

Minutes

External Stop & Search/Use of Force Scrutiny Panel

Date: Wednesday 06 July 2023 18:30 hrs

Location: MS Teams



Attendees

MC	Mark Cunningham	External Panel Member (Chair)
JM	James Miller	External Panel Member
AH	Anita Ho	External Panel Member
CD	Raj Chhatri	External Panel Member
SG	Shanice George	External Panel Member
SD	Sarah Derbyshire	HMIC
CD	Clive Davies	C/S Clive Davies – Strategic Lead for Stop & Search
CC	Chris Colley	Supt Chris Colley – Force Lead for Use of Force
DM	Damian Markland	PCC's Office
SL	Sailesh Limbachia	PCC's office
RL	Ralph Lawrence	A/Insp Learning & Development
EN	Emma Newton	T/ Sergeant – Staff Officer to C/S Clive Davies
SD	Sandie Devereux	PA to C/S Davies (Note Taker)

Apologies

AH	Sarah Gosling	External Panel Member
JM	Angus Cleaver	External Panel Member

	Notes	Owner
1	Introductions 1.1 Apologies	

MC thanked everyone for attending the meeting and reiterated the purpose of the External Scrutiny panel was to provide scrutiny to maximise trust and confidence regarding Stop and Search and Use of Force powers being used appropriately.

1.2 Minutes from previous meeting agreed.

1.3 Action Log

Actions 32

To conduct research into Stop and Search portfolio evidence for probationers and confirm which teams make up the probationer department from the university research linked to action – 35

Action 35 *To look at data regarding probationers to see the results for Stop & Search during independent patrols.*

Update - LR spoken with the Internal Quality Assurer and have clarified the process for Stop and Search for both IPS and FOC.

LR -Independent Patrols

Two are searches required to be conducted with training for independent patrols - a Section 1, stolen items or weapons or section 23 Misuse of Drugs.

Different methods of assessing are used - one of either of those searches needs to be a practical application shown on body worn.

Either search is an appropriate opportunity to deploy the search power lawfully and proportionately.

Probationers are not required to provide both as there is a question and answer assessment or a professional discussion afterwards which allows a learner to sit down on a recording and speak to their assessor to discuss their thinking around what they would do in the other scenario which they haven't covered and to discuss the proportionality of action.

Use of Force

There are a number of operations over the course of a year within Surrey that lend themselves to search powers where there are known drug problems, and strong Intel for instance Thorpe Park.

Internal experienced quality assurers review to see if they are comfortable the work of the probationers around grounds and functionality of grounds and lawfulness.

If submissions are below standard and need addressing, there is a feedback mechanism in place.

Probationers have to conduct a proactive stop for their second portfolio.

Although there is nothing specifically in law that says it has to be force policy, it is found to be best practice not to cross gender search as predominantly officers deal with male suspects and it is found that on occasions female officers struggle to cross gender search. However, with the agreement of the person being searched as part of an open conversation between officer and that person it can be agreed which is something that is taught in training school.

On occasions female officers can inform the person they have stopped they are detaining them for the purposes of search and give a good GOWISELY but may need to wait for the attendance of a male officer which is completely lawful.

A discussion was held around best practice regrading searches particularly as sometimes it is not always obvious of what gender someone assigns themselves, and officers are encouraged to ask If they're not clear on what gender someone is, and then ask by whom, which gender they would prefer to be searched and about them being comfortable.

The power is designed to be used rather than arrest, and so it's a power design to be used by consent as all policing should be and guidance has been sought from the College of Policing who the criteria that officers must for IPS and the and the full operational competence portfolio.

Action 33 External Panel's Facebook page

MC No further update – a further discussion is required between External Panel members – Ongoing.

Action 36

To look and provide further details which EN will then pass to MC for further review.

This action is in relation to BWV Clip 4 from meeting held on 27 March

Male is stopped by plain clothes officers on mobile patrol, on an electric scooter, driving otherwise than in accordance with a licence and with no insurance. Police proceeded to conduct a Stop & Search. Male was actively resistant and was placed in cuffs for the duration of the search.

Update 04.07.2023

Reviewed by CI Dan Gutierrez and asked the supervisor to also review the BWV and learning conversation has taken place with the officers

New Action 37 EN / DG

To dip check those officers ongoing performance in relation to above action 36.

Body Worn Video

EN reiterated the data input assessment that allows us to show body worn footage over Microsoft Teams with certain mitigation factors in place.

Members confirmed they were alone either wearing headphones or in a location where they cannot be overheard, or their screen be overlooked

All panel members' cameras must remain on for the duration of the viewing,

This meeting is being recorded.

Agreed by all attending panel members.

BWV – Clip 1

Incident 1 – 45230044339 – Stop & Search and Use of Force:

SUMMARY:

Police have received calls stating there is a male running in and out of traffic. On arrival, police find a car parked at a bus stop of a dual carriageway. There was a female driver in the car and male front seat passenger out of the car, who appeared intoxicated. Whilst the officers were trying to talk to both parties and establish if there were any offences, male repeatedly was asking if he was detained, that he wanted his stuff out of the car, and he was going to leave. Initially it did not appear that there were any offences. Officers asked the male where he was going to go. Male said he was homeless and had nowhere to go. Officers repeated that they had had reports of him walking in the road, and he replied, 'have I'? Officers stated they had concerns for his wellbeing and that they couldn't just let him walk off. They asked if there was anywhere, they could take him. Male was suspected to be under the influence of drugs and alcohol, so officers attempted to complete a Stop & Search. Male retrieved a syringe from his pocket and said he might have another one, then threw something else over the roof of the car.

EN explained the male remained argumentative and verbally obstructive. He was intoxicated and believed to be under the influence of drugs and alcohol which made his behaviour erratic, and he would not listen to instructions given to him. During the search he actively resisted officers and threw something from his person across the top of grey Vauxhall and onto the road which contained suspected class A drugs. Officers restrained him against the car door and then took him to the ground where he was restrained on the floor as he struggled and resisted against us. Male continued to struggle against us screaming and shouting. Officers then applied handcuffs to male in a front stack. He continued struggling against the cuffs which as a result were causing him pain. He continued to resist. He was told to calm and down and stop struggling against the handcuffs, but he refused to listen. Eventually male calmed down enough that officers could then further search him under section 32 of PACE. He continued to struggle against the handcuffs and twisting his wrists and screaming loudly. A Police van, eventually arrived on scene and he was escorted into the rear of the van. Whilst in the back of the van he continued to be erratic and kicked the wall of the van and stated that he was going to break his wrists with the cuffs and struggled against them further. The force used on male was to prevent his escape and disposal of evidence during a drugs search as he refused to comply. It was also used to prevent him from coming to harm as it has been disclosed that he had tried to run in front of cars, and he continued to display erratic. They were situated on a busy dual carriage in darkness with a 40 mile an hour speed limit and wet conditions.

Police needed to safely detain him for his safety and to affect his arrest. Also, to prevent any injury to officers' present as he lashed out.

A discussion was held in which the panel members were unsure what the trigger point was that resulted in officers' actions and also there was some footage from the BWV not clear due to the angle of the camera.

It was discussed that officers' actions of Use of Force was to prevent the individual from harming himself and others

A further discussion was held around officers' use of inappropriate language to the individual in the form of swearing.

SD (HMIC) stated that so even though the comments from the officer in question were described as not the worst in the world which, which she agreed with, potentially that could have inflamed the situation, and therefore it is about sort of trying to calm things down rather than escalate.

MC stated that he felt the use of inappropriate language by officers is unnecessary and could be seen as a form of abuse particularly calling individuals derogative names even if it may be seen as engaging with the person on a level that he might engage with himself.

BWV – Clip 2

Incident 2 – 45230052563 – Use of Force:

SUMMARY:

Officers arrived at a residential address and after initially struggling to gain entry to the block of flats, they entered and made their way up to a first floor flat and were met at the door by a female. They stated they had received reports of shouting and asked to come in and check everyone was ok. Female stated it was just her and her boyfriend. Officers separated and talked to the parties separately. Male stated that they had had an altercation, and that they had been shouting, but now they were just trying to get some rest. Male stated it was just a relationship problem, and that they argue all the time. Officer with the male could hear voices, it appears that neighbours had arrived to support the female who had heard the altercation and heard the female screaming and encouraging the female to tell the police officers the truth. Officers advised the male to gather his items together and to leave the address, and the male escalated and started shouting. Officers calmed the male down and obtained accounts from both parties. Both parties alleged the other had assaulted them in some way. Both parties needed to be spoken to but due to the nature of the

allegations, the decision was made to arrest the male, and to arrange to speak to the female at a later time. Male was very up and down throughout the interaction.

Post arrest of suspect he got irate and threatened to jump out of the window. He moved towards the window and touched the curtain therefore officer grabbed the male by his arm and applied a handcuff. He actively resisted and managed to wriggle out of the cuff as it was not on tightly enough. Officers then pushed the male onto the bed and managed to apply the handcuffs non-compliantly using the rear stack method.

A discussion was held by the panel members who felt who felt it was useful to have the context of the situation as it was a little bit confusing initially as to why the male was handcuffed in that in that situation but it was explained that it was for his own protection and safety.

LR stated that from an officer safety training perspective which includes a level of resistance, officers are taught not to over escalate, by officers trying to communicate at the same level in order to control effectively, and safely.

In this situation LR stated that he thought the officers were trying very hard to at that point when it's clear that the male is trying to resist them, and that they are trying to protect him to try and prevent the situation from becoming a violent incident by taking control quickly in a secure way.

LR stated that was probably the officers' justification and thinking behind that requirement to then move and handcuff the male from behind to avoid that further escalation.

LR also stated that also the aim of the officers is to prevent the male on this occasion from jumping out the window totally justifiable aim in Article 2. At the beginning of the footage all of the necessary legal wording had been given prior to the male and he was arrested whilst in the process of collecting his belongings.

SG stated that more on a general point of officers swearing (heard again in this particular clip) thought it was sometimes difficult for officers and as much as the panel members say officers should not be using expletives, if tensions are running high sometimes it is difficult for individuals not to swear. Naturally there is a time and a place and in the first BWV clip it was unnecessary.

SG stated that she thought the feedback to officers around this subject should be there is a time and the place, and it can be a fine line and difficult

for officers depending on what the situation is but to advise officers not to use inappropriate language or keep it to a minimum.

Action LR to speak with the officer safety team and work out how we can factor that in officers avoiding the use of language into the to the de-escalation program.

BWV – Clip 3

Incident 3 – 45230038201 – Use of Force:

Officers attended the subject's home address where she lives with multiple carers. As soon as officers arrived at the property the carers let police into the property. Female was stood at the top of the stairs and had a full wooden door that she was threatening to push down. Officers tried to calm female down from the bottom of the stairs, but she was very agitated and making herself more angry. She then threw the wooden door down the stairs narrowly missing hitting anyone. Officers then continued up the stairs and female threw a part of the door hitting one of the officers, who then drew his PAVA – not deploying it – instructing female to put her hands behind her back. Officers then applied handcuffs to the rear to prevent female from hurting anyone further and harming herself whilst doing so. Female was escorted out to a van about 15 minutes later, where she walked compliantly, still handcuffed.

EN confirmed that the officers were aware that they would be attending a mental health incident before attending.

A discussion was held around the clip and that with the officers aware beforehand this was a mental health incident then that would play a part in their decision making on how to approach the individual.

LR stated that officers are taught to be instructive in situations but also, they will recognise someone who is suffering with a mental health problem, but naturally will still push ahead to get the best outcome.

It was noted that once the officers did get up the stairs to the top floor that only one spoke which is something that is encouraged rather different officers saying different things during the course of the situation and it was felt that this female in this situation responded to that approach and actually calmed down and complied.

A discussion was held around officers being trained in mental health and LR confirmed that he was trained in mental health, but naturally there was ad

difference in being trained in mental health and being a actual mental health worker.

LR stated that mental health first aid training is offered to select few officers across the force and this training is currently being revamped in conjunction with some packages from Mental Health England that designed the mental health training package that we give to operational constables.

The legal side is what is called mental health awareness, which is as much about the mental health as officers as it is about the mental health of the people that officers deal with. This includes looking at the capacity of the human brain to cope with a mental health crisis and how that might look and things that can be done to deescalate even a scenario as in the BWV clip.

LR did stress that the Police are not a mental health agency but a crime fighting agency.

JM stated he thought overall this situation was handled very well is handled really well and officers were trying to deescalate the situation and were quite compassionate towards someone that was clearly in crisis and just from the environment.

The panel members raised the fact that the officer, who at the at the beginning of the BWV clip, moved too quickly up the stairs to reach the distressed woman as this could have escalated the situation.

CC clarified if there is a threat at the top of the stairs as in this clip, then the officer will either hold their position where they are, which was what the officers did in this particular instance, until the obstacle, in this case the door, has been removed. However, when officers do commit to go then they go quickly because if an individual offers a threat at the top of middle of the stairs, then officers have momentum to go backwards.

CC stated his preferred option is to support reverse hold at the bottom of the stairs and negotiate as if an officer takes the decision to move, they need to go quickly because they are as in this case, very vulnerable whilst climbing those stairs, however accepted the panel's view that it could bring an extreme reaction from the patient in this case.

BWV Clip 4

Incident 5 – 45230059768 – Stop & Search:

Police received a number of calls that three males were attempting to break into a property, witnesses could hear glass smashing. Further calls were received that three males were breaking into another property. Detailed descriptions were provided to police. Officers enroute to the location stopped three young males matching the description of the suspects and direct them to stop. Detained. Property was found on the males, and CCTV was reviewed at the location showing the males stopped were the males breaking into the properties. All three males were arrested on suspicion of burglary.

EN clarified - All the males were searched by the officers and there were other officers who went to the location where they were able to review the CCTV which showed those males breaking into the property and stealing CD which were found on them.

Overall, the panel thought the situation was handled relatively well by the officers but would be interested to understand why the female officer did put her hand on one of the male's arms initially when she stopped the three males as this clearly aggravated him.

LR explained that the officer's thought was probably to place herself between the males and the road in order to prevent them running off. Physical contact is often a really effective way of an indicating if an individual is about to run off as often, as quite often an individual's body will tense before they run, therefore the officer was inadvertently assessing the situation.

A discussion was held in which panel members expressed that they thought the spatial awareness may have been observed better by the officer and by separating the males in order for them to be spoken individually by officers and with the officer placing her hand on the arm of the aggravated male was probably unnecessary and contributed to him being aggravated.

SL stated his observation was that officers used force immediately by grabbing hold of the young male and would question what power was the officer using in detaining that individual at that point as GOWISELY had not started at that point and did not start the officer said "I'm detaining you under section one" this statement needed explanation that it was by the officer around section one of the police and crime or Evidence Act.

SL suggested feedback to the officer.

BWV Clip 4

Incident 6 – 45230068438 – Stop & Search:

Vehicle stop outside Royal Holloway university; officers approached a car where there was a strong smell of cannabis. Police conducted a search under s23 of the MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT, looking for drugs. No drugs were found on the person. Police then searched the vehicle he was sitting in on police discovery. 1X bag of suspected green herbal substance and 1 X suspected green herbal substance cigarette bud was found in the front driver side door compartment and was seized. Additional Police attended to conduct a drugs wipe. The subject tested positive for both cannabis and cocaine and was subsequently arrested for providing a positive roadside drugs swipe test.

EN confirmed officers did not find anything on the male and proceeded to search the car, in which they found a bag of suspected cannabis and a cigarette of suspected cannabis. Both these items were seized. A drugs wipe was conducted which tested positive and the male was subsequently arrested.

Overall, the panel thought this situation was handled well, however they did raise the question of what initiated the stop and why individual's shoes are not included in the search. It was explained by LR that this was not something that can be done in public view as it comes under a more thorough search.

Action – EN to clarify the lead up to the initial stop of that particular individual.

UoF Headline Briefing & Discussion and Quarterly Reports



UF Q1 Apr-Jun 2023
Performance Product.

Forms

In the latest rolling 12 months to 30-Jun-2023 the force has recorded 9,258 (previous 12 months 8,449) use of force forms.
This represents an increase of 809 Forms (9.6%).

Incidents

In the latest rolling 12 months to 30-Jun-2023 the force has recorded 5,262 (previous 12 months 4,736) use of force incidents. This represents an increase of 526 Incidents (11.1%).

Forms - Under 18

In the latest rolling 12 months to 30-Jun-2023 the force has recorded 1,174 (previous 12 months 980) use of force Forms. This represents an increase of 194 Forms (19.8%) with the biggest increase in the Spelthorne and Reigate areas, CC invited panel members to randomly select body worn in relation to this age group and these two areas in particular. Also, CC reminded panel members they are more than welcome to accompany Surrey Police proactive teams or a local neighbourhood teams see some of this first hand, especially within Spelthorne and Reigate and Banstead.

Rolling year volume of Use of Force Incidents

In the latest rolling 12 months to 30-Jun-2023 the force has recorded 710 (previous 12 months 581) use of force incidents. This represents an increase of 129 Incidents (22.2%).

Rolling year volume of Use of Force Incidents White subject

In the latest rolling 12 months to 30-Jun-2023 the force has recorded 4,455 (previous 12 months 3,987) use of force incidents. This represents an increase of 468 Incidents (11.7%).

Rolling year volume of Use of Force Incidents Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic subject

In the latest rolling 12 months to 30-Jun-2023 the force has recorded 902 (previous 12 months 880) use of force incidents. This represents an increase of 22 Incidents (2.5%).

CC confirmed we continue to conduct quality reviews that involve looking at body worn video, looking at Use of Force and to report of which all panel members receive a copy which is recording subject behaviour accurately recorded and the police officer response is necessary and proportionate in all the circumstances.

The Use of Force form and how to complete will be reiterated through the training department and will be discussed at the Internal Accountability meeting which is held a week after the External Scrutiny panel and includes

the divisional department heads who will cascade this information to their teams the importance of quality consistency around the use of force form.

CC referred to a previous discussion within the External Stop & Search Scrutiny panel meeting where statistically there was a significant increase in Black subjects displaying active resistance and this seems to be continuing however there is more prevalent active resistance in the under 18 age group which has been the case since the collection of data for these meetings with 42.7% of Black subjects are compliant and 38.1% subjects overall are compliant.

CC stated from all the shared reviews that have been conducted to date, officer response is proportionate in the circumstances, however the recording on the actual Use of Force form needs to be fully monitored and this will be reiterated in the training programme to ensure improvement.

CC stated that the other area for review was compliant subject and compliant handcuffing. Compliant handcuffing is within Use of Force on for all subjects. A lot of qualitative reviews have been completed over recent months in relation to this area and CC would welcome MC and the other panel members of the External Stop and Search External Scrutiny panel to randomly select BWV clips around Black subjects and under 18s with a particular focus on Reigate and Banstead and Spelthorne area.

JM asked if there was a particular driver for Surrey Police as through his work in the NHS, he was aware different quantities that are happening with young people and wondered if this was the same across East Surrey from a Surrey Police perspective.

CC gave the example of the increase of Black subjects attending East Surrey College, with many students attending from South London from Croydon which is a diverse community and now a large representation at East Surrey college, which is something that has been discussed at the local crime meeting on East Surrey. There has been a lot of Stop and Search conducted over the last few months which also necessitates a Use of Force on occasions, and there has been a significant ongoing policing operation around weapons which the college are fed back on favourably, as have a number of students actually.

This is Operation flight and fortunately has not created any community impact. The use of knife arches I to detect weapons has resulted in finding some significant bladed items in and around the college.

CC however confirmed there is no complacency around those finds and SNT teams continue to engage with students and teachers at the college and in

conjunction with Operation Flight which also incorporates a presence at Reigate train station. Overall feedback has been positive with individuals being reassured.

JM raised that through his work with the NHS, they are linking in with the local borough councils and local schools but do not have and input from the Police and wondered if this was something that could be discussed outside of this meeting.

CC confirmed that he would put the local Borough Commander in touch with JM to progress.

Action CC to contact Reigate and Banstead Borough Commander to link in with JM.

S&S Headline Briefing & Discussion and Quarterly Reports

Rolling 12 months Stop & Search volumes Force and Divisional Breakdowns – Excluding Thorpe Park

In the last 12 months up to 30 June 2023, Surrey Police recorded 4944 compared to 4635 in the previous twelve months, this is a difference of 309 which is 6.67%.

Rolling 12 months Stop & Search volumes Force and Divisional Breakdowns – Excluding Thorpe Park

In the last 12 months up to 30 June 2023, Surrey Police recorded 3981 compared to 4029 in the previous twelve months, this is a difference of – 48 which is -1.19%.

Rolling 12 months Stop & Search Find Rates Force and Divisional Breakdowns

In the last 12 months up to 30 June 2023, Surrey Police recorded 0.307 (Previous twelve months 0.299) which is an increase of 0.008.

In the last 12 months up to 30 June 2023, the division with the highest find rate is West – 0.347, North is the lowest find rate with 0.279

In the last 12 months up to 30 June 2023, the find rate for white stops is 0.305. Minority ethnic combined stop has a find rate of 0.345.

Find Rate Excluding Thorpe Park

Rolling 12 months Stop & Search Find Rates Force and Divisional Breakdowns

In the last 12 months up to 30 June 2023, Surrey Police recorded 0.348 (Previous twelve months 0.320) which is an increase of 0.028.

In the last 12 months up to 30 June 2023, the division with the highest find rate is North – 0.367, East is the lowest find rate with 0.332.

Find rates for white stops is 0.354 compared to black stops of 0.415, minority ethnic as a combined group has a find of 0.404.

Stop by Powers Stop by Initiation

3236 drug stops which accounts for 65.45 % of all stops. This compares to 2901 stops in the previous 12 months which equates to 62.59% of all stops an increase of -2.86% as a proportion of all stops.

Stop Initiation

Most stops initiation reason self-initiated 2283 stops 46.18% which compares to 2365 stops in previous 12 months equates to 51.02 of stops which is a decrease of 4.85%

Rolling Years Volumes – WHITE

3629 for WHITE compared to 3391 in the previous 12 months 238 difference 7.02%on the same period last year.

Rolling Years Volumes – Minority - ethnic

994 for Minority ethnic compared to 901 the previous 12 month this is a 993 difference on the same period of last year 10.32%. For the same period 496 Black stops compared to 421 previous 12 months a 17.81% change. For the same period 441 Asian stops compared to 426 previous 12 months, a 3.52% change.

Rolling Years Volumes – Minority - ethnic – disproportionality

Remains high in Surrey – Black subjects 6.75 (times) more likely to be stopped compared to White subjects

Rolling Years Volumes – WHITE

3055 for WHITE compared to 3018 in the previous 12 months 37 difference 71.23% on the same period last year.

Rolling Years Volumes – Minority – ethnic

806 for Minority ethnic compared to 724 the previous 12 month this is a 82 difference on the same period of last year 11.33%. For the same period 307 Black stops compared to 241 previous 12 months a 27.39% change. For the same period 273 Asian stops compared to 299 previous 12 months, a – 8.07 change.

Rolling Years Volumes – Minority - ethnic – disproportionality

Remains high in Surrey – Black subjects 5.0 (times) more likely to be stopped compared to White subjects.

S163 Rolling Year

10,233 (Previous 12 months 549) S163 Increase of 9,684 – 1763.9%.

Reasons and Outcomes

Predominant reason for stops – Offence Traffic which equates to 5867 Traffic Stops – 57.3% of total stops.

For the same period the predominate outcome for stops is

Offence Committed – Traffic includes all formal and non-formal outcomes which equates to 4538 – stops 44.3% total stops. No further action outcome accounts for 25.8% of all stops.

Officer Defined Ethnicity (OED)

Over the last 12-month period white stops account for the highest 64.2% - 6566 stops – 6.4% of white population.

Black subject stops is 27.5% of the black population – equates to disproportionality ratio of 4.3%.

Self - Defined Ethnicity (SDE)

Over the last 12-month period white stops account for the highest 57.7% - 5902 stops – 65.7 % of white population.

Black subject stops is 19.2 of the black population – equates to disproportionality ratio of 3.3%.

Use of Force Rolling Year

1,050 (previous 12-month period 892) Use Of Force increase 158 (17.7%)

Use of Force Rate

0.212 (previous 12-month period 0.192) Increase of 0.020%

Officer -Defined Ethnicity (OED)

White subjects UoF stops accounts for the highest proportion of all UoF stops 73.2% - (769) – rate of 0.21 of all white subject stops while black subject Uof Force rate is 0.22 of all black subjects stops which equates to disproportionality ratio of 1.0

Self-Defined Ethnicity (SED)

White subjects UoF stops accounts for the highest proportion of all UoF stops 56.1% - (589) – rate of 0.19 of all white subject stops while black subject Uof Force rate is 0.23 of all black subjects stops which equates to disproportionality ratio of 1.2

A general discussion was held around the new census data and the indication of a more accurate picture around disproportionality.

CD relayed a brief update from the University of Cambridge and their research which shows that individuals who are searched within Surrey, seems to link between people being searched and those living in poor for example life chances and employment rates and education.

The data for Asian people to White people and Black people to White people shows a higher disproportionality of Black People to White People.

CD has asked the University for clarification around the demographics and the possibility of correlation between ethnicity and other factors.

Regarding Section 163 – Traffic Stop Surrey is one of only a few forces, that now, record when an officer stops a vehicle, and record a driver's ethnicity which shows again disproportionality but to a lower rate.

This is being researched separately with the hypothesis for example you cannot see the driver and so you may be stopping the car before you know the driver's ethnicity, which means that unconscious bias would not be a factor

	which is a theory, but this is yet to be tested and explored. The fact that we are part of a national trial, and it is being recorded and there are early findings albeit more research is to be conducted. A discussion was held around the justification for strip searches for under 18s. According to the records the initial stop and search was justified, but the actual decision to the strip searching was unjustified. CD confirmed that the design of the Stop and Search form is being reviewed so additional mandated boxes can be added to the form for justification to be recorded, this is currently work in process. A.O.B – None. Next meeting date TBC. Meeting closed.	
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