



Stop and Search Scrutiny panel

Location: Virtual

Date and Time: 22nd January 2022

In Attendance: Alex French (AF) Chair, Simon Graham (WMP Inspector SG), Neville Fletcher (NF), Tina Bickley (TB), Delroy Madden (DB), Mohammed Sharif (MS)

Apologies: Natalie Cox, Mr Ali, Zulehka Ali, Tina Bickley

	Item Discussed	Actions
1	<p>Welcome and introduction. Minutes of the last meeting, update on any actions taken from the last meeting.</p>	<p>The following actions have been taken against the points raised at the last meeting on the 25th November 2021.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why have so many more searches being carried out across the three Impact Areas which don't have a positive outcome rate? Update; there is no identifiable reason for this fact and it is likely to vary. Every record is reviewed by a supervisor and there is now further scrutiny with the peer review process to ensure standards are maintained. 2. How do you know that Officers are not resulting to the use for force quicker when a black person is involved due to unconscious or even conscious bias? Update; this was discussed during the last panel but the methods of scrutiny we employ are the safeguard to identify practice and any bias shown by officers. 3. Is it right that a person not named by anyone present is added to the search record and doesn't know that they are added so can't exercise their rights of looking at what has been recorded? Update; the person who's details were added was believed to have been in the vehicle at the time and was wanted by Police. Their details were recorded in grounds information as it shows the officer's rationale for search of this nominal as he was believed to have been in company with a male wanted for Robbery. 4. Check whether a hate incident was recorded for Use of Force record 4 and speak to the Force Crime Registrar to find out whether hate incidents were only recorded from victims statements. Update – A Racially Aggravated public order offence was recorded for this incident with the female subsequently being



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		<p>charged with that offence. The definition of a Hate crime is as follows; Hate crime is any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice towards a person based on their race, religion, sexual orientation, disability, or transgender identity.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="691 432 1430 600">5. Initiate a 'praise and reward' entry for the way in which the two officers dealt with the situation from Use of Force record 4. Update – Recognition has been provided to the officers that dealt with this incident.<li data-bbox="691 622 1430 927">6. If there are no data privacy issues, the data presentation to be sent out a week before the panel meeting to panel members. Update – The presentation that we show and discuss during the panel has been shared via email with the members. Authority was obtained from Superintendent Foster with the caveat that it is not shared with anyone outside of the panel membership. No personal details are included in the presentation.



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2	<p>Stop & Search data.</p> <p>The panel thanked SG for ensuring that the data presentation was sent out a week before the meeting. This is a practice that will be retained.</p>	<p>Stop and Search</p> <p>Across BE the positive outcome rate has increased (having dropped in September/October) to a level comparable with the force as a whole. The positive outcome rate has also increased for the three impact areas. However there has been a dip in the % of records which meet the required standard. SG explained that this may be the result of a more robust quality assurance process being implemented across the area.</p> <p>The number of repeat subjects has also fallen for BE and the impact areas.</p> <p>AF asked why the knife find rate had increased so much and to a level above the average for the force. SG explained that it could be a mixture of luck, an increase in the carrying of knives, better led intelligence behind the Stop & Searches or a mixture of all three. The increase in knife find rate was a concern for the panel and will be integrated again at future panels.</p> <p>There has been a fall in the 'disproportionality ratios' for both Asian and Black ethnicity. The search ratio of Asian to White people has dropped from 3.4 to 2.4 and for Black to White people from 3.7 to 1.9. This is drawn from roughly 37% of all stop and searches across BE involving Asian people and roughly 6% involving Black people.</p> <p>Use of Force</p> <p>There have been 610 recorded uses of force across BE which is roughly split into 460 males and 150 females. The % recorded on Body Worn footage is 87.2%, which although a slight increase from the preceding two months is below the Body Worn Footage for Stop & Searches. MS asked why when force is being used are less incidents being recorded on Body Worn Footage?</p> <p>When ethnicity is considered the use of force ration of Asian to White is 0.8 and for Black to White 2.5. NE asked about why force was used more often on Black people than White and Asian people. There is a significant change in ratio's when you compare stop and search ratio's with those for use of force i.e. Black and Asian ratios are roughly equal for stop and search but the Black ratio becomes roughly three times that of Asian when looking at use of force. The question still remains about how the police reassure themselves that Officers are not resulting to the use for force quicker when a black person is involved due to unconscious or even conscious bias? What actions do the force undertake to reassure themselves that all people are treated equally?</p>
3	<p>Dip sample of stop and search</p> <p>1. S S B E - J W - 1 5 0 3 3 5 Search of A by PC 23902 on 29/12/21</p>	<p>Record 2 chosen by DM</p> <p>The panel were impressed by the calm, collected and reassuring attitude of the police officer whose footage we were watching. His professionalism appeared to deescalated the situation well and sustained positive relationships with those being searched. SG to action a Praise & Reward for the officer in question.</p>



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	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. SSBE-3B-146892 Search of R by PC 24482 but captured on BWV of PC 5349 on 10/11/213. SSBE-AX-146520 Search of Z by PC 24020 and 5/11/214. SSBE-KB-146997 Search of A by PC 21195 on 11/11/21	<p>Record 3 chosen by MS</p> <p>The eSearch record was signed off as meeting the required standard approximately seven weeks after it was completed. How can you ensure that records are signed off within an appropriate timeframe i.e. the five day turnaround that is expected?</p> <p>The video footage had been stored against an incorrect cataloguing category i.e. Evidential when it didn't appear to be evidential. Is this part of a bigger problem of ensuring that video footage is correctly stored so that it is available if needed for prosecution or becomes unavailable/gets wiped if not needed?</p> <p>DM asked a question concerning the ethnicity descriptors used within the eSearch records. If someone is recorded as being 'Asian or Asian British' then Asia is a continent rather than an ethnicity and British is a nationality rather than an ethnicity. Where are the ethnicity descriptors drawn from?</p>
4	<p>Dip sample of Use of Force records</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Incident 3782/29/11/21. PC 22819.2. Incident 128/26/11/21 PC 20526.3. Incident 4169/8/11/21 PC 22552.4. Incident 4335/24/11/21 PC 4607	<p>Record 3 chosen by TB</p> <p>The commentary given within the Use of Force record was consistent with the content of the video. It was felt that the officers dealt with a fast moving and potentially dangerous situation calmly and professionally.</p> <p>Record 4 chosen by NF</p> <p>There were seven consecutive videos of this incident. The video the panel watched didn't contain any use of force, however it was felt that the officer who was on film dealing with the incident (not the one whose video we watched) dealt with the environment that the situation was unfolding in well. The panel will return to watch the video which contains the use of force at the next meeting.</p> <p>MS asked about how officers make decisions on whether to take handcuffs off or apply them?</p>



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5	Action noted from discussions for update at next panel	<p>Why when force is being used are less incidents being recorded on Body Worn Footage?</p> <p>How do you gain reassurance that Officers are not resulting to the use of force quicker when a black person is involved due to unconscious or even conscious bias? What actions do the force undertake to reassure themselves that all people are treated equally?</p> <p>Action a Praise & Reward for the officer PC 5349 (Stop & Search record 2).</p> <p>How can you ensure that eSearch records are signed off within an appropriate timeframe?</p> <p>Is there a problem with ensuring that video footage is correctly stored so that it is available if needed for prosecution or becomes unavailable/gets wiped if not needed?</p> <p>Where are the ethnicity descriptors drawn from?</p> <p>Continue to send the data presentation out at least a week before the panel meeting.</p>
6	Date and location of next panel	17th March 2022 6pm at Stetchford Police Station.