of Stop and Search, a force is most likely to be fair and effective when:

- The search is justified, lawful and stands up to public scrutiny.
- The officer has genuine and objectively reasonable suspicion that s/he will find a prohibited article or item for use in crime.
- The person understands why they have been searched and feels that they have been treated with respect.

The search was necessary and was the most proportionate method the police officer could use to establish whether the person has such an item. Four core elements underpin the definition:

- The decision to stop and / or search a person must be fair.
- The search must be legal in basis and in application.
- Interaction with the public during the encounter must be professional.
- Police use of Stop and Search powers must be transparent and accountable.

Cumbria Constabulary Stop and Search Governance

Performance relating to use of force and stop-and-search is a priority area of focus throughout organisational governance, with key data reviewed at Chief Officer meetings, Strategic Performance Board, Local Accountability Meetings, and a dedicated monthly **Use of Force and Stop and Search Board.**

Commanders hold Inspectors and Sergeants to account in monthly shift performance meetings.

Internal Audit and Scrutiny

The Policing Futures Team are responsible for the audits of stop and searches. In 2023 Policing futures audited every stop search submitted within the Constabulary using a strict methodology to determine compliance and provide reporting metrics.

As of January 2024, a new methodology was implemented, this is split into two parts.

1) Review a statistically significant number of all stop searches.

2) Review all stop searches where the ethnicity of the subject being searched is described as “Other than white” and listed as “unknown”

This new audit is conducted each month and analyses the following criteria:

- The team the officer is on
- BCU the officer is based in
- The grounds the officer used to complete the stop
- The stop and search power used
- The details of the person stop
- Whether the stop search grounds were compliant, requires improvement or non-compliant, this follows best practice under College of Policing Authorised Professional Practice (APP), the IOPC Stop and Search Review and HMICFRS Best Practice
- In cases of Section 23 Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 searches, record if the initial purpose of the search was for possession or possession with intent to supply.
- A small sample of body worn video is reviewed to identify if GOWISELY is utilised by the officer (Grounds, Object, Warrant card, Identity, Station, Legal Power, Entitled to a copy of the search form, You are detained,)

Any issues raised are sent through the force feedback register. The register automates emails to the officers’ supervisors requiring them to feed-back to the officer and make a record of the same. This site is available to all policing areas with a monthly email sent out to Senior Management Teams to ensure they are aware of current information. The themes and trends from the reviews are fed into the forces quarterly learning panel, this allows for improvements as required to training.

Use of Body Worn Video is mandated for stop search and compliance is monitored and at high level - Strategic Performance Board (SPB). Inspectors are required to conduct a minimum of five items of Body

Worn Video (BWV) footage per month for their shift. This results in a proportion of stop search also reviewed at Inspector level and entered onto the feedback register as required.

A small panel consisting of the Policing Futures Team, Professional Standards and Learning and Development dip-sample a small number of body worn video interactions every month and bring the findings to the monthly Stop Search and Use of Force Board.

External Scrutiny

The Office of Police, Fire and Crime Commissioner (OPFCC) bring together an independent Ethics and Integrity Panel. The panel consists of people from local communities within Cumbria to provide independence and challenge, enabling policing to be more effective and in the public interest. This panel is the formal external scrutiny in relation to stop search. Reviewing of data and body worn video of specific searches allows for the external group to provide feedback.

The Constabulary also has a Strategic Independent Advisory Group (SIAG) and two area-based Independent Advisory Groups (IAGs). These groups also consider stop-search within their discussions, albeit not as a formal agenda item.

Communications/Training

The force has implemented the following communications and training to ensure the importance of ethnicity recording is understood across the organisation:

A dedicated Stop and Search and Use of Force Sharepoint site – An internal Sharepoint site with just under 3000 views covering:

- Importance of recording diversity information,
- Best practice for stop searching,
- Completing grounds,
- Ensure correct filling of forms,
- A monthly update to include a good example of recording grounds.

'Need to Know' articles – The forces internal communication system is utilised to provide regular updates including regular news articles to inform officers around where to find information to ensure accurate recording of stop and search.

The internal audit process identified a number of uses of stop-search where wider organisational learning was appropriate with certain videos being shared on organizational communications and training to highlight good practice.

4. Methodology

The data used in this report has been collated from Cumbria Police's Data Management System, stored in our Data Warehouse. The data was collected using a SQL Query, bringing back any relevant information which was then imported into excel for analysis. At Cumbria Police we use the bespoke software "Mark43" to record our stop searches, officers are required to input the relevant data using either their handheld device or portable computer.

Some of the data included in this report is also available to officers on-demand at Cumbria via the Microsoft Power BI Software-as-a-service (SaaS). The Power BI dashboard is accessible to any officer with

appropriate authority and enables continual insight into both quantitative and qualitative information surrounding stop & search.

To maintain transparency regarding our internal audit procedures, it's important to acknowledge that prior to April of 2023, the counting methodology utilised by Cumbria Constabulary's internal audit team led to the duplication of a small number of stop search records. Particularly surrounding vehicle searches. In strict alignment to our dedicated upholding of HMICFRS's standards, a revision of these counting rules was implemented in April of 2023.

It is important to note that these internal audit numbers are for internal use only and are not disclosed to the public. This report adheres to the HMICFRS's counting rules & standards throughout, as a result, the figures outlined in this report may differ from the internal audit numbers.

5. Headline Figures

Cumbria Constabulary's use of stop search has increased dramatically over the past 3 financial years following a focus on stop search as a tool for tackling and disrupting crime. Volumes have increased from an average of 394 per month in FY22/23, 702 per month in FY23/24, 842 per month in FY24/25 and 837 per month so far in FY25/26. In quarter 1 of FY25/26, Cumbria conducted a total of 2,511 searches- an increase of 5.33% from quarter 1 of the previous financial year. Cumbria conducted a total of 4,727 stop searches in FY22/23, 8,422 in FY23/24 and 10,104 in FY 24/25.

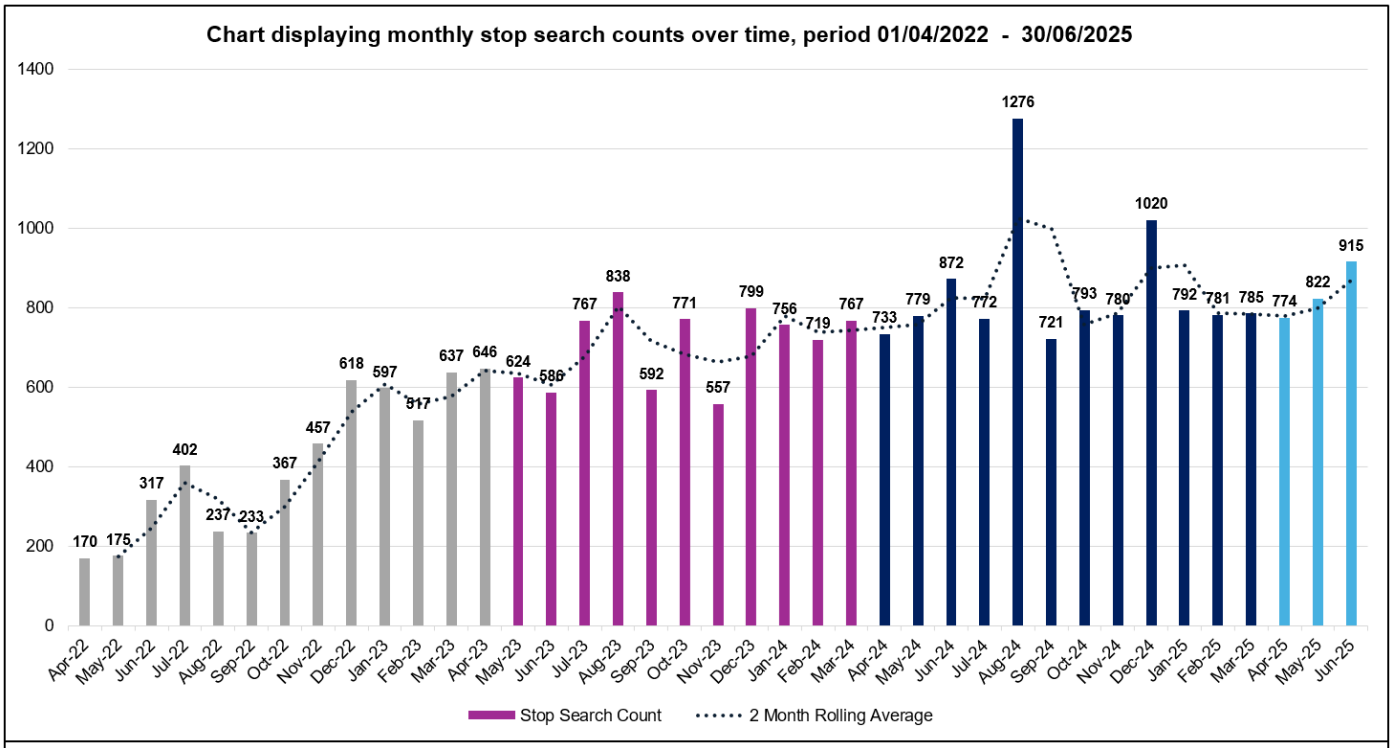


Figure 6: Chart displaying the long-term trend of stop searches in Cumbria, period 01/04/2022 – 30/06/2025. FY Monthly Averages: 22/23 – 394 , 23/24 – 702 , 24/25 – 842, FY 25/26 Q1- 837. Trendline is a 2-month rolling average.

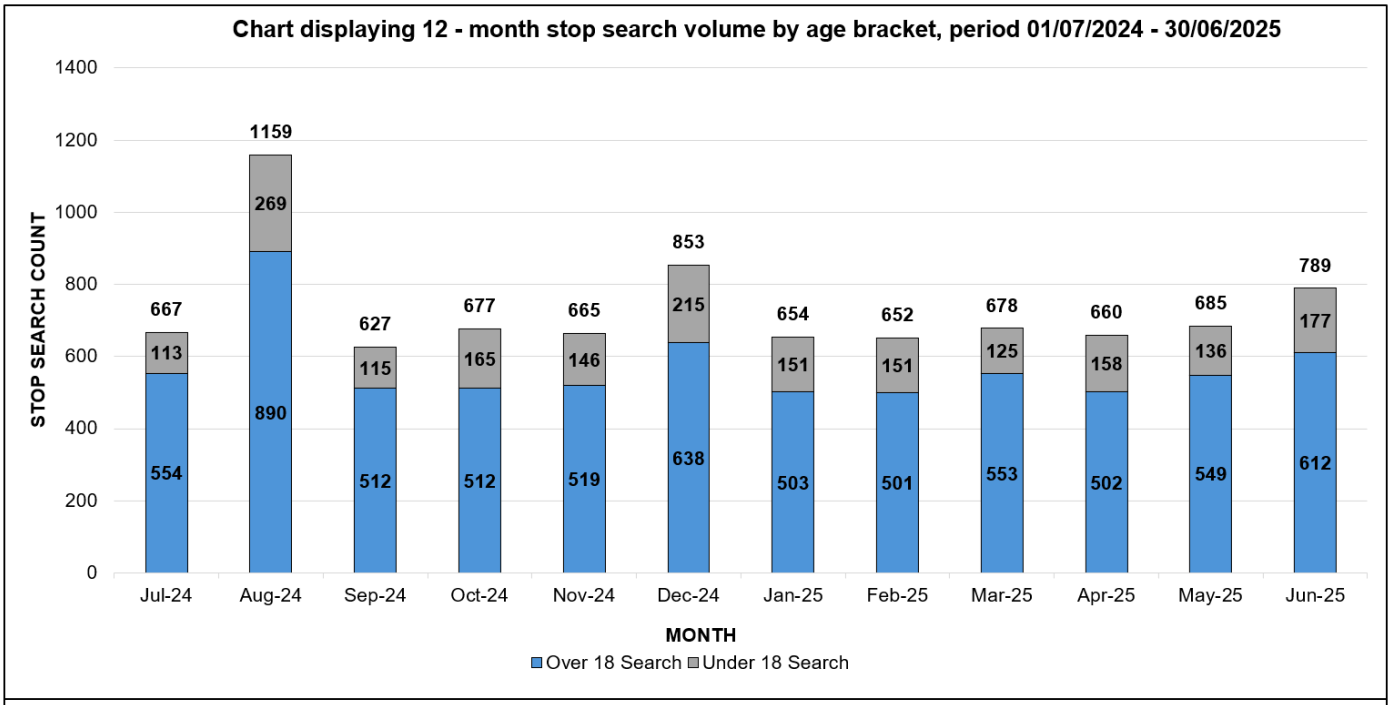


Figure 7: Chart displaying 12-month trend of stop searches in Cumbria, period 01/07/2024– 30/06/2025. A total of 6,845 searches of over 18s were conducted in this period, and a total of 1,921 searches of under 18s. This data excludes persons of an unknown age or where a person's age was not recorded (1,465 records excluded)

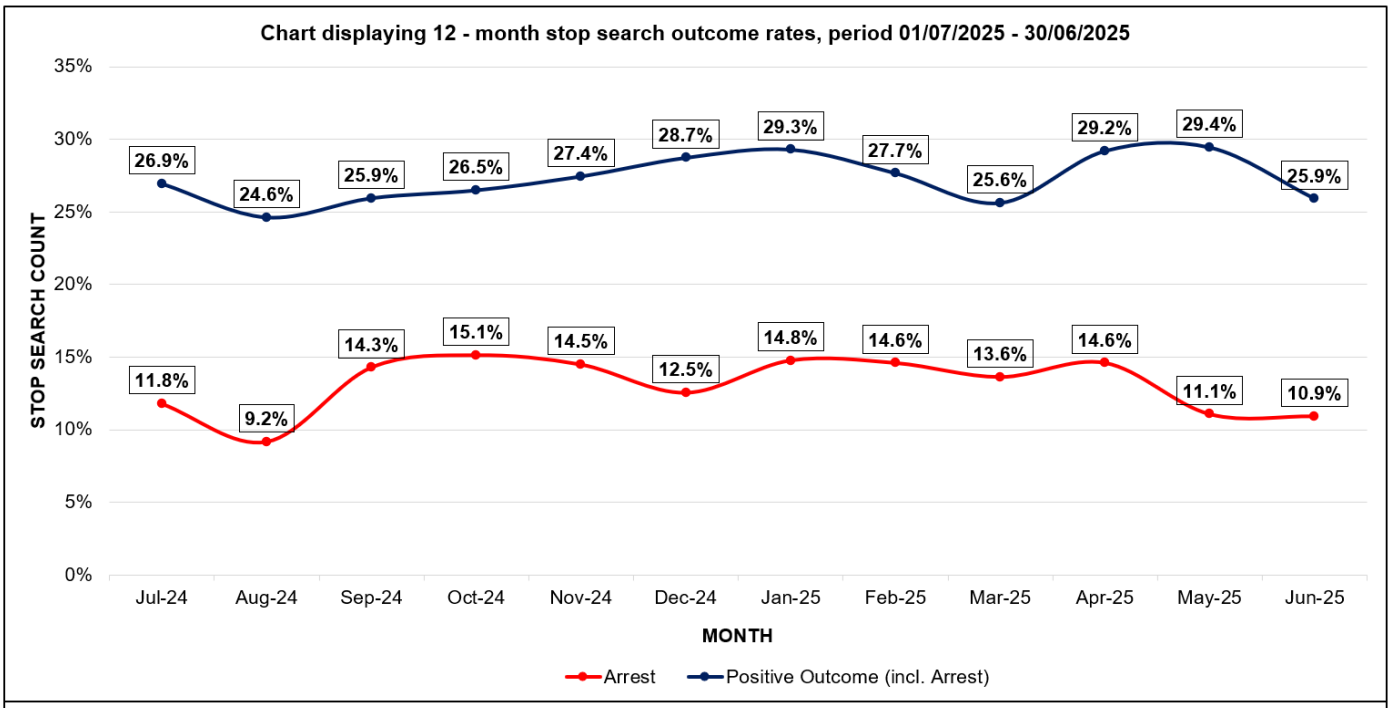


Figure 8: Chart displaying 12-month trend of stop searches by outcome rate, period 01/07/2024– 30/06/2025. A total of 2,780 positive outcomes were observed in the period (including arrests) for a monthly average rate of 27.3%. A total of 1,314 arrests were made for a monthly average rate of 13.1%.

Utilisation of legal powers

During quarter 1 of the 2025/2026 financial year, the most utilised legal power was S23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act, representing 73.6% of all searches. 17.22% of those searches resulted in a positive outcome and 10.02% of searches resulting in an arrest. Section 1 PACE accounted for 25.45% of all stop searches. S1 PACE had a positive outcome rate of 12.36%, and an arrest rate of 17.53%.

Other legislative powers used in this quarter included the Poaching Prevention Act 1862 Sec 2 (3 Searches), Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 S19 (1 Search), Firearms Act 1968 Sec 47 (10 Searches), Police Reform Act 2002 Sec 4, Para 7A (1 Search), POCA 2002 Sect 289 (5 Searches), the Criminal Justice Act 1988 Sec 139B (1 Search) and Customs and Excise Management Act 1979 Sect 163 (4 Searches).

	ALL SEARCHES		ARRESTS		ALL POSITIVE OUTCOMES		LINKED POSITIVE OUTCOME		NO FURTHER ACTION	
Legal Power	**Volume**	**Percentage**	**Volume**	**Arrest Rate**	**Volume**	**PO Rate**	**Volume**	**Linked PO Rate**	**Volume**	**NFA Rate**
S23 MDA	1,847	73.56%	185	10.02%	318	17.22%	314	17.00%	1,344	72.77%
S1 PACE	639	25.45%	112	17.53%	79	12.36%	72	11.27%	448	70.11%
Other Powers	25	1.00%	7	28.00%	4	16.00%	4	16.00%	14	56.00%
Grand Total	**2,511**	**100.00%**	**304**		**401**		**390**		**1,806**	

Table above displays stop search powers distribution and associated outcomes, period 01/04/2025 – 30/06/2025.

6. Breakdown by Basic Command Unit (BCU)

	Volume	Percentage
Cumberland BCU	**1325**	**53.26%**
Carlisle and Wigton (Quadrar	659	26.49%
Derwent and Esk (Quadrant)	666	26.77%
Westmorland and Furness	**1136**	**45.66%**
Furness	362	14.55%
Kendal and Eden	774	31.11%
"Unknown" Location	**27**	**1.09%**
Grand Total	**2488**	**100.00%**

Table above displays a breakdown of stop searches by Basic Command Unit (BCU) and quadrant (each BCU has 2 quadrants). Period 01/04/2025 – 30/06/2025. This data excludes 23 out of area stop searches recorded. 1325 (53.3%) of stop searches were recorded in Cumberland and 1136 (45.7%) in Westmorland and Furness.

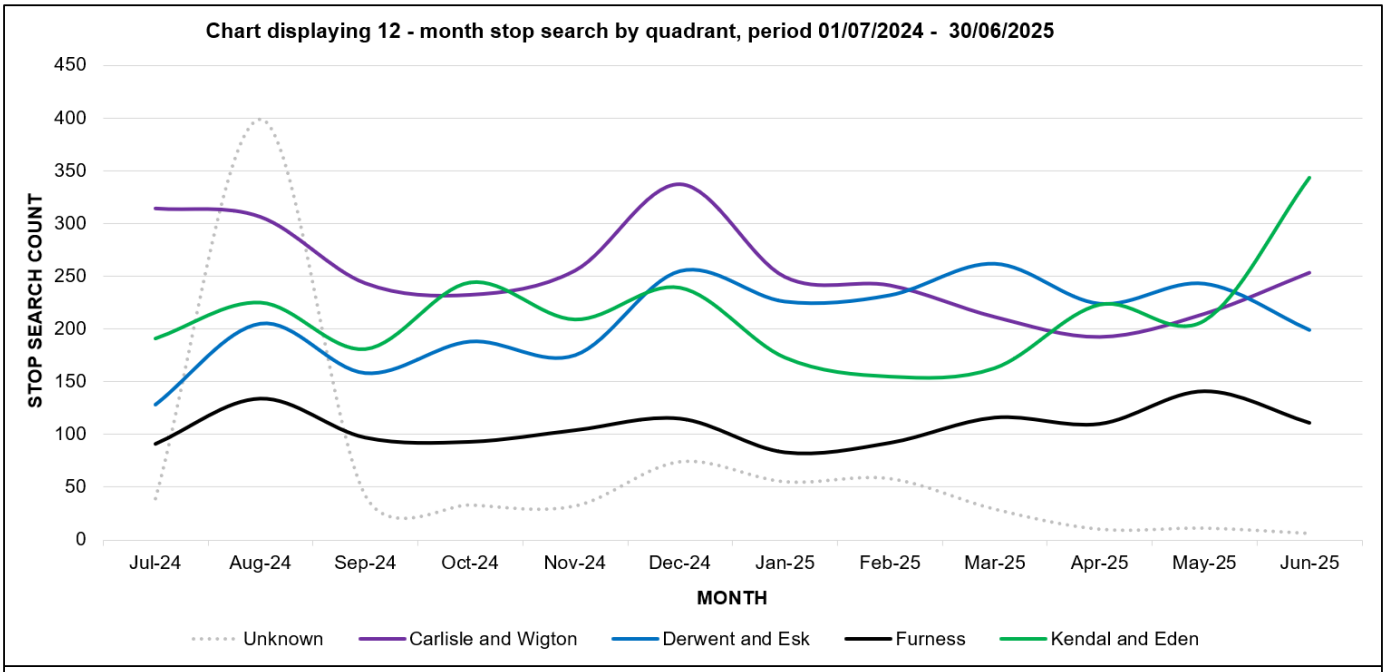


Figure 9: Chart displaying 12-month trend of stop searches in Cumbria broken down by quadrant (period 01/07/2024 – 30/06/2025). There is a notable spike in August in the 'unknown' sector, which is attributed to the Kendal Calling Festival.

There is a noticeable increase in activity within Kendal and Eden during June 2025. This rise is likely influenced by the annual Appleby Horse Fair that takes place during this month. Subsequent to this, drops observed in other quadrants are likely attributed to the secondment of officers to Appleby Horse Fair. Also of note is that the demography of the people attending Appleby Horse Fair is highly unlikely to match the resident demography, as people travel from all over the country and abroad to attend.

In a stop search report that covered calendar year 2021, analysis was performed on "unknown" location stop searches on record over the period. The analysis concluded that ~52% of these "unknowns" in the previous report occurred in the time frame of the Kendal Calling Festival, an annual event that is a significant source of stop searches. It was found that a system limitation results in these searches being recorded in an "unknown" sector. This issue has come to light again in this year's report, although to a lesser degree.

In March 2025, Cumbria transitioned to a new recording system, Mark43, it is anticipated that the "unknown" location problem will be eliminated on this system.

7. Breakdown by Age

Age Bracket	Volume	Percentage
0-17	372	14.81%
18-24	495	19.71%
25-34	517	20.59%
35-44	453	18.04%
45-54	214	8.52%
55-64	66	2.63%
65-74	10	0.40%
75+	5	0.20%
Unknown/Not Recorded	379	15.09%

Table above displays a breakdown of stop searches by age grouping, forcewide. Period 01/04/2025 – 30/06/2025.

Volume Distribution

Age group	CUMBERLAND BCU		WESTMORLAND AND FURNESS			
	Carlisle and	Derwent and Esk	Furness	Kendal and Eden	"Unknown"	Total
0-17	102	90	65	99	4	360
18-24	128	122	74	162	6	492
25-34	147	131	69	162	6	515
35-44	105	157	75	109	4	450
45-54	56	76	31	48	2	213
55-64	20	18	10	18		66
65-74	2	4	1	3		10
75+	1	1	1	2		5
Unknown/Not Recorded	98	67	36	171	5	377

Percentage Distribution

0-17	4.98%	2.73%	2.93%	2.88%	0.98%	14.51%
18-24	7.57%	4.80%	3.53%	6.53%	1.40%	23.84%
25-34	6.14%	5.21%	2.72%	6.04%	1.41%	21.51%
35-44	4.48%	5.25%	1.71%	3.60%	0.96%	15.99%
45-54	2.57%	2.32%	0.90%	1.69%	0.43%	7.90%
55-64	0.75%	0.56%	0.17%	0.58%	0.12%	2.19%
65-74	0.12%	0.11%	0.05%	0.09%	0.02%	0.39%
75+	0.02%	0.05%	0.01%	0.03%	0.00%	0.12%
Unknown/Not Recorded	4.21%	2.16%	1.54%	5.04%	0.62%	13.56%

Table above displays a breakdown of stop searches by age grouping, by quadrant. Period 01/04/2025 – 30/06/2025.

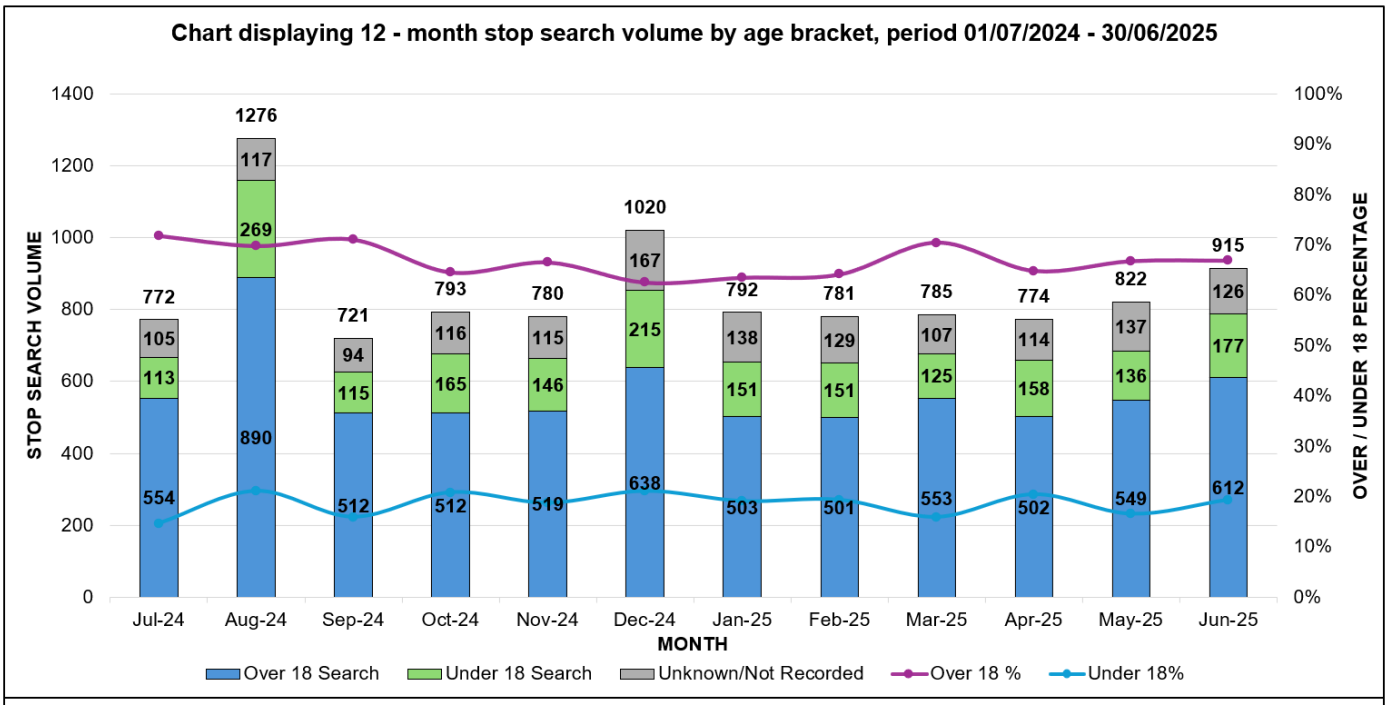


Figure 10: Chart displaying stop searches by age bracket. Primary Y axis is the volume of stop searches, and secondary Y axis is the percentage of Over 18/Under 18 searches relative to the total count (including unknowns).

Of the 471 stop searches conducted on persons aged below 18, 53.9% of searches were conducted under the S23 Misuse of Drugs act, this is compared against 77.0% of searches conducted under the act on Over 18s. Under 18s are also less likely to be arrested, whilst still being subjected to positive action. The arrest rate for Under 18s across the quarter was 6.4%, this is 10.00pp lower than the adult arrest rate of 16.4%.

8. Breakdown by Ethnicity

The public rightly expect the police to protect them by using their powers in an effective and fair manner. When police use their powers disproportionately – in differing proportions on different ethnic groups – it causes concern in some communities that they are being unfairly targeted. Cumbria Constabulary are committed to delivering on the 4C's mission statement of "Community Focus" in all that we do.

In examining disproportionality, the Stop and Search data is compared to the residential population of Cumbria. The data used is from the Office of National Statistics (ONS) population demographics for 2021, published on 28th June 2022. This is the most up to date data available. It may not accurately reflect the current residential population. When asking individuals searched about their ethnicity, Cumbria Police utilise the 18-1 system as defined by the ONS, however demographic data is reported as 5 groups. We have aggregated our ethnicity data into the five ONS groups to enable data comparison.

Cumbria County is also home to the Lake District, which attracts a huge number of tourists each year compared to the resident population. For example, in 2022 there were ~41,380,000 tourism visits to Cumbria in 2022 Calendar Year (Source: http://www.cumbriatourism.org) compared to the total resident population of ~488,027. There is also the M6 that runs through Cumbria's borders, a major arterial route for people travelling North and South. These transient populations are a significant source of stop searches for the Constabulary, and cannot be overlooked when examining the use of stop & search powers. The demographics of these transient populations is extremely unlikely to match the resident population demographics.

When examining disproportionality, it is critical to consider how the averages to be compared against are calculated. In Cumbria, 97.46% of the resident population is classed as White, this means that values for this group heavily drive the average calculations.

The population size of Cumbria has a large impact on the ability to produce meaningful conclusions from data, a small number of incidents can have a large effect on the percentages, therefore it is important not to draw conclusions from percentages alone and out of context.

For example, in 2024 there were a total of 9,998 stop searches performed by Cumbria Constabulary, this contrasts with Merseyside Constabulary for example, at 54,431 searches, a difference of 44,433. A force with a larger sample size is less susceptible to the data volatility problems arising from a small sample size. A smaller sample size also increases the difficulty of achieving statistical significance.

Stop search in Cumbria Constabulary by Ethnic Group

Individuals whose officer-defined ethnicity falls into the aggregated group of Asian were searched at a rate of 42.42 per 1000 resident population, this is 35.92 searches per 1000 population higher than the national average.

Individuals whose officer defined ethnicity falls into the aggregated group of Black were searched at a rate of 99.58 per 1000 resident population, this is 75.08 searches per 1000 population higher than the national average.

Individuals whose officer-defined ethnicity falls into the aggregated group of Mixed were searched at a rate of 2 per 1000 resident population, this is 7.9 searches per 1000 population lower than the national average.

Individuals whose officer-defined ethnicity falls into the aggregated group of White were searched at a rate of 14.12 per 1000 resident population, this is 8.22 searches per 1000 population higher than the national average.

Individuals whose officer-defined ethnicity falls into the aggregated group of Other were searched at a rate of 59.48 per 1000 resident population, this is 51.98 searches per 1000 population higher than the national average.

Population per 100		Stop Search Volume	Stop Search (Rate per 100)	Stop Search v Population
Asian	0.98	218	2.97	3.03
Black	0.24	119	1.62	6.76
Mixed	0.80	8	0.11	0.14
Other	0.34	102	1.39	4.09
White	97.63	6893	93.91	0.96

Table displaying stop search data for 12-month period. Resident Population Source- ONS 2021 Census data. Period 01/07/2024 – 30/06/2025. The table above excludes stop search records where the person was of unknown/not recorded ethnicity.

*The table above outlines the stop search rates for different ethnic groups. As an example, for every 100 people that reside in Cumbria, 0.24 are Black. Based solely on resident population, it could be expected that for every 100 stop searches, 0.24 would be for a Black individual. The observed rate for the Black minority group was 1.62, this gives us a “disproportionality” of 6.76 (1.62/0.24).

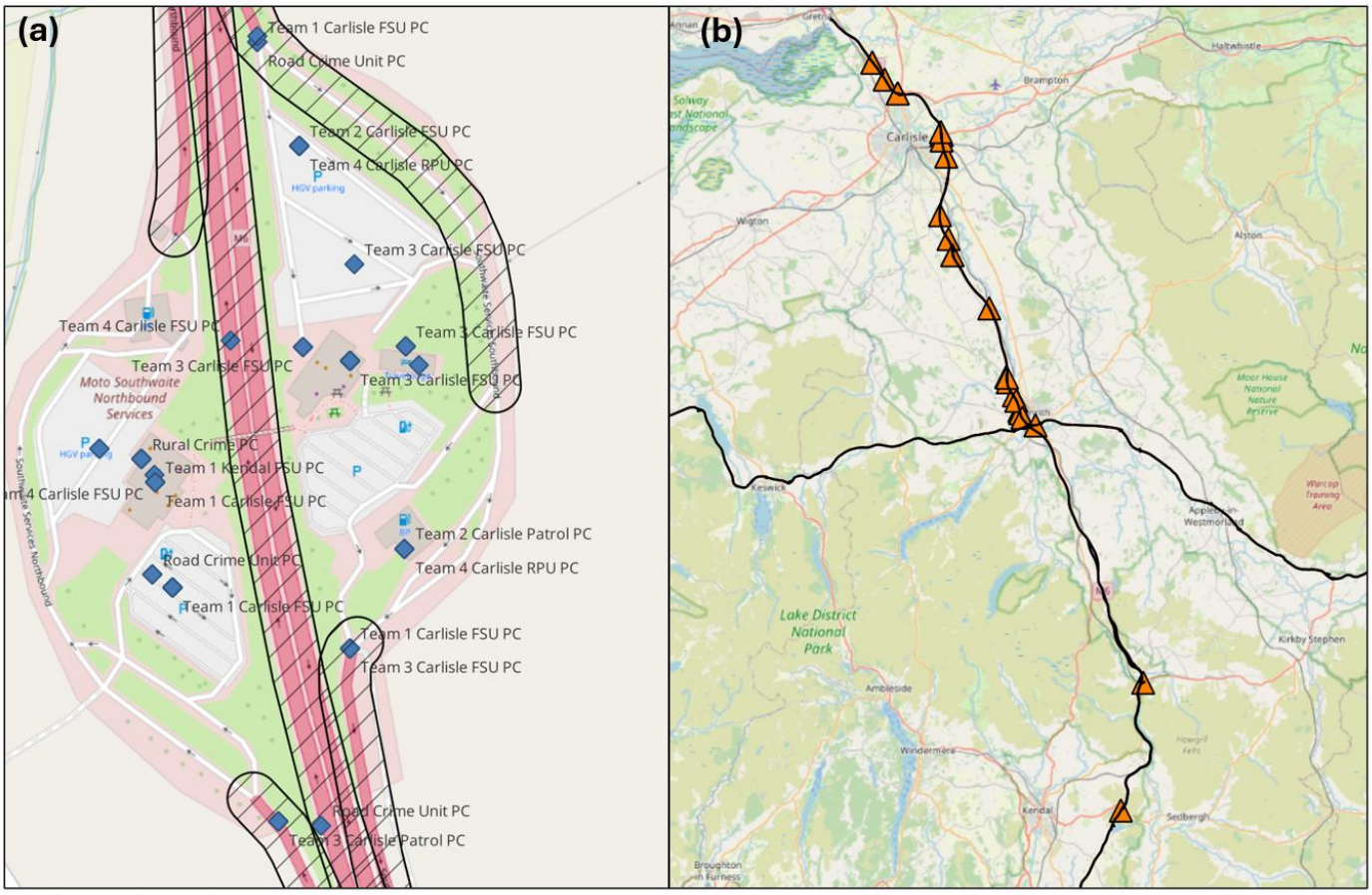
******The search rate is calculated solely on resident demographics, there are significant limitations when using this as a comparator. Cumbria receives ~42,000,000 visitors each year, almost 100 times its resident population. The M6 motorway also runs through the County, which is a major arterial route for people traveling north and south.

*******Cumbria's use of stop search has increased dramatically over the past 2 financial years, and as such our stop search rate per 1000 population for all ethnic groups is significantly higher than the national average. For example, we searched members of the White population at a rate of 14.121 per 1000 resident population, against a national average of 5.9 per 1000 resident population, which is a rate 2.4 times the national average.

****Sample size is a critical factor when examining stop search figures. Minority groups make a very small percentage of Cumbria's total searches, and as such natural variance in the dataset can cause large changes in the search rates per 1000 population.

Source for National average -Stop and search - GOV.UK Ethnicity facts and figures (ethnicity-facts-figures.service.gov.uk)

Cumbria has leveraged advanced mapping technologies to further investigate the application of stop search across the county, below is a map of the county with a polygon (hashed black) that can automatically identify if a stop search took place on one of our major travel routes (M6 running North/South, and the A66 running East/West).

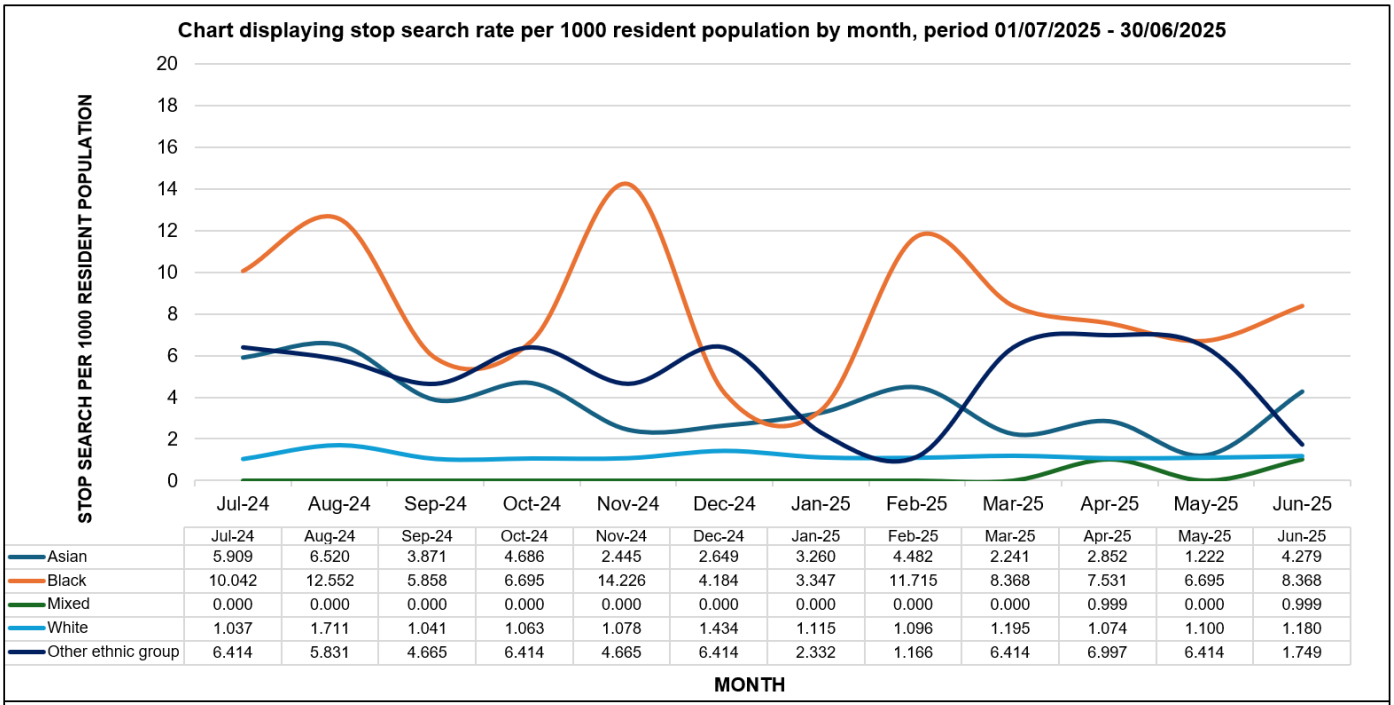


(a) Figure displaying all stop searches that occurred at the M6/surrounding services, example drawn in (a) is Moto Southwaite Northbound services. The M6/A66 polygon (hashed black) may be slightly under-reporting due to not capturing some stop searches that happened in the services themselves, however these searches (blue diamonds) are likely to be linked to the major travel routes. (**b)** Map displaying all BME ODE searches in Q1 Financial Year 25/26 (orange triangles) that occurred within either the M6 or A66 polygons. There were 27 of these searches, comprising 26.5% of the total (n = 102).

Also of note, a substantial portion of the minority ethnic group searches were conducted by specialist resource. For example, 45 (44.12%) of the BME ethnic group searches in Q1 were carried out by specialist teams including the Serious & Organised Crime Unit (SOCU) and the Firearms Support Unit (FSU), who operate primarily on the major travel routes (A66/M6), combating county lines operations and drugs trafficking. They primarily target vehicles based on intelligence reports rather than officer decision, and at motorway speeds would have no way of accurately determining occupant ethnicity prior to stopping the vehicle. Of the 38 stop searches that occurred in the Asian perceived ethnicity group in Q1, 60.5% of them were conducted by specialist teams. This trend was also observed in the last financial year with 65.6% of searches by specialist teams.

(a) Figure displaying all BME searches (Officer-Defined) that occurred in Q1 of FY2025/26 (blue triangles), denoted with the team carrying out the search. (n = 102)

The above figure displays the stop search locations for all searches where the person searched was part of the BME group (officer-perceived), note the searches clustered around the M6 (Running North/South) and some searches on the A66 (Running East/West).



	Jul-24	Aug-24	Sep-24	Oct-24	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan-25	Feb-25	Mar-25	Apr-25	May-25	Jun-25
Asian	5.909	6.520	3.871	4.686	2.445	2.649	3.260	4.482	2.241	2.852	1.222	4.279
Black	10.042	12.552	5.858	6.695	14.226	4.184	3.347	11.715	8.368	7.531	6.695	8.368
Mixed	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.999	0.000	0.999
White	1.037	1.711	1.041	1.063	1.078	1.434	1.115	1.096	1.195	1.074	1.100	1.180
Other ethnic group	6.414	5.831	4.665	6.414	4.665	6.414	2.332	1.166	6.414	6.997	6.414	1.749

Figure 11: Line graph displaying stop search rates per 1000 resident population by month, period 01/07/2024 – 30/06/2025

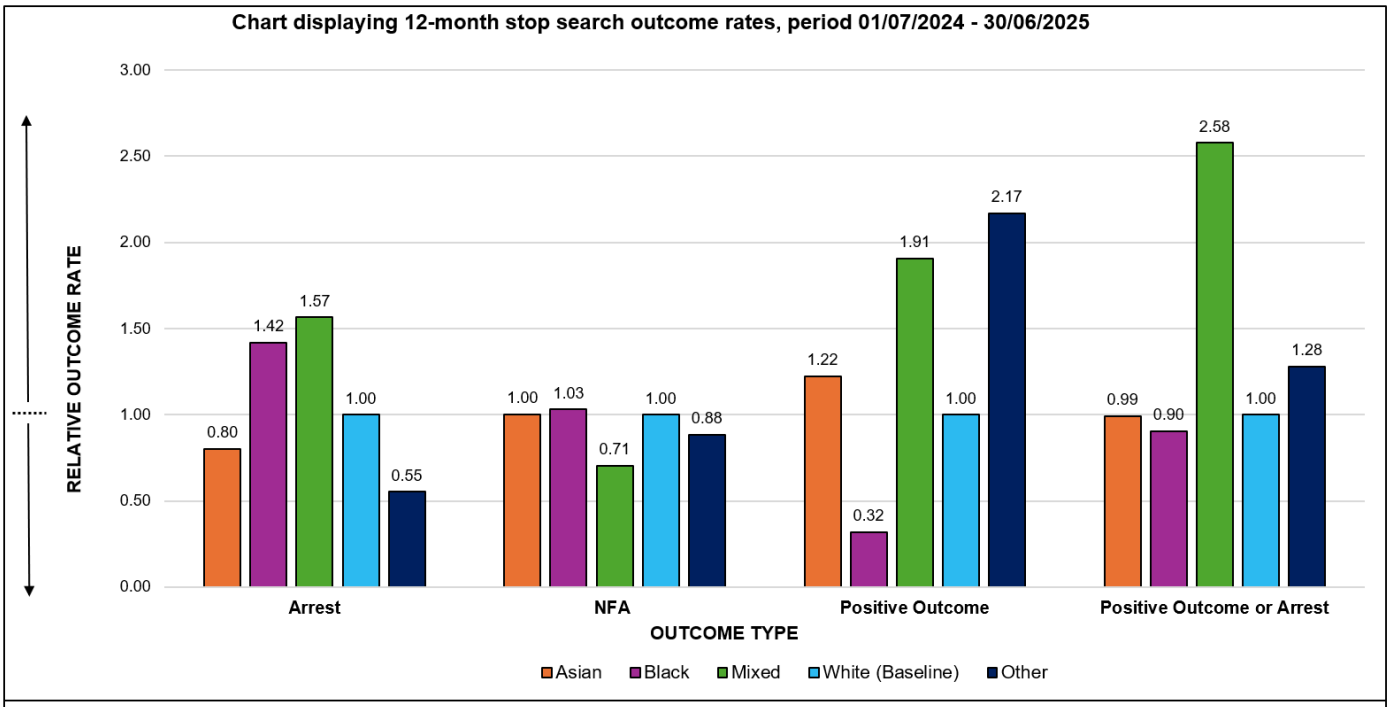


Figure 12: Bar graph displaying relative outcome rates for different aggregated ethnic groups based on the likelihood of an outcome relative to the white ethnicity group. A value of 1.00 denotes an outcome is equally as likely the baseline, a value of 2.00 denotes an outcome is twice as likely. Note – The sample size for minority ethnic groups is very small compared to the baseline.

9. Conclusion

This report covers stop and search activities by Cumbria Constabulary for Q1 FY 2025/26 (01/04/2025 – 30/06/2025), during which 2,511 stop searches were conducted, a 5.33% increase from Q1 FY24/25. The majority of searches (73.6%) were under Section 23 of the Misuse of Drugs Act, with a 17.22% positive outcome rate and a 10.02% arrest rate, while section 1 PACE accounted for 25.45% of searches with a 12.36% positive outcome rate and a 17.53% arrest rate. Stop searches risen significantly over the past

three financial years, from 4,727 in FY22/23 to 10,104 in FY24/25, reflecting a strategic focus on utilisation of stop & search as a method of preventing and tackling crime. Searches were distributed approximately evenly across the BCUs, with Cumberland at 53.3% and Westmorland and Fueness at 45.7% respectively, with increased activity in Kendal & Eden sector due to the Appleby Horse Fair. Under-18s displayed lower arrest rate (6.4%) when compared to adults (16.4%) highlighting use of alternative positive action for youths. Ethnicity analysis over a 12-month period is limited due to the small sample size and confounding variables such as the impact of major travel routes, transient population, and large events such as Kendal Calling & Appleby Horse Fair. The Constabulary continues to employ robust governance, including audits, body-worn video reviews and external scrutiny to ensure compliance and transparency.

10. Website Links

- Cumbria Police Homepage
- Cumbria Police Stats and Data
- Cumbria Police on X (Formerly known as Twitter)

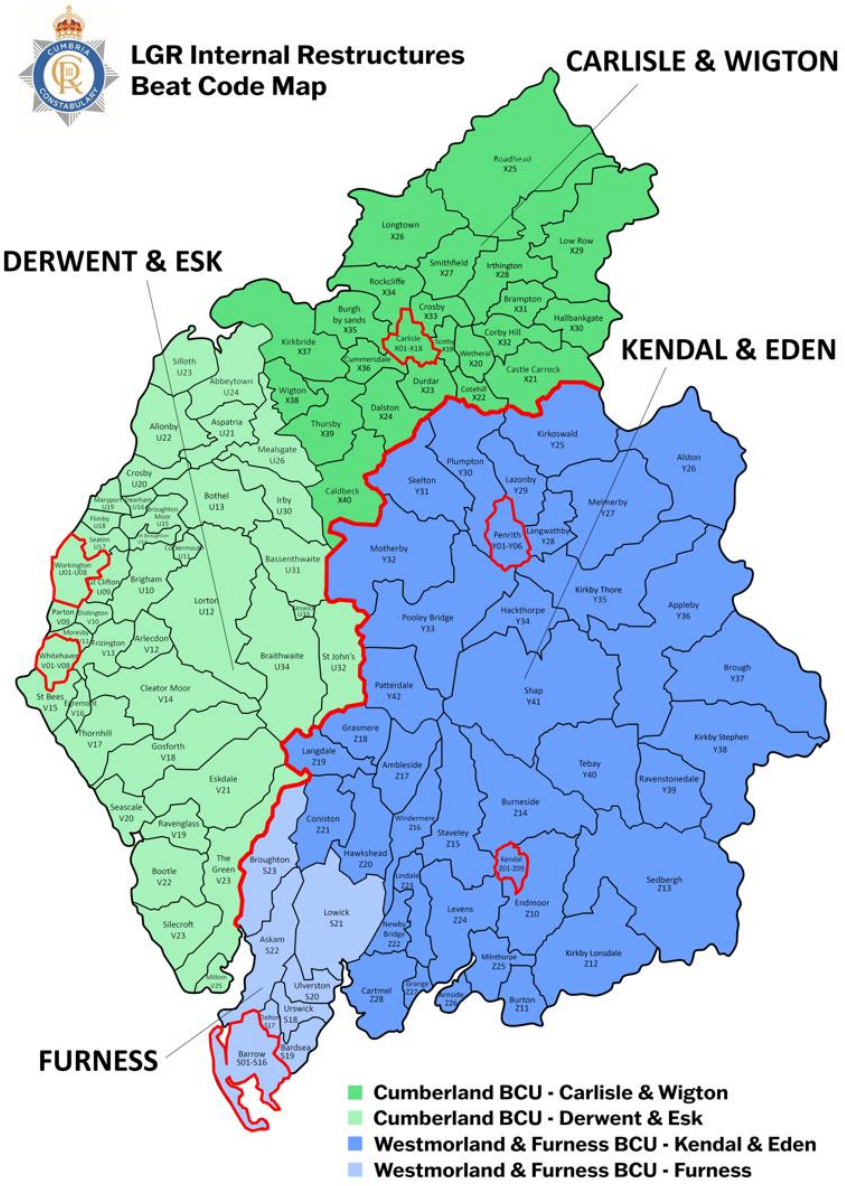
Glossary

Alternate Disposal: Is a form of positive outcome (see below) such as a caution or community resolution Community Resolution: Is an out of Court disposal, it is for less serious crimes and first-time offenders and can include restorative justice.

His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabularies and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS): Independently assesses the effectiveness and efficiency of police forces and fire & rescue services, in the public interest.

Linked Positive Outcome: Is where the item being searched for is found. For example, an officer may stop someone using Section 23 of the misuse of drugs act, and then subsequently find prohibited drugs on that person.

Basic Command Unit: The region covered by Cumbria Constabulary, there are two BCUs in the force, Cumberland and Westmorland and Furness. These are further split into two quadrants each. For Cumberland BCU, Carlisle & Wigton and Derwent & Esk. For Westmorland and Furness BCU, Kendal & Eden, and Furness.



No further action (NFA): Is a form of outcome following a stop and search does not result in any further action being taken (e.g., no items were seized / no arrest was made) Positive Outcome: A positive outcome is classed as a search that has an outcome such as: arrest; the seizure of items; or alternate disposal, such as a caution or community resolution.

Stop and Search: Where a police officer exercises legislative power to detain an individual for the purpose of searching their person or vehicle for prohibited items.