

PEEL: Police effectiveness 2017

An inspection of Humberside Police



March 2018

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ISBN: 978-1-78655-543-4

www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmicfrs

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Force in numbers



Calls for assistance

Incidents per 1,000 population 12 months to 30 June 2017

Humberside Police

268

England and Wales

282



Anti-social behaviour

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents per 1,000 population 12 months to 31 March 2017

Humberside Police

21

England and Wales

31

Change in ASB incidents 12 months to 31 March 2016 against 12 months to 31 March 2017

Humberside Police

+12%

England and Wales

-0.05%



Crime (excluding fraud)

Crimes recorded per 1,000 population 12 months to 30 June 2017

Humberside Police

87

England and Wales

77

Change in recorded crime 12 months to 30 June 2016 against 12 months to 30 June 2017

Humberside Police

+14%

England and Wales

+14%



Crime outcomes*

Charged/summonsed

Humberside Police

England and Wales

13%

10%

Evidential difficulties: suspect identified but victim does not support action

Humberside Police

England and Wales

17%

13%

Investigation completed but no suspect identified

Humberside Police

England and Wales

40%

48%



Domestic abuse

Domestic abuse incidents per 1,000 population 12 months to 30 June 2017

Humberside Police

England and Wales

—

15

Domestic abuse as a percentage of all recorded crime (excluding fraud) 12 months to 30 June 2017

Humberside Police

England and Wales

12%

11%



Organised crime groups

Organised crime groups per 1 million population as at 1 July 2017

Humberside Police

England and Wales

18

47

*Figures are shown as proportions of outcomes assigned to offences recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017. For further information about the data in this graphic please see annex A.

Risk-based inspection

HMICFRS adopted an interim risk-based approach to inspection in 2017 in order to focus more closely on areas of policing where risk to the public is most acute.¹ Under this approach, not all forces are assessed against every part of the PEEL effectiveness programme every year. Humberside Police was assessed against the following areas in 2017:

- Preventing crime and tackling anti-social behaviour;
- Investigating crime and reducing re-offending;
- Protecting vulnerable people; and
- Specialist capabilities.

Judgments from 2016² remain in place for areas which were not re-inspected in 2017. HMICFRS will continue to monitor areas for improvement identified in previous inspections and will assess how well each force has responded in future reports.

¹ More details of the interim risk-based approach are on the HMICFRS website:
www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/peel-assessments/how-we-inspect/2017-peel-assessment/#risk-based

² The 2016 effectiveness report for Humberside Police is on the HMICFRS website:
www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/peel-police-effectiveness-2016-humberside

Effectiveness overview

Judgments

Overall effectiveness 2017  Requires improvement

Question	Grade	Last inspected
Preventing crime and tackling anti-social behaviour	 Good	2017
Investigating crime and reducing re-offending	 Requires improvement	2017
Protecting vulnerable people	 Requires improvement	2017
Tackling serious and organised crime	 Good	2016
Specialist capabilities	Ungraded	2017

Summary

Humberside Police's overall approach to keeping people safe and reducing crime requires improvement. Since HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness report, the force has experienced major changes in its senior leadership team, including the appointment a new chief constable and, more recently, new deputy and assistant chief constables and an interim assistant chief officer.

HMICFRS is pleased to see that Humberside Police has continued to make good progress across the force; in particular that it now routinely identifies vulnerability at the first point of contact. However, more work remains to be done in a number of areas set out below, to provide the public with an effective service. The force is good at preventing crime and tackling anti-social behaviour. It has a good understanding

of the communities it serves, and community policing teams are familiar with the use of problem-solving approaches. Early intervention teams work closely with partner agencies (such as local authorities, or health and education services) to identify and resolve underlying problems, with a view to reducing the demand placed on the services of public sector organisations.

By contrast, the force's approach to investigating crime and reducing offending requires improvement. Although the quality of investigations in the more serious and complex cases generally is good, more needs to be done to improve the supervision and overall quality of investigations for those relatively less serious, but routinely-occurring crimes. The force should review its capacity to download evidence from digital devices; a backlog is causing undue delay to investigations. The force needs also to tighten up its procedures for tracking down criminals who are wanted for offences, both to ensure that they face justice promptly and to prevent them continuing to cause harm communities. More positively, the force has good procedures in place to curb the offending behaviour of Humberside's most prolific criminals.

The force's approach to protecting vulnerable people and supporting victims has improved, although more work remains to be done. Vulnerable people are now routinely identified at the first point of contact. However, the force is sometimes unable to match incoming demand with available resources; this is detracting from the initial investigation of some crimes. The force has a very good understanding of those suffering from mental ill-health and works well with partner agencies.

Humberside Police has the necessary arrangements in place that enable it to meet its responsibilities, and to respond to an attack requiring an armed response.

Preventing crime and tackling anti-social behaviour



Good

Prioritising prevention

Preventing crime and protecting communities is a priority for Humberside Police. The force has a good understanding of the threats and risks of harm within the communities it serves. Its community policing strategy focuses on the joint-working principles of early intervention. To achieve this, the force works constructively with other organisations, concentrating on three main strands:

- safeguarding the vulnerable;
- problem solving; and
- preventing crime and anti-social behaviour.

Leaders in the force are aware of, and committed to, this strategic approach. This commitment has been underpinned by an increase in the number of police officers and police community support officers assigned to community policing roles in the last year.

Acknowledging the strong link between geographical identity and the communities that live in Humberside, the force revised its local policing model in September 2017; reintroducing two local policing areas, on the north and south banks of the Humber estuary. This restructure aligns the two policing areas with the boundaries of the four local authorities, further reinforcing the strategic aim of partnership working.

The force is committed to working with other organisations to find lasting solutions to problems that its communities face. Local officers and staff are well-trained, and we found good evidence that community teams are using the SARA (scanning, analysis, response and assessment) problem-solving model to address local issues of concern; including the assessment of problem-solving activities to identify the most appropriate interventions. This approach was particularly evident in some of the early intervention teams, where officers work closely with local partner organisations to identify and resolve underlying issues to reduce and prevent continuing demand on local services.

Leaders across the force seek to ensure that those working in community teams are given the time to undertake problem-solving and preventative work in their neighbourhoods. To do this, they monitor the frequency with which officers and staff

are taken away from their community teams for other duties. According to information provided by the force at the time of inspection, the level of abstractions from community policing in the previous year was below seven percent.

Understanding communities

Humberside Police has a good understanding of the communities it serves and of the risks and threats they face. The force intelligence unit has created a series of local profiles for each of the force's 81 wards. These profiles contain local socio-economic and population demographics, as well as crime and incident levels.

As part of its effort to engage with a wide range of communities, including those which traditionally are less likely to have their voices heard (such as young people and emerging communities), the force has undertaken several innovative measures. These include Operation Impact 12, during which officers and staff conducted over one thousand face-to-face interviews to identify matters of concern to local people. The force is now using this information to decide how best to deploy officers and staff among local communities.

The force makes good use of social media for public messaging. It has issued clear guidance to the workforce on the responsible use of digital media. The force actively encourages its officers and staff to make use of Facebook and Twitter, in particular. It also takes care to ensure that staff and officers are aware of the consequences of ill-considered or careless messaging. The Not In Our Community³ website was developed by the four local community safety partnerships, supported by funding from the police and crime commissioner. The website provides information, guidance and advice to young people, parents and carers on the dangers of grooming and sexual exploitation.

The force has also used a variety of more innovative methods to engage with young people, including:

- The Lifestyle Project, which has been running for over 25 years. This year, the project included over 600 teams of young people working to improve their local community;
- Rock Challenge, in which a music competition was held as a medium for engagement; and
- Night Challenge, in which 150 young people (at risk either of offending or of being victims) completed a night hike while completing a series of challenges around the theme of child sexual exploitation.

³ For more information, see: www.notinourcommunity.org

The force has well-established processes for monitoring and assessing tensions within and between communities. Members of the force's intelligence department work closely with local officers and staff to identify sources of unrest or disquiet in communities. We saw excellent work of how intervention by the force had eased friction between travellers and the Sikh community over the construction of a new temple.

Tackling crime and anti-social behaviour

Humberside Police is good at tackling crime and anti-social behaviour and has increased the resources it has committed to community policing over the last year. Workforce data at the time of the inspection confirmed an increase of 21 constables and 34 police community support officers since the previous year.

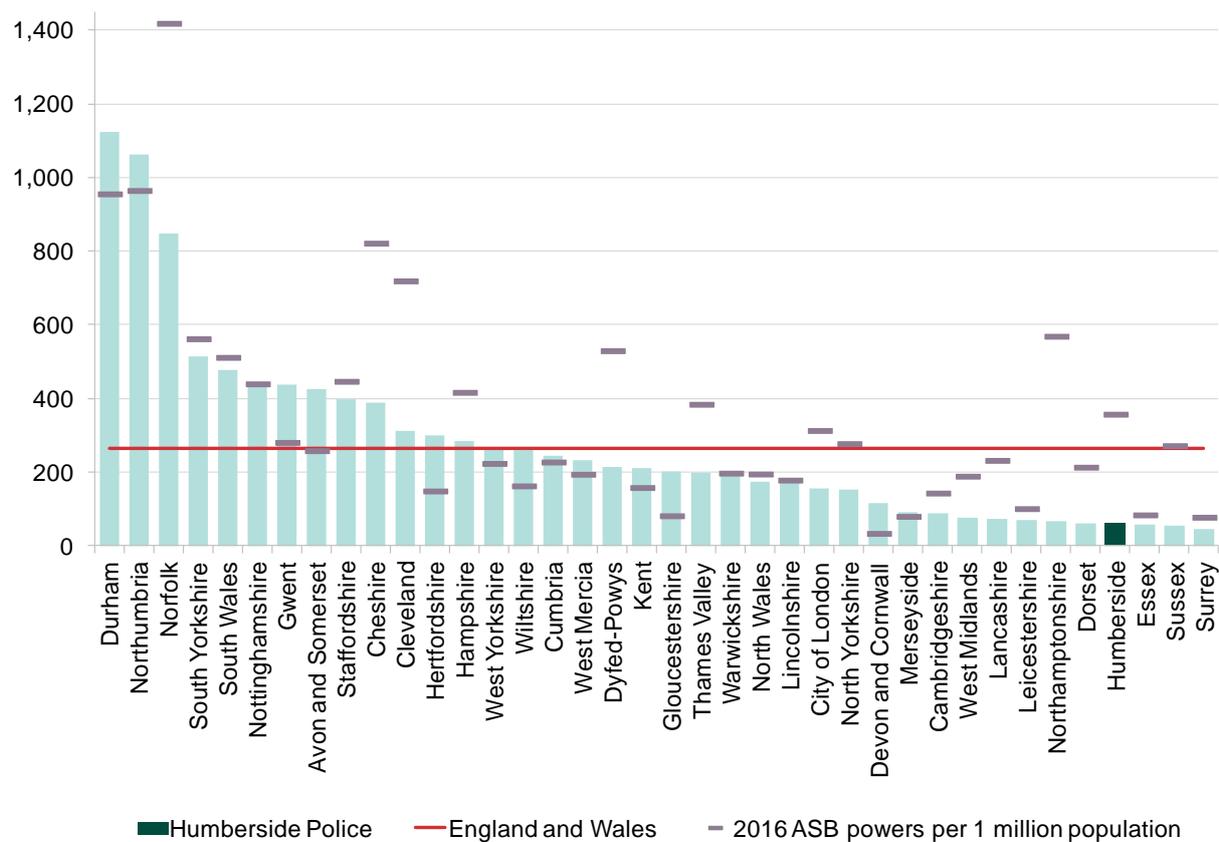
Local community policing teams operate in each of the 81 ward areas of the force, and concentrate on identifying and resolving local problems. Most officers and staff in these teams have received training in prevention and problem solving, using the SARA model. We also examined whether officers assigned to duties answering 999 and 101 calls from the public (who work separately from community policing teams), are aware of local priorities in the communities they patrol; the majority of those we spoke to reported that the pressures of their work prevent them from getting involved with local problem solving.

The force has five early intervention teams, each working from premises shared with other organisations in the areas where demand for public services is highest. These teams comprise personnel from Humberside Police, housing providers, social care, the youth offending service and the voluntary sector. All team members share the common purpose of identifying local problems and tackling their underlying causes.

Officers and staff in the early intervention teams have received extensive training in problem solving. They have been trained to identify and understand the impact of adverse childhood experiences on life chances, and the strategies required to overcome such negative experiences. This training also covered 'the 42 building blocks of resilience', a framework used locally to improve the lives of young people. During the inspection, we visited two of the five teams and saw some excellent examples of multi-agency problem solving in action. These included effective joint work to help rebuild the life of a disadvantaged teenager and divert her away from a criminal lifestyle.

Humberside Police and its local authority partners make use of a range of powers and tactics to address criminal and anti-social behaviour. In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the force secured 56 criminal behaviour orders.⁴ However, it was unable to provide HMICFRS with any data on the use of community protection notices or civil injunctions, which are powers conferred on local authorities to deter criminal or anti-social behaviour. Similarly, the force could not provide accurate information on the use of dispersal orders (directions issued by senior police officers to prevent gatherings in particular localities for a limited period of time, to prevent crime or disorder).

Figure 1: Rate of anti-social behaviour (ASB) powers per 1 million population, by force, in the 12 months to 30 June 2017⁵



Source: 2016 and 2017 HMICFRS data return
For further information about this data, please see annex A

⁴ A criminal behaviour order (CBO) is available on conviction for any criminal offence by any criminal court, under section 22 of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. It replaces the powers the court had previously to make orders such as ASBOs or drinking banning orders on conviction.

⁵ Bedfordshire, Derbyshire, Greater Manchester, the Metropolitan Police and Suffolk forces were unable to provide any 2017 ASB use of powers data. Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Humberside and Merseyside forces were only able to provide partial 2017 ASB use of powers data. Greater Manchester Police was unable to provide any 2016 ASB use of powers data.

In September 2016, the force held a community policing conference, involving representatives from its community policing teams and the College of Policing; the aim was to identify good practice, develop an evidence base of 'what works' in terms of intervention tactics, and promote the purposes of problem solving. During this inspection, we found some evidence of the force applying these principles to its daily activity: individual community policing teams assess and evaluate the outcome of their SARA problem-solving work; and the early intervention teams measure success in terms of a reduction in incidents and demand, combined with a qualitative assessment of outcomes. At the time of our inspection, the force planned to run a further community policing conference in the autumn of 2017. Humberside Police would do well to extend attendance at this conference to include both its 999/101 responders and detective workforce, to ensure that problem-solving and evidence-based best practice become more mainstream in all areas of the force.

Investigating crime and reducing re-offending



Requires improvement

Initial investigation

Humberside Police's ability to investigate crime and reduce re-offending requires improvement. In HMICFRS' 2015 and 2016 effectiveness reports, we expressed concern at the force's inability to consistently assess the level of threat, harm and risk faced by those who need their help, and to respond in a timely manner. We re-visited this area in May 2017;⁶ we found that all calls from the public (including 999 and non-emergency calls) are received in the command hub, where the operators assess the needs of callers using the nationally-recognised THRIVE model.⁷ Calls are now being assessed routinely and correctly, and this information is then used to determine whether police resources should be sent and, if so, how quickly.

However, we found that the increased consistency in the assessment and grading of calls does not always result in the timely deployment of resources. As part of our inspection, we reviewed 60 police investigation case files. Starting with the initial call, we looked at the victim experience, the quality and supervision of the investigation, and the outcome. Of the 60 cases we examined, 13 were deemed suitable for resolution without the need for police attendance. Of the remaining 47 cases where attendance was appropriate, we concluded that in nine there was an unacceptable delay in attendance that had had an adverse effect on the investigation. While the sample size is not statistically significant, we found further evidence, particularly when speaking with response officers, that they are regularly under pressure to attend other incidents before they have had enough time to complete their initial investigations. Force statistics, which show that target response times to attend certain calls are not always met, corroborate this. In respect of emergency calls, the force attends 70 percent of incidents within the target time of 15 minutes. With regard to high priority incidents, the force achieves the target response time of 30 minutes on 83 percent of such occasions.

⁶ The report on the re-visit can be found at:

www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/police-effectiveness-2016-vulnerability-revisit-humberside/

⁷ The threat, harm, risk, investigation, vulnerability and engagement (THRIVE) model is used to assess the appropriate initial police response to a call for service. It allows a judgment to be made of the relative risk posed by the call and places the individual needs of the victim at the centre of that decision.

In HMICFRS' 2017 efficiency report,⁸ we reported on the force's plans to increase the number of officers by 215 by 2020/21. On his appointment in July 2017, the chief constable commissioned a review of resourcing in the force; he now plans to recruit these extra officers by September 2018, which will increase the number of officers available for deployment.

In HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness report we commented on the limited availability of body-worn video devices in the force. At the time of this inspection they were being trialled by a small number of officers on one team at one station. We heard how these had been used to provide evidence to pursue prosecutions when victims failed to support police action, often in domestic abuse cases. The force had purchased body-worn video devices for frontline officers, although they had not been issued. A project team has been established to manage their widespread roll out.

The National Fraud Intelligence Bureau⁹ co-ordinates and disseminates allegations of fraud for all forces in England and Wales. The force's figures show that in the 12 months to 30 June 2017, Humberside Police received 322 referrals from the bureau. All fraud allegations the force receives are allocated for investigation; a detective sergeant in the economic crime unit assesses the risk and complexity of each crime before allocating it to an investigator with the requisite skills and experience.

Humberside Police has a clear policy in place to allocate crimes for investigation. This ensures that qualified, experienced investigators deal with the more complex investigations and those involving vulnerable victims. Less complex volume crimes, (such as minor assault, criminal damage, and theft) are allocated to response officers (who respond to 999 and 101 calls) and neighbourhood officers. Some of these relatively lower-level crimes are assessed as being suitable for investigation by officers over the telephone. Since HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness report, the force has introduced the crime resolution team. Based in the command hub, the team is made up of officers, many of whom are restricted in the type of duties they can perform as a result of injury or illness. In general, we found that the crime allocation policy is being applied appropriately, although a few crimes that were assessed initially as suitable for telephone investigation had been re-allocated for further investigation once potential lines of enquiry had been identified. This is something that HMICFRS will keep under review; at the same time we advise the force to ensure that it allocates crimes to telephone investigators only when the prospect of catching an offender is limited.

⁸ *PEEL: Police efficiency 2017 – An inspection of Humberside Police*, HMICFRS, 2017. Available from: www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/peel-police-efficiency-2017-humberside/

⁹ The National Fraud Intelligence Bureau is a police unit based at City of London Police responsible for gathering and analysing intelligence relating to fraud and financially-motivated cyber-crime.

Investigation quality

The quality of investigations undertaken in Humberside Police is mixed. In June 2017, the force introduced a new integrated IT system to manage crime-recording, custody procedures, and intelligence. This also allowed the force to move to the electronic completion and submission of crime investigation files. During the inspection, we found that officers and staff have different levels of skills and expertise in using the new system. In the main, officers and staff who use the system most frequently expressed greater confidence in using the new system, while those who use it less often, such as response and neighbourhood officers, expressed concerns and frustrations. Notwithstanding this, the quality of investigations of the more serious offences – such as sexual offences, robbery, and rape, which specialist teams and qualified detectives undertake – remains high.

The overall quality and supervision of investigations of less complex crimes, such as minor assaults and criminal damage, require improvement. Neighbourhood and uniform response teams routinely investigate these crimes. In the case file review examination of 60 investigations, only 38 of these investigations were judged to have been well-supervised, or as having limited but appropriate oversight by a supervisor. We also found that supervisors could make better use of structured investigative plans to help guide officers in the effective conduct of their investigations. Of the 49 cases where we would have expected to find an investigative plan, we found that only 34 did. The quality of these 34 investigative plans was also inconsistent.

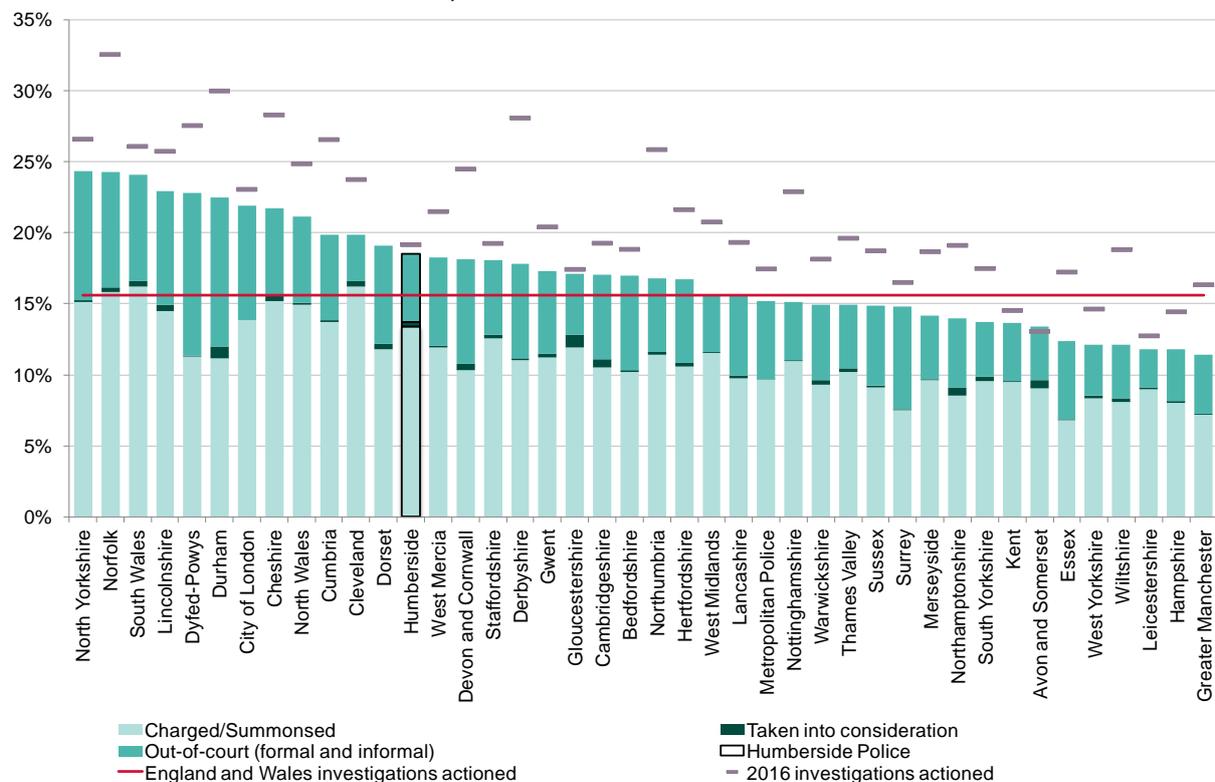
The force has teams in place at custody sites (known as prisoner processing teams), which are responsible for completing investigations when suspects are arrested and brought into custody. This approach has the advantage of providing consistent standards of investigation. It also ensures that the arresting officers, typically from response teams, can resume their patrols rapidly. The standard of the teams' work generally is good. However, on occasion, on the team's arrival at a custody site, the arresting officers do not give them sufficient information. This can lead to duplication of effort or additional and unnecessary work. Officers handing over investigations to investigators need to be clearer about which tasks have been completed and which remain to be finalised.

Keeping victims updated on progress in an investigation can influence their overall satisfaction with the criminal justice system, and the force monitors monthly the level of victim satisfaction. During the inspection, we found that investigating officers are not recording consistently their contacts with victims, and are also not certain where to record these updates on the new computer system. Such omissions risk undermining the force's commitment to victims of crime; it should take measures to ensure that all investigators are clear about their obligations to victims.

The force's ability to retrieve digital evidence from mobile telephones, computers, and digital devices is poor. Many investigations now depend upon the timely retrieval of such evidence from smartphones, tablets and computers, if prosecutions are to succeed.

The unit responsible for this service in Humberside was unable to provide accurate information on both its workload and the turnaround times for devices. The force does not yet have self-service kiosk facilities that provide instant access to the content of devices; this means that a large number of devices are being seized and submitted for examination. This is time-consuming, slows down investigations and can undermine prosecutions. Some officers told us that the delays can last up to 14 weeks, which is unacceptable.

Figure 2: Proportion of investigations where action was taken, by force, for offences recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017^{10,11}



Source: 2016 and 2017 Home Office Outcomes Data

For further information about this data, please see annex A

¹⁰ Investigations where action was taken includes the outcome categories of Charged/Summonsed, Taken into consideration and Out-of-court (formal and informal).

¹¹ Suffolk Constabulary was unable to provide 2017 crime outcomes data. Dorset Police was unable to provide 2016 crime outcomes data. Therefore figures for England and Wales will differ from those published by the Home Office. For further information about this data, please see annex A.

In HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness report, Humberside Police was one of six forces asked to take immediate steps to understand why such a high proportion of investigations concluded with an investigative outcome (such as charge or no further action) categorised as 'evidential difficulties; victim does not support police action'. Such an outcome indicates that, despite having reported a crime, the victim no longer wishes to support the investigating officer in prosecuting the offender, or in successfully concluding the matter in another way. Our main concern is whether forces are taking all reasonable steps to ensure that they are working constructively with victims to bring offenders to justice. The force was required to submit an action plan to HMICFRS by May 2017. This was submitted in July 2017 and detailed the force's analysis, explanation, and the activity it was taking to make the appropriate changes. Although the data to the end of June 2017 showed an improvement, we will continue to monitor this with the force.

Reducing re-offending

The force performs well generally in its approach to reducing re-offending, although there are some areas of inconsistency.

Humberside Police needs to work harder at tracking down wanted criminals. Following our comments in HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness report, the force reviewed its procedures for identifying and arresting fugitive criminals. During this inspection, we found that its performance in this area remains inconsistent. For example, high-risk domestic abuse perpetrators who are wanted are pursued rigorously; they are identified at daily briefings and officers are assigned to arrest them. By contrast, we found other suspects who had been wanted for lengthy periods but whose details had not been circulated to other forces on the Police National Computer; this omission limits the likelihood of their arrest. Many officers deem the process of circulating a suspect as wanted to be overly bureaucratic. The new IT system may be contributing in part to the difficulties that officers experience.

Humberside Police works closely with the Home Office immigration enforcement team to manage foreign-national offenders. As part of Operation Waterbuck, immigration enforcement officers are in close liaison with the police, and work alongside them to ensure that all foreign nationals taken into custody are subject to checks on their immigration status and previous convictions. The force monitors the compliance and performance of Operation Waterbuck each week.

As part of its integrated offender management programme, Humberside Police works with partner organisations, including the local community rehabilitation company¹² and the National Probation Service, to reduce re-offending. Offenders are assessed for inclusion into the programme, based on the threat, harm and risk of their

¹² A community rehabilitation company is a private-sector supplier of probation and prison-based rehabilitative services for offenders in England and Wales.

offending behaviour. This has broadened the cohort of offenders from those who commit predominantly acquisitive crimes¹³ to also include violent offenders and domestic abuse perpetrators.

The force makes good use of electronic tagging devices. Historically, electronic tags have more commonly been used to track offenders' movements when they are awaiting trial, or as part of a sentence imposed by the courts. However, prolific offenders in Humberside can also wear tags voluntarily; we were told by the force that they find this an effective deterrent and a good means of curbing their propensity to commit crime. Data held by the force show that two-thirds of individuals managed in the Humberside offender management programme did not re-offend (data taken from the 12 months to 30 June 2017).

Areas for improvement

- The force should improve the quality and consistency of its investigations by:
 - responding more promptly to reports of crime;
 - ensuring that investigations and handovers are subject to regular and active supervision;
 - investigators adhering to minimum investigative standards; and
 - properly and accurately recording contact with and updates to victims.
- The force should ensure that all evidence is retrieved at the first opportunity to maximise the likelihood of investigations being conducted successfully.
- The force should improve its ability to retrieve digital evidence from mobile phones, computers, and other electronic devices quickly enough to ensure that investigations are not delayed.
- The force should ensure that wanted persons are located and arrested as quickly as possible to protect the public from harm.

¹³ Acquisitive crime is defined as an offence from which the offender derives material gain. Examples include shoplifting, burglary, theft, and robbery.

Protecting vulnerable people and supporting victims



Requires improvement

Identifying vulnerability

Humberside Police has made good progress since HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness report. The force now routinely recognises people who are vulnerable for any reason when they first make contact with the force. Following HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness report, the force adopted the definition of vulnerable people used by the College of Policing¹⁴ and trained officers and staff to identify and provide the right service for people who are vulnerable. In our inspection, we found that call handlers have a good understanding of the THRIVE principles. Furthermore, they apply these principles to assess the levels of harm that individuals face, generally make sound decisions, and take the right action to support callers.

We also noted that the technology available in the command hub automatically notifies an operator if an individual caller has previously contacted the police. This helps to build a picture of callers' immediate needs by making cross-references to previous occasions when they needed police assistance.

The vulnerability board, chaired by an assistant chief constable, maintains an overview of the nature and scale of vulnerable people in the force area. The overview is kept up to date by information and data from the force and its partner organisations. The force has produced an 80-page booklet, entitled *Your Guide to Vulnerability – Advice for Daily Decision Making*, which it has distributed to all officers and staff, including those in the command hub. The booklet contains information and practical guidance on a range of subjects to do with vulnerable people, including: child abuse; female genital mutilation; prostitution; forced marriage; human trafficking; modern slavery; domestic abuse; and mental ill-health. During our inspection, we heard positive feedback from officers and staff about how the booklet has raised their level of awareness and understanding of vulnerable people, and of the signs for which to look.

¹⁴ The College of Policing defines vulnerability as: a person is vulnerable if, as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation. For more information about the College of Policing's definition of vulnerability, see: www.college.police.uk/News/College-news/Pages/police_transformation_fund.aspx

Initial response

The force's initial response to incidents involving vulnerable people, particularly victims of domestic abuse, generally is good. However, during fieldwork, we found a small number of incidents where the initial attendance of officers had been delayed as a result of a lack of available resources. The review of investigation case files also indicates this: of 21 cases involving domestic abuse where attendance was required, we found 4 in which we judged that delays in the response had adversely affected the investigation or the victim.

Officers who attend domestic incidents are required to complete a domestic abuse, stalking and harassment (DASH)¹⁵ form, to identify and assess the level of risk faced by the victim, and to determine their response. We found that in the main, officers were using mobile data terminals (i.e. either laptop or hand-held devices) to complete and submit the DASH forms from the scene of incidents. A supervisor reviews each DASH form to ensure that appropriate safeguarding measures have been taken, including efforts to arrest any identified suspects. Co-ordinators in the force's domestic abuse unit further review the completed DASH forms to ensure that any necessary referrals to other organisations have been made. Specialist investigators and domestic abuse co-ordinators in the force's protecting vulnerable people unit manage the most complex cases of domestic abuse. This unit works constructively with local authorities, social care units and voluntary organisations; in each of the four local authority areas in Humberside, the force and these organisations provide personnel to work jointly in multi-agency safeguarding hubs (MASHs).¹⁶ The responsibility of the MASHs is collectively to assess the risks that vulnerable people face, and to develop care plans to protect them from harm.

During the inspection, several supervisors commented on the amount of time they have to spend reviewing DASH forms. They told us that supervisory reviews cannot be completed on mobile devices. As a consequence, an inordinate amount of time is spent travelling to police buildings to complete this task.

Officers attending domestic abuse incidents are encouraged to take positive action to protect victims and pursue perpetrators. Additionally, we found good awareness and clarity among officers concerning their responsibility to ensure initial measures are in place to safeguard victims from further harm. For the 12 months to 30 June 2017, for every 100 domestic abuse-related offences, Humberside recorded 54

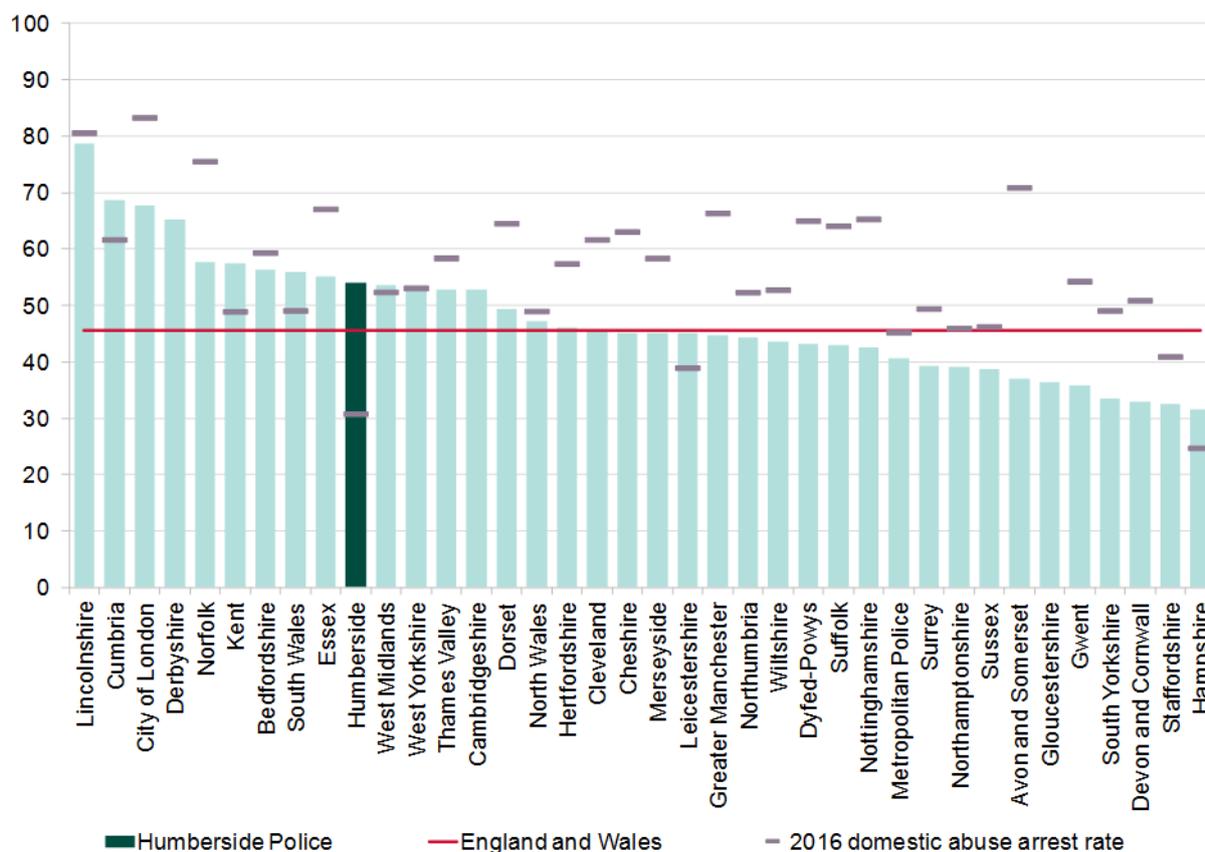
¹⁵ DASH is a risk identification, assessment and management model adopted by UK police forces and partner agencies in 2009. The aim of the DASH assessment is to help front-line practitioners identify high risk cases of domestic abuse, stalking and so-called honour-based violence.

¹⁶ A multi-agency safeguarding hub (MASH) is a location in which staff from the police, local authority and other safeguarding agencies share data, research and decision making about local children and adults who are vulnerable; the purpose is to ensure a timely and joined-up response for children and vulnerable adults who require protection.

arrests. Figures provided by the force during this inspection show the proportion has increased still further, to 67 arrests per 100 domestic abuse-flagged crimes. Humberside Police considers that this rise reflects both an increased focus on arresting offenders and more reliable recording practices.

The rate of arrest for domestic abuse offences can provide an indication of a force's approach to handling domestic abuse offenders. Although for the purpose of this calculation arrests are not linked directly to offences, a high arrest rate may suggest that a force prioritises arrests for domestic abuse offenders over other potential forms of action (for further information, please see annex A). HMICFRS has evaluated the arrest rate alongside other measures during our inspection process to understand how each force deals with domestic abuse overall.

Figure 3: Domestic abuse arrest rate (per 100 domestic abuse-related offences), by force, in the 12 months to 30 June 2017^{17, 18}



Source: 2016 and 2017 HMICFRS data return, 2016 and 2017 Home Office domestic abuse crime data¹⁹

For further information about this data, please see annex A

As mentioned previously, Humberside Police does not routinely provide frontline officers and staff with body-worn video devices. The force recognises their potential value in recording evidence to support prosecutions, especially in cases where victims are reluctant to co-operate (a problem which is particularly prevalent in domestic abuse cases). The force has purchased the body-worn video cameras from funds provided by the police and crime commissioner, and is due to introduce them from April 2018.

¹⁷ Durham, Lancashire, Warwickshire and West Mercia forces were unable to provide 2017 domestic abuse arrest data. Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Durham and Gloucestershire forces were unable to provide 2016 domestic abuse arrest data.

¹⁸ North Yorkshire Police was unable to provide comparable domestic abuse arrest data. Therefore, it has been removed from the graph. For further information, please see annex A.

¹⁹ The Home Office has provided HMICFRS with data on domestic abuse-related offences recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017. These data are more recent than those published by the Office for National Statistics.

Mental health

Humberside Police demonstrates an exceptional understanding of the nature and scale of vulnerable people due to mental ill-health, which it has developed in conjunction with partner organisations. The force's mental health operations manager co-ordinates external activity and leads on mental health and wellbeing internally. The operations manager is supported by two superintendents who lead on mental health matters in different areas of the force. The force has a crisis care agreement in place with strategic partners across Humberside; this involves the force working with two ambulance services, three mental health trusts, four local authorities and four clinical commissioning groups. The agreement is supported by a series of local meetings and working groups. These partner organisations are positive about the commitment and drive demonstrated by the force, in particular, by the operations manager.

Humberside Police has developed an innovative, web-based dashboard, which is located on the force intranet. It incorporates a comprehensive data set and, at a glance, shows information on a variety of mental ill-health matters, including:

- the overall demand related to mental health;
- self-harm;
- suicide;
- dementia; and
- people detained for their own safety under the provisions of mental health legislation.

The dashboard is intuitive, user-friendly, and provides officers and staff with a good insight into occurrences, trends and patterns of mental ill-health across the Humberside region.

The force ran a series of training events to frontline officers over the last 12 months; these have included sessions on mental health awareness and autism, hate crime, and the Herbert protocol.²⁰ Additionally, in North Lincolnshire (where suicide rates are particularly high), funding was secured to pilot a suicide bereavement support programme; this brings partner organisations together to consider how best to look after people left behind following a suicide. The force's booklet, *Your Guide to Vulnerability*, contains a section dedicated to mental health, providing frontline officers and staff with more information. Humberside Police also plans to provide further training on the use of force to restrain detainees in mental health

²⁰ The Herbert Protocol is a national scheme that encourages carers to compile useful information which could be used in the event of a vulnerable person going missing.

establishments. During our inspection we were encouraged to see that officers and staff have a better awareness of mental health, resulting in a more professional service in this sensitive area. In addition to the specialist lead officers, 52 mental health champions support the mental health programme in Humberside. They include both officer and staff representatives who have undertaken enhanced training in mental health legislation, dementia awareness, and in supporting individuals suffering from post-traumatic stress.

To improve mental health services, several forces in England and Wales work jointly with the NHS. Typically, this involves officers and psychiatric specialists jointly crewing vehicles as the first line of response to mental ill-health sufferers. Humberside Police considered establishing joint-working arrangements of this kind, but was not convinced that the evidence existed to confirm the effectiveness of such a scheme. As an alternative, a representative from the mental health charity MIND works with the force for three evenings a week. The MIND representative's knowledge and guidance is invaluable to the force when those in crisis call on it for help. Humberside Police finds that MIND workers provide an objective view on how best to resolve incidents, and that they are skilled at ensuring that all service providers play their full part in protecting mental ill-health sufferers.

As part of the inspection, we reviewed a small number of incidents that had involved people suffering from mental ill-health. This confirmed that the staff and officers in the command hub have a good understanding of the importance of taking immediate action to protect those with such problems.

Investigating crimes involving vulnerable people

Humberside Police generally ensures that crimes involving vulnerable people are allocated to officers and staff with the appropriate skills and training. This in turn ensures that, in the main, the force investigates well crimes involving vulnerable people. This was the conclusion of our file review, where 21 of the 60 cases reviewed involved domestic abuse. In all but one of these cases, the investigation had been undertaken by the most appropriate team. In 19 of these cases, all available investigative opportunities had been pursued, and we found the supervision and guidance to be appropriate. However, through the file review we identified four cases where delays in the initial response had resulted in a negative effect on the investigation or the victim. While the investigations undertaken by specialists were broadly of a high quality, we found several examples of poor quality initial investigations in which obvious lines of enquiry had not been pursued to their logical conclusion. Generally, it is recognised that it is vital to complete certain tasks immediately after a crime has been committed if the investigation is to succeed. These include such tasks as finding witnesses to the offence and the seizure of forensic evidence; this phase of an investigation is referred to widely as the 'golden

hour'.²¹ Officers we spoke to confirmed that they understood the importance of their responsibilities in the golden hour but mentioned that, on occasions, the pressure of their workload precluded them from completing all these tasks professionally.

In addition to surveying victims of crime, the force also seeks specific feedback from victims of domestic abuse, and from the partner agencies who work with them; these include independent domestic violence advocates (who play an important role in supporting victims). It was also clear to us that the force makes use of this feedback to improve the training it gives to frontline officers and staff. This demonstrates that the force is committed to improving its services to victims.

Officers and staff in the force's protecting vulnerable people unit are responsible for investigating the most serious and complex crimes, and crimes affecting the most vulnerable. Our examination of the workload of investigators revealed a typical caseload of 10 to 12 cases per investigator, which is manageable. We were also pleased to hear from officers and staff in the unit that they feel the force has increased its efforts over the last year to ensure their wellbeing. Officers and staff appreciate also that they are given time to complete continuous professional development and training to maintain their skills.

In cases where prosecution is not possible or practical, Humberside Police makes extensive use of alternative legislation and powers to protect vulnerable victims; this includes domestic violence protection notices (DVPNs) and orders (DVPOs),²² and also the right to know and the right to ask (known as Clare's Law).²³ In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, senior officers in the force authorised 251 DVPNs and courts granted 221 DVPOs, both of which are increases from the same period in 2016. In the year to 30 June 2017, the force received 120 applications for the right to know and 73 applications for the right to ask, which resulted in 55 and 13 disclosures, respectively.

²¹ Golden hour refers to the time after a crime has been committed during which there is maximum potential for recovery of forensic evidence.

²² Domestic violence protection notices (DVPNs) may be issued by an authorised police officer to prevent a suspected perpetrator from returning to a victim's home and/or contacting the victim. Following the issue of the DVPN, the police must apply to magistrates for a domestic violence protection order (DVPO). The DVPO will be granted for a period of up to 28 days.

²³ Clare's Law, or the domestic violence disclosure scheme, has two functions: the 'right to ask' the police about a partner's previous history of domestic abuse or violent acts; and the 'right to know' – police can proactively disclose information in prescribed circumstances.

Partnership working

Humberside Police demonstrates a positive commitment to working with a range of partner organisations to protect vulnerable people. We saw and heard many examples of the force working in collaboration with others, including: the MASHs, which are established in each of the local authority areas; early intervention teams working in the five areas of highest demand; mental health crisis care meetings taking place across the force area; and multi-agency risk assessment conferences²⁴ being held in each of the four local authority areas. In general, the partner organisations that we spoke to expressed confidence and trust in the force.

The force has effective information-sharing arrangements in place with partner agencies, which are evident in the MASHs but particularly apparent in the multi-agency child exploitation (MACE) meetings (where the police meet with local authorities, social care, health, and the voluntary sector to identify young people who are at risk of exploitation). Several staff and partner agencies' representatives from the MASH identified that high workloads in the command hub and response teams are leading to delays in referrals to the MASH, which in turn affect their ability to respond in a consistently timely manner. One example given involved an assault on a 14-year-old girl, for which the hub had been unable to send an officer; this matter was then referred to the MASH to provide support to the girl in circumstances in which immediate police attendance was necessary.

Areas for improvement

- The force should review the process for the submission of DASH forms to reduce the burden on supervisors while retaining the effectiveness of the quality assurance process.
- The force should make available to frontline officers and staff the body-worn video devices that it has already purchased, as soon as practicable.

²⁴ A multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC) is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, independent domestic violence advisors, probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors.

Specialist capabilities

Ungraded

National policing responsibilities

*The Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)*²⁵ specifies six national threats: terrorism; cyber-crime; public order; civil emergencies; child sexual abuse; and serious and organised crime.

Humberside Police has the necessary arrangements in place to ensure that it can fulfil its national policing responsibilities. The force has assessed its capability to respond to the six national threats included in the SPR. This assessment forms part of an annual planning cycle when all of the force's priorities are reviewed. This responsibility rests with an assistant chief constable, who leads a programme to build the force's capacity in response to its national responsibilities.

We found this to be an effective means of identifying risks, prioritising national responsibilities alongside local policing objectives, engaging the workforce, and developing the skills and experience the force requires.

The force has established a comprehensive programme to test its response to national threats; training exercises take place at a national, regional and local level. Humberside Police also hosts a regional information and co-ordination centre on behalf of all forces in the region. This facility plays an important role in the support of major incident management. It was activated successfully to co-ordinate the regional response to the terrorist bombing at Manchester Arena in May 2017.

The force's ability to respond to national threats was severely tested in the immediate aftermath of the Manchester Bombing. To celebrate Hull as the UK City of Culture 2017, some 100,000 festival-goers were due in the city for a large-scale music event. When the national threat level was raised to 'critical' status, the force worked with the event organiser to enhance security arrangements; this approach ensured the festival passed off successfully in a safe, secure environment.

²⁵ The SPR is issued annually by the Home Secretary. It sets out the latest national threats and appropriate national policing capabilities required to counter them. National threats require a co-ordinated or aggregated response from police forces, national agencies or other partners. *The Strategic Policing Requirement*, Home Office, March 2015. Available from: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/417116/The_Strategic_Policing_Requirement.pdf

Firearms capability

HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness reports, we reported on how well forces were prepared to manage firearms attacks. Subsequent terrorist attacks in the UK and Europe have meant that the police services in England and Wales maintain a firm focus on armed capability.

It is not only terrorist attacks that place operational demands on armed officers. The threat can include the activity of organised crime groups, or armed street gangs and all other crime involving guns. The *Code of Practice on the Police Use of Firearms and Less Lethal Weapons*²⁶ makes forces responsible for implementing national standards of armed policing. The code stipulates that a chief officer be designated to oversee these standards; this requires the chief officer to set out the firearms threat in an armed policing strategic threat and risk assessment (APSTRA). The chief officer must also set out clear rationales for the number of armed officers (armed capacity) and the level to which they are trained (armed capability).

Some forces in England and Wales operate joint arrangements with other forces to provide armed policing. Although Humberside Police is a force that provides its own armed capabilities, until September 2017 its armed policing was provided in conjunction with South Yorkshire Police. Furthermore, Humberside Police shares training facilities with other forces in the Yorkshire and Humber region. The force has an adequate understanding of the potential harm facing the public; it shares an APSTRA with other forces in the region to determine the forces' training needs. This APSTRA conforms to the requirements of the code and the College of Policing guidance;²⁷ it was last reviewed in June 2017.

However, the purpose of an APSTRA goes beyond the identification of a force's training requirements. HMICFRS would expect to see an assessment of the threats and risks in each force area, with resources in place to address them. For this reason, it would be advisable for Humberside Police to develop an APSTRA that is bespoke to the Humberside area; this would give greater assurance that the deployment of armed officers meets local requirements. It would also recognise the cessation of joint operations with South Yorkshire Police.

A chief officer represents all forces in the region in scrutinising the required levels of armed capability and capacity. We were encouraged to see that he had extended his responsibilities to develop APSTRAs for each of the forces in the region. We will monitor these developments in our future inspection activity in the region.

²⁶ *Code of Practice on Police use of Firearms and Less Lethal Weapons*, Home Office, 2003.

²⁷ College of Policing authorised professional practice on armed policing available at: www.app.college.police.uk/app-content/armed-policing/?s

Annex A – About the data

The information presented in this report comes from a range of sources, including data published by the Home Office, the Office for National Statistics, inspection fieldwork and data collected directly from all 43 geographic police forces in England and Wales.

Where HMICFRS collected data directly from police forces, we took reasonable steps to agree the design of the data collection with forces and with other interested parties such as the Home Office. We gave forces several opportunities to quality assure and validate the data they provided us, to ensure the accuracy of the evidence presented. For instance:

- Data that forces submitted were checked and queried with those forces where data were notably different from other forces or were internally inconsistent.
- All forces were asked to check the final data used in the report and correct any errors identified.

The source of the data is presented with each figure in the report, and is set out in more detail within this annex. The source of Force in numbers data is also set out below.

Methodology

Data in the report

British Transport Police was outside the scope of inspection. Any aggregated totals for England and Wales exclude British Transport Police data, so will differ from those published by the Home Office.

Where other forces have been unable to supply data, this is mentioned under the relevant sections below.

Population

For all uses of population as a denominator in our calculations, unless otherwise noted, we use Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-2016 population estimates. These were the most recent data available at the time of the inspection.

For the specific case of City of London Police, we include both resident and transient population within our calculations. This is to account for the unique nature and demographics of this force's responsibility.

Survey of police staff

HMICFRS surveyed the police workforce across forces in England and Wales, to understand their views on workloads, redeployment and the suitability of assigned tasks. This survey was a non-statistical, voluntary sample which means that results may not be representative of the workforce population. The number of responses varied between 16 and 1,678 across forces. Therefore, we treated results with caution and used them for identifying themes that could be explored further during fieldwork rather than to assess individual force performance.

Ipsos MORI survey of public attitudes towards policing

HMICFRS commissioned Ipsos MORI to survey attitudes towards policing between 21 July and 15 August 2017. Respondents were drawn from an online panel and results were weighted by age, gender and work status to match the population profile of the force area. The sampling method used is not a statistical random sample and the sample size was small, varying between 300 and 321 individuals in each force area. Therefore, any results provided are only an indication of satisfaction rather than an absolute.

The findings of this survey are available on our website:

www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/data/peel-assessments

Review of crime files

HMICFRS reviewed 2,700²⁸ police case files across crime types for:

- theft from person;
- rape (including attempts);
- stalking;
- harassment;
- common assault;
- grievous bodily harm (wounding);
- actual bodily harm.

Our file review was designed to provide a broad overview of the identification of vulnerability, the effectiveness of investigations and to understand how victims are treated through police processes. We randomly selected files from crimes recorded between 1 January 2017 and 31 March 2017 and assessed them against several

²⁸ 60 case files were reviewed in each force, with the exception of the Metropolitan Police Service, West Midlands Police and West Yorkshire Police where 90 case files were reviewed.

criteria. Due to the small sample size of cases selected per force, we did not use results from the file review as the sole basis for assessing individual force performance, but alongside other evidence gathered.

Force in numbers

A dash in this graphic indicates that a force was not able to supply HMICFRS with data or the data supplied by the forces were not comparable.

Calls for assistance (including those for domestic abuse)

These data were collected directly from all 43 geographic police forces in England and Wales. In 2017, the data requested from forces contained a different breakdown of occurrences where the police were called to an incident.

Recorded crime and crime outcomes

These data are obtained from Home Office police recorded crime and outcomes data tables for the 12 months to 30 June 2017 and are taken from the October 2017 Home Office data release, which is available from:

www.gov.uk/government/statistics/police-recorded-crime-open-data-tables

Total police-recorded crime includes all crime, except fraud offences, recorded by all police forces in England and Wales. Home Office publications on the overall volumes and rates of recorded crime and outcomes include British Transport Police, which is outside the scope of this HMICFRS inspection. Therefore, England and Wales rates in this report will differ from those published by the Home Office.

Data referring to police-recorded crime should be treated with care, as recent increases may be attributed to the renewed focus on the quality and compliance of crime recording since HMICFRS' national inspection of crime data in 2014.

Suffolk Constabulary was unable to submit 2017 outcomes data to the Home Office due to data quality issues, relating to the changing of its crime recording system to Athena. Therefore Suffolk Constabulary has been excluded from the England and Wales figure.

Other notable points to consider when interpreting outcomes data are listed below.

- Crime outcome proportions show the percentage of crimes recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017 that have been assigned each outcome. This means that each crime is tracked or linked to its outcome. Therefore these data are subject to change, as more crimes are assigned outcomes over time.

- Under the new framework, 37 police forces in England and Wales provide outcomes data through the Home Office data hub (HODH) on a monthly basis. All other forces provide these data via a manual return also occurring on a monthly basis.
- Leicestershire, Staffordshire and West Yorkshire forces participated in the Ministry of Justice's out of court disposals pilot. This means they no longer issued simple cautions or cannabis/khat warnings and they restrict their use of penalty notices for disorder as disposal options for adult offenders, as part of the pilot. These three pilot forces continued to operate in accordance with the pilot conditions since the pilot ended in November 2015. Other forces subsequently also limited their use of some out of court disposals. Therefore, the outcomes data should be viewed with this in mind.
- Direct comparisons should not be made between general crime outcomes and domestic abuse-related outcomes. Domestic abuse-related outcomes are based on the number of outcomes for domestic-abuse related offences recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017, irrespective of when the crime was recorded. Therefore, the domestic abuse-related crimes and outcomes recorded in the reporting year are not tracked, whereas the general outcomes are tracked.
- For a full commentary and explanation of outcome types please see Crime Outcomes in England and Wales: year ending March 2017, Home Office, July 2017. Available from:
www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/633048/crime-outcomes-hosb0917.pdf

Anti-social behaviour

These data are obtained from Office for National Statistics data tables (year ending 31 March 2017), available from:

www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/policeforceareadatatables

All police forces record incidents of anti-social behaviour (ASB) reported to them in accordance with the provisions of the National Standard for Incident Recording (NSIR). Forces record incidents under NSIR in accordance with the same victim-focused approach that applies for recorded crime, although these data are not subject to the same quality assurance as the main recorded crime collection.

Incident counts should be interpreted as incidents recorded by the police, rather than reflecting the true level of victimisation. Other agencies also deal with ASB incidents (for example, local authorities and social landlords), but incidents reported to these agencies will not generally be included in police data.

When viewing this data the reader should be aware that Warwickshire Police had a problem with its incident recording. For a small percentage of all incidents reported during 2015-16 the force could not identify whether these were ASB or other types of incident. These incidents have been distributed pro rata for Warwickshire, so that two percent of ASB incidents in the reporting year for 2015-16 is estimated.

Domestic abuse

Data relating to domestic abuse-flagged offences is obtained through the Home Office for the 12 months to 30 June 2017. These are more recent data than those previously published by Office for National Statistics. The Home Office collects these data regularly and requires all forces to record accurately and flag domestic abuse crimes. Domestic abuse flags should be applied in accordance with the Home Office Counting Rules²⁹ to ensure consistency across forces, and within published data sets.

Data relating to domestic abuse arrests and outcomes were collected directly from all 43 geographic police forces in England and Wales.

Further information about the domestic abuse statistics and recent releases is available from:

www.ons.gov.uk/releases/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesyearendingmarch2017

When viewing this data the reader should be aware that North Yorkshire Police was unable to give the Home Office comparable data on domestic abuse-flagged crimes. The force extracted data for HMICFRS on the powers and outcomes used to deal with these offences by using an enhanced search. This search examined additional factors (such as the victim / suspect relationship) and included a keyword search to identify additional domestic abuse crimes which may not have been flagged. The force used a simpler search, which identified domestic abuse crimes by flagging alone, to extract data it supplied to the Home Office. As North Yorkshire Police's data on domestic abuse are not comparable with other forces, we have excluded the data.

²⁹ Home Office Counting Rules are rules in accordance with which crime data – required to be submitted to the Home Secretary under sections 44 and 45 of the Police Act 1996 – must be collected. They set down how the police service in England and Wales must record crime, how crimes must be classified according to crime type and categories, whether and when to record crime, how many crimes to record in respect of a single incident and the regime for the re-classification of crimes as no-crimes.

Organised crime groups (OCGs)

These data were collected directly from all 43 geographic police forces in England and Wales. City of London Police is excluded from the England and Wales rate as its OCG data are not comparable with other forces due to size and its wider national remit.

As at 1 July 2017 City of London Police had recorded 46 OCGs. However during the inspection we found that only six OCGs were within the force's geographical area and the remaining 40 were part of the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau's remit.

Figures in the report

Not all forces' reports will contain all the figures we mention in the sections below. This is because some forces' data was incomplete or not comparable with England and Wales data, and in 2017 HMICFRS undertook risk-based inspections. More details about our risk-based approach can be found here:

www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/peel-assessments/how-we-inspect/2017-peel-assessment/#risk-based

Rate of anti-social behaviour (ASB) powers per 1 million population, by force, in the 12 months to 30 June 2017

These data were collected directly from all 43 geographic police forces in England and Wales. HMICFRS collected data on anti-social behaviour powers, including:

- criminal behaviour orders;
- community protection notices;
- civil injunctions;
- dispersal orders.

Together these powers form the anti-social behaviour (ASB) powers considered in this report.

The Crime and Policing Act 2014 introduced ASB powers which can be applied by both local authorities and the police. The ASB powers data provided in this report covers police data. Therefore, results should be treated with caution as they may not include instances where local authorities exercised these powers.

When viewing this data the reader should be aware of the following:

- Bedfordshire Police, Greater Manchester Police and the Metropolitan Police Service were unable to provide data on anti-social behaviour powers as the data are not held centrally within each force.

- Greater Manchester Police was unable to provide any 2016 ASB use of powers data. Greater Manchester Police intends for its new integrated operational policing system to incorporate recording of ASB powers.
- Suffolk Constabulary was only able to provide data for the southern area of the force in 2017. Therefore its data are excluded.
- The forces highlighted above are not included in the figure or in the calculation of the England and Wales rate.
- Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Humberside and Merseyside forces were only able to provide partial 2017 ASB use of powers data.
- Gloucestershire Constabulary and Hertfordshire Constabulary were unable to obtain data regarding the number of civil injunctions as their local authorities lead the application of these.
- Humberside Police was unable to provide data on community protection notices and civil injunction notices as its local authorities lead the application of these. The force does not collect data on criminal behaviour orders and dispersal orders.
- Merseyside Police was unable to provide data on dispersal orders as these orders are attached to individual crime files.

Proportion of investigations where action was taken, by force, for offences recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017

Please see 'Recorded Crime and Crime Outcomes' above.

Suffolk Constabulary was unable to provide 2017 crime outcomes data. Dorset Police was unable to provide 2016 crime outcomes data. Therefore, these forces' data are not included in the figure.

Dorset Police was unable to provide 2016 crimes outcome data, because it had difficulty with the recording of crime outcomes for the 12 months to 30 June 2016. This was due to the force introducing the Niche records management system in spring 2015. Problems with the implementation of Niche meant that crime outcomes were not reliably recorded.

Domestic abuse arrest rate (per 100 domestic abuse-related offences), by force, in the 12 months to 30 June 2017

Please see 'Domestic abuse' above.

- The arrest rate is calculated using a common time period for arrests and offences. It is important to note that each arrest is not necessarily directly linked to its specific domestic abuse offence recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017 in this calculation. It is also possible to have more than one arrest

per offence. In addition, the reader should note the increase in police-recorded crime which affected the majority of forces over the last year. This may mean arrest rates are higher than the figures suggest. Despite this, the calculation still indicates whether the force prioritises arrests for domestic abuse offenders over other potential forms of action. HMICFRS evaluated the arrest rate alongside other measures (such as use of voluntary attendance or body-worn video cameras) during our inspection process to understand how each force deals with domestic abuse overall.

When viewing this data the reader should be aware of the following:

- Durham, Lancashire, Warwickshire and West Mercia forces were unable to provide domestic abuse arrest data. North Yorkshire Police was unable to provide comparable domestic abuse crime and arrest data, so a rate could not be calculated. Therefore, these forces are not included in the figure.
- Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Durham and Gloucestershire forces were unable to provide 2016 domestic abuse arrest data. Therefore, these forces do not have 2016 data included in the figure.

When viewing domestic abuse arrest data for 2016, the reader should be aware of the following:

- Cambridgeshire Constabulary was unable to provide 2016 domestic abuse arrest data due to a recording problem that meant it could only obtain accurate data from a manual audit of its custody records.
- Lancashire Constabulary had difficulty in identifying all domestic abuse-flagged arrests. This affected 23 days in the 12 months to 30 June 2016. The force investigated this and confirmed that the impact on the 2016 data provided to HMICFRS would be marginal and that these are the most reliable data it can provide.

Rate of organised crime groups (OCGs) per 1 million population, by force, as at 1 July 2017

Please see 'Organised crime groups' above.

Organised crime group data from City of London Police are not comparable with other forces. Therefore, its data are not included in the figure.

For data relating to 2016 the number of OCGs in Warwickshire Police and West Mercia Police force areas is a combined total of OCGs for the two force areas. The OCGs per 1 million population rate is based upon their areas' combined population. For the 2017 data Warwickshire Police and West Mercia Police force split their OCGs into two separate force areas.