

PERFORMANCE REPORT – POLICE AND CRIME PANEL QUERIES

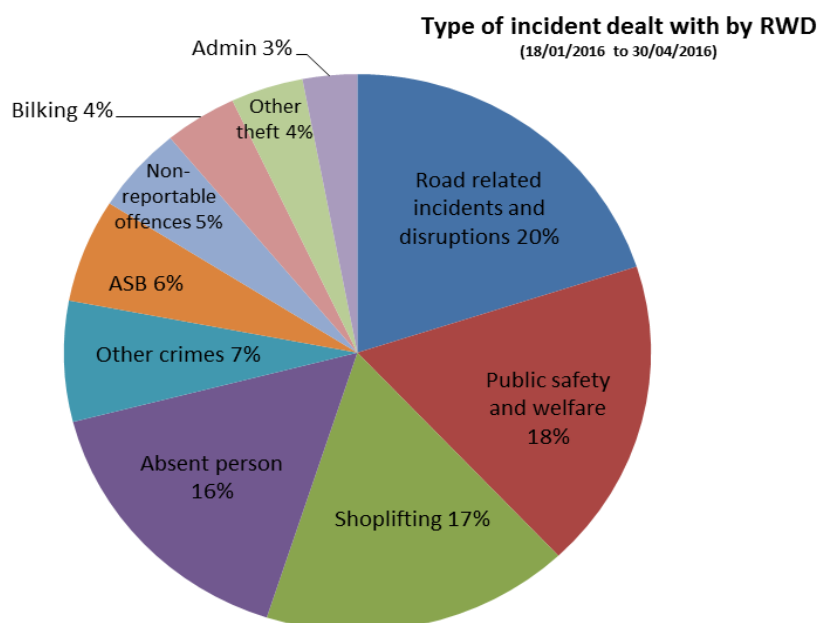
1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Panel members requested further information on a number of areas contained within previous quarterly performance reports. This briefing paper provides an overview of each query and the Northumbria Police response.
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2. QUERIES AND RESPONSE

Question 1

- 2.1 Panel members requested illustrations of Resolution without Deployment (RWD) and the type of incidents it is used for.
- 2.2 The chart below shows the types of incidents dealt with by RWD between 18 January and 30 April 2016. Over 70% of incidents are road related incidents/disruptions, public safety welfare, shoplifting and absent persons. Around 48% of force missing person reports are being dealt with as absent by RWD.



- 2.3 Examples of where RWD has been used under the absent person category, include:

- Absentee left foster carers earlier in the day without permission. Returned at 22:30 and words were exchanged about lateness and being expelled from school. Absentee then left the property again at 22:50. This behaviour was not unusual. Informant suggested that absentee may be with a named friend. Subject was a juvenile, 15 years, no medication, no history of drug or alcohol abuse, absentee had strong links to the local area. No intelligence to suggest they were at risk to themselves or others and nothing to suggest they were at risk of CSE. Further information received to suggest absentee was meeting the friend at a metro station. Absentee was located with friend and returned.

- 14 year old absentee in foster care. Last seen playing in a park by her sister and stated she was going to be with friends. Absentee had been reported as missing before and was in company with another regular absentee. Failed to return by 21:00 curfew. Not on any medication, no self-harm issues, nothing to suggest they were at risk of any harm, no mental health issues, no evidence of substance misuse. RWD contacted both absentees who stated they were fit and well. Turned up at mothers address and were picked up in the morning by foster carer.

Question 2

- 2.4 Panel members requested further information regarding medium or high risk victims who have suffered a subsequent incident.
- 2.5 The number of medium or high risk victims that have suffered a subsequent incident has increased from the previous year, with the exception of hate crime. In 2014/15 there were 3,478 victims compared to 3,640 in 2015/16; an overall increase of 162.
- 2.6 To better understand the service provided to victims, an assessment of safety plans (50) for domestic abuse victims, anti-social behaviour, hate and victims of crime (high/medium risk) has been completed to determine standards and safeguarding. All plans reviewed were considered of a good or outstanding standard and showed consistent use of partner agencies to support victims using a wide range of resources. Clear ownership of plans was demonstrated through transparent actions and regular contact with victims and there was good evidence of the victim being involved in the design of the plans. Further details of the review are included in the Q1 performance report.

Question 3

- 2.7 Following the establishment of Operation Verify, information was requested regarding the outcomes/ findings.
- 2.8 Between January and March 2016, a total of 11,751 incidents were assessed by Operation Verify. Key findings show:
- 1386 incidents (12%) did not meet the required standards.
 - A crime was recorded for 558 of the 1386 incidents (5%).
 - Further detail was added to support the decision to record a crime for 815 of the 1386 incidents (7%).
 - There were 13 incidents that required service recovery.
- 2.9 In April 2016, a further 4,426 incidents were assessed by the team:
- 458 incidents (10%) did not meet required standards.
 - Of those 458, a crime was recorded for 231 incidents (5%).
 - Further detail was added to support the decision to record a crime for 226 of the 458 incidents (5%).
 - Service recovery was required for 1 incident.

Question 4

- 2.10 Examples were requested regarding the good use of phablets to demonstrate how they have saved time, improved performance etc.
- 2.11 Street to Strategic continues to be rolled-out across the Force. 3,247 phablet devices have been distributed to officers, allowing mobile read/ write access to operational systems data. Communications activity has been undertaken to raise public awareness of the technology and its role within policing. This has included coverage within the Chronicle newspaper. The

devices have improved senior officer ability to effectively and efficiently supervise a more dispersed work force.

- 2.12 Below is a recent example where the phablet terminals have played a vital part in protecting vulnerable people and saving time during officers' operational duties.
- 2.13 It relates to identifying the scene of a sexual assault and robbery in Leazes Park. IP was at home, described the scene but not able to narrow it down well enough for the dog unit and scene preservation. The phablets allowed officers to take photos of the area described and emailed to an officer who was in company of IP, allowing them to describe route taken, place where items were discarded, and ultimately clarify a more accurate area for preservation and examination by dogs/SOCO.
- 2.14 This allowed a vulnerable victim to provide and confirm specific information about the offence, without having to consider the trauma of being escorted 'back to the area' by officers. It was quick, effective and resulted in a more accurate scene search.

Question 5

- 2.15 In October 2015, HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) published their findings of the follow-up inspection of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA). The inspection sought to establish whether the recommendations in the 2011 report 'Putting the pieces together – an inspection of MAPPA' had been implemented, and if improvements had been made. *Northumbria Police was not visited/inspected.*
- 2.16 The report highlighted that from the seven forces inspected, measurable improvement was found in the quality of work undertaken with MAPPA offenders managed at level 2 and 3, compared with 2011. However, risk management plans were still not good enough, the quality of minutes had improved, but remained inconsistent. Responsible authorities and duty to co-operate agencies were not always appropriately represented at level 2 and 3 meetings.
- 2.17 Panel members requested information on how Northumbria Police feel they can improve on the recommendations relating to risk management.
- 2.18 An assessment of the national recommendations has been undertaken and an action plan developed for Northumbria Police in response. Overall, this shows that Northumbria Police has achieved the vast majority of actions, with elements of good practice already achieved and shared with other local forces, for example, 24 hour turnaround of actions resulting from MAPPA panels, risk training and the proactive approach in working with neighbourhood teams in terms of the risk management of offenders in the community.
- 2.19 Two areas are currently being addressed and monitored through the MAPPA Strategic Management Board. These relate to the following:
 - MAPPA Panel Meeting Minutes – a review of MAPPA minutes is underway nationally regarding circulation timescales. At present, Northumbria Police do not have the resources to achieve the specified timescales. However, the action list is circulated within 24 hours to ensure no delay in the implementation of actions.
 - The Chair of MAPPA SMB approved a request to the Change Programme Team to conduct a demand profile on MAPPA, which is currently awaited; however, in the interim a process mapping exercise will take place on 25th May 2016. This will inform MAPPA SMB as to whether the resources within the unit meet the demand.
 - Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) – Work is underway to improve the search facility on NPICCs to enable NPTs to accurately identify RSOs living within their area.