

Masters by Research

Would a greater use of Body Worn Video (BWV)
and review of the footage reduce the
disproportionate use of stop and search powers by
the police against Black men, in turn leading to
increased trust in the police.

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Abstract

Stop and search powers are used disproportionately against Black men in England and Wales (GOV.UK, 2021). Numerous policies and initiatives to tackle disproportionality have been introduced and failed, with disproportionate use of stop and search powers recently increasing. This research aims to consider Black men's and police opinions of the use of Body worn video (BWV) in all stop and search encounters and their supervision. The views of Black men and police respondents were obtained by way of online surveys and telephone semi structured interviews. Overall, the Black male and police participants identified numerous positives if the police use BWV in all stop and search encounters, particularly with regard to improving police behaviour during the interaction. Despite the positives identified, the Black men participants recognise the significant weaknesses in the BWV policies and procedures. Officers' however dispute disproportionate police practices in stop and search occur relying on the use of BWV as a reason why racist/unlawful behaviour cannot occur.

The Black men participants believe the supervision of stop and search interactions would have numerous benefits including reducing disproportionate stop and search practices and of increasing the chances of the police reconsidering the decision to undertake the stop and search.

It is concluded that there are numerous positives to both the use of BWV and supervision of BWV in stop and search encounters, however those positives are limited and subject to significant weakness in the BWV and supervision policies.

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CHAPTER ONE: Introduction

This research explores the views of specific sections of the population, namely Black men and the police on the proposed use of body worn video (BWV) in all stop and search encounters and the subsequent scrutiny of those encounters including the BWV. The research also explores the views as to whether the scrutiny of BWV would change the stop and search experience and if so how. It is acknowledged at this point that the research cannot explore if the use of BWV and its supervision would affect the disproportionate use of stop and search powers in practice, which is beyond the scope of this research.

The vocabulary and concepts used in this research are set out at this point. Terms used in this work are ethnically White background; Black groups, minority ethnic and ethnic groups to refer to non-ethnically White groups. However, given the subject matter, the use of government statistics and contemporary research the catch all terms of Black and White are also used.

Race is referred to in this research as the colour of a person's skin as opposed to ethnicity. Ethnicity is a type of social identity based on society and culture and is self-identified. However, the term ethnicity is used in England to indicate someone other than White English. It is recognised that race and ethnicity are concepts that are used interchangeable in English society.

Racism is the "prejudiced beliefs and behaviours....fully systemised into a philosophy of 'race' superiority" which becomes part of the organisation of society (Institute of Race Relations, 1982b p.44). Hall (2021, p346) describes racism as "...not a biological but a discursive regime...enables physiological signs to function as signifiers...".

Morgan (2020, p.22) defines institutional racism as "... patterns of behaviours, processes and practices that may be implicit or explicit and which results in unfavourable treatment of a group of people because of their race." This is echoed by The Parekh Report (Runnymede Trust, 2000) which highlights that institutional racism is a failure of the organisations to provide an appropriate and professional service, as a result of racist views which are implicit in procedures and policies.

Racism affects the victims physically, psychologically, and emotionally. Fanon (1952) famously undertook a psychoanalytic examination of the Black man identifying

significant psychological issues and psychic traumas as a result of racism, these outcomes are still as relevant today as they were at the time of his research. Mental health is twice as likely to be negatively affected by racism with significant relationships discovered between racism, depression, anxiety, PTSD, and suicidal thoughts. Williams et al (2022) identify the non-genetic influences of racism that can be passed on down through generations. In addition to the above issues over policing based on racism has a significant impact on the relationship between the police and those who are over policed including fear and anxiety (Deuchar et al, 2019) and a lack of trust in the police.

The police as an organisation are found in most societies and have the same general aim to maintain social order. The functions, powers and practices of the police forces vary dependent on the country. This research focuses on the procedures used by police in England and Wales, in particular England.

The police in England have legislative powers and the authority to use legitimate force to fulfil their roles, including the ability to stop and search people. Stop and search is purportedly used by the police disproportionately against certain groups in England, specifically Black men aged 15-29. Literature relating to these specific issues are critically explored in Chapter 2.

Since the Macpherson Report (1999) there has been a catalogue of reports acknowledging and identifying the issue of institutional racism whilst offering a range of solutions. Disproportionality in the use of the stop and search powers is asserted is one visible outcome of institutional racism and it has continued to increase overall nationally despite the implementation of numerous initiatives to tackle institutional racism.

One of the more recent tools to support policing is body worn video, also known as body worn cameras (BWV). BWV is utilised by most police forces, although there is no statutory requirement and no consistency between the police forces regarding its use.

Members of the public regularly film their interactions with the police posting them on social media. These videos have provided a depiction of the encounters revealing for example racial profiling, highlighting a difference in the accounts portrayed by the

police (Thompson, 2020). This disconnect in narratives can lead to a reduction of trust by the public of the police. The police are at a distinct disadvantage if they do not routinely utilise their ability to also record their interactions with the public.

There are numerous documented positives of using BWV for both the officers and members of the public, which will be further explored in Chapter 2. Recording of interactions helps provide transparency and legitimacy to the police actions, and is a way to safeguard their position, whilst reducing the use of force (Ariel 2014 cited in Bowling & Iyer, 2019). Therefore, the impact of expanding the use of BWV to all stop and search encounters is explored in this research.

It has been suggested that the current monitoring of stop and search records is effectively a 'tick box' exercise. This is an identified weakness in the police monitoring and accountability as highlighted by the Police Foundation Report (2020). It is posited that the increased use of BWV will be a crucial part of the stop and search process and as such it should also be fully incorporated in the monitoring process (Policing, 2014). Increased rigorous scrutiny of BWV as part of the stop and search records could result in an increase of legitimate, reasons for the use of the stop and search powers with an objective basis, and highlight officers training or potential wellbeing needs at an individual or group level.

To explore the use of BWV and the scrutiny in stop and search encounters, views of both Black men and police officers were obtained via online surveys and interviews.

Black men's experiences of stop and search by police and their opinions regarding stop and search procedures, its supervision and potential affect on the use of the power were collected. Police officers' opinions were also collected via an online survey and telephone interviews with supervisors which explored the viability of the proposed approach to monitoring.

This research study aimed to explore Black men's and police views as to how the use of BWV in all stop and search encounters and supervision of the same could affect the stop and search encounter and in particular Black men's perception of the police and the police use of powers.

Chapter two provides a consideration of the relevant literature exploring the background to the issue including relevant legislation, an overview of the police

powers, stop and search and disproportionate stop and search. This is followed by a section which explores the potential reasons for the disproportionality including racism, stereotypes, police culture, theories and the concept of trust, legitimacy, and procedural justice. Finally, solutions to the disproportionate practice previously explored by the police are discussed, followed by BWV, the policies and supervision of stop and search encounters. Following this Chapter three details and then critically discusses the research methods used in this research study. Chapter four presents the analysis and discussion of the results of the research. Chapter five provides a summary and overview of the results, drawing conclusions and setting out the implications and limitations of the research.

CHAPTER TWO: Literature Review

2.1 Background

The United Kingdom (UK) is shaped and continues to be influenced by colonialism and slavery, resulting in a long history of ethnic minority presence in England. The UK's involvement in the slave trade between 1562 and 1833 as a profit-making activity (Eddo-Lodge, 2017), utilised the idea of a hierarchy of races, racial superiority, and inferiority to legitimise slavery (Institute of Race Relations, 1982). The UK internalised the Christian concepts of believing in one true god as being fully human and all others being subhuman, thus inferior. This Christian belief was used to rationalize the inhuman treatment of enslaved Black people (Institute of Race Relations, 1982a). Colonialism and slavery and the consequences of the ideology used to justify the system is a stubbornly persistent construct which has become embedded in the “collective consciousness of the indigenous White UK population” (Tronya, 1988, cited in Gordon, 2007, p. 43), having repercussions in society, almost 200 years after the abolishment of slavery.

The United Nations Human Rights report (2021) highlights how the recent Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities report (2021) ignores the legacy of slavery and racial hierarchy which has fundamentally shaped UK, stating that racist stereotypes are used to ultimately rationalise white supremacy, perpetuating racial inequality and injustice in the UK.

The UK government, specifically the English government have recognised that people are being treated differently as a result of bias, stereotypes, racism and discrimination based on the colour of a person's skin. Legislation has been introduced over the years to combat discrimination by race. The Race Relations Act of 1965 was the first piece of legislation in England to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race, colour, ethnic or national origin in public places, establishing the Race Relations Board which was largely ineffectual as it did not criminalise racism in private (Khan, 2015). This legislation was subject to further amendment with the 1968 Race Relations Act which included employment, housing and provision of services. Further legislation was implemented by the Race Relations Act of 1976 which introduced the idea of indirect discrimination. Redress for discrimination by race could be sought through employment tribunals and the courts. It is accepted that generally any form of action

arising out of racism was limited by resources and evidential problems resulting in very few prosecutions (Ullah, 2019).

After the introduction of PACE 1984 (discussed below) the police were required to keep records of stop and searches by ethnicity and sex. However, as an organisation the police were exempt from the Race Relations legislation meaning they were not prohibited from direct or indirect discrimination on the grounds of race, colour or ethnicity. The police enjoyed immunity from Race relations legislation until the implementation of the Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000. It became enshrined in law that “It is unlawful for a public authority in carrying out any functions of the authority to do any act which constitutes discrimination”, imposing a positive duty on the police to eliminate discrimination, harassment and victimisation, advance equality of opportunity of all, fostering good relations between all people.

More recently The Equality Act 2010 has placed all forms of discrimination under one piece of legislation. This Act prohibits direct and indirect discrimination, harassment, and victimisation at work, in education, as a consumer, when using public services, when buying or renting property and as a member or guest of a private club or association. Furthermore, the Act imposes a duty to prohibit the exercise of functions in a discriminatory way making it a positive duty to promote equality. Thus, the duty is not just on individuals of the organisation but the organisation as a whole.

2.2 Police

Policing as an activity is universal however the police as an organisation is not. The police were established in England in 1829 with a specific focus on maintaining peace and social order, the detection of crime and security in a time of serious disruption brought about by capitalist development (Bowling et al, 2019). The police are split into 43 police forces in England and Wales, 39 in England. The Police Reform Act 2002 details the wording for new recruits emphasising justice, fairness, and equality as the core values of democratic policing. Policing is based on public consent. The police role is not about catching criminals but overwhelmingly about public safety and welfare which accounts for 83% of all police calls (Bowling et al, 2019, p.109).

The police fulfil several different functions and provide a range of services using their discretion in the exercise of authority and power. “A police officer or police agency

may be said to exercise discretion whenever effective limits on his, her, or its power leave the officer or agency free to make choices among possible courses of action or inaction” (Klockars 1985 cited in Cockcroft, 2013, p.47). Police discretion is seen as essential to all police workers as it enables them to apply the abstract law to real life situations. Skolnick (1994, cited in Cockcroft, 2013) identifies two forms of discretion; delegated discretion namely authorised use of discretion, and unauthorised discretion which is influenced by officer’s personal views. This is problematic as discretion, in particular unauthorised discretion is not applied consistently across society or within the rules of the law (Rowe, 2020). Brogden, Jefferson and Walklate (1988, cited in Cockcroft, 2013, p.50) identify that “Discretion provides the ‘space’ within which the occupational culture takes hold, with occupational cultures requiring the lack of restriction that discretion allows to fully impact on officer decision-making”. Thus, officers will tend to rely on the occupational culture and their own stereotypical views and opinions when making decisions in the absence of any other information. Rowe (2018) highlights that unauthorised discretion used by police has been successfully restricted in domestic violence cases by the imposition of specific guidelines, which limits the officers’ use of discretion. This provides support for the ability of specific policies and practices to change officers’ behaviour particularly regarding the use of unauthorised discretion.

The police are funded by the public thus are accountable to the public and “...draw their ideological legitimacy and power from public approval, consent and co-operation” (Police Foundation, 2020, p. 54). Despite this the police have a long history of over policing marginalised groups of society including, colonial policing, vagrants, beggars and vagabonds, and more recently young unemployed men and those from minority ethnic groups (Vitale, 2017, p.47).

HMSO (1972, as cited by Gilroy, 2002, p. 109) highlights that in 1972 Police chiefs indicated that Black groups were less criminal than the ethnically White population. By 1976 this view had changed, and the police started to over police Black groups because of the focus on the concept of mugging which sought to establish a link between criminality and Black groups, leading to stereotyping and labelling of Black youths. This manufactured moral panic as explored by Hall et al (1978) resulted in the over policing of those groups. Gilroy (2002, p.120) argues that this change in attitude

and focus on Black groups was used by the police to "...bolster the standing of the police enhancing support for the organisation at a difficult moment and winning popular consent which could no longer have been simply taken for granted".

Gilroy (2002, p.138) highlights that the police together with other government organisations used the idea of innately criminally inclined Black youths to maintain their social control, placing these youths as the other who pose a threat to social order. The police have used the Black crime concept as a mechanism to obtain increased resources and powers (Gilroy, 2002, p.142).

Bowling et al (2019, p.83) highlights the drop in public confidence in policing around the 1950's, as a result of the recruits being poorly educated, inadequate training, police use of force in demonstrations and a number of complaints of corruption and cover ups (Rawlings, 2002). This led to the accusations that the police had lost touch with the public and were corrupt and rude (Rawlings, 2002). For the Black community the above issues were compounded by the lack of police action or success in racist offences, such as the New Cross Fire 1981, together with their anger over policing methods. Stop and search laws under the Vagrancy Act at the time were used more frequently on Black people. An example of this in use was Operation Swamp to reduce mugging, resulting in the police conducting mass stop and search of Black people over a 10-day period (Hall et al, 2013) leading to the Brixton Riots 1981.

Prior to the introduction of PACE 1984 police powers were developed piecemeal by case law, individual acts and the Judges rules, resulting in police powers not being clear nor consistently applied. The Judges rules governing how the police were to treat people held in custody were viewed as discretionary by the police resulting in various failings. Several miscarriages of justice highlighted the problems (Rowe, 2018) leading to The Royal Commission of Criminal Procedure being established to codify the police powers into a statutory document whilst balancing the suspect rights and the police powers. PACE 1984 came into force on 1st January 1986, there have been numerous reviews and amendments since its introduction, PACE now contains eight codes. PACE Code A 1984 sets out the police powers for exercising the power of stop and search of individuals.

Despite the introduction of PACE 1984 the over policing of Black groups has continued leading to protests which have on occasions escalated into more widespread public

order events. More recently the Black Lives Matter (BLM) organisation started in USA protests police brutality and violence used against the Black population and highlights the widespread institutional support of those disproportionate practices. BLM protests occurred in all major cities in England in support of the American BLM as a result of George Floyd's murder. These recent protests have ensured that the issue of disproportionate policing remains in the public view.

2.3 Stop and search

The police have the ability to stop and search people under a number of legislative powers. Most frequently used is S1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 which accounts for 97% of all stop and searches undertaken. Other legislative powers include S23 Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, S60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994, S44/47A Terrorism Act 2000 and S163 Road Traffic Act 1988.

S1 PACE 1984 and S23 Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 directs that a constable may search a person or vehicle in a public place if they have reasonable grounds for suspecting that they will find stolen or prohibited articles including offensive weapons or articles for use in burglary, theft, fraud, criminal damage or possession of fireworks or controlled drugs.

Since PACE 1984 was enacted, officers have been required to make a record of the reasons for and outcomes of stop and search encounters, including details of the person, the self-identified ethnicity, the object of the search, grounds, date, time and place of search together with confirming whether anything was found. This information needs to be explained to the person searched, referred to as the GOWISELY steps (College of Policing, 2016). There is also a requirement for all recorded stop and searches to be monitored and signed off by a superior officer S5 Code A PACE 1984. This monitoring requirement should involve a consideration of each stop and search undertaken to ensure the record contains sufficient information for someone to judge that the power was used legitimately; in reality the monitoring is a tick box exercise as indicated by HMIC (2013) who highlighted the lack of supervision of stop and search encounters.

Of all stop and searches, 76% result in no further action, with 24% resulting in arrest or an alternative outcome such as cautions, summons, penalty notices, cannabis/khat

warnings, community resolutions and verbal warnings (Home Office, 2021). Only 20% of the positive outcomes resulted in a conclusion which related to the initial reason for the stop and search (Home Office, 2021).

The Criminal Justice Act 1991, S95 introduced the requirement for police forces to keep records of their involvement with the public including a breakdown by ethnicity and sex, detailing the powers used, offences and outcomes. The Black population of England accounts for 3.62% of the English population (Office for National Statistics, 2017), but 17.19% of all stop and searches (GOV.UK, 2021). The arrest of Black people again is disproportionate and accounts for 10% of all arrests (Home Office, 2021). Black men are nine times more likely to be stopped and searched than a White male (GOV.UK, 2021), with the percentages rising to 19 times more likely for young Black men in London (Dodd, 2020a), despite evidence that Black men do not have higher offending rates (Sharp and Budd, 2005 cited in Bradford, 2017). This disparity is further amplified when considering age and ethnicity, 32% of all stop and searches take place on Black, Asian and other minority ethnic males aged between 15-34 whilst comprising 2.6% of the population (Home Office, 2021).

Code A 1.4 PACE 1984 details “The primary purpose of stop and search powers is to enable officers to allay or confirm suspicions about individuals without exercising their power of arrest”. Police cite stop and search as being a crucial power for protecting the public, tackling crime and keeping the streets safe (MET Police, 2017). PACE details the purpose of stop and search is to detect and investigate crime, including the prevention of future crime. However, it is difficult to quantify the benefits especially with deterrence, College of Policing (2016) indicate that there is limited evidence of the impact of stop and search.

There is a valid argument that as stop and search is only successfully applied achieving a positive outcome in a quarter of the encounters then it is not an essential power to the police in detecting crime, it has little deterrent effect (Bowling et al, 2019, p.113, Tiratelli et al, 2018), thus not justified. If anything, the over policing of certain groups can create more crime (Bradford, 2017), producing mistrust, fear and anger in certain communities. Tiratelli et al (2018) highlight that the stop and search power may be more about social control of marginalised groups than deterrence and identification of crime.

Police are authorised to use force to fulfil their role which is disproportionately applied to Black men. HMICFRS (2021, p.14) data from 2019/2020 indicates that Black people were about 5.7 times more likely to have force used on them than White people. Black people are eight times more likely to be “compliant handcuffed” and three times more likely to have a spit and bite guard used than White people (HMICFRS, 2021, p. 26). HMICFRS (2021, p. 26) recognise that an authentic complaint by Black people is that there is less attempt by police to deescalate the situation and that force is used on them more frequently. This is replicated with taser usage and is explored later in more detail. HMICFRS (2021, p.23) highlight the fact that the unjustified use of force by the police on the public constitutes an assault, affecting public trust and confidence in them.

PACE 1984 2.2 details that the legal test for stop and search is reasonable grounds for suspicion which involves a genuine suspicion, and that suspicion must be reasonable, “this means that there must be an *objective* basis for that suspicion based on facts, information and/or intelligence which are relevant to the likelihood that the object in question will be found, so that a reasonable person would be entitled to reach the same conclusion based on the same facts and information and/or intelligence”, namely objective. The implications of incorrect use are discussed in PACE 1984. The College of Policing (2016) provides best practice guidance on the use of stop and search powers, when and how they should be used. Emphasis on professional standards of conduct and the Code of Ethics is explained with recommendations as to how the interaction should be managed using GOWISELY. College of Policing (2019) also suggests that the sole ground of smelling cannabis is not sufficient alone to justify a stop and search. This guidance refers to additional factors to be considered such as attribution, likelihood, referring to the officer requiring to genuinely suspect the person together with the objective test, would a reasonable person with the same information reach the same conclusion.

‘Unfair’ stop and searches result in less trust in the police by the public who are less likely to hold them as legitimate (Bradford, 2017). The negative outcome rates for stop and search supports the proposition that the police target categories of people not the actual offending. Thus, personal characteristics are a more successful indicator of being subject to stop and search rather than the risk of offending (Bradford, 2017).

Stop and search can be used to maintain social order and fight crime however the consequences if applied unfairly and based on personal characteristics results in the overall public confidence and trust in the police being undermined.

2.4 Race and racism

Today it is fiercely debated with the advent of research into the human genome whether race is a scientific concept or is a socio- cultural construct as there are no distinct human races, with no objective basis (Tattersall & DeSalle, 2011). Race is still an incredibly powerful social and political construct that carries meaning and value in terms of how people are treated in society. Gilroy (2002, p.29) asserts “where state institutions impose racial categories, the struggle against racism will be a struggle against the state”.

Race is an evolving concept which is a powerful social and political process and has a pervasive influence in all areas of life including health, housing, education, employment and encounters with the criminal justice system. Racial formation eradicates the difference between different cultures and results in the identification by just skin colour. The governments continued use of the term ethnicity whilst referring to racial categories is a form of racial formation by the state as it reaffirms and reproduces the importance of race and racial order, thus maintaining racialised outcomes (Murji, 2017).

Racism is prevalent throughout all institutions in UK society and is a process which evolves “...through changing socio historical cultural and political contexts” (Byrne et al., 2020, p.205) resulting in different barriers experienced by different groups at different times (Gilroy, 2002, p.37). Thus, theories and policies to tackle racism need to be fluid to successfully address it.

The sense of Britishness, self-identity, and view of England as a world power is inextricably linked to issues of superiority and race. Information from the leaked Home Office Windrush Report highlights the UK’s dependency on racist ideology resulted in policies and legislation with the aim of reducing people of colour in the country by labelling such people as illegal immigrants (Gentleman, 2022). Minority ethnic groups being denied authentic national English membership due to their race is a clear example of institutional racism (Gilroy, 2002, p.46).

In 2016 the United Kingdom held a referendum regarding continued membership to the EU. This involved a short but viciously vocal and emotive campaign, with significant divisive issues including reducing the number of immigrants from the EU and worldwide, and the ability to have control of the immigration system. Achiume, the United Nations Special Rapporteur (2019) noted “amplified racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance in the United Kingdom” since 2016 and the referendum. Racism has persisted and recently escalated with 80% of all hate crimes reported being specifically race hate offences (The Police Foundation, 2020). This is relevant in terms of the current context for solutions required to eradicate disproportionate stop and search practices which are explored later in the literature review.

2.5 Stereotypes

As discussed, earlier the use of stereotypes is used by police when exercising unauthorised discretion. Stereotypes arise as a result of limited cognitive processes which requires people to categorise the world to understand it; linking certain characteristics with social groups and categories, and is shaped by social and cultural interaction (Brown, 2004; Hinton, 2000). Categorisation is an innate human process, resulting in an inflexible automatic processing, it is a quick shortcut in the thought process, that helps make a tentative hypothesis. This short cut is necessary to enable the quickest easiest processing or decision making given the amount of stimuli and information received.

Category based expectations are stereotypes and can be used to justify the status quo and reinforce stereotypes. Illusionary correlation occurs when two things are believed to be correlated but are not, these correlations are more likely to be remembered with information sought out to reinforce the false correlation (Hinton, 2000, p.99), resulting in stereotypes. This is neatly evidence by the police incorrectly identifying Black youths as muggers in the 1970's and 1980's (Hall, 1978).

The use of stereotypes by the police is a hinderance to the accurate assessment of a situation which is crucial for them to fulfil their role. Kassin et al (2005) noted that when police officers and students were asked to assess whether confessions were

true or false, the police officers performed worse than students. Officers' relied on their training and the cultural values including systematic bias and stereotypes developed during their training. This training hindered their ability to judge the truthfulness of a confession as officers are trained to presume guilt (Kassin et al, 2005). This may go some way to partly explain the low success rates of stop and search. Mihas & Walsh (2021, p. 301) identify through their research that there is a link between the use of stereotypes, generalisations and the police officers' formation of suspicion, resulting in officers' focusing on "socially marginalised". Suspicious behaviour may be linked to ethnicity resulting in racial profiling.

Reliance on racialised stereotypes in police practices producing racist outcomes can be identified in Taser usage, which is disproportionally employed, with "...Black people ...subject to the use of Tasers... at almost 8 times the rate of White people..." (Resistance Lab, 2020, p. 14). Wilson (2017, p62.) researched perceptions of colour photographs of Black and White men's faces and concluded that Black men were stereotyped to be "larger, stronger, and more physically formidable than young White men... this stereotype distorts perceptions of size and physical formidability, which in turn can distort decisions about the use of force against Black crime suspects". Hence the perception by officers' that Black men are more capable of causing harm, justifying the use of force. Racist outcomes are further evidenced in policies such as Prevent and the Gang Matrix (Elliott-Cooper, 2021) and are the predicted results of the paramilitary violence suppression units as proposed by the Police Crime Sentencing and Courts Bill (Lum et al., 2020).

2.6 Police Culture

The police have a distinct organisational culture that is disseminated to new recruits and learned through socialization. A full discussion of this is beyond the scope of this research however key authors include Skolnick (1966) Reiner (1978) and Chan (1997, cited in Rowe, 2018).

The organisational culture of the police provides benefits for the members of that organisation as it provides a sense of self but can also hinder reform. Charman (2017) highlights aspects of the role of policing that result in the development of certain attributes including suspicion, isolation, secrecy, and self-protection. Charman (2017, p 330) notices that the increase in police accountability, transparency and complaint's

procedure has led to a change in police culture from the “Blue code of Silence” to the “Blue code of Self-protection”, providing some evidence towards a more progressive police force.

Charman (2017) undertook research with officers new to the police force over a four-year period. The greatest influences on new officers throughout the first four years of service were their tutors when on probation and their fellow shift colleagues (Charman, 2017, p.195). Police culture is significantly transmitted during the probationary period with new officer’s mimicking their probationary tutors, including both good and bad practices. Charman (2017) indicates that the knowledge is transferred through the situated learning theory, namely communities of practice where on the job learning has a greater importance in the learning process, influenced by the wish to assimilate with the group. Despite tutors having more influence on officers’ than training schools there is little consistency or thought in the appointment of tutors, with no mandatory training. This could potentially be relevant regarding the new officers, their use of the stop and search power, and BWV in terms of good and bad practices and could be mitigated by rigorous supervision practices.

2.7 Trust, Legitimacy and Procedural Justice

Policing by consent requires the public to view the police as legitimate to be effective (Graham et al, 2019). The more legitimate the public view the police to be the more compliant they are with the law (Clayman & Skinns 2012; Jackson et al., 2013a; Reisig, Wolfe, & Holtfreter, 2011; Wolfe, Nix, Kaminski, & Rojek, 2016 cited in Deuchar et al, 2019), cultivating a moral alignment (Higgins, 2020).

Thaibut and Walker (1975, cited in Nawaz & Tankebe, 2018) developed the term procedural justice in relation to the satisfaction of the fairness of disputes being judged, based on the fairness of procedures, the participants experience and personal treatment. This concept has been developed over the years and specifically applied to the public perception of their treatment by the police. Procedural justice relates to the opinion of a person as to the fairness of the interaction based on the independent factors of the fairness of the procedures and the perceived favourability of the outcome. A number of specific factors affect this assessment including the citizens voice, neutrality of the authority and decision making, if dignity and respect is shown and whether the police conveyed trustworthy motives. Nawaz & Tankebe (2018)

applied procedural justice when viewing BWV of stop and search encounters. They found that overall procedural justice is linked to the explanation/neutrality of the search, with a strong correlation between procedural justice, voice, dignity, respect, explanation and trustworthy motives. Sytsma et al (2021) highlights that police officers trained in procedural justice is linked to a reduction in complaints and use of force, and that BWV can be used to monitor officers adherence to procedural justice. It is noted that procedural justice is specifically related to the perceived fairness of the procedures and not fairness of the outcome which is a significant weakness, but is crucial when assessing participants views on the use of stop and search powers, BWV and its supervision.

Thus the police are regarded as procedurally just if they are fair, equitable, transparent and respectful in their interactions (Bradford, 2017). However, if the police are seen as unfair, targeting people based on their personal characteristics this affects the groups view of the police legitimacy and fairness.

Public encounters with the police is used to assess their own social standing and if they are treated well are more likely to be law abiding, if they assess procedural unfairness this can lead to feelings of exclusion and uncertainty; fairness is linked to legitimacy.

If police actions are seen as unfair, for example based on race or age, people are more likely to reject the rules, becoming marginal from mainstream society and resort to offending as this is seen as a legitimate alternative (Bradford, 2017), resulting in the self-fulfilling prophecy. Whereas fairness in policing encourages social responsibility (HMICFRS 2021). Policing by race, age or social class results in less trust in the police which in turn makes it harder to police those groups who withdraw their cooperation from them (Bradford, 2017). HMICFRS (2021, p.3) identifies that this lack of trust also results in less people reporting offences or supporting the CJS. These are the same people who are statistically more likely to be victims of crime.

Ipsos MORI (2019, cited in The Police Foundation 2020) notes the significant difference in trust and confidence of the police by ethnicity, with Black and those of Mixed heritage and Asian groups having significantly lower levels of trust, confidence and belief that the police will treat them fairly and with respect as opposed to the White population.

Procedural justice is an important concept when assessing overall satisfaction of stop and search and is defined earlier. Rowe (2020) highlights that increased accountability and public trust in the police is linked to police legitimacy. Hough et al (2013, cited in Rowe, 2020, p. 21) identified that “the concept of police legitimacy comprises of trust in the police, belief that the rule of law applies and that they are effective and accountable”; fair and procedurally just police are held to be legitimate. Lack of accountability leads the public to not consider the police legitimate.

2.8 Explanations

There are various arguments advanced for the disproportionate stop and search figures by ethnicity including theories of racial characteristics being more innately criminal. This theory is discredited by the Sharp & Budd Survey (2005, cited in Bradford, 2017) which highlights that when asked to self-report criminal behaviour Black people report committing fewer criminal offences than White people. HMICFRS (2021) identifies that critics of disproportionate policing raised several objections, citing the ethnic makeup of the areas have significantly changed since the 2011 census. In addition, further arguments refer to a large number of migrant transient visitors. However, without the up-to-date census results and data regarding transient visitors, the residency approach using the census figures is the most accurate to consider disproportionality of stop and search. The argument regarding policing the available street population has been discredited (Holdaway, 1997 & Solomons, 2003, cited in Bradford, 2017). There is however evidence that the police target characteristics instead of behaviour (Bowling & Phillips, 2007) so are more likely to police people present in deprived areas which include more diverse areas with higher non ethnically White population, namely geographic profiling. However geographic area is not the overriding deciding factor as evidenced by Stopwatch (2018) which concludes that Black people are the only ethnic group where the rates of stop and search are similar in “deprived areas, affluent areas, and everything in between”.

HMICFRS (2021, p.8) highlight that recently most stop and searches are self-initiated by officers’ searching for drugs, resulting in a low success rate. The reason for the self-generated searches appears to be based on weaker grounds, namely what they see or hear instead of evidence or intelligence. HMICFRS (2021, p.8) identify there is a higher rate of drug searches of Black people based on weaker grounds with fewer

drugs found on Black people. Unfortunately, the reasons for this are not explored however it is asserted that stereotypes and prejudice which is utilised in the use of police discretion is key.

There are numerous theories explaining racism in society, however, in relation to the police, Bowling et al. (2019) highlights the main theories, which are outlined below. It is posited in this research that racism is perpetuated and reinforced throughout the police by a combination of the theories detailed below. This research recognises the limitations of addressing several of the theories as all the circumstances highlighted in the theories do not operate in isolation but together to create and perpetuate racism in the police. Therefore, this research concentrates on institutional racism in the police and considers the implementation of policies and procedures to reduce discriminatory practice, biases, and racism as opposed to individual change.

Institutional theories have been used to explain discrimination. Institutional racism as earlier defined is perpetuated through the organisation practices and policies. Use of unauthorised discretion, reliant on the officer's personal views is an example of this. The police discretionary use of their powers, disproportionate rates of stop and search, arrest and use of force, mirrors the position for minority ethnic police officers, who are less likely to receive promotion, are more likely to be subject to disciplinary proceedings (Wunsch et al, 2016; Cain, 2019; Home Affairs Committee, 2021; College of Policing, 2022), and leave the service earlier (Home Affairs Committee, 2021). This indicates that there is an issue with the organisations policies and practices 'which disadvantages minority ethnic people'.

Police forces tend to deny institutional racism exists in their organisation. In 2014 Greater Manchester Police (GMP) ordered a rewrite of a report on police discrimination which indicated that the force was still institutional racist (Scheerhout, 2014). This is replicated by the former Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) Cressida Dick 2020, arguing that MPS is not institutionally racist whilst acknowledging that they have individual racist officers. This denial is supported by the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities (2021) which denies that England suffers with racism, referring instead to rogue elements. The reluctance by the government to acknowledge that institutional racism may account for disparities in policing is identified in the Lammy Review (2017).

This defensiveness demonstrated by both the police and the government aims to protect the police as an organisation, generally blaming or identifying individual 'bad apple' officers, unfortunately it forms a barrier to the organisation being open to and investigating the policies and practices to ascertain if they are equitable and fair or could potentially result in unfair treatment.

The 'bad apple' theory that individual police officers' are the problem recognises that individual officers are recruited from the general population, reflecting that society's prejudices. The police acknowledge that individual officers can be racist as identified by Mark Daly in *The Secret Policemen* (2003), which highlighted inadequate vetting practices during recruitment, which is still an issue as evidenced by the case of the police officer Benjamin Hannam who was jailed for being a member of the neo-Nazi racist terrorist group when he joined the police (Anderson, 2021). There is no overall consistency in police recruitment in terms of vetting for racist views, with each individual police force devising their own questions which can be subjective and open to manipulation by potential recruits. This is a pressing issue given the Institute of Race Relations report which identifies an increase in the culture of extremism in British policing and the use of the 'thin blue line' hashtag which is associated with White nationalism (Townsend, 2022).

The theory that racism in the police is as result of a small number of individual problem officers cannot adequately explain the disproportionate rates of stop and search, arrest and use of force statistics fails to explain why supervisors sign off potentially unlawful stop and search records, or the issues identified earlier with minority ethnic officers retention, promotion and disciplinary issues.

Cultural theories to explain racism in the police centre around the idea of core officers' characteristics including sexism, racism, authoritarianism, conservatism, suspiciousness, and isolation from the public, but solidarity with their colleagues. It is asserted that the police as an organisation enable prejudice and stereotypes to be used and relied upon in the role of policing which form part of the police culture. The police are required to make quick judgements which tend to be based on stereotypes and racial prejudices, particularly in the stop and search of the public. Thus 'police culture' which relies on stereotypes is translated to statistical discrimination in the application to the public in terms of their treatment (Bowling et al, 2019). However,

this theory proposes that all officers if they do not already have the police core characteristics then go on to internalise them reinforcing the stereotypes held, which are then incorporated into policing practice in relation to the formation of suspicion (Bowling and Phillips, 2007) leading to targeted policing and racial profiling.

Structural theories assert that discrimination is encountered throughout all the main societal institutions by reinforcing inequality through identifying the socio-economic position of various groups. The police as a main institution that functions within economic and social inequalities, identifies certain groups in society as undeserving or legitimate suspects, thus more likely to be located in areas which are heavily policed (Bowling et al, 2019), creating the circumstances for inequality. However, this does not explain the increased over policing of Black groups over White groups in those areas identified as deprived. Introducing policies to address structural racism would need to be implemented in conjunction with tackling wider societal injustices.

Whilst there may be no overtly racist policies and procedures in the police, there are policies and practices that result in unfavourable treatment for minority ethnic groups, with no concerted effort to ameliorate the potential negative impacts. BWV and its scrutiny is an approach proposed to remedy those potential impacts in relation to stop and search.

2.9 Solutions

Stereotypes can be challenged in different ways dependent on whether they are prejudiced or not, however the process takes a significant period of time and has to be undertaken consciously to identify incorrect correlations and identify characteristics specific to the individual.

Further solutions such as diversity training on a single occasion has little effect on bigotry as it is subtle and unconscious; but it is more successful on blatant and conscious bias (Anderson, 2009, p.328). Colour blindness as a solution does not work as it is innate in humans to make snap judgements based on categories and can increase discrimination in decision-making (Nordell, 2021). Making race salient in interactions improves the efficiency of the interactions (Anderson, 2009).

Recruitment of ethnic groups has been proposed as a policy to combat racism and was identified as an issue in the Macpherson Report (1999). Nordell (2021) highlights

that diversity in recruitment can be positively integrated into working practices if value is attached to the different skills and viewpoints of minority ethnic recruits, resulting in the integration and incorporation into the firm's operation. This practice would need to be supported by the police institution as minority ethnic police recruits have detailed a hostile environment and have been the victims of overt racism (Bowling et al, 2019, p.141).

HMICFRS (2021, p.3) recommends that police forces need to identify disproportionality whilst being open and honest with the public explaining the reasons for the disproportionality and the actions to overcome it. The absence of a rigorous system provides the opportunity for other excuses to be identified and advanced for disproportionate stop and search practices other than institutional racism. Furthermore HMICFRS (2021) recommends the police improve the accuracy of their reporting, increase supervision and monitoring of stop and search and use of force incidents for lawfulness, with increased training regarding stop and search and communication. In terms of BWV, HMICFRS (2021) recommend that BWV is routinely used to cover all interactions, the footage is monitored and incorporated into the officer's appraisal with learning needs identified. This level of scrutiny should be supplemented by an external scrutiny panel who considers and challenges stop and searches and the use of force incidents, reviewing the BWV of the incident (HMICFRS, 2021). They highlight that this level of supervision and scrutiny increases public confidence as it provides constructive oversight increasing police legitimacy.

Miller et al (2000, cited in Bradford, 2017) highlight that the use of intelligence in policing is more effective as it would create stronger grounds for stop and search increasing the positive outcome rates of stop and search. In the absence of intelligence, officers' tend to fall back and rely on stereotypes (Bowling and Phillips, 2007). This is supported by Chalfin et al (2021) research into New York police strategy which moved from discriminatory policing which disproportionately affects minority communities to "precision policing", intelligence led, focused policing on the most violent offenders which has resulted in a reduction of violence and less police complaints.

Disproportionate policing of certain ethnic groups can lead to more offending as evidenced by Adrian Bloor DCI of Stoke on Trent (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2010). Officer accountability via scrutiny for each stop and search resulted in a reduction in disproportionate stop and searches, and a reduction in crime, increasing trust, confidence and belief in the local police by the local population (Equality and Human Rights Commission, 2010).

Miller et al (2020) considered police training in relation to stop and search powers to tackle the disproportionate use of the power during a one-day course. They discovered that the training increased the officers' knowledge regarding stop and search powers but had little impact in reducing the use of racial stereotyping in policing. The most successful forms of training involve experimental training which allows for feedback, for mistakes to be made and for self-reflection. Training on its own is unlikely to be successful to tackle the issue of disproportionate stop and search practices and needs to be integrated into the organisation as part of an "inclusive and supportive organisational climate and culture" HMICFRS (2021, p.10). However, it does show that officers' would benefit from continued training regarding stop and search practices, as there is a demonstrated skills gap.

Police forces have introduced the concept of community scrutiny panels to consider the use of disproportionate stop and search powers as a form of greater accountability. HMICFRS (2021) recommends a stop and search and use of force scrutiny panel who view BWV as part of the scrutiny process. Scrutiny panels should reflect those people who are more likely to have contact with the police, which increases the local community's ability to hold the police accountable (HMICFRS, 2021). The most obvious problem is the ability to attract panel members from the public who are those most likely to be policed when there is a distinct lack of trust. The use and monitoring of BWV in stop and search scrutiny panels is a way that officers can receive feedback, potentially increasing public trust and thus legitimacy.

Research results from surveying the Black community revealed that they preferred a "multi- faceted" approach to police reform with BWV, recruitment, diversity training, scrutiny panels and community policing (Graham et al., 2019). Various police policies such as diversity training, community policing, and active recruitment of Black officers

have been implemented piecemeal and have achieved limited success in improving the relationship between the police and the community (Graham et al 2019).

Aston et al (2021, p.40) highlight that to make a “...change in police practice and culture, will require effective leadership and a strong commitment to organisational justice”. It is asserted by Vitale (2017) that the police take criticisms heavily which leads to defensiveness, a culture of secrecy, entrenched practices and resistance. Aston et al (2021) noted that to effect the changes and to encourage officers’ to buy into the reforms the police need to engage with officers in an open and honest way encouraging willingness to change practices. This together with enabling officers’ to experience first-hand the consequences of their policing tactics in a way which was difficult for them to “neutralise” can create a shift in officers’ behaviours resulting in an adaption of practices, which shapes police culture.

2.10 BWV

In terms of visible policing BWV has become more common since initial trials in 2010 and is being used by 40 police forces in England and Wales (Mason, 2017). The implementation of BWV has been piecemeal and is subject to each individual police force discretion and budget. BWV is utilised by most police forces, and some have made use of BWV during stop and search interactions mandatory, although use of BWV during all other interactions is at the officer’s discretion (College of Policing, 2020). Some BWV have the capability to live stream the interaction to enable the immediate monitoring and support for officers.

BWV is a recorded encounter, providing detailed information including tone, demeanour and voice of the officer, the content of the discussion and explanation for the justification of the use of the power. It is accepted the footage would attract meaning when viewed and would be constructed by the viewer in a framework dependent on their role and relationship to the Criminal Justice System, arriving at a subjective interpretation of the encounter. However, it could be argued that BWV provides a fuller account of the stop and search encounter than paper records as it details what the detained person was told (and how).

The College of Policing (2014) highlights seven principles of use for BWV, including: the use of body-worn video will be overt, must be proportionate, legitimate and

necessary. MPS advises that the use of BWV provides transparency of the encounter (Metropolitan Police, 2017). The Whatworks (2015) study found that generally the use of BWV can reduce the number of complaints but does not generally reduce the use of stop and searches conducted, arrests or have an impact on the interaction. Lum et al. (2017) indicate that it is not clear if the reduced complaints against the police are to do with the BWV use or another reason. The use of BWV leads to a reduction in officers' use of force but there are no consistent results for complaints or assaults on officers (Lum et al, 2017). The focus of current research has concentrated on the presence and use of BWV, as a result my research will add to this, potentially producing different results.

Further reported advantages for the police in using BWV in interactions with the public include the salience of BWV resulting in less police complainants as noted by Cubitt et al (2019). Ellis et al (2015) and Lee et al (2019) concluded that the public had an increased positive view of the police accountability on the basis that BWV can deliver greater transparency, fairness and accountability, creating a 'civilising effect' on officer's (Taylor et al, 2019). These benefits perceived by the public are supported by Demir (2019, p.136) who indicated that the public believes that BWV would

improve evidence and transparency...police behaviour, reducing corruption, improving both police and citizen behaviour, compliance, and reducing complaints...improve quality of treatment....police lawfulness...generate civilizing effect on those being filmed, and affect their behaviour due to its potential deterrent and self-awareness effect.

Harrison et al, (2021) research discovered that officers' felt more professional and acted in an appropriate manner when using BWV as it increased self-policing and increased confidence in the interaction. Officers' indicated some reluctance with BWV being used in the performance and appraisal process and recognised that this may potentially alter their behaviour when interacting with the public. Schuck and Rabe-Hemp (2018, cited in Backman and Lofstrand, 2021) identifies the greater number of officers leaving policing after BWV was introduced. However, officers' recognised that when BWV is used as part of training and self-reflection it would not alter their immediate behaviour but potentially alter future behaviour during future interactions.

BWV also provides additional positives including less paperwork for the police, less requirement for officers' to attend at court, more guilty pleas and a reduction in police complaints (Goodall 2007 cited in Bowling & Iyer 2019; Harrison et al, 2021); this could be linked to the reduced use of force by officers' in stop and search encounters (Ariel 2014 cited in Bowling & Iyer 2019; Douglas, 2021).

The public, however, are aware that officers' can turn the BWV off to show themselves in a better light, thus selective use of BWV, with some communities asserting that officers' do not use their BWV during 'police misconduct incidents' (Goetschel & Peha, 2017, cited in Lawrence et al, 2021). The inconsistent use of BWV results in the failure to capture evidence (Harrison et al 2021), together with an increase in the use of excessive force (Ariel et al., 2016 cited in Lawrence et al, 2021).

Lum et al, (2020) highlights that reducing police discretion regarding the use of BWV could reduce the use of police force used on the public. Koslicki (2019) concludes the police use of BWV will not change the police culture or practices but will help the efficiency of the police and the appearance of professionalism.

The lack of monitoring of these encounters and in particular the enquiry into the use of stop and search powers means that there is no requirement for individual officer's to be accountable for their decision-making Bowling et al (2019) highlight that accountability is required for a sustained change to be evidenced. However rigorous methodical review of BWV together with the stop and search paper records, in addition to stop and search scrutiny panels might increase the likelihood of officers' considering whether their action is based on reasonable grounds with an objective basis before engaging in the encounter. This could also make officers' provide a fuller and clearer explanation during the interaction, resulting in the use of more appropriate demeanour and voice. Review of the stop and search encounter could also highlight officers' training or wellbeing needs.

There is no statutory requirement for BWV footage of encounters to be reviewed despite it being recommended by College of Policing (2014). The compliance of the use of BWV is only as effective as the accountability mechanisms in place (Vitale, 2017). Blewer & Behlau (2021) argue that BWV should be subject to government regulation, requiring the mandatory use and retention imposing consequences for non-compliance. The systematic and regular review of recordings by superiors could

constrain officers' behaviour, arguably leading to less negative stop and search encounters.

The College of Policing have provided guidance to police forces in relation to the best use of stop and search powers, transparency and use of BWV (College of Policing, 2014). They have advised that BWV should be activated to capture the entire encounter and footage retained for three months, as per paper copies of stop and search records. Currently BWV footage is deleted after 30 days unless specifically selected to be saved or as a result of a complaint.

Report of the Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities (2021), recommendation number 14 focuses on the legitimacy and accountability of stop and search suggesting that police officers use BWV in all circumstances that could lead to a stop and search encounter, together with the onus on officers' who have not activated their BWV to provide a written explanation for the lack of its use.

The IOPC (2020) report in relation to MPS indicates that officers' do not understand the effects of disproportionately whilst using stop and search powers, nor how that undermines police legitimacy. They highlighted occasions where the police did not communicate effectively, relied on stereotypes and bias, used force instead of seeking cooperation, failed to activate the BWV and when the initial reasons for the stop and search were found to not be met officer's sought further reasons and evidence to continue the encounter. IOPC (2022) reiterate the requirement for consistent use of BWV citing an example where 74% of one officer's stop and search encounters involved Black people despite the resident Black population being 30%. This highlights a lack of rigorous supervision regarding the disproportionate use of the stop and search power. IOPC (2022) recommends dip sampling of stop and search records and the BWV, with supervisors receiving further training and sufficient time to monitor the BWV.

The House of Commons research briefings highlight monitoring of the stop and search powers as a potential issue that needs to be undertaken (House of Commons Library, 2022). This is supported by HMICFRS (2018) which was critical of the police regarding the lack of monitoring of the use of the stop and search power, BWV, or the statistics of officers' finding what they were looking for by ethnicity. Furthermore, the report highlights a lack of external scrutiny of stop and search powers, stating that "without

scrutiny there will be little chance of improving their legitimacy and accountability to the public” (HMICFRS, 2018). The recent College of Policing Race Action Plan report (2022) despite not accepting that the organisation is institutionally racist concedes “that policing still contains racism, discrimination and bias” with police powers disproportionately used against Black people, with Black officers and staff being subject to negative disparities including disciplinary proceedings, lack of progression and victimisation. The Police Race Action Plan (College of Policing, 2022) contains several initiatives striving to achieve zero tolerance to racism, including education of the history of the over policing of Black communities, racism being thoroughly investigated, dealt with quickly and robustly, with Chief Officers’ being responsible to remedy the racial disparities and adopting an explaining or reform approach to racial disparities.

England’s specific historical context, the relationship with slavery as a former colonial power, the current political climate together with the difficult relationship experienced by Black groups in England provides the underlying backdrop to enable a variety of factors resulting in disproportionate stop and searches. Numerous piecemeal attempts to address this have been unsuccessfully implemented. It is argued that a holistic approach to tackling the issue has not been envisaged or implemented by the police and until, such time the police will continue to apply their powers disproportionately whilst denying assertions that they are institutionally racist. Hence my research focuses on the policies and procedures specifically relevant to stop and search and how they can be amended to impact specifically Black men’s views of the encounter, providing a more open, consistent, rigorous and accountable process.

Quite extensive research has been undertaken identifying the positives and negatives for both the police and the community in terms of the use of BWV during encounters, in particular stop and search interactions. However, there is a significant gap in the literature of the monitoring of stop and searches, including the BWV. There is also a dearth of research exploring how the monitoring of stop and search records and the BWV could affect people’s opinions on the interaction and police actions, which this research seeks to address.

CHAPTER THREE: Research Design

The police in England use stop and search powers disproportionately (GOV.UK, 2021). As previously indicated from the literature review the reasons are multi-faceted and requires a holistic approach to tackle racism and institutional racism in the police. This research is not seeking to explore the causes of the disproportionate application of the stop and search powers but to explore the potential effect of altering the policies and practices utilised in stop and search practices.

My research aims to ascertain the opinions of the police and Black men on the mandatory use of BWV and a methodical review of stop and search records including the BWV in all stop and search encounters to discover if it could potentially affect the interaction, and Black men's view of the police.

3.1 Objectives /aims

The main aims of this research are to:

To explore whether BWV has the potential to impact Black men's experiences of stop and search encounters.

Explore whether the use of BWV has the potential to impact upon Black men's confidence and trust in the police.

To explore respondents views as to whether changes to the practices of the police use of BWV in stop and search encounters could reduce the disproportionate use of the stop and search power.

To explore respondents views as to whether rigorous supervision of the BWV of the stop and search encounter could impact the disproportionate use of stop and search powers.

To explore whether rigorous supervision of the BWV of stop and search encounters could increase Black men's trust and confidence in the police.

To address the above objectives, it was necessary to find out Black men's views regarding stop and search, the police use of BWV and the potential impact changes to police practices would have. In addition, police views regarding changes to BWV practices and supervision needed to be obtained.

Based on those objectives the following research questions were developed

The research questions are as follows:

1(a) How do those most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the mandatory use of BWV by the police would impact on encounters with the police?

1(b) How do police officers believe that the mandatory use of BWV would impact upon their encounters with the public?

2(a) Do those people most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the inclusion of the BWV in the compulsory stop and search monitoring process could reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search powers?

2(b) Do police officers believe the inclusion of BWV in the compulsory monitoring process could affect their use of stop and search powers?

3.2 Methodology

Prior to deciding on a methodological approach, a literature review regarding stop and search practices was undertaken, specifically the disproportionate use of the power. The review highlighted a number of omissions in the literature and research in the practices and policies used by the police.

This research is approached using mixed methods in terms of the data collection, analysis and interpretation. It is recognised that there are strengths and weakness of both qualitative and quantitative research individually and together, however it can be asserted that mixed methods draw on the strengths of the individual methods (Shorten & Smith, 2017).

Philosophical underpinnings

The following philosophical aspects fed into the research undertaken and the research development and design. There are numerous views of the relationship between research and theory. Deductive theory refers to starting the research with a hypothesis before progressing to testing the hypothesis, which can be altered because of the research (Bryman, 2012). Deductive theory is usually associated with

quantitative research. Whereas inductive theory entails drawing a theory from the research or observations and is usually associated with qualitative research.

Epistemological issues namely what is the accepted knowledge underpins the research design. Positivism aims to explain human behaviour including a wide range of different aspects and “the application of the methods of the natural sciences to the study of social reality and beyond” (Bryman, 2012), includes both deductive and iterative approaches, which is usually associated with quantitative research. In contrast interpretivism, associated with qualitative research, distinguishes humans and their behaviour as distinct from the natural sciences which requires a different approach to understanding human behaviour. Realism reflects some of the main features of positivism however the main forms of realism are empirical realism which suggests that external reality can be understood if the correct methods are used and critical realism recognise that the research will only identify a way of understanding reality, acknowledging that explanations would need to be put into context.

Ontological aspects explore where social entities have their own realities which are external to the social actors namely objectivism which is associated with quantitative research or constructionism which recognises that social interaction by people creates phenomena and categories and is associated with qualitative research.

Qualitative and Quantitative research

Paradigms, research methods, key concepts and strengths and weakness of qualitative and quantitative research methods as set out below in Table 1. The weaknesses of both methods are mitigated by the incorporation of both research methods.

Table 1: Qualitative and quantitative research methods

	Qualitative	Quantitative
Paradigm	Constructionism; interpretative	Positivism; critical rationalism

Research Methods	Explore peoples understanding of concepts and their social construction of reality by exploring and providing contextual details of their experiences and opinions (Greenfield & Greener, 2016).	Objective collection, quantification, analysis of numerical information. Clearly defined concepts indicator of measurement. Results - concise, precise, and quantifiable. Ability to draw generalised theories from the results that are applicable to the population.
Strengths	Understanding the phenomena, feelings and attitudes. Capturing language used providing a greater depth of understanding to peoples' perceptions. Flexibility and the ability to explore additional areas.	Reliability - "consistency of a measure of a concept" (Bryman, 2012) includes an internal reliability, consistent scale and index, minimal variation of the results over time with inter observer consistency, less subjective researcher influences. Validity - whether the method and indicators used measures the concepts explored. Valid over a period of time if concepts stable. Greater replicability.
Weaknesses	Less scientifically rigorous – reduced replicability, reliability, and validity. Unable to draw statistical significance from the results.	Objectivity – does not access peoples experiences, beliefs or their social constructions of reality (Gray, 2018). Lack of depth to enable an accurate analysis of the data obtained.

	Findings cannot be generalised to the population. Researcher and respondent subjectivity and bias (Bell & Waters, 2018).	The method may compromise understandings of the reasons for the data or to interpret it, resulting in common sense reasoning being applied (Gray, 2018).
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Mixed methods

The research is approached from a realist pragmatic paradigm using mixed methods, problem centred; focusing on the effect of practical changes, whilst attempting to perceive the truth via the application of research (Gray, 2018). Pragmatic paradigm enables the choice of the best method to answer the research question and provides the most comprehensive knowledge (Bishop, 2015 cited in Doyle et al, 2016). The mixed methods namely quantitative online surveys and qualitative semi structured interviews were used to collect data. The justification for using mixed methods is the ability to cross validate the results enabling a convergence of findings and address the research questions (Jensen & Laurie, 2016).

Mixed methods are a relatively new methodological approach to research which is rapidly growing in acceptance and application. It can be defined as an approach to research where quantitative and qualitative methods are employed at the data collection, analysis and interpretation stage (Creswell, 2015, as cited in Doyle et al 2016), providing greater depth of insight to the results and data (Bryman, 2012). Table 3. explores the paradigms arguments, strengths and weakness of mixed methods.

Table 2: Mixed methods

	Mixed Methods
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Paradigm issues	Quantitative and qualitative research methods are associated with different paradigms. Tashakkori & Teddlie, (2003) argue that paradigms can be mixed. Mixed method paradigms –realist; realist evaluation; realist pragmatic; transformatory-emancipatory.
Strengths	Completeness - ability to answer questions left by the other method (Shorten & Smith, 2017). More responsive. Participants share their experience providing a greater depth of information (Shorten & Smith, 2017). Pragmatism - identifying and using the best research methods to answer the research question (Doyle et al, 2016).
Weaknesses	Unable to reconcile opposing views of social reality or incompatible paradigms (Bryman, 2012) (assumes fixed epistemology and paradigms). Researcher able to conduct a range of research methods (Shorten & Smith, 2017). Bryman (2012) highlights quality issues - competence of the design and application, appropriateness of the method, explicitness of rational, sufficiency of detail whether the components are related and integrated.

Bryman (2012) identified a number of possible approaches to mixed method research, including the one used in this research. This research started with the quantitative element via online surveys with the public and the police, completed simultaneously.

The data from the online surveys were analysed and fed into the qualitative structured interviews. The research is explanatory sequential design, qualitative findings providing a greater depth of information to the quantitative results (Shorten & Smith, 2017), enabling questions raised in the quantitative data to be explored in the qualitative research (Doyle et al, 2016). Data collection and analysis has occurred sequentially. There are numerous advantages to this design including the distinct phases and the ease of application for the researcher. Disadvantages include the length of time required for the research, however this provided time to recruit participants for the qualitative research (Doyle et al, 2016).

Mixed methods have been used in this research with the aim of providing triangulation, completeness and sampling. In terms of triangulation this refers to the quantitative and qualitative results being checked and compared against each other (Bryman, 2012). Data triangulation refers to research conducted at different times and places with different respondents, using different methodological approaches and data analysis is used to ascertain the results which corroborate each other. It is recognised that the inclusion of different respondents is limited due to the respondents for the interviews being recruited from the online surveys. The further problem regarding triangulation is if the results do not corroborate each other, requiring further examination of the data. Methodological triangulation is achieved by the combination of the different methods (Gray, 2018). Any discrepancies between the results from the different research methods have been highlighted and commented upon.

Answers provided in both the interviews and online surveys can be dependent on a variety of factors that may influence the openness and honesty of the answers, including current affairs, using both methods mitigates this weakness.

3.3 Data Collection

From identifying the research objectives and identifying the research questions it became apparent that practical issues such as access to the police and the relevant public, together with the research skills, would feed into the research design. Data collection utilised in this research firstly involved quantitative research methods with data collected through online surveys with the police, then online surveys with the public. Qualitative research methods were used as data was collected through a

telephone interview with a police sergeant and then through telephone interviews with the public.

3.4 Design related issues

Quality criteria

In terms of quality criteria there is no agreed criteria for evaluating mixed methods, although it is recommended that clearly defined aims of the methods and research strategy is set out (O'Cathain, 2010 cited in Doyle et al, 2016). There are clearly defined quality criteria concepts for quantitative research which can be adapted to include the prominent additional measuring issues for qualitative research.

Quantitative research quality criteria key terms are reliability, replicability and validity. Reliability as previously defined is applicable to both quantitative and qualitative research. Both the online surveys and the telephone interviews are reliable.

Replicability is exceptional particularly in social sciences (Bryman, 2012) as a result the research design steps and procedures are set out in detail to enable the research to be replicated, again this is applicable to both quantitative and qualitative research methods.

Bryman (2012) breaks validity into three distinct meanings which are also relevant for both quantitative and qualitative research. Firstly, does the research measure what it purports to measure. In terms of validity, the research measures participants experience of stop and search encounters, their view on the use of BWV and its supervision. Internal validity relates to the ability to draw a genuine conclusion from the relationship between the variables. The results section clearly identifies and critically examines the conclusions highlighting any limitations. Finally in terms of external validity regarding conclusions drawn which are applicable to the wider setting, it is asserted that the quantitative and qualitative research methods analysed together increase the external validity of the findings.

Sampling & Access

Access proved to be the biggest stumbling block to obtaining the required data. This was exacerbated by the COVID Pandemic and politics in the Police.

In terms of attracting participants to the online surveys originally it was envisaged that adult students would be recruited from African Caribbean societies, and other Northern community groups, however, during Covid those organisations were not operating.

The recruitment of participants was switched to online, which has its specific difficulties namely the requirement of a strong online presence, which the researcher lacked.

In terms of police participants for the online surveys, access was granted to one northern police force. There were also plans to distribute the same survey through a second force but delays and politics regarding this police force meant this was not possible.

Research design and Sampling

The specifics of the research design for both the online surveys and the telephone interviews are explored in greater detail in Appendix 4. However, the key issues in terms of the research and sampling are identified at this point.

The strengths and weakness of drafting the online surveys using Qualtrics is discussed in Appendix 4. The online surveys are included in Appendix 1, however the key points are that both sets of surveys were split into distinct sections including filters. A 6-point Likert scale was used to measure respondent's strength of feeling. There was a consistent use of font, formatting, layout and terms. The survey included closed questions, scenario-based questions and a limited number of open-ended questions, advancing positives and negatives of opposing views. Convenience sampling was largely used for the online public surveys, with some snowballing. However, with the police online surveys snowballing was employed to make the initial contact and then stratification random sampling was employed by the police contact. The strengths and weaknesses are discussed in Appendix 4.

Strengths and weaknesses of the interviews are explored in greater detail in Appendix 4. The interview questions are located in Appendix 1. All interviews took place via the telephone at a time and date convenient to the participants. The order of the interview questions mostly replicated the online surveys questions. In relation to the telephone interviews, convenience sampling was employed for the public interviews, and selective sampling was employed with the police interview. The sampling methods employed and the strengths and weaknesses of them are explored in Appendix 4.

Quantitative Methods

Once the questions had been designed, they were considered to identify further problems with the structure or ambiguity. The online surveys were drafted on Qualtrics which enabled both a link and QR code to be shared. The online surveys were completed answering via every pathway also using the preview function. A pilot was undertaken that provided feedback in terms of the design and wording issues. Dissemination of the survey for the public/community groups took place between March 2021 and September 2021.

The provisional survey was sent to an officer from a Northern police force in England, providing feedback specifically regarding the wording of the scenario-based questions. The survey was edited to increase clarity and to remove potentially contradictory questions which may skew the results and data obtained. The amendments were submitted and approved by the SREIC (Appendix 1) and eventually disseminated to officers from a Northern police force between the July 2021 and September 2021 (Appendix 1).

Qualitative Methods

During the research planning phase, it was envisaged that focus groups would be held to compliment and supplement the quantitative online surveys for community participants. There were numerous obstacles faced in recruiting participants who were available at the same time to participate in focus groups. As such the focus groups were replaced by structured telephone interviews. Again, this change to the research design resulted in a further ethics application to SREIC which was submitted and granted before continuation of the research (Appendix 1).

Semi structured interviews were chosen as the replacement to the focus groups as they provide some consistency and ability to compare results with the quantitative results, providing greater validity and reliability in terms of the results. It is noted that respondents' answers were explored in further detail on occasions by probing questions incorporating an element of flexibility (Bryman, 2012).

The online surveys were provisionally analysed to identify potential trends, themes and the results were incorporated into the structure of the semi structured interviews. Each participant completed and returned the consent form before the telephone

interview and were advised that the interview would be recorded. Each respondent agreed to this, and the interviews were recorded on a phone recorder. The rationale for recording the interviews was to enable an accurate transcription of the interview.

3.5 Operational information

The QR code and link were sent to a police officer who distributed it through his police force. The strengths and weakness of this are addressed in Appendix 4. In relation to the public the QR code and link were shared online, via flyers and leaflet drops, again explored in Appendix 4.

The analysis of the police and public surveys took place using SPSS. No filters in relation to the raw data was required for the police data however a filter was used for the public data to remove responses provided by respondents who were not men or Black or Mixed heritage. Analysis of the data is explored in Appendix 4.

3.6 Ethics & procedures

This research was approved by University of Huddersfield School Research Ethics and Integrity Committee (SREIC). Ethical considerations such as harm to participants, informed consent, deception and invasion of privacy were all considered and addressed as part of the ethics application. Throughout the research ethics were continually revised requiring submission of further ethics applications to SREIC (Appendix 1).

Specifics regarding ethical issues are detailed in the ethics application form as such it is not intended to replicate all of that information here.

Permission was obtained from one Northern Police force to be involved in the study. Overall, no vulnerable participants of people under 18 were recruited, and all participants, quotes together with the police force involved in the research have been anonymised (Gray, 2018).

Data protection requirements have been considered and encompassed into the research design as detailed on the ethics form (Appendix 1). Email addresses provided by participants willing to be involved in the interview and their computer IP

address is identifiable personal data which is not included in the data nor included in the finished research but forms part of the raw data. Contact was made to those email addresses which resulted in participants full names and telephone numbers being provided.

Finally, confidentiality was addressed in the ethics application. Fortunately, there was no requirement to breach confidentiality.

3.7 Thematic analysis

Thematic analysis has been used to analyse the qualitative data from the interviews.

Table 3: Thematic analysis

	Thematic Analysis
Strengths	Systematically reviewed Clarity re the application of themes. Researcher led to understand and apply the method with little previous experience Depth of information Ability to analyse a large amount of data systematically.
Weaknesses	Lack of defined boundaries Researcher led in the identification of the themes (Braun & Clarke, 2006) Poorly designed questions Inconsistent identification of themes Weak analysis Unsupported claims which is inconsistent with the data (Braun & Clarke, 2006).
Steps taken - Braun & Clarke (2006)	Stage 1 - Interviews transcribed verbatim including regional accents, inflections and non-word vocalisations - aid familiarisation What was said was coded not how it was said. Speaker identified by their initials.

	Stage 2 - "Initial coding generation" (Howitt, 2019). Labels were applied for each line/couple of lines describing the content of that piece of text. An inductive thematic analysis - data was coded by characteristics of data and not theory led (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Strength - less biased assessment of the data, themes develop. Weakness – the researcher identifies the codes affecting the initial coding process. Stage 3 – Codes for each transcription was written on a piece of paper and placed into "meaningful groups" (Howitt, 2019). Identifies patterns in the initial coding. Several themes contained overlapping codes and some themes contained subgroups. Stage 4 - Themes reviewed along with the original data to ensure the context and meaning of coding reflected the transcription. Smaller themes were amalgamated if appropriate Several themes that emerged are not within the remit of this research but identify further areas of potential research (Howitt, 2016). Stage 5 - Themes are drawn together and provided with a descriptive label.
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Data Analysis

Data analysis of the different research methods have been addressed earlier, however the data from the quantitative research were analysed separately prior to the qualitative research. The data from the qualitative research was analysed after consideration of the quantitative data. The findings of both research methods are detailed in the summary, the findings were then merged to address issues on a theme-by-theme basis (Doyle et al, 2016).

CHAPTER FOUR: Results

The data obtained from the research has been considered with reference to the research questions and objectives.

The objectives are:

To explore whether BWV has the potential to impact Black men's experiences of stop and search encounters.

Explore whether the use of BWV has the potential to impact upon Black men's confidence and trust in the police.

To explore respondents views as to whether changes to the practices of the police use of BWV in stop and search encounters could reduce the disproportionate use of the stop and search power.

To explore respondents views as to whether rigorous supervision of the BWV of the stop and search encounter could impact the disproportionate use of stop and search powers.

To explore whether rigorous supervision of the BWV of stop and search encounters could increase Black men's trust and confidence in the police.

These overall objectives lead to the specified research questions. It became apparent after analysing the quantitative survey responses that for any meaningful exploration of the impact of the use of BWV and its supervision on the disproportionate use of stop and search powers and the impact on public confidence, the weakness in the BWV and monitoring system and policies would need to be considered.

Research questions

1(a) How do those most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the mandatory use of BWV by the police would impact on encounters with the police?

1(b) How do police officers believe that the mandatory use of BWV would impact upon their encounters with the public?

2(a) Do those people most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the inclusion of the BWV in the compulsory stop and search monitoring process could reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search powers?

2(b) Do police officers believe the inclusion of BWV in the compulsory monitoring process could affect their use of stop and search powers?

Data obtained from Black men via online surveys are explored followed by an analysis of the police online surveys. A comparison between the Black men's responses and police data is undertaken with relevant issues highlighted before the thematic analysis of the interviews which is integrated in the results. The results are then summarised and discussed in greater detail in the conclusion.

Data preparation and analysis

All survey responses for both the Black men and police replies were cleaned and then coded as set out in the methodology chapter. The data provided was explored as discrete variables which is discussed before exploring significant correlations between variables using spearman's correlation. The responses to the open-ended questions are also explored.

4.1 Public

Firstly, the characteristics of the public participants were analysed. Only responses from Black and Mixed heritage men aged over 18 were included in the data.

33 participants provided substantial answers, they have been used as the basis for the data analysis. Of those, 23 were aged between 18-29. Data from older participants has been included in the data analysis as they have experience of being the target age group, namely being aged 18-29 and are likely to have experience of being stopped and searched.

26 of the respondents, namely 79% of the participants had experience of being stopped and searched by the police. The remaining seven who had not been subject to a stop and search encounter all indicated they witnessed the stop and search of a person who were all Black or Mixed heritage. It should be noted that respondents who had not been subject to nor witnessed a stop and search encounter were automatically

filtered to the end of the survey and their responses are not included in the data or analysis.

The next set of questions asked about the respondent's experience of the stop and search encounter. Of the 33 respondents, 69% stated the officer did not tell the person being searched what they were searching for, 68% stated the officer did not make the right decision to conduct the stop and search and 63% stated the officer did not complete records of the stop and search. 62% stated the officers did not demonstrate respect of the person searched, 61% state the officer was not polite. 59% state that officers did not explain why the stop and search was taking place, 58% indicated that the officer did not tell the person searched that they had a right to the copy of the stop and search record. 58% responded that the police officers were unfair in the treatment of the person subject to the stop and search, 57% indicated that officers were not professional and 50% of the response's stated the person searched was not given the opportunity to speak nor did the officer provide their details. These responses demonstrate that in between 50% to 70% of all stop and search encounters, the respondents do not believe the police used GOWISELY or demonstrated respect or fairness to the person searched.

In terms of the overall stop and search procedure 57% of the responses indicated that the stop and search interaction affected their confidence in the police with only 30% stating the interaction resulted in an increase in their confidence. Overall, almost two thirds of respondents, 65% of respondents believe that race influenced the police decision to conduct the stop and search.

4.1.1 Reasonable grounds for stop and search

Respondents were asked about the reasons that the police are entitled to rely upon to conduct stop and search interactions, 57% stated they believe they know when police are entitled to use their stop and search powers, this is explored in further detail by asking specific scenario-based questions. 29% state race is a reasonable ground to rely upon to use the power of stop and search, with 63% of respondents believing that smelling cannabis is a reasonable ground to use stop and search powers.

Table 4: Smelling cannabis as a reasonable ground for stop and search

Police smelling cannabis is a reasonable ground to justify conducting a stop and search

1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

Percentage	
Valid Disagree	37.5
Agree	62.5

This lack of knowledge regarding lawful grounds is more evident with 88% believing that the smell of cannabis from a car with blacked out windows is a reasonable ground to justify a stop and search.

Table 5: Smelling cannabis from a car with blacked out windows as a reasonable ground for stop and search

Police smelling cannabis from a car with blacked out windows is reasonable ground to justify a stop and search

1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

Percentage	
Valid disagree	12.5
Agree	87.5

32% of respondents believe that the officer knowing that a person has previous convictions is a reasonable ground to utilise the stop and search power. The

responses demonstrate the public's lack of knowledge regarding the law of stop and search, despite 57% believing they know the law. This is a significant problem as if the public do not know when the police are entitled to use their powers, the police will not be challenged in relation to their use of the power, resulting in potentially unlawful stop and search encounters. The question as to whether the lack of the public's knowledge is due to lack of widely available information or police misinformation will be explored in further detail when assessing the police online survey responses. However, a fuller discussion regarding this question is outside the remit of this research.

4.1.2 Use of BWV in stop and search

In terms of the BWV half of the respondents did not know if their stop and search interaction was recorded on BWV. 80% of respondents believe that if officers film the stop and search interaction they are more likely to explain why the stop and search is taking place, what they are searching for, explain the law enabling them to conduct the stop and search, whilst increasing their confidence in the police. Over 60% of respondents believe that if the interaction is captured on BWV, it would ensure their rights are better protected, that the officer would be polite, professional, fair, demonstrate respect and provide their collar number.

83% of respondent indicated that all stop and search interactions should be filmed, despite this high figure only 54% believe that using BWV in all stop and search encounters would reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search powers by race. Despite the use of BWV as a positive, it is not overwhelmingly viewed as leading to a reduction in disproportionate use of stop and search powers. The potential reasons are explored later.

Table 6: Effect of BWV on disproportionate stop and search practices

If all stop and search encounters are filmed by the officers on their body worn video, people would be less likely to be stopped and searched based on their race/ethnicity

1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

		Percentage
Valid	Disagree	45.8
	Agree	54.2

This discrepancy between opinions of identified positives of using BWV in all stop and search interactions and a reduction in the disproportionate use of those powers supports the discussion from the literature review, namely that the disproportionate use of stop and search powers is believed to be because of numerous disparate factors. Black men's trust and confidence in the police is more nuanced, longstanding and complicated than can be addressed solely by the use of BWV. However, there is a significant increase in Black men's confidence and trust in the police when they believe BWV is used in all stop and search encounters.

4.1.3 Supervision of BWV and stop and search interactions

Respondents in all stop and search encounters believe that supervision could identify officers' potential prejudices and stereotypes and may result in officers revisiting their decision to conduct the stop and search interaction.

Table 7: Effect of monitoring BWV on officers decision making

Supervisors monitoring officer's body worn video of stop and search encounters would result in the officers reviewing their decision carefully before conducting a stop and search

1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

		Percentage
Valid	disagree	25
	agree	75

Over three quarters of the respondents believe that if 50+% of the BWV interactions of the stop and search interactions are monitored it would result in a positive impact such as increasing Black men's confidence, identifying police officers' biases and reducing disproportionate stop and search practices. This is significant in terms of the potential impact of supervision on Black men's confidence in the police.

4.1.4 Significant correlations

Spearman's correlations were used to assess bivariate correlations between different variables. If there is a significant correlation this provides evidence of correlations between the two variables and is indicated by a significant value below 0.01

There are highly significant relations between the variables when exploring the officer's fair treatment of the person with was the officer polite, demonstrated respect and made the right decision to undertake the stop and search encounter.

Table 8: Correlations between officers treatment of the detained person and decision making

	The officer was fair in their treatment of the person searched	Rho	sig
The officer was polite during the stop and search encounter		.632**	0.01
The officer demonstrated respect of the person searched		.915**	0.00
The officer made the right decision to conduct the stop and search		.890**	0.00

Thus, Black men assess police actions as fair if they are polite, demonstrate respect and it is believed that officers have made the right decision.

There is a highly significant correlation between the officer made the right decision to undertake the stop and search encounter with the officer was polite, professional. Again, this illustrates Black men's view that officers make the right decision if they are polite and professional.

Table 9: Correlations between officers decision making and the officers politeness and professionalism

	The officer made the right decision to undertake the stop and search	Rho	sig
The officer was polite during the stop and search encounter		.727**	0.00
The officer was professional during the stop and search encounter		.702**	0.00

These results are significant and support the literature review regarding procedural justice, in particular the link between procedural decision making and the satisfaction of the interaction.

Procedural justice between the fairness of the use of the procedures and the fairness of the detained persons treatment is highlighted by the highly significant correlations between the variables that the officers used their powers correctly and fairly if the officer demonstrated respect, was professional, and gave the person the opportunity to speak.

Table 10: Correlations between officers fair use of their powers and the treatment of the detained person

	I feel the police use their powers correctly and fairly	Rho	Sig
The officer demonstrated respect of the person searched		.618**	0.01
The officer was professional during the stop and search encounter		.603**	0.01
The person searched was given the opportunity to speak		.603**	0.01

Highly significant correlations were discovered between the variables that the individuals' rights would be better protected if the interaction is captured on BWV and that the officers are more likely to explain why the stop and search interaction was taking place, and increase the public trust in the police.

Table 11: Correlations between the detained persons rights and the use of BWV

	Your rights be better protected if captured on the officers BWV	Rho	Sig
The officers required to film the stop and search would be more likely to explain why the stop and search is taking place		.668**	0.00
The officers required to film the stop and search would be more likely to increase my trust in the police		.539**	0.01

The use of BWV in all stop and search interactions demonstrates significant correlations between the individuals belief in the increased fairness of the process together with a sense of fairness as to their treatment. This is significant and indicates that the use of BWV has the capacity to increase public trust in the police together with a sense of procedural justice.

There is also a significant correlation in the public's view between officers' supervisors watching the stop and search footage and identifying potential prejudices and stereotypes, together with the officer being aware the footage is being monitored and reviewing their decision to undertake the stop and search.

Table 12: Correlations between supervision of BWV and the officer reviewing their decision making

	Police officers' supervisors watching the video of the stop and search encounter would identify potential prejudices and stereotypes used by the officer	Rho	Sig
Supervisors monitoring officers body worn video of stop and search encounters would result in the officers reviewing their decision carefully before conducting a stop and search		.535**	0.01

This highlights a significant opportunity for the police to increase the public's positive view of them and to address officers' reliance on potential stereotypes and prejudices and for the individual officers to review their decision.

Respondents were given the opportunity on two occasions to provide further information firstly regarding their experience of stop and search and later an opportunity to provide any general information. Answers revealed a number of negative encounters.

Including:

To have scooter taken away then stripped searched like it wasn't enough for the TSG SQUAD

Institutional racism is rife and there needs to be some accountability of who police's the police.

I only got stopped and searched because I was chasing after a group of friends, then bumped into an officer exiting a shop. After stopping apologising and explaining why I was in a rush there was no need to be handcuffed and searched whilst my personal data was being checked.

It was quite a while back that it happened, to be honest I was unsure of what happened until after it had happened. it was after a terrorist attack and I can be seen as Arabic rather than black, they just said they are searching people in the area. I was annoyed as I had to get to work and it was wasting my time. It was only afterwards that I put two and two together and realised I had been stopped and searched

Majority of the stop and searches involving me was mainly because of the colour of my skin

I was stopped and searched and when I asked why, they said because I fit the profile of someone they were looking for. They said he was black athletic and wore sports vests and had braided hair. Basically, they were describing anyone. Nothing about behaviour or having been seen in the area. When I questioned the police officer that they had just described me and if they suspected I was the one they were looking for, the officer smirked and said "actually no, you are not the one, we know whom we are looking for" and said I could go on my way. I was left humiliated, embarrassed and scared.

These responses reveal a number of negative encounters with the police leading to mistrust and lack of confidence in the police by the Black male respondents. The respondents detail numerous stop and search encounters which appear to be unlawful and based on racist stereotypes from the perspective of the respondents, resulting in negative encounters. This could effect the expectations rates, which are low, that BWV would impact disproportionate stop and search.

4.2 Police

In terms of the police respondents' characteristics of the 36 responses 92% were male, 100% identified as White and 57% had been in the police service for less than 6 years.

Table 13: Length of service in the police force to the nearest whole year

Year	Percentage %
1-3	20.0
4-6	37.1
7-10	8.6
11+	34.3

Newer officers, namely less than 4 years of service account for 20% of the respondents. It was anticipated that length of service would have a significant correlation with a number of the factors such as scenario-based questions, this proved to be incorrect as no significant correlations were identified.

In terms of officers ages, they ranged from 22-58, with half of officers being aged between 22- 31.

Three quarters of the responses were from police constable and over three quarters indicate they use their stop and search powers between 1-5 times a month.

4.2.1 Reasonable grounds for stop and search

The next set of questions related to scenario-based questions regarding what they deem as reasonable grounds for a stop and search, similar to the questions asked of the Black men to enable comparison. 36% of respondents stated that smelling cannabis by itself is a reasonable ground to justify the use of stop and search powers. The question was worded in such a way to refer to just smelling cannabis without any other surrounding information, intelligence or suspicious circumstances. This percentage increases to 45% when smelling cannabis from a car with blacked out windows with no other surrounding suspicious circumstances, intelligence or information. This is problematic as smelling cannabis, even accompanied by a car

with blacked out windows is not a sufficient ground to justify a stop and search encounter (College of Policing, 2019). The responses from the police mirrors the public responses to a lesser degree. This adds further weight to the potential argument that the public's lack of knowledge of the lawful use of stop and search powers could be compounded by the misinformation and misuse of the powers by the police.

All respondents agreed that a person's skin colour is not a reasonable ground to justify a stop and search encounter, again this was worded in such a way to refer to no other surrounding circumstances, intelligence or information. However, a quarter of respondents believe that knowing someone has a previous conviction by itself is a reasonable ground to justify a stop and search encounter. This indicates that officers are potentially using stop and search powers on people with previous convictions without any reasonable suspicion of an offence. These responses reveal that officers are aware that race is not a justifiable ground to use the stop and search power, but other subjective and unreliable grounds are used to justify stop and search encounters. This potentially reveals significant training and knowledge gaps regarding the use of stop and search powers and what amounts to a reasonable ground with an objective basis.

4.2.2 Reasons for stop and search encounters

Respondents were asked in an open-ended question to note the most frequent reasons for using stop and search powers. The most frequent responses were intelligence and intelligence about the person which is consistent with the College of Policing guidance as previously discussed, intelligence-based policing creates stronger grounds for stop and search encounters and greater positive outcomes. However, the next most frequent reasons given were evasive, nervous, suspicious and furtive behaviour of the person. These behaviours in isolation are unlikely to amount to a reasonable ground for suspicion with an objective basis as the interpretation of a person's behaviour is subjective, providing further support to the argument that police use unlawful grounds to justify stop and search encounters.

These responses reflect a use of intelligence evidence led policing. However, the ground for the use of the stop and search power involving reliance on an interpretation of peoples behaviour is subjective, without an objective basis as there are several alternative explanations for people to try to avoid the police or provide false/unclear

answers, other than they are involved in criminal behaviour. What police officers describe as furtive and evasive behaviour or language could be because of previous negative experiences with the police. Officers use their own subjective experience to deem behaviour as evasive and furtive which is not accountable nor with an objective basis, as it relies on stereotypes and the officers subjective view of behaviour, which is not as accurate as those who have not been accurately trained to identify “suspicious behaviour” (Kassin 2004, cited in Anderson, 2009, p.91).

For the sake of completeness one respondent provided a more detailed response to the reasons used to justify the use of the stop and search powers which mirrors the College of Policing (2019) guidance

1 - In a hotspot area known for Drug use/dealing at peak times 2 - Recent intelligence data - eg, recent intel on said person (up to 6 months) 3 - Persons response to police interaction. (eg, acting suspiciously/furtively.) *Please note I use a range of grounds on a stop search. Personally, I believe one of these reasons are not enough alone

4.2.3 Police opinions on disproportionate use of stop and search powers

92% of the respondents disagree that stop and search powers are disproportionately used against Black men. It should be noted that the question was not accompanied by an explanation of disproportionality, thus there is the potential for the respondents to have misunderstood what disproportionality means.

This assertion as to the misunderstanding of disproportionality was supported by the responses provided to the open-ended question asking why stop and search powers are disproportionately used against Black men. This question was not included in the public surveys which in hindsight would have been useful to enable a comparison. Some respondents referred to racism, institutional racism and recognised bias or unconscious bias and lack of training as responsible for the disproportionality. However other arguments such as available street population, local population, increased criminality of Black people and referring to London, whilst arguing that disproportionality does not occur in their police force were advanced.

One officer demonstrated a protective explanation for the police whilst denying disproportionality blaming unconscious bias against the police and amplification by the media as highlighted earlier in the literature review (Charman, 2017; Williams, 2021).

I honestly believe it to be a misconception/mistrust/unconscious bias against officers that when stopped by white officer that it is automatically disproportionate without having the full facts and the situation is made worse by inaccurate reporting by media and posts on MSM, which drive the imbalance

This clearly shows a lack of knowledge or understanding of the stop and search figures and ethnicity rates in their force and what amounts to disproportionality.

One respondent denies disproportionality referring to BWV as a safety mechanism for the public.

They are NOT - Even a racist cop surely isn't stupid enough to single somebody out based on race when every moment is recorded on BWV...

This argument is flawed given the earlier online survey responses from the police regarding reasonable grounds that constitute a lawful search. It would appear the use of BWV is no guarantee that officers would rely on reasonable grounds to conduct a stop and search, but is asserted as an argument to support the lawfulness of conduct by the police.

4.2.4 BWV used in stop and search interactions

All police respondents are from a force that requires the use of BWV in all stop and search interactions, however despite this, 84% of respondents state BWV is always used, with the remaining stating it is frequently used. This highlights a potential weakness in the BWV system which was identified by HMICFRS (2021). Follow up questions as to why BWV was not used in all stop and search interactions and the potential consequences of failing to record all stop and search interactions were not asked and is a limitation.

Overall, more than 85% of the respondent's state BWV has a positive impact on their interaction with the public and all would benefit from its use in all stop and search encounters. This almost directly replicates the public responses, indicating there are positives in using BWV in stop and search encounters.

Table 14: Impact of the use of BWV

Use of body worn video has a positive impact on your interactions with the public

1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

Percentage	
Valid	
Disagree	13.5
Agree	86.5

Table 15: Officers benefit from the use of BWV

Police officers would benefit from using body worn video in all stop and search Encounters

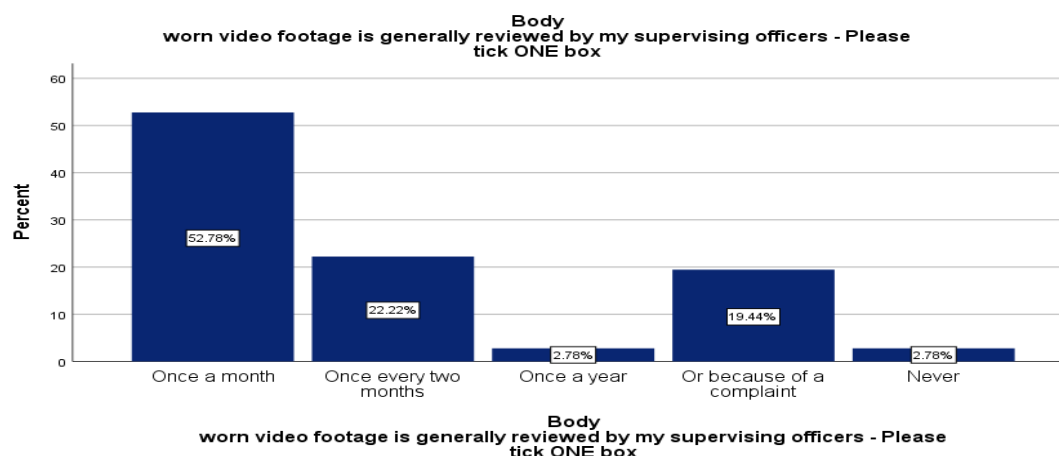
1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

Percentage	
Valid	
Disagree	10.8
Agree	89.2

4.2.5 Effect of monitoring BWV of stop and search encounters

Of those who record interactions on BWV 72% are monitored, with 53% of respondent BWV footage being viewed once a month, 25% of the respondents BWV is reviewed once a year, upon receiving a complaint or never.

Table 16: Frequency of the monitoring of BWV



50% of respondents accept that if all BWV footage was monitored it would positively affect their tone when interacting with the public, 31% accept it would increase the information provided and 24% confirm it would cause them to reconsider their decision to undertake the stop and search. This is significant as it directly answers the research question in terms of how the monitoring of BWV in stop and search encounters would affect the interaction and demonstrates positive outcomes although somewhat lower than the public responses.

Of the 36 respondents 10 officers indicated that they monitor stop and search records, the survey filtered these 10 officers to a further set of questions, the officers who do not supervise stop and searches were filtered to the end of the survey.

4.2.6 Supervisors

63% of supervisors review the BWV with the stop and search record. 86% agree that monitoring BWV with the stop and search records would provide a greater understanding of the officer's decision making, with 100% agreeing it would help identify officers learning and training needs. It should be noted that the questioning did not explore monitoring the BWV in isolation which would provide an effective understanding about the information provided to people stopped and searched. This experience could help shape the officers' training in relation to verbalising the grounds relied upon to the detained person, together with an understanding of the harmful consequences of their actions (Aston et al, 2021). There would also be a greater

understanding as to the reasons why the public in particular Black groups have lower levels of trust and confidence in the police.

Supervisors were asked specific questions regarding the percentage of BWV that should and could be reviewed. Over 50% of supervisors responded that reviewing 10% of all BWV would be manageable by officers in terms of their time, the force ability and sufficient to identify training and learning needs. This percentage significantly drops to 15% of supervisors when asked about monitoring 25% of BWV in terms of being manageable in their role, and for the force. 71% state it would identify officers learning and training needs. Not one respondent indicated that monitoring 50%, 75% or 100% of BWV is manageable in terms of theirs or the force time.

Supervisors were then asked an open-ended question regarding the percentage of BWV of stop and search encounters together with the records that should be reviewed. Generally, responses ranged from a dip sample or when there is a complaint. In terms of percentage responses tended to range from 10-30% with one supervisors answer reflecting the recommended view of HMICFRS (2021).

I believe that there should be a minimum of up to 50% of the officer's S&S pcm and these are to form part of the monthly 1 2 1 meeting with staff alongside PDR & CPD

The responses in terms of what is manageable to be reviewed and what is actually reviewed is different and could lead to the reasonable conclusion that currently a smaller percentage of stop and search BWV is currently reviewed.

Spearman's correlations were used to assess bivariate correlations between different variables. As previously indicated a significant correlation provides evidence of correlations between the two variables, with a significant value below 0.01

Significant correlations were identified with considering supervisors monitoring BWV together with officers being provided with training recommendations.

Table 17: Correlations between supervision and officers training recommendations

	Supervisors provide feedback after watching BWV footage of stop and search encounters	Rho	Sig
Supervisors provide training recommendations after watching BWV footage of stop and search encounters		.877**	0.00

In addition, there is a significant correlation between monitored BWV and an impact on the tone and information provided to the public during the interaction which increases the potential of procedural justice experienced by the public in stop and search interactions.

Table 18: Correlations between monitoring BWV and officers tone and provision of information

	The monitoring of BWV for all stop and search encounters would have an impact on the tone in interactions with members of the public	Rho	Sig
The monitoring of BWV for all stop and search encounters would have an impact on the information provided to the members of the public		.715**	0.00

Summary of online surveys

Over 50% of Black male responses describe the police not using the GOWISELY steps, demonstrating fairness or respect of the person searched, with almost 2/3rds believing race influenced the police decision to conduct the stop and search. The responses demonstrate a lack of knowledge of the lawful use by the police of the stop and search powers. The lack of reliance on reasonable grounds for suspicion with an objective basis is replicated to a lesser degree by the police responses. All respondents police and Black men highlight the positives to the interaction of the use of BWV in the stop and search encounters particular regarding procedural justice. However, Black men do not overwhelmingly believe that using BWV in all stop and search interactions would affect the police disproportionate use of their powers. The police agree that there are numerous positives to the use of BWV in stop and search encounters but largely dispute that disproportionality occurs in the exercise of those powers. Both the police and the Black male respondents view the inclusion of BWV in the supervision process could positively affect the interaction and the officers decision to undertake the stop and search.

4.3 Thematic analysis

The themes covered in the thematic analysis are the experience of stop and search and the effect on the relationship between Black men and the police. Accountability and legitimate/illegitimate use of BWV, use of BWV in all stop and search encounters, the monitoring of BWV in stop and search encounters and finally rigorous supervision of BWV in stop and search encounters.

The qualitative interviews were analysed using thematic analysis. The first theme explored in the interviews with the Black male respondents is how the stop and search experiences affects the relationship between the public and the police. This was explored in the online survey responses. However, the wording of the online survey questions were quite restrictive providing limited depth to the potential responses. Open ended question when exploring the experiences in the online surveys would have aided the responses and assisted in the comparison.

Bradford (2017) reports that positive encounters with the police have no discernible impact on the public's view of them, however unfair stop and searches results in less

trust of the police by the public, who are less likely to hold them as legitimate. This is supported by further research which concludes that negative interactions can lead to the public experiencing feelings of exclusion and uncertainty; becoming more likely to reject the rules, becoming marginal and resort to offending. This makes it harder to police those groups, and the lack of trust results in less people reporting offences or supporting the criminal justice system (HMICFRS 2021).

The impact of negative encounters with the police was discussed by the participants in the semi structured interviews demonstrating that it affects their trust and confidence in the police, resulting in them holding the police as being less legitimate.

Participant B was 25 years of age at the time of the interview but had been subject to 5 stop and search encounters in the last 10 years. The first encounter occurred when he was 15, he was stopped and searched on the basis that there was a report of a Black male, and he was Black, no further information was provided. The second stop and search encounter again involved minimal information, reasons or grounds being provided by the police affecting the participants confidence in the legitimacy of the police.

I would say the officer was polite, very intimidating though ... and I was polite so, 15 turning 16... he bent the law to suit what was needed for him to do his job

Participant B provided information about a further stop and search encounter which was a significant negative encounter as he described it as frightening, further eroding his confidence and trust in the police.

the reason I was stopped ... was just because I was Black and the person was described as being Black, not even wearing the same clothes as me, you know I got stopped it kinda makes me uneasy to be around, I just know that I would just get stopped for being Black if like someone did a crime

This idea that the Police, as upholders of the law, are viewed by the Black male respondents as not abiding by the law in these stop and search encounters erodes their trust and confidence in them.

Participant C described a specific stop and search incident whereby in his words the police used

some vague rubbish, it was an excuse more than anything... the officer was rude aggressive stereotypical stop and search and bordering on racism

Participant C described the officer as not being professional, nor demonstrating respect, whilst acting inappropriately by preventing the participant filming the police by throwing his phone on the floor.

The impact of the incident reaffirmed the participants lack of trust in the police

I didn't have no trust in the police from before but that just confirmed the mistrust and confidence I had with the police it just cemented it

This is a problematic negative encounter as it appears that the grounds used for the stop and search were either unlawful from the respondents point of view or the grounds were not adequately explained. The officer's behaviour displays a lack of procedural justice from the participants point of view. These responses reflect the online survey responses demonstrating a lack of use of the GOWISELY steps and a lack of procedural justice in the interaction particularly in terms of the fairness of the procedure.

The same participant believes that his race had an impact on the stop and search encounter

Of course it did, of course it did, if he would have stopped a White person, he wouldn't have taken that approach ...In fact they wouldn't have even stopped a White person

The issues identified by Participant C namely that he believed his race influenced the police decision to conduct the stop and search is reflected and supported by the responses from the Black men's online surveys where 65% believe that race influenced the police decision to conduct the stop and search.

Bradford (2017) indicated that positive encounters with the police have no distinguishable impact on the public view of them. This is somewhat challenged by my research. Participant B who is introduced above details a number of negative stop and searches encounters and although he specifically states that he recognises the

power the police have and their ability to abuse it, he now trusts the police as a result of a positive interaction.

the last time I was stopped and searched I was not doing the best of things and the police actually saw me and thought you know this person is probably alright ... I will help by giving him another chance, in reality he saved my life and that was the police...he was a White man he has never saw me has never met me in my life... he is just a human being someone's, dad, family member, treated him with respect and he treated me with respect

This is further bolstered by the online surveys with 30% of Black men referring to the stop and search encounter resulting in an increase in their confidence. This supports the proposition that positive encounters can increase Black men's confidence in the police, however it cannot be explored in greater detail as it is outside the remit of this research.

4.3.1 Accountability, legitimate and illegitimate use of BWV

The correct usage of the BWV was considered by way of a theme for its use to be held to be legitimate and accountable by Black men and impact on Black men's view of the police encounter.

The literature review highlighted that the public are aware of some of the flaws with BWV such as the police can turn the BWV off, or not use the BWV during potential police misconduct incidents (Goetschel & Peha, 2017, cited in Lawrence et al, 2021).

This weakness was highlighted by Participant C

I know, it's a load of rubbish, they edit the video they turn them off when they want, they don't use them, they cover up evidence it's a load of rubbish...they abuse the cameras don't they so they might not turn them on at that point

This response reflects the answer provided in the online surveys namely

Body cameras may not be the issue. Attitudes of officers and mistrust that video may be tampered with is another issue.

In addition to the weakness in the use of BWV as highlighted by the Black male respondents, it became apparent when interviewing a Police Sergeant from a Northern Police force that there are numerous additional problems with the BWV system.

Firstly, as recognised by Participant C, the police online survey responses and supported by the literature review (GOV.UK, 2021; Goetschel & Peha, 2017, cited in Lawrence et al, 2021), BWV is not used in all stop and search encounters. Additional factors such as the BWV battery has run out, or when BWV is not used for privacy reasons such as strip searches reduces the overall consistent use of encounters being recorded.

Secondly the Police Sergeant highlighted the BWV system requires officers to remove the BWV from the docking system and to return it at the end of their shift correctly. The footage can be accessed for 30 days, although it can be stored for a longer period if the officer actively marks it as evidential. If it is not saved it cannot be recovered which is a weakness (Policing, 2014).

The police can argue that the use of BWV increases accountability and transparency however the above processes highlights flaws with the system. It is asserted that adjusting a couple of systems would increase the accountability and transparency of BWV which could potentially lead to increased trust of the community in the police. Requesting all stop and search records have a BWV clip attached to it, failure would require the officer to be rigorously questioned regarding their omission (Lum et al., 2020; Blewer & Behlau, 2018; Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities, 2021) increasing accountability. Inadequate explanations regarding missing BWV clips would lead to the officer being subject to “performance or misconduct procedures ” (Home Affairs Committee, 2021). In addition, routinely saving BWV clips for 3 months would ensure more clips are available to be reviewed and incorporated into the monitoring process.

4.3.2 BWV use in all stop and search interactions

A further theme identified from the qualitative interviews is the positives and negatives of using BWV in stop and search encounters.

BWV have numerous positives including having the potential of increasing police accountability, transparency and the trust of the community, leading to less

complaints, whilst having a civilizing effect on the police (Whatworks, 2015; Cubitt et al, 2019; Ellis et al, 2015; Lee et al, 2019; Taylor et al, 2019; Demir, 2019). There are also numerous benefits to the police of using BWV as detailed in the literature review (Harrison et al, 2021; Goodall, 2007 cited in Bowling & Iyer, 2019; Ariel, 2014 cited in Bowling & Iyer, 2019; Douglas, 2020). Despite the obvious widespread benefits for both the police and the public, the public are aware of the flaws with the system, this was reconfirmed in the research as addressed above.

The use of BWV has numerous positives and is echoed by the police officers and sergeant in that the consistent use of BWV and the monitoring of the same would predominantly have a positive impact in the interaction between the public and the community. Although the Black male participants recognise some positives of the use of BWV in all stop and search encounters and the monitoring of the same, they highlighted that without tackling the issue from a range of different angles including accountability it would make no difference to disproportionate stop and search practices.

All Black male participants believed the consistent use of BWV in stop and search encounters would assist police accountability in terms of their policies, resulting in officers being more polite, professional, fair, respectful and more likely to provide their details and to explain the law in “a truthful way” (Participant A). This view of the perceived benefits was reiterated by Participant B who also indicated that use of BWV in all stop and search encounters would affect officers’ behaviour stating that they are more likely to be “not as intimidating”. Participant C expressed the positives for the police community relationship.

that why we try to make it law for these cameras, it would increase the confidence even a little bit...If they were to wear them all the time and recording yes, it would increase the trust

In addition, Participant A believes that use of BWV would ensure officers are more accurate in their judgement of the situation resulting in a more accurate decision-making process.

Participant B highlighted that the use of BWV by the police could improve public trust and confidence by providing extra safety not just for Black men but for all the public, especially women.

When asked If using BWV would better protect their rights, Participant B indicated it would definitely protect their rights, however Participant A was more hesitant

that trust between the police and the public is broken ... if its done properly it can be used to enhance the experience between the police officer and the public ...there is a whole campaign whole education that needs to come with it, it can be as a solution but it part of a bigger picture and has to be done correctly and strategically for it to have any effect in my opinion

The limitations of using BWV to improve relations between the public and police was reiterated by Participant A when asked if consistent use of BWV would increase public confidence.

Nah I think its goes deeper than just wearing Body cam for the confidence.... I don't think Body cam alone will restore confidence

Participant B echoed this recognition of the public issues with confidence and trust in the police

People have a history with the police for many years and that's not going to go anywhere ... also things happen abroad in America people refer that back to the police back at home... so people are forever, things will get better but at the same time as we educate the youth to believe the police are bad it's just a never-ending cycle

This highlights the participants hesitation regarding BWV as a single solution to increase public trust and confidence in the police, highlighting the multi-faceted approach required to address the issue.

Participant B highlighted the potential limitations of use of BWV in relation to affecting the disproportionate use of stop and search powers in predominantly White populated area which have a limited number of Black people.

I think it's a lot harder for me because of what area I live. The police would target me you know and just say a Black person and bam

The Black male participants were also able to identify potential negatives of using BWV. Participant A highlighted the potential affect that BWV can have on the public's behaviour during a stop and search interaction particularly if the person stopped feels aggrieved by the procedure.

Power issues in terms of the police providing information was also identified by Black male participants that cannot be improved just by the use of BWV. Participant B highlights the power issues

I don't think the police want people to know the law...It's easier to get people to do what they want them to do or say more so they don't know the law

This is directly relevant to the lawful use of stop and search and the fact the Black male participants are not fully aware of what constitutes a lawful stop and search encounter. This is exacerbated by the police who on occasions rely on potentially subjective basis for the stop and search as identified in the online survey responses.

The identification of potential positives to the stop and search interaction with the police echoes the Black men's survey responses with a less optimistic belief that it would affect disproportionate stop and search, as with the survey responses they recognise that race is sometimes used as the basis or ground for stop and search.

4.3.3 Monitoring BWV in stop and search encounters

The Police Sergeant outlined a number of advantages of the consistent use and monitoring of BWV in all stop and search encounters. The identified benefits include a positive impact on officer's interactions with the public, providing officers with additional security, a greater amount of information provided to the public regarding police officers powers, causing officers to reconsider the initial decision to stop and search, providing greater accountability and transparency of officer's interactions with the public. Monitoring of BWV increases the transparency of the police as all parties know that the footage is reviewed. This is consistent with the police online responses.

However, the Police Sergeant does not believe that the use of BWV nor the monitoring of footage would affect the tone of officers in conversation with the public as they believe all officers are professional.

Participant B suggested that the monitoring of BWV would also increase the public confidence in the police, as the recording of the interaction forms evidence of the interaction. This again mirrors Black males online responses where it is believed supervision could identify officers prejudices and stereotypes and cause the officer to revisit the decision to undertake the stop and search encounter, increasing public confidence in the police and reducing disproportionate stop and searches. However, this is constrained by its use and its perception that it is legitimate.

In terms of negatives the Police Sergeant from the Northern Police force identified time constraints regarding monitoring BWV as a significant problem.

In terms of monitoring BWV of the stop and search interactions Black male participants indicated that between 25%-100% of all BWV should be monitored to increase confidence, identify potential prejudices and review officers' decision. However, all participants agreed that to reduce disproportionate stop and search practices 50%-100% of BWV would need to be reviewed. This is somewhat consistent with the online survey responses.

In terms of logistics the Police Sergeant from the Northern force believes that monitoring 50% of stop and search BWV would be manageable in terms of workload and would be sufficient to identify learning and welfare needs. This is significantly higher than the police online responses.

However, the Police sergeant does not believe that monitoring BWV would reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search of Black males believing that the power is not disproportionately used but is as a result of available street population, which is reiterated by the quantitative police responses. This highlights a lack of knowledge by the force regarding the problems and limitations with the street population argument (Holdaway, 1997; Solomons, 2003; Bowling & Phillips, 2007 cited in Bradford, 2017), which forms a barrier to officers motivation to examine and challenge the reasons for disproportionate stop and search practices. Research shows the police target characteristics regardless of geographic profiling (Stopwatch, 2018).

4.3.4 Rigorous supervision of BWV in stop and search encounters

Again, rigorous supervision is a theme explored as a prerequisite for the accountability of the police in relation to monitoring of BWV in all stop and search encounters having

an impact on increasing public confidence or reducing disproportionate use of stop and search powers.

The Police Sergeant revealed numerous problems with the supervision of stop and search records, as they are completed electronically and submitted to a supervisor. The supervisor reviews the stop search and either signs them off, requests further information or rejects them. However, officers can choose which supervisor to nominate.

Officers do not have to nominate their direct supervisor, which is a flaw and is potentially subject to abuse, as officers could nominate supervisors who have limited knowledge or lack diligence regarding the legitimacy and lawfulness of stop and search encounters. This is a weakness in the supervision process and amounts to another missed opportunity to rigorously monitor stop and search records and officers decisions.

In terms of actively monitoring the use of police powers, BWV is subject to dip sampling; namely 2 clips of footage per officer per month in the participating police force. The BWV footage includes all aspects of policing such as stop and search, strip searches, domestic abuse incidents and other circumstances. During the review the BWV is reviewed together with all related items such as the electronic stop and search record.

However, BWV is not dip sampled until after 30 days. Thus, if officers have not selected the BWV footage to be saved evidentially it is not included in the potential reviews. The participating police force policy requires 2 BWV clips per month to be reviewed, however only 53% of police respondents from the online survey believe that BWV is reviewed at least once per month. This reveals a potential gap in the officers' knowledge regarding the level of supervision, which could lead to the potential conclusion that no substantial feedback is provided from the review of the BWV or that no evidential issues or problems are identified from the review. Unfortunately, this issue is beyond the scope of this research and will not be explored any further.

The key themes from the thematic analysis are that all Black male respondents have experience of negative stop and search encounters revealing unlawful stop and search encounters from their point of view, which reinforces the lack of procedural justice and

trust in the police. However positive stop and search encounters can have a positive impact on peoples trust and perceptions of the police. The Black male respondents are aware of BWV and that its use can be manipulated by the police, revealing a lack of rigorous policies, which is exacerbated by the lack of scrutiny and accountability as evidenced in the police BWV policies.

The Black male respondents believe that consistent use of BWV in all stop and search encounters would result in an increase in procedural justice in the encounter, increasing the public trust. However, Black men's confidence and trust issues of the police cannot be improved just by the use of BWV in all stop and search interactions. The Black male participants also recognise the potential negatives in terms of potentially escalating the situation in the stop and search encounter.

The police supervisor recognises the positives of monitoring stop and search BWV encounters including increasing accountability and transparency, although they do not believe it would affect the officers tone. In addition, the supervisor asserts that disproportionate stop and searches do not occur.

The Black male participants believe that supervision of the BWV of the stop and search encounter would increase the public confidence whilst reducing disproportionate stop and search practices. There is a significant difference between the percentage of BWV of stop and search encounters Black men believe should be supervised as compared to the police, or what is achievable. Issues are raised with the BWV practices which reduces the current accountability of those policies.

CHAPTER FIVE: Conclusion

This research explores the views of Black men and the police regarding how the use of BWV in all stop and search encounters and the monitoring of the same could affect the disproportionate use of those powers and increase Black men's confidence and trust in the police.

The police as an organisation in England is set within a nuanced history which it is asserted shapes a great deal of the narrative around the concepts of race and ethnicity. This is explored in further detail in the literature review which identifies some of the consequences of racism and the inability of using isolated methods to address disproportionality.

The police use their restrictive powers disproportionality against Black men aged between 15-29. It is asserted through the literature review and the discussion therein that the reasons for disproportionate practices are multi-faceted and requires a holistic approach to adequately address and eradicate disproportionality in the police. That is unfortunately outside of this research which concentrates specifically on Black men's and police views of the policies and practices employed by the police in stop and search encounters including BWV, and the monitoring of the same.

A literature review revealed the lack of the systematic use of BWV and the absence of accountability of officers to ensure all stop and search encounters are recorded. This together with the lack of consistent storage of BWV footage reveals substantial weaknesses in what is asserted by the police as a rigorous system. These gaps are compounded by the inconsistent police supervision policies. Numerous organisations have recommended that the police make officers accountable (Equality & Human Right Commission, 2010; Lum et al, 2020; Vitale, 2017; The Parekh Report, 2002) for the consistent use of BWV and that behavioural and diversity issues are encompassed into the officer's supervision, review and appraisal system; these recommendations have not been acted upon.

In order to explore the impact of BWV and supervision on stop and search experiences this research initially considered Black men's experiences of stop and search encounters. Previous experiences inform participants view as to how the use of BWV would affect the stop and search encounter and whether in their opinion supervision

of the BWV of the stop and search encounter could reduce the disproportionate use of the power and affect the interaction and their view of the police. The research to provide greater understanding also explored similar issues with the police regarding how they believe the consistent use of BWV would affect their encounters with members of the public and also if inclusion of the BWV of the stop and search in the supervision process could affect their use of the power.

The literature review revealed a number of gaps in the research in particular the impact of consistent use of BWV where officers are accountable to ensure each encounter is captured. Further identified gaps in the research include policies and procedures regarding BWV and the potential supervision of it. This research revealed specific gaps and weakness in the police policies which could undermine the rigorousness of the polices. This is a significant area that could benefit from further research.

This conclusion aims to discuss the main findings from the research. Areas where further research could be undertaken and specific limitations of this research are highlighted. A critique and discussion of weakness and strengths have been discussed throughout this research as and when it occurs.

Research questions and findings

As previously indicated the focused research questions revealed further areas of discussion which are relevant to the context before considering and answering the research questions.

The additional information explored in the research that are not subject to the research questions relate to experiences of Black men of stop and search encounters, knowledge of lawful stop and searches, BWV, its policies and processes.

The Black men respondents revealed a deep mistrust of the police and experiences of negative stop and search encounters. Over 50% of the Black male online respondents and all semi structured interview respondents identified issues with the police conduct during stop and search encounters with officers not using the GOWISELY steps, nor procedural justice in their view. Markedly respondents felt that the police did not demonstrate fairness or respect of them. Over half of the respondents identified the police stop and search encounter as affecting their confidence in the police; with a low level of respondents identifying that their

confidence had increased. This contradicts the literature review, in particular Bradford's (2017) argument that positive encounters with the police have little impact on the public perception of them. This is an area that would benefit from further research and is a potential area that could be used by the police to increase the public view of them.

It became apparent that the Black men despite believing they know the grounds that constitute a lawful stop and search do not, this is replicated to a lesser degree by the police responses. 63% of the Black male respondents and 36% of police respondents stated that smelling cannabis by itself is a reasonable ground to justify the use of stop and search powers. This increases to 88% of the Black male respondents and 45% of police officers when smelling cannabis from a car with blacked out windows. These responses are further exacerbated by the reasons provided by the police respondents in the open-ended question detailing further reasons for stop and search which do not appear to reveal an objective basis or reasonable grounds for suspicion for a stop and search encounter.

This error or lack of knowledge regarding what constitutes reasonable grounds for stop and search is replicated by both groups as to whether it is lawful to conduct a stop and search of a person with previous convictions. If the police identify reasons for stop and search which do not amount to reasonable grounds for suspicion for using one of the most restrictive powers what hope do the public have. Not only will the public not know their rights but will not know when an unlawful stop and search has been carried out, let alone when it can be challenged. Safeguards to this would be for the police to continually revisit stop and search powers in training, with the use of scenarios, experimental and reflective learning. Experimental learning would be enhanced and be more impactful if accompanied by the review of BWV of the stop and search encounter HMICFRS (2021; IOPC, 2020). The public also need to be informed and educated regarding the police rights and powers this was identified as an issue by Commission on Race and Ethnic Disparities (2021).

The Black male respondents are aware of the police use of BWV and the capacity to switch off the camera or to not use it to record an interaction. This highlights Black men's knowledge of the police ability to manipulate the process, undermining the validity assertions made by the police regarding its use. This aspect, namely the

consistent use of BWV is explored with the police and supervising officers and reveals weaknesses in the BWV procedure. These weaknesses and lack of rigorousness is exacerbated by the supervision process and is a significant defect to police accountability.

A further logistical issue is half off the online survey respondents did not know if their stop and search interaction was recorded on the BWV, thus even if the interaction was recorded any potential perceived benefits would not be identified by the public. The police should include the fact that the interaction is recorded on BWV during the GOWISELY steps for stop and search interactions.

Conclusion or discussion of findings

1(a) How do those most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the mandatory use of BWV by the police would impact on encounters with the police?

The Black men participants significantly identified that if BWV was used in all stop and search interactions then the police would explain why the stop and search is taking place, what they are searching for, explain the law in a “truthful way”, and officers would make improved decisions. Additional benefits include increasing the public confidence in the police ensuring that officers would be polite, professional, fair, demonstrates respect, being a civilising influence on the officers behaviour; “not as intimidating”. This reveals Black men’s belief that use of BWV would increase the police use of the GOWISELY steps and procedural justice. These positives were reiterated with the spearman correlations in relation to Black men believing their rights are better protected and that the police would explain why the stop and search is taking place, be professional increasing their trust in the police. However, despite this, skepticism is raised by respondents as to whether using BWV in all stop and search interactions would reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search powers as previously detailed (Whatworks, 2015). This was explored in further detail in the open-ended online survey responses and in the semi structured interviews.

This highlights the hesitancy of the Black male respondents in presuming the use of BWV alone to capture all stop and searches would have an impact on police practices in particular disproportionate use of stop and search powers.

1(b) How do police officers believe that the mandatory use of BWV would impact upon their encounters with the public?

More than 85% of police respondents to the online survey believe that use of BWV in all stop and search encounters has a positive impact on the interaction with the public and that both police and the public would benefit from the use in all stop and search encounters.

The sergeant who was involved in the semi structured telephone interview identified numerous positives including providing additional safety for officers, a greater amount of information provided by officers, greater accountability and transparency with officers reconsidering their decision to undertake the stop and search procedure. However, the sergeant does not believe the use of BWV would affect the officers tone during the interaction. This is in direct opposition to the Black male respondents views that the use of BWV would affect and increase officers politeness, professionalism, and respect of the stopped person. The Black men's views regarding the perceived benefits to the officers tone is replicated by the police officers online survey responses.

For the police potential benefits include all the identified factors from the literature review. However, the police use of BWV as a way to explain that they are acting lawfully is erroneous given the police online survey responses indicating that in addition to relying on intelligence led policing there is also a reliance on potentially subjective basis to conduct stop and search interactions. In addition, this argument is illogical and would carry more weight if all interactions were recorded, if officers were required to be accountable for the lack of use of BWV, if the footage is routinely saved for longer than 30 days and involved a rigorous supervision process.

2(a) Do those people most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the inclusion of the BWV in the compulsory stop and search monitoring process could reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search powers?

The Black male respondents believe that supervision of BWV of stop and search interactions would identify officers potential prejudices and stereotypes and may result in officers reviewing their decision to conduct the stop and search interaction. With a belief that if at least 50% of BWV interactions were supervised it would lead to a positive impact and increase public confidence, reducing disproportionate stop and

search practices. This is supported by the Black men's semi structured interviews which identifies that supervision of between 50-100% of stop and search BWV would reduce disproportionate stop and search of Black men. This is again supported in the spearman correlations in terms of police supervisors watching the BWV of the stop and search interaction being able to identify officers' biases and stereotypes and result in officers reviewing their decision. The Black male participants identify that more than 50% of BWV monitored would result in a positive impact, and that supervision of between 50-100% of BWV would be required to reduce disproportionate stop and search practices.

The Black male respondents believe that supervision of BWV of stop and search encounters would have numerous benefits and reduce disproportionate stop and search practices. This gives the police a significant avenue to increase public trust and confidence and address disproportionate stop and search practices from a public centred view. However, this should be considered in conjunction with the earlier comments and discussion regarding the lack of rigorous practices, potential weakness and gaps in the supervision of stop and search BWV.

2(b) Do police officers believe the inclusion of BWV in the compulsory monitoring process could affect their use of stop and search powers?

50% of officers believe it would positively affect their tone, this contradicts the sergeant's response as discussed either who does not believe the use of BWV would affect officers' tone as he believes they always act professional. This highlights that the officers who are more likely to undertake the stop and search interaction accept that their tone would be affected, the presumption would be to positively improve the tone. A quarter of police officers believe the monitoring of BWV of stop and search would cause them to reconsider their decision. This is somewhat surprising as officers should have reasonable grounds for suspicion with an objective basis before using such an intrusive power and commencing an encounter that could result in a negative interaction. This response demonstrates that in at least a quarter of the occasions there would potentially reconsider the decision again the presumption would be in favour of not undertaking the stop and search procedure or identifying further reasons to justify the use of the power. This highlights and supports the proposition that the supervision of stop and records is not thorough nor rigorous with little questioning of

the officers. Would the supervision of BWV mean an increase in the lawful grounds for stop and search? Unfortunately, this question was not explored in the research.

In terms of supervisors the percentage of BWV that is manageable is significantly lower than that advanced by the Black male respondents. With 50% of police respondents indicating that monitoring 10% of BWV would be manageable in terms of theirs and the force times. With 71% of supervisors indicating that monitoring of 25% of BWV would identify officers learning and training needs. This is in contrast to the supervisor who undertook the semi structured interview who indicated 50% would be manageable in terms of theirs, the force capability and to identify learning and training needs. However, the sergeant does not feel that monitoring of BWV would affect disproportionate stop and searches. This is clearly an issue reiterated by the officers' responses when asked in the online survey regarding the reasons for the disproportionate use of stop and search powers. Officers are either unaware or unsure of the meaning of disproportionality and would appear that they have little information regarding disproportionality in their force area. The denials of disproportionality can be viewed as defensive in nature, to successfully address it the police would need to be open with a willingness to scrutinise their stop and search records. Further training and continued professional development in terms of stop and search appears to be another area that should be the focus of additional police training. These issues together with officers understanding and appreciating first-hand the impact of their actions could be addressed in specialised training.

Summary

This research identifies numerous positives perceived by Black men in the police use of BWV in all stop and search encounters particularly in relation to lawfulness, the use of GOWISELY steps and procedural justice. This is somewhat supported by the police respondents. However, the Black male respondents are sceptical as to how much of an impact the use of BWV in all stop and search interactions would have in relation to disproportionate stop and search practices. This appears to largely be as a result of numerous negative encounters with the police where they believe the police have used their race or other unreasonable grounds to conduct unlawful searches. In addition, the Black male respondents recognise that the police can manipulate the BWV system, by not using it in certain circumstances. This is a specific weakness in the

BWV system that undermines a rigorous system, officer's accountability could address this somewhat.

Despite the weakness in the BWV system and evidence of disproportionate use of stop and search powers, the police rely on the use of BWV as a factor protecting the public from unlawful or racist stops and search practices. This view is undermined by the police responses in terms of how BWV would affect their interactions with the public, namely an improvement. This is somewhat further undermined by the police responses identifying subjective grounds as reasonable to conduct a stop and search encounter. Weaknesses in the BWV and supervision practices give the police various excuses other than racism to explain the disproportionate stop and search practices.

In terms of supervision of the BWV of stop and search practices Black male respondents overwhelmingly believe that supervision would have a positive impact on the stop and search interaction and reduce disproportionate stop and searches. The police accept that supervision would also improve the interaction between themselves and the public. It is asserted that this highlights the potential that police officer's know that they do not always act as politely, professional or demonstrate respect during the interaction as they could or should do. This highlights a weakness in the police belief and in the supervision process as it is reasonable to conclude clearly little feedback is provided to the officers in terms of their behaviour conduct and lawfulness of the stop and search. Despite this the police overwhelmingly deny the issue of disproportionality which is yet another significant area where there is a gap in officers' knowledge. For the supervision to be rigorous the various identified weakness would need to be addressed including officers being held accountable for not recording the stop and search interaction on BWV, BWV footage being retained, limiting the choice of supervisor to monitor the footage, a thorough review from a lawful position and the detained persons perspective which is then incorporated into the review and appraisal process. These suggestions together with a full training programme regarding stop and search that enables experimental and reflective practice could positively impact on the police training and use of the powers, having a positive impact on the public confidence in them and a reduction in the disproportionate use of stop and search powers.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 : Ethics Form, community/public online surveys, police online surveys, telephone interview with police supervisors, public telephone interviews, screen shots ethics revision approvals x2

THE UNIVERSITY OF HUDDERSFIELD

School of Human and Health Sciences – School Research Ethics and Integrity Committee

APPLICATION FORM

Please complete and return via email to:

SREIC Administrator: hhs_srep@hud.ac.uk

Name of Applicant: Chelsea Thomas

Title of study: Would the mandatory use and rigorous monitoring of BWV in all stop and search encounters affect the nature and use of those powers by the police?

Department: Criminology

Date sent: 5/1/2021

Please provide sufficient detail below for SREIC to assess the ethical conduct of your research. You should consult the guidance on filling out this form and applying to SREIC at <https://research.hud.ac.uk/strategy/concordat-research-integrity/hhs-ethics/>

Researcher(s) details	Chelsea Thomas
Supervisor(s) details	Melanie Flynn – M.Flynn@hud.ac.uk Chris Cameron – C.Cameron@hud.ac.uk
All documentation has been read by supervisor (where applicable) and Supervisor Report Form attached	~~YES / NO / NOT APPLICABLE~~ This proposal will not be considered unless the supervisor has submitted a report confirming that (s)he has read all documents and supports their submission to SREIC
Aim / objectives	To establish what affect police officers and members of the public, in particular young Black men believe would arise from the use of body worn video (BWV) by the Police in all stop and search encounters together with the monitoring of the stop and search body worn video footage by the supervisors.

Brief overview of research methods	I intend to involve participants from the community namely Black males between 18-29, police officers and their supervisors. In terms of the police officers I would undertake online surveys with officers. A link to the online survey would be sent to 2 police forces for dissemination to their staff. The online survey would include scalable items with some scenarios to obtain information regarding their use of stop and search powers in order to ascertain what information impacts on the use of their decision-making powers. In addition, questions regarding the use of BWV in all stop and search interactions and if a rigorous monitoring approach would affect the police use of them. It is anticipated that this should attract in the region of 100 responses. I would seek to undertake telephone interviews with at least four police supervisors. This would enable me to obtain a greater depth of information regarding the monitoring process. If I am unable to undertake telephone interviews, then again online surveys would be used with the supervisors. I would seek to obtain information regarding the frequency and depth of assessment when monitoring the use of stop and search powers in addition to obtaining their views in terms of any potential impact with the increased monitoring of stop and search. I would seek to obtain their views as to whether increased monitoring could highlight potential training issues and affect the use of the powers by officers. In relation to community groups, I would initially start with an online survey to ascertain the views and experiences of Black males between 18-29 and the use of stop and search powers by the police. I would seek to explore issues as to whether the increased use of BWV and a more rigorous monitoring of such interactions would improve people's perceptions and trust in the police. After the online survey with community groups and the survey with officers I would hope, time permitting, to supplement my research by running focus groups with Black males aged between 18-29 to explore the
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	disproportionate stop and search practices. The focus would be on the use of systems such as the expansion of BWV to all stop and search encounters with a view to understanding if the additional implementation of more rigorous monitoring would increase their trust in the police use of the powers.
Project start date	Jan 2020
Project completion date	Jan 2022
Permissions for study	I have made contact with two police forces namely Greater Manchester Police and Humberside Police. I have been asked by GMP to complete a research proposal form which would be considered by the GMP research board. A copy of this form is attached (Document A). In relation to Humberside Police, I have made contact with Detective Superintendent Simon Gawthorpe who oversees the use of stop and search practices in Humberside police and he has indicated that he could share the online survey with the officers in his police force. Permissions would need to be obtained to access both forces up to date practices for recording and monitoring of stop and search records and to gain access to the officers. These permissions and research proposal form will be submitted to the forces once I have obtained ethics approval from the University of Huddersfield.

Access to participants	I am recruiting participants through GMP and Humberside Police. This would involve a link with a survey tool that would be circulated to the eligible police officers for completion – in terms of time limits given the nature of their work and potential shift patterns a 2-week window for completion of the survey would be provided. The link would be accompanied by an invitation letter (Document B) detailing information about the survey. Tick boxes would be included at the beginning of the survey for completion of the necessary consent requirements. I would follow up the link with an email thanking those that have already participated and asking anyone else who has not yet completed the survey to complete it providing an extra week for completion. I am in the process of making links with community groups – however I am conscious of ensuring I obtain responses from a representative sample of young Black males. To ensure breadth of participants in addition to making links with community groups I would also contact various organisations such as university groups, adult education establishments, sporting and creative groups and community action and social groups. All participants willing to take part would either be able to access the survey via a QR code which would be circulated with the flyer/invitation letter (Document C). If willing participants are unable to access the survey via QR code, then the survey link can be emailed (Document D). The survey would include tick boxes at the beginning to comply with the consent requirements. Invitation letter/Flyer recruiting participants for the focus group (Document E). In terms of the focus groups, they would need to be completed as a group exercise – however the information sheet (Document F) and consent form (Document G) detailing the relevant information would be sent out no later than 2 weeks before the focus group to enable any concerns or questions to be raised prior to the event. The completion of all documents would be required prior to the event running. All participants would be and be over 18 so parental consent would not be required.
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Confidentiality	In terms of confidentiality for the online surveys for the community participants no information regarding involvement in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) will be sought as such there should be a limited capacity for issues to be raised that may require confidentiality to be breached for safety or criminal offences. In terms of the focus groups, participants may raise confidential issues in particular their experience of the CJS, however unless information is received revealing serious offences or safety issues there should be limited requirement to breach confidentiality. In addition, given Covid-19 the focus groups may take place via zoom or Microsoft teams, in this case the group will be as confidentiality as the participants enable it. Participants would be provided with a Participant video information and safety sheet (Doc Q) which would provide participants with guidance on the video sessions and in terms of obscuring their backgrounds, changing or removing their names to safeguard their identities. In order to limit the possibility of disclosures all participants particularly in the focus group would be asked at the beginning of the session to not discuss or disclose details of offences that have not come to the attention of the police. Participants would be informed that as a researcher I am required to adhere to a strict moral code and some information would need to be disclosed if it brought to my attention Hypothetical situations would be used in discussions to limit disclosure of confidential information. The experience I have developed as a criminal solicitor would assist me in being able to steer the conversation back to the topic away from confidential issues. For the police there would potentially be issues regarding the police officers unlawful use of stop and search powers or potentially the manipulation of stop and search or monitoring powers. No specific details would be obtained regarding stop and search encounters which could result in the identification of officers or incidents which could impact on confidentiality. Racist views demonstrated by any participants would again be treated confidentially.
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	Video recordings would be permanently deleted as soon as they have been transcribed. Recordings may be transcribed by others than in the research team. If this were required, then recordings without any identification of groups or organisations involved would be provided to the transcriber. Any transcribers would be required to sign a confidentiality agreement preventing them from disclosing the contents of any of the recordings. Data would be stored securely for 10 years on the university storage drive.
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Anonymity	All responses from all participants would be anonymised. There would be no identification in relation to online surveys. Officers undertaking telephone interviews would be anonymised with pseudonyms used. In relation to the focus groups again pseudonyms would be used. I would be guided by the individual police forces as to whether they wish their force involvement to be anonymised. All police force participants would be anonymised. In relation to community groups, they would not need to be identified as they would be contacted for recruitment of participants only. If required organisations would be provided with a pseudonym reducing the possibility of identification. In all cases I would make it clear that although pseudonyms would be used quotes will be included. Participants would be given the opportunity to read the research when completed. I am assuming that GMP and Humberside Police may want to consider the research upon completion. After transcription of the audio/video recordings and the first draft of the thesis but prior to publication, all material and information would be considered, and potential identifying information would be removed. Identifying information to be removed would include mention of associates, identifying places or any other information that could identify individuals or organisations.
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Right to withdraw	All participants would be given the right to withdraw participation prior to data collection. In terms of online surveys for community participants although the topic is one that may raise strong emotions it is unlikely that the information provided would be such where withdrawal of the information would be required. Participants would be given the right to decline to answer certain questions, but they would be advised that once they submit the survey, they cannot ask for the information provided to be withdrawn as it is anonymous and cannot be identified to them. For the community focus groups all participants would be entitled to withdraw or withdraw their data up until and including 30th June 2021, if they request the withdrawal of their information after this date then they would have the right to request that their individual quotes are not included until 30th September 2021. In relation to officer's telephone interviews all participants would be entitled to withdraw or withdraw their data at any time up until the 30th of June 2021. If participants request the withdrawal of their data, I will endeavour to have a conversation with the participants to discuss any and all concerns. If participants still request the withdrawal of their data after the conversation, I will take all reasonable steps to facilitate their request. In relation to officers' online surveys participants are entitled to decline to answer certain questions and will not be offered the opportunity to withdraw their data once they have submitted their survey as the information is anonymous.
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Data Storage	All material collected would be taken off the original recording device and stored on the University K-drive or One Drive as soon as possible. The data obtained would be stored for 10 years on the university K-drive or One drive as recommended by the university to aid transparency and integrity of the research. The interviews/focus groups will be saved on the university K-drive or One drive. Only myself, transcribers and my supervisors would have access to the raw data. The raw data would be destroyed once it has been transcribed Data-Protection-Policy.pdf (hud.ac.uk)
Psychological support for participants	Referral agencies via helplines such as Stop Hate UK and True Vision will be provided to all community participants including the survivors network and MIND. For police officers I would refer them to Police Care UK whilst also making enquiries with the individual forces for further specific organisations. I recognise that as a researcher I will need to also bear in mind my own psychological support and am aware of welfare wellbeing services available at The University of Huddersfield. In addition, organisations such as Samaritans and MIND are also available if required.
Researcher safety / support (attach completed University Risk Analysis and Management form)	Yes, in order to manage my own security only my university email address would be used to correspond with participants. Personal details such as phone numbers and addresses would not be provided.
Information sheet	Yes – information sheets have been drafted for community participants (Document F) and the police (Document H).

Consent form	Yes – In relation to the online surveys consent would be requested via tick boxes at the beginning of the survey. A consent form would need to be completed by all focus group participants (Document G). All participants would specifically be asked for consent of use of their information in future studies where applicable. A consent form would also need to be completed by the police supervisors (Document I).
Letters / posters / flyers	Invitation letter to community groups (Document C) and police offices for online surveys (Document B). Invitation letter for community online survey to participants already agreed to take part including the QR code (Document D). Invitation letter/flyer for community participants to take part in the focus groups (Document E).
Questionnaire / Interview guide	The questions for the online surveys for the police (Document J) and community groups (Document K) is attached together with the interview plan for police supervisors (Document L) and community participants in the focus group (Document M).
Debrief (if appropriate)	Debrief information sheet attached for focus groups (Document N) police supervisors (Document O)
Dissemination of results	My research thesis may be disseminated to GMP and Humberside Police and the community organisations that have taken part. In addition, bespoke reports providing a summary of the research findings may be provided for the police forces that have participated in the research. I may present my findings at academic conferences and my research may be included in academic, industry or public interest articles. The information regarding confidentiality and anonymity as detailed above would apply to and publications.

Identify any potential conflicts of interest	As a criminal solicitor working in Manchester, I regularly attend police stations and also cross examine officers during trials. Unless officers involved specifically recognise my name there will be no potential conflicts as the responses will be anonymous. I intend to speak to at least four supervisors who monitor stop and search practices. It is unlikely that any potential conflict would arise as most supervisors are not involved in the process of arresting, interviewing or being required to attend court to give evidence. This is an issue that would be raised at an early stage with the supervisors. In relation to community groups, I have represented people through the criminal justice system for approximately 20 years and have also worked teaching in the Manchester area for 6 years. I accept that I may recognise participants from the focus group but feel the chances of it are somewhat remote. In addition, by the time this research is undertaken I will only be teaching online and work as a solicitor part time so the chances of a participant being a current student or client is somewhat remote. My details will be included on the information about the research so hopefully if they recognise my name then concerns can be raised before the groups run. If a potential conflict arises I would ensure that I would explain that in the research field I am independent, am not an active participant and will not use any prior knowledge about any participants in the focus group and the same should apply to them. If they recognise or know me from whatever field, then that is not to affect the information they provide. Current clients and current students would be excluded from participating in the focus group.
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Does the research involve accessing data or visiting websites that could constitute a legal and/or reputational risk to yourself or the University if misconstrued? Please state Yes/No If Yes, please explain how you will minimise this risk	
The next four questions in the grey boxes relate to Security Sensitive Information – please read the following guidance before completing these questions: https://www.universitiesuk.ac.uk/policy-and-analysis/reports/Documents/2019/Oversight-security-sensitive-research-material-guidance-3.pdf	
Is the research commissioned by, or on behalf of the military or the intelligence services? Please state Yes/No If Yes, please outline the requirements from the funding body regarding the collection and storage of Security Sensitive Data	

Is the research commissioned under an EU security call? Please state ~~Yes~~/No If Yes, please outline the requirements from the funding body regarding the collection and storage of Security Sensitive Data	
Does the research involve the acquisition of security clearances? Please state ~~Yes~~/No If Yes, please outline how your data collection and storages complies with the requirements of these clearances	
Does the research concern terrorist or extreme groups? Please state ~~Yes~~/No If Yes, please complete a Security Sensitive Information Declaration Form	

Does the research involve covert information gathering or active deception? Please state ~~Yes~~/No	
Does the research involve children under 18 or participants who may be unable to give fully informed consent? Please state ~~Yes~~/No	
Does the research involve prisoners or others in custodial care (e.g. young offenders)? Please state ~~Yes~~/No	
Does the research involve significantly increased danger of physical or psychological harm or risk of significant discomfort for the researcher(s) and/or the participant(s), either from the research process or from the publication of findings? Please state ~~Yes~~/No	

Does the research involve risk of unplanned disclosure of information you would be obliged to act on? Please state ~~Yes~~/No	
Will your research involve NHS patients? Please state ~~Yes~~*/No *If Yes, please follow the HRA Decision Algorithm (http://www.hra-decisiontools.org.uk/ethics/) and indicate the outcome. If the algorithm indicates that an application will be required through the IRAS system, please append your draft IRAS application and all accompanying documents to this form. NB: Do not submit your IRAS Application until full approval has been granted at School level.	

Will your research involve NHS staff? Please state Yes*/No *If Yes, please follow the HRA Decision Algorithm (http://www.hra-decisiontools.org.uk/ethics/) and indicate the outcome. If the algorithm indicates that an application will be required through the IRAS system, please append your draft IRAS application and all accompanying documents to this form. NB: Do not submit your IRAS Application until full approval has been granted at School level.	
Where application is to be made to any other External Agencies	Research Proposal form to GMP – completed form attached for submission once ethical approval has been granted
Other issues	
Please supply copies of all relevant supporting documentation electronically. If this is not available electronically, please provide explanation and supply hard copy	

All documentation must be submitted to the SREIC Administrator. All proposals will be reviewed by two members of SREIC.

If you have any queries relating to the completion of this form or any other queries relating to SREIC's consideration of this proposal, please contact the SREIC Administrator in the first instance – hhs_srep@hud.ac.uk

COMMUNITY

The aim of this questionnaire is to explore the use of Body Worn Video in all stop and search encounters; to assess if there are any benefits for you as the public and also for police officers.

Recent data shows that the police use stop and search powers on young Black males more than any other group with less positive outcomes (caution, charge or alternative disposal). This research will attempt to assess the impact of using different policies in the practice of stop and search and whether they could result in more efficient use of the powers with potential increased public trust in the police.

This project has obtained ethical approval from the School of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics and Integrity Committee at the University of Huddersfield.

We are specifically recruiting Black males between the age of 18-29 to take part. If you fall within that category and have 10 – 15 minutes spare to provide your experiences, views and opinions on the use of stop and search powers then please follow the link to complete the survey.

Nobody apart from myself and my supervisors would have access to the research data. Once the research data has been analysed it would be written into a thesis. The police forces involved would also have access to my research findings and summary report.

If you decide you wish to take part you will be asked to consent to the following questions. You will need to consent to be able to participate in the survey.

- I have read the information detailed above and understand the purpose of the research.
- I acknowledge that I will be provided with the names and contact details for groups and organisations that can provide me with support.
- I understand that the research is anonymous and participants cannot be identified.
- I understand that I can decline to answer any questions asked.
- I consent to the research team having access to any results derived from this study for any subsequent analyses or publications in the future.
- I understand that the information collected will be used to support other research in the future and may be shared anonymously with other researchers.
- I understand that the information I provide will be retained for 10 years and destroyed after this time.
- I understand that I can be provided with a copy of the completed research upon request.
- I agree that the project named above has been explained to me to my satisfaction and I agree to take part in this research.
- I have read and understood the institution's Privacy Statement [Data Protection - University of Huddersfield](#) and consent to the researchers processing my data accordingly.

I consent to all of the above statements Yes []

No []

If yes proceed to Q1

If no – Message - Thank you for your time

1. What is your age?

[]

For the following questions please tick ONE box

2. To which gender identity do you most identify?

Male []

Female []

Other []

3. To which race or ethnic group do you most identify?

Asian

Asian Bangladeshi []

Asian Indian []

Asian Pakistani []

Asian other []

Black

Black African []

Black Caribbean []

Black other []

Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

Mixed White/Asian []

Mixed White/Black African []

Mixed White/Black Caribbean []

Mixed other []

White

White British []

White Irish []

White other []

Other

Chinese []

Other []

4. Have you ever been searched by a police officer?

a. Yes []

b. No []

If yes proceed to question 7

If no proceed to question 5

5. Have you witnessed a search of someone else by a police officer?

- a. Yes []
- b. No []

If yes proceed to question 6

If no filter to later in survey question 26

6. To which race or ethnic group do you identify the person you most recently witnessed being stopped and searched by the police?

Asian

- Asian Bangladeshi []
- Asian Indian []
- Asian Pakistani []
- Asian other []

Black

- Black African []
- Black Caribbean []
- Black other []

Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

- Mixed White/Asian []
- Mixed White/Black African []
- Mixed White/Black Caribbean []
- Mixed other []

White

- White British []
- White Irish []
- White other []

Other

- Chinese []
- Other []

The following section asks questions about your general experience of being stopped and searched or witnessing the stop and search of someone by the police.

Please consider the statements below and circle ONE that best represents your views, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

7. When being stopped and searched officers always explains why the stop and search was taking place
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
8. When being stopped and searched officers always indicate what they were searching for
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
9. When being stopped and searched the officer always provides their name
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
10. When being stopped and searched the officer always explains the law the search was being carried out under
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

The next section asks some questions about the officer's behaviour during your LAST stop and search experience or the last stop and search of someone you witnessed. Please consider the statements below and circle ONE that best represents your views, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

11. The officer was polite during the stop and search encounter
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
12. The officer was professional during the stop and search encounter
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
13. The officer was fair in their treatment of me or the person searched during the stop and search encounter
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
14. The officer demonstrated respect of me, or the person searched during the encounter
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
15. The person searched was given the opportunity to speak
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
16. The officer made the right decision to conduct the stop and search
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
17. Did the officer capture the interaction on their Body worn video camera?
Yes []
No []
Don't Know []
18. The officer completed a record of the stop and search encounter
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

19. The officer informed me/the person searched that they have a right to a copy of the stop and search record

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

20. The stop and search interaction affected your confidence in the police

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

21. Your confidence in the police after the stop and search encounter has increased

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

22. You can identify why you or the person you were with was subjected to a stop and search encounter

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

23. Race influenced the officer's decision to conduct the stop and search

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

24. I feel the police use their powers correctly and fairly

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

25. If you wish to add any further information relating to your experiences of stop and search practices, then please feel free to include any comments here

Jump to here from Q5 if no relevant to all

26. I know when the police are entitled to use their stop and search powers

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

The police are provided with powers to conduct stop and searches of people and vehicles if they have reasonable grounds. The following are statements about what these grounds may be.

The following scenarios assume that no specific information or intelligence have been provided to the police about individual people

27. A person's race is a reasonable ground for the police to justify a stop and search

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

28. Police smelling cannabis is a reasonable ground to justify a stop and search
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

29. A car with blacked out windows is a reasonable ground to justify stop and search
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

30. Police smelling cannabis from a car with blacked out windows is a reasonable ground to justify a stop and search
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

31. The officer knowing that the person has a previous conviction is a reasonable ground to justify a stop and search
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

The next section asks questions regarding officers using their body worn video cameras. These cameras are capable of recording interactions.

32. Your rights would be better protected if captured on the officer's body worn video
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

33. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to explain why the stop and search is taking place
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

34. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to explain what they are searching for
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

35. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to provide their name and collar number
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

36. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to explain the law giving them the power to stop and search you
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

37. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to be polite
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

38. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to be professional
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
39. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to be fair
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
40. Officers required to film the stop and search encounter would be more likely to demonstrate respect
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
41. If all stop and search encounters are filmed by the officers on their body worn video it would increase my confidence in the police
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
42. If all stop and search encounters are filmed by the officers on their body worn video it would increase my trust in the police
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
43. All stop and search encounters by the police should be filmed on the officer's body worn video.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
44. All stop and search encounters are filmed on the officer's body worn video may be seen as breach of my privacy.
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
45. The use of body worn videos by officer's in all stop and search encounters may result in a more confrontational interaction between the officer and the public
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
46. The use of body worn videos by officer's in all stop and search encounters may reduce the officer's ability to make independent decisions about the situation
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
47. The use of body worn videos by officer's in all stop and search encounters may reduce the officer's ability to issue warnings or penalty notices
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
48. Police officers' supervisors watching the video of the stop and search encounter would identify potential prejudices and stereotypes used by the officer
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

49. Supervisors monitoring officer's body worn video of stop and search encounters would result in the officers reviewing their decision carefully before conducting a stop and search

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

50. If all stop and search encounters are filmed by the officers on their body worn video, people would be less likely to be stopped and searched based on their race/ethnicity

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

For the following section please consider the questions below and circle ONE that best represents your views

51. What percentage of the video footage of stop and search encounters do you believe needs to be monitored by the supervisors to identify biases used by officers in using their stop and search powers?

10% 25% 50% 75% 100%

52. What percentage of the video footage of stop and search encounters do you believe needs to be monitored by the supervisors to increase the public's confidence in the police and the use of their powers?

10% 25% 50% 75% 100%

53. What percentage of the video footage of stop and search encounters do you believe needs to be monitored by the supervisors to reduce disproportionate use of stop and search powers by the police?

10% 25% 50% 75% 100%

54. Monitoring of body worn videos of the stop and search encounter would reduce the disproportionate stop and search of Black men.

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

If you want to add any further comments then please do so here

Make sure you do not include any information that may lead to your identification or any admission of offending or criminality either in the past or future.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this questionnaire.

We hope that this research can affect the use of stop and search powers by the police by considering the increased use of body worn video and the monitoring of it by supervisors.

Further research will be taking place in xxx 2021 around the issues of stop and search and in particular disproportionate stop and search practices. This further research will involve the use of a focus group enabling people to meet either in person or virtually to explore and discuss experiences of stop and search, body worn video and monitoring in more detail. If you are interested in taking part, then please indicate by ticking the box and providing your contact details when requested.

I want to be contacted to take part in further research including the focus group yes [] *(If yes is ticked then the participant will be taken to a separate form where they can leave their contact details, this ensures that identities cannot be linked to survey responses.)*

If you have been the victim of racism and want to report an incident you can report it to either Stop Hate UK on 0800 138 1625, a 24 hour helpline or online at www.stophateuk.org/report-hate-crime/ or to True Vision on www.report-it.org.uk/home which then reports hate crimes online to the police.

In addition, if you wish to find information and further resources that may be of some help then check out www.survivorsnetwork.org.uk.

If you want a copy of the research, then please contact me on Chelsea.thomas@hud.ac.uk to request a copy.

POLICE

The aim of this questionnaire is to explore the use of Body Worn Video in all stop and search encounters; to assess if there are any benefits for you as police officers and for the public.

Recent data shows that the police use stop and search powers on young Black males more than any other group with less positive outcomes (caution, charge or alternative disposal). This research will attempt to assess the impact of implementing different policies in the practical use of stop and search and whether they could result in a benefit in terms of potential increased public trust in the police.

This project has obtained ethical approval from the School of Human and Health Sciences Research Ethics and Integrity Committee at the University of Huddersfield. *[Insert police force]* have also granted ethical approval and permission for this research.

We are specifically recruiting officers of the rank of Inspector (DI) or below who routinely use their stop and search powers.

If you fall within that category and have 10 – 15 minutes spare to provide your experiences, views, and opinions on the use of stop and search powers then please follow the link to complete the survey.

Nobody apart from myself and my supervisors would have access to the research data. Once the research data has been analysed it would be written into a thesis. The police forces involved would also have access to my research findings and summary report.

If you decide you wish to take part you will be asked to consent to the following questions. You will need to consent to be able to participate in the survey.

- I have read the information detailed above and understand the purpose of the research.
- I acknowledge that I will be provided with the names and contact details for groups and organisations that can provide me with support.
- I understand that the research is anonymous and participants cannot be identified.
- I understand that I can decline to answer any questions asked.
- I consent to the research team having access to any results derived from this study for any subsequent analyses or publications in the future
- I understand that the information collected will be used to support other research in the future and may be shared anonymously with other researchers.
- I understand that the information I provide will be retained for 10 years and destroyed after this time.
- I understand that I can be provided with a copy of the completed research upon request.
- I agree that the project named above has been explained to me to my satisfaction and I agree to take part in this research.

- I have read and understood the institution's Privacy Statement [Data Protection - University of Huddersfield](#) and consent to the researchers processing my data accordingly.

I consent to all of the above statements Yes []

No []

If Yes proceed to Q1

If No – message – Thank you for you time

1 What is your age?

[]

2 To which gender identity do you most identify?

Male []

Female []

Other []

3 To which race or ethnic group do you most identify?

Asian

Asian Bangladeshi []

Asian Indian []

Asian Pakistani []

Asian other []

Black

Black African []

Black Caribbean []

Black other []

Mixed/multiple ethnic groups

Mixed White/Asian []

Mixed White/Black African []

Mixed White/Black Caribbean []

Mixed other []

White

White British []

White Irish []

White other []

Other

Chinese []

Other []

4 Length of service in the police force to the nearest whole year?

[]

5 Your rank in the police force?

PC ☐

PS ☐

DC ☐

DS ☐

Inspector (DI) ☐

PCSO ☐

Special ☐

6 The average number of times that I use my stop and search powers in a month is

0 ☐

1 - 5 ☐

6-10 ☐

11 – 15 ☐

16 - 20 ☐

21 – 25 ☐

26 – 30 ☐

31+ ☐

For the following section please consider the statements below and circle the ONE that best represents your views, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

The following scenarios assume that no specific information or intelligence have been provided about the person

7 Smelling cannabis is a reasonable ground to justify the use of stop and search powers

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

8 A person's skin colour is a reasonable ground to justify the use of stop and search powers

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

9 A car with blacked out windows is a reasonable ground to justify the use of stop and search powers

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

10 Smelling cannabis from a car with blacked out windows is a reasonable ground to justify the use of stop and search powers

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 12 Detail up to three reasons/grounds upon which you most regularly use the power of stop and search.

- 14 In your opinion why are stop and search powers disproportionality used against Black Men?

15 Body worn videos are used in your police force.
Yes []
No []
Don't know []

- 17 Use of body worn video has a positive impact on your interactions with the public
- Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5
6 Strongly agree

- 19 Police Officers would benefit from using body worn video in all stop and search encounters

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

20 The use of body worn video in all stop and search interactions with the public would positively affect the tone used in conversations with the public

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

21 The use of body worn video in all stop and search interactions with the public may result in those stopped reacting in a more negative way as they will know the officer's reactions will be recorded

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

22 The use of body worn video in all interactions with the public would increase the amount of information provided regarding your powers

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

23 The use of body worn video in all interactions with the public would affect the amount of information provided regarding the public's rights

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

24 If all stop and search interactions were captured on body worn video they may cause me to reconsider my initial decision to stop and search a person?

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree If all

25 If all stop and search interactions were captured on body worn video it might make officers reluctant to use stop and search powers even though there is a justifiable ground to stop and search the person?

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

26 There would be a positive impact for the public if body worn video is used by officers in all stop and search encounters as there would be greater accountability of officers

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

27 The use of body worn video in all stop and search interactions may be seen as a breach of the public's privacy

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

28 There would be a positive impact for the public if body worn video is used by officers in all stop and search encounters as there would be greater transparency of officer's interactions with the public

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

29 The use of body worn video in all stop and search interactions may be seen as reducing individual officers use of their discretion

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 30 The use of body worn video in all stop and search interactions may be seen as reducing officer ability to make independent decisions

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 31 There would be a positive impact for the public if body worn video is used by officers in all stop and search encounters as there would be increased trust in the police

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 32 Body worn video footage of stop and search encounters are monitored by a supervising officer

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 33 Body worn video footage is generally reviewed by my supervising officers -
Please tick ONE box

Once a month []

Once every two months []

Once every six months []

Once a year []

Or because of a complaint []

Never []

Body worn video is not used []

If yes

- 34 Supervisors provide feedback after watching body worn video footage of stop and search encounters

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 35 Supervisors provide training recommendations after watching body worn video footage of stop and search encounters

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 36 The **monitoring** of body worn video for all stop and search encounters would have an impact on the tone used in interactions with members of the public

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 37 The **monitoring** of body worn video for all stop and search encounters would have an impact on the information provided to members of the public

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 38 The **monitoring** of body worn video for all stop and search encounters would have an impact on the decision to stop and search a person

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

Supervisors filter section

39 Do you monitor stop and search records?

- a. No – end
- b. Yes – questions continue

40 Body worn video footage is reviewed together with the stop and search records as part of the monitoring process

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

41 Monitoring body worn video footage together with the stop and search records would provide you with a greater understanding of the officer's decision-making process to conduct the stop and search

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

42 Monitoring body worn video footage together with the stop and search records would provide a clear impartial record of the interaction between the officer and the public?

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

43 Monitoring body worn video footage together with the stop and search records could identify officer's potential learning needs or wellbeing needs?

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

44 I have the authority to make recommendations for officers learning or wellbeing needs?

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

For each statement bellow circle ONE number that best represents your views, where 1 = strongly disagree and 6 = strongly agree

In order to assess the time and cost implications of including a review of the body worn video footage in the review of stop and search encounters please answer the following statements

45 10% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for you in your working hours

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

46 10% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for the force in terms of costs

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

- 47 10% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be sufficient to identify officers learning and wellbeing needs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 48 25% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for you in your working hours
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 49 25% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for the force in terms of costs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 50 25% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be sufficient to identify officers learning and wellbeing needs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 51 50% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for you in your working hours
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 52 50% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for the force in terms of costs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 53 50% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be sufficient to identify officers learning and wellbeing needs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 54 75% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for you in your working hours
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 55 75% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be manageable for the force in terms of costs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 56 75% all stop and search body worn footage viewed would be sufficient to identify officers learning and wellbeing needs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 57 100% all stop and search body worn video footage viewed would be manageable for you in your working hours
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree
- 58 100% all stop and search body worn video footage viewed would be manageable for the force in terms of costs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

59 100% all stop and search body worn video footage viewed would be sufficient to identify officers learning and wellbeing needs
Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 6 Strongly agree

60 In your opinion if all stop and search encounters were recorded and monitored alongside stop and search records, bearing in mind the resource implications and potential benefits, what proportion of the encounters should be reviewed by a supervising officer?
[%]

Thank you for taking the time out of your busy schedule to take part in this research. We hope that this research can affect the use of stop and search powers in turn increasing the public trust and confidence in the police.

If any of the questions or issues raised in this survey have caused you any upset or distress, then you can contact Police Care UK on 0300 012 0030 or via the website [Get Help Archive - Police Care UK](#) . They offer a confidential counselling service.

In addition, your police force has a specific helpline dedicated to its officers and can be contacted on [*information to be included when provided by the police force*]

If you want a copy of the research, then please contact me on Chelsea.thomas@hud.ac.uk to request a copy.

Telephone interviews with police supervisors

The same questions would be asked as the online survey questions for officers with additional prompt questions to obtain additional information, context, and explanation for various answers. This would enable comparison with added depth of questions relating to stop and search and the monitoring process.

Sections

1. Questions re age, gender, rank, and length of service
2. Questions whether they go out on patrol if yes abbreviated questions re the use of their powers in stop and search encounters (I would omit the scenarios as I would assume as supervisors, they will know what is objectively justifiable for stop and search and asking the questions may be deemed insulting as I would potentially be saying they do not know the law, however there is evidence from HMIC that some supervisors are unaware/confused re the power)
3. Questions regarding supervising and monitoring of stop and search records, logistics, paper, computer, how review, time spend, detail included in the S&S records, if there is not sufficient information how do they sign off the records, do they speak to officers or guess, training needs raised, is it tick box exercise etc
4. Questions regarding body worn video footage is it currently reviewed if so what percentage, how are they flagged, is it just complaints? Is there a difference in terms of reviewing stop and search encounters with the body worn video footage i.e., more time and costs, but gives more detail so not having to try and fill in the reasons on stop and search records etc. Questions mirroring the questions asked in the online survey regarding the tone and information provided by the officers to the public and identification of training needs.
5. If body worn video footage is routinely monitored for all stop and search, what are the implications, officers' tone, information provided regarding the use of powers (same, different if so how?), implications of monitoring body worn video footage in relation to time, costs, training costs for different percentage detailed above in the monitoring questions.
6. Would monitoring of body worn video footage of stop and search encounters potentially reduce use of stop and search, would it reduce disproportionate use of the powers with Black men?

Interviews

They would generally follow the same order as the questions detailed above to enable comparison with added depth of questions relating to stop and search and the monitoring process.

Sections

1. Questions re age, gender, self-identified race/ethnicity
2. Questions whether they have been subject to a stop and search or witnessed someone subject to a stop and search
3. If yes to a stop and search encounter or witnessed obtain information about that encounter , the officers conduct, tone, information provided ,respect, confidence in the police and if the stop and search affected their confidence and trust in the police and if so how.
4. Relevant to all ascertain what they deem as acceptable as a reasonable ground for a stop and search, including scenarios.
5. Explanation regarding genuine objective reasonableness visit the same scenarios does their view change as to what is a reasonable ground for stop and search.
6. Questions regarding what could have a positive impact on disproportionate stop and search practices.
7. Experience/knowledge of body worn video – capacity what is it able to show – questions regarding whether they believe the interaction with the officers using BWV would be affected.
8. Would using BWV increase confidence and trust in the police.
9. Questions regarding the supervision of body worn video footage – monitoring, process, what level of monitoring would they expect, what level would provide greater confidence in the police.
10. Could monitoring of body worn video footage of stop and search encounters potentially reduce the use of stop and search powers, would it reduce disproportionate use of the powers with Black men?

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THOMAS - Proposed Revision to previously approved PGR SREIC Application - SREIC/2021/002/Rev2_201121 - APPROVAL



SHUM Research Ethics <hhs_srep@hud.ac.uk>
08/12/2021 12:09



To: Chelsea Thomas (Researcher) Cc: Melanie Flynn; Chris Cameron; James McAuley

Dear Chelsea,

Prof Jim McAuley, Chair of the School Research Ethics and Integrity Committee (SREIC), has asked me to advise that the proposed revision to your previously approved ethics application has been **approved**.

With best wishes for the success of your research project.

Regards,

Kirsty
(on behalf of Prof Jim McAuley)

School Research & Enterprise Admin Office

✉: hhs_srep@hud.ac.uk
🌐: www.hud.ac.uk

School of Human and Health Sciences R&E Admin Office – R1/17
University of Huddersfield | Queensgate | Huddersfield | HD1 3DH

From: SHUM Research Ethics



— □ ×

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THOMAS - Proposed Revision to previously approved SREIC PGR Panel Application (SREIC/2021/002_Rev1_030521)



SHUM Research Ethics <hhs_srep@hud.ac.uk>
10/05/2021 10:28



To: Chelsea Thomas (Researcher) Cc: James McAuley

Dear Chelsea,

Prof Jim McAuley, Chair of the School Research Ethics and Integrity Committee (SREIC), has asked me to confirm that the proposed revision to your previously approved ethics application has been **approved outright**.

With best wishes for the success of your research project.

Regards,

Kirsty
(on behalf of Prof Jim McAuley)

School Research & Enterprise Office

✉: hhs_srep@hud.ac.uk
🌐: www.hud.ac.uk

School of Human and Health Sciences R&E Office
University of Huddersfield | Queensgate | Huddersfield | HD1 3DH

From: SHUM Research Ethics

Sent: 04 May 2021 14:42



Appendix 2: Limitations: Values and potential biases

Limitations - Values & potential biases

Self-reflection in terms of attitudes, values biases was undertaken. Bryman (2012) explores reflexive research which requires the researcher to identify as an individual with their own personal experiences, knowledge and values, situated in a specific place and time. These factors are highlighted and discussed as they are significant influences in terms of the research choices affecting the interpretation of results which are instrumental in shaping and transmitting the research.

The research topic is one personal to me. As a woman of mixed parentage, namely White/Black Caribbean heritage, disproportionate stop and search practices is something I have experience off personally and via friends and family members. As a mother to two Black/Mixed parentage sons the continued disproportionate use of the power provided the incentive to research this particular aspect. The cultural and historical context regarding this topic is detailed in the literature review.

I accept that I am potentially biased and am invested in developing research that produces less disproportionality in the stop and search practices. It should be noted that this potential bias has been consciously identified and attempts to ensure that the questions asked on both the online survey and in interviews are balanced putting forward a number of different theories and perspectives.

Black males aged 18-29 were the target participants for the community online surveys and telephone interviews as they are the group who are disproportionately affected by stop and search policies. It is appreciated that this can be identified as a weakness as stop and search practices affects everyone in society and as such every group have a right to provide their opinions on how different policies would affect their experience of that interaction. It is further acknowledged that the topic in question can evoke strong emotions for participants, in particular the targeted participants, who are the group more likely to have experience of stop and search

Appendix 3: Copyright statement

- i. The author of this thesis (including any appendices and/ or schedules to this thesis) owns any copyright in it (the “Copyright”) and s/he has given The University of Huddersfield the right to use such Copyright for any administrative, promotional, educational and/or teaching.
- ii. Copies of this thesis, either in full or in extracts, may be made only in accordance with the regulations of the University Library. Details of these regulations may be obtained from the Librarian. This page must form part of any such copies made.
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Appendix 4 - Strengths and weakness of the methodological approaches and sampling technique

Research question Method data collection and analysis	Strengths and weakness of the methodological approaches	Sampling technique Sample	How sample accessed	Additional comments
<u>Research questions</u> 1(a) How do those most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the mandatory use of BWV by the police would impact on encounters with the police? 2(a) Do those people most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the inclusion of the BWV in the compulsory stop and search monitoring process could reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search powers? Online surveys - Public drafted on Qualtrics using a QR code and link	Strengths - Limited costs, speed, ease of completion to maximise responses, lack of potential bias and researcher influence (Bryman, 2012) Weakness - Despite filtering the respondents there is no way to check that the participants who completed the online survey fell within the targeted group or had the relevant experience This weakness did not apply to the police respondents.	Convenience Sampling Strengths is the limited time cost and ease of accessibility Weakness - The participants are not representative of the general population therefore it is	QR code and link circulated through large northern college and university via a direct contact. Widespread targeting on Social media including LinkedIn, Facebook, Twitter, Instagram Direct targeting such as acquaintances and professional organisations	A number of the questions were replicated in all the surveys and interviews for both the police and the public enabling a comparison and triangulation between data Strengths – online greater accessibility meant that wider group of participants with greater representative views of England Weaknesses - requirement to positively click and complete the survey affects the

The survey began with an introductory statement detailing the research aims, consent questions, information about ethical approval and detailing who were the targeted participants. The second section captured the respondents personal characteristics and previous interactions with the police Questions drafted vertically 6-point Likert scale, with a range - disagree to strongly disagree. With instructions to choose one that best matches their views Questions ordered in a form of laddering building to the crux of the research.		If the introductory statement and subsequent information was read it increases the chances of completion (Bryman, 2012) This was replicated in the interviews to enable comparison and to draw generalisations Survey appears to be shorter Strengths - ease of reading, completion, data collection, extraction and analysis. Ability to measure strength of feeling. A middle category was avoided to ensure an identifiable position. Weakness – no middle category forces respondents to adopt a position, which is potentially leading (Bryman, 2012) Strengths keeps respondents engaged	difficult to draw inferences or make generalisations from the data. Low response rate Does not reflect the whole population just the Black men who completed the survey Snowball sampling Strengths - Feasible with limited access to the target audience Weakness - not random thus not representative of the population, low external validity and drawing generalisations is problematic	catering for my target audience leaflet drops with the QR code and link left in northern gyms, barber shops, food shops Some participants contacted me via social media providing contact details for other organisation or participants who fell within my target group	reliability and replicability as only certain people would be motivated to complete the survey. In terms of generability the results are only applicable and representative of those respondents at that specific time, taking into account the context Public - the QR code and link were shared widely not selectively so it means that a number of surveys were completed by people outside of the target audience There is no information as to
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Pertinent essential questions keeping the survey as short as possible Clear sections with instructions as to completion Consistent font and formatting used Signalling new section, progress bar, ability to stop, save and recommence surveys Filters Scenario based questions Closed questions		Weakness partially completed surveys would not have completed the crucial questions Increases completion rates and retain respondents interest Strength increases the chances of its completion accurately reflecting the respondents views Increases respondents accessibility Strength – Respondents informed of their progress and ability to recommence – increases chances of a greater number of responses Weakness – partially answered were included Issues as to who completes the online surveys and does not raise the risk of potential skewed results Strength - Direct respondents to specific questions based on their answers shortens the overall length of the survey Maintain the respondents interest			how the link or QR code were shared, obtained or the number of people who opened the link. Both sampling methods reduces the ability to draw generalisations and limits the representativeness of the respondents which affecting the validity of the data obtained.
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2 open ended questions		Strength - ease of completion processing, comparison and completion Weakness- limited responses provided and inability to explore responses			
Questions in a set order		Strength – ability to provide individual responses which are not covered in the prescriptive answers Weakness - open ended questions affects completion rates, difficult to code and lack of comparability.			
Set terms relating to procedural justice were incorporated		Strength- reduces the effect of knowledge of the later questions when completing the survey.			
Avoid ambiguous technical terms long or double-barrelled questions, over generalisations		For ease of data collection, extraction, consistency and comparison.			
Including positives and negatives of different positions		Strengths - Increase completion rates and respondents understanding, limits potential researcher bias prejudicing the responses questions (Bryman, 2012)			
Salience of the questions asked is		Strength - limit researcher expectancy and bias (Jensen & Laurie, 2016) and not force specific answers			
End of the surveys included a debrief, thanking participants for their participation, details of support groups		Increase response and completion rate (Bryman, 2012),			

if required and a request for their email address if they were interested in taking part in further research <u>Research Questions</u> 1(b) How do police officers believe that the mandatory use of BWV would impact upon their encounters with the public? 2(b) Do police officers believe the inclusion of BWV in the compulsory monitoring process could affect their use of stop and search powers? Online surveys - Police drafted on Qualtrics and QR code and link were circulated All the points as detailed above for the public online surveys were encompassed in the survey design including similar use of terminology, questions and scenario-based questions. Personal characterises questions were somewhat different to the public questions and included age, years in service and rank	Strength – as the surveys were circulated to serving police officers it ensured that the target participants are recruited. Weakness - as serving police officers there is an expectation they have used their powers of stop and search which may not be the case.	Police – The police contact was recommended to me from a mutual acquaintance – strengths and weakness of snowballing have been explored earlier however further comments Strength - increases the representativeness and reliability of the data from that police force Weakness - the police force who participated is not representative of English forces as they have a	The police contact employed stratification random sampling to ensure different ranks were targeted via email	Stratification random sampling Strength – representative of all ranks of police officers throughout the force Weakness Limited external validity (Bryman, 2012) and the ability to draw generalisations of the results (Blaikie & Priest, 2019) In addition the stratification random sampling meant officers who do not routinely use their stop and
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Analysis Public online surveys Before generating the results for analysis, a filter was applied to the public data on Qualtrics to exclude the data from under 18's, women, and men who were not Black or Mixed heritage. Analysis both public and police online surveys		Increases data analysis and comparison	dedicated stop and search supervisor who revisits the law with officers (Caulfield, et al, 2018). The officer who circulated the survey employed Stratification random sampling Participants who were over the target age but Black males, have been included in the data analysis to ensure the numbers were sufficient. It is noted that the individuals would		search powers were included, not as representative of the views of officer who use them.
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The results were downloaded in SPSS and cleaned Missing variables were replaced with 9 or 99. Likert scale used responses 1-3 and 4-6 were grouped together Frequency tables and diagrams were used to analyse the statistics in a descriptive way Spearman correlations used to assess correlations between distinct variables. Research Questions		Strength - only the data provided by the targeted respondents was analysed. Strength - to enable analysis, cleaned to remove partially completed surveys and those with little information To identify missing values Strength - ease of illustration distinct range of answers Weakness - without a middle position the respondents may have been forced to adopt a position which may not reflect their true opinions Eye catching descriptive Strength - To identify and highlight specific correlations between relations Weakness - it is not necessarily the case that 1 variable causes another	have been at some point been within the targeted age range and would have potentially have valuable experience of the use of stop and search practices. This does affect the validity and representativeness of the data obtained (Caulfield, L, et al, 2018). Strength - aware of the topics and general issues to be discussed. Genuine interest in the topic Weakness – not representative of target audience of Black males, a small number of those who completed the online	
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1(a) How do those most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the mandatory use of BWV by the police would impact on encounters with the police? 2(a) Do those people most likely to be subject to stop and search believe the inclusion of the BWV in the compulsory stop and search monitoring process could reduce the disproportionate use of stop and search powers? Public Semi structured Telephone interviews	Strengths - Gray (2018) indicated that telephone interviews have a number of strengths such as ease of access, low cost and speed, participants provide more information and talk for longer (Gray, 2018). Further strengths include respondents being given the opportunity to expand on sensitive experiences. Weaknesses arise in terms of communication skills, namely limiting types and length of questions to simple language used in questions of 20 words or less (Gray, 2018). It is accepted by the fact that a researcher was present at the end of a phone engaging in the interviews could potentially influence	Convenience – Respondents who were interested in a focus group provided their contact email address at the end of the online survey. Telephone interviews were undertaken with those who were willing and able to undertake the interviews	survey indicated a willingness to be contacted for further research	
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All semi structured interviews took place over the telephone at a time and date convenient to the participants. Personal characteristic questions to Questions asked in the same order with the same wording as laid out in the semi structured interview (Appendix 1). Open ended questions Scenario based questions Some questions limited answers options Signposting and structuring regarding the end of a topic and a new topic – with initial open ended, intermediate questions and ending questions (Bryman, 2012). Use of terminology Explanation of terms and concepts	participants responses and it is impossible to note the participants body language which is a large part of communication (Bryman, 2012). Weakness - Unable to ensure the environment of the respondents did not affect the interview To enable comparison of respondents data and triangulation with the online surveys Enable replicability, validity limiting researcher bias or influence on respondents Freedom of answers for respondents supplement weakness of the surveys Enable comparison and triangulation of results with all interview and surveys Increase ability to compare data Enable participants to know the progress and when a new topic is being explored				
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Researcher limit their interruptions and responses attempted to be a good listener whilst being non-judgemental (Bryman, 2012). Leading and biased questions were also avoided Notes of the participants answers The telephone interviews were recorded on a mobile phone voice notes and each interview lasted between 24 and 46 minutes. At the conclusion, the interview recording was emailed back to the researcher The researcher undertook the transcriptions within a week of the interviews. Despite the researcher being the interviewer there were occasions in a couple of the transcripts where words and phrases were unclear, they have been indicated in	Strength - enabling a greater capacity to test respondents understanding of concepts some clarification questions were asked or further information was given when required. Weakness – highlighted problems with the questions such as questions were either too long, unclear or contained too many concepts that caused some difficulty in understanding. Affects external validity Reduce researcher bias Reduce researcher bias and influence Strength to ensure the same questions were asked of all participants and exploratory questions could be recorded and returned to at the appropriate point in the interview. Strength - ensure further copy available in case of technological failure			Strengths- preselected targeted participants who
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the transcripts by xxx. In addition, some participants when answering questions would repeat the same phrase or words, it should be noted that when quoting directly from the transcripts those repeated words have either been retained for effect or removed and denoted by ... to aid the fluency of the sentence. 1(b) How do police officers believe that the mandatory use of BWV would impact upon their encounters with the public? 2(b) Do police officers believe the inclusion of BWV in the compulsory monitoring process could affect their use of stop and search powers? Police Semi structured telephone interview All points as detailed above was incorporated including the use of terminology, open and scenario-based questions and questions with limited answer options Analysis Thematic analysis was used to analyse the interview responses and is addressed in the next section	Strength - Enable greater depth responses To enable comparison to the online interview Aid in comparison and triangulation	Police interview The police interviews involved selective sampling Strengths and weakness of the sampling technique is discussed above	are is willing to engage in research Weakness - the respondent selected is not necessarily representative of all supervisors which limits the ability to draw generalisations.	
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