



PEEL: Police effectiveness 2017

An inspection of North Yorkshire Police



March 2018

© HMICFRS 2018

ISBN: 978-1-78655-552-6

www.justiceinspectrates.gov.uk/hmicfrs

Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Force in numbers | 3 |
| Risk-based inspection | 5 |
| Effectiveness overview | 6 |
| Investigating crime and reducing re-offending | 8 |
| Initial investigation | 8 |
| Investigation quality | 9 |
| Reducing re-offending | 11 |
| Protecting vulnerable people and supporting victims | 13 |
| Identifying vulnerability | 13 |
| Initial response | 14 |
| Mental health | 16 |
| Investigating crimes involving vulnerable people | 17 |
| Partnership working | 18 |
| Tackling serious and organised crime | 20 |
| Understanding threats | 20 |
| Disrupting and investigating serious and organised crime | 22 |
| Preventing serious and organised crime | 23 |
| Specialist capabilities | 25 |
| National policing responsibilities | 25 |
| Firearms capability | 25 |
| Annex A – About the data | 27 |

Force in numbers



Calls for assistance

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

North Yorkshire Police

England and Wales

253

282



Anti-social behaviour

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

North Yorkshire Police

England and Wales

37

31

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

North Yorkshire Police

England and Wales

+1%

-0.05%



Crime (excluding fraud)

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

North Yorkshire Police

England and Wales

46

77

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

North Yorkshire Police

England and Wales

+1%

+14%



Crime outcomes*

Charged/summonsed

North Yorkshire Police England and Wales

15%

10%

Evidential difficulties: suspect identified but victim does not support action

North Yorkshire Police England and Wales

10%

13%

Investigation completed but no suspect identified

North Yorkshire Police England and Wales

38%

48%



Domestic abuse

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

North Yorkshire Police England and Wales

8

15

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

North Yorkshire Police England and Wales

—

11%



Organised crime groups

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

North Yorkshire Police England and Wales

27

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. North Yorkshire Police was assessed against the following areas in 2017:

- Investigating crime and reducing re-offending;
- Protecting vulnerable people;
- Tackling serious and organised crime; 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 Full details of the interim risk-based approach are available from the HMICFRS website: www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/peel-assessments/how-we-inspect/2017-peel-assessment/#risk-based

² The 2016 effectiveness report for North Yorkshire Police can be found on the HMICFRS website: www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmicfrs/publications/peel-police-effectiveness-2016-north-yorkshire

Effectiveness overview

Judgments

Overall effectiveness 2017  Good

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

Summary

North Yorkshire Police is good at keeping people safe and reducing crime. The force has continued to progress in the areas identified for improvement last year, which includes how it tackles serious and organised crime.

The force is good at assessing and responding to incidents and investigating crimes. Officers attending crimes are mainly effective at gathering evidence at the scene and supporting the investigation. The force allocates crimes to experienced investigators who have received appropriate training to provide good victim care and to conduct effective investigations. It has good processes to catch criminals and to circulate information about wanted persons, while continuing to locate and arrest them.

North Yorkshire Police is also good at protecting people who are vulnerable through their age, disability, or because they have been subjected to repeated offences, or are at high risk of abuse, for example. The force has effective processes to identify vulnerability and evaluate the level of risk. It answers calls promptly, then assesses risk and provides the appropriate response. Officers responding to calls address individual safeguarding needs through effective risk assessment and actions taken at the scene. The force's referral processes and working with partner organisations help it to provide a good level of victim care and support during investigations. The force is good at assessing the risk posed by dangerous offenders, but could do more to ensure that frontline officers and staff are aware of the identities of those offenders.

The force has improved how it tackles serious and organised crime. It uses both police data and data from other organisations to assess the threat and risk that serious and organised crime poses. The force has effective processes to identify and map those who are engaged in committing organised crime. It has developed a partnership approach to manage its response to tackling serious and organised crime, for example working with local authorities and Trading Standards. Trained officers are allocated responsibility for responding to and disrupting those who are engaged in organised crime.

North Yorkshire Police has the necessary arrangements in place to fulfil its national responsibilities, and to respond to an attack requiring an armed response.

Investigating crime and reducing re-offending



Good

Initial investigation

North Yorkshire Police is effective at carrying out initial investigations and attends incidents promptly. The force uses a risk assessment process called THRIVE³ to assess the vulnerability and needs of victims, and to decide on the level of response to an incident or crime. The force's ICT systems can help identify repeat and vulnerable victims, allowing the force to make an informed decision about how to respond to the call and what support is most appropriate for those victims.

Response officers go to incidents requiring immediate attendance, while less urgent calls are dealt with by appointment at the service desk. The service desk team, which consists of police officer investigators, deals with incidents that can be resolved without attendance of a police patrol. We found that, at the scenes of incidents, officers generally complete initial investigations and secure available evidence to a good standard.

We found that the force uses THRIVE assessments for the investigation of fraud, and attends incidents to support victims. The force has a dedicated economic crime unit of specialist financial investigators who receive, assess and prioritise all referrals received from the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau,⁴ before allocating them for investigation or victim care. The force also refers crimes to the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau for assessment, but maintains contact to support victims in appropriate cases. The force has officers co-located and working in partnership with local trading standards officers who investigate fraud referrals involving trading standards offences.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the force dealt with 39 percent of its incidents on the telephone, compared with 30 percent for England and Wales as a whole. Before our inspection, we reviewed 60 crime investigations and found that 6 crimes had been investigated by telephone; this was appropriate for all 6 investigations.

³ 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.

⁴ The National Fraud Intelligence Bureau is a police unit based at City of London Police that is responsible for gathering and analysing intelligence relating to fraud and financially-motivated cyber-crime.

The force's crime allocation policy determines how crimes are allocated based on the vulnerability of the victim, the complexity of the investigation, and the skills and experience of the investigator. The policy was drafted recently and is now in place, but it is not yet well known by the workforce. However, we found that the force complies with its policy and allocates investigations based on the skills and experience of its investigators, in line with the THRIVE risk assessment model. This ensures that vulnerable victims are assessed, as well as the complexity of the investigation.

Investigation quality

North Yorkshire Police investigates crime effectively. The force allocates investigations to response and neighbourhood police officers to investigation hubs for the less serious and complex investigations; and to serious crime teams for the more serious and complex investigations, such as high-risk domestic abuse, serious offences of violence, and rape. It also has specialist investigation teams for other criminal investigations, such as economic crime and homicide.

The force, like several other forces nationally, has not been able to recruit enough officers to the role of PIP level 2 qualified detective.⁵ Eight percent of its investigator posts are vacant, which equates to 23 investigators. The force is aware of this problem and has plans in place to try to fill its vacancies. These include advertising for trained and experienced detectives to transfer to the force, and reviewing the shift pattern for its investigators. During the inspection we reviewed investigators' workloads and found that they were manageable. The investigators we reviewed were all appropriately trained for the offences they were investigating. Before our inspection, we reviewed 60 crime investigations and found that all investigative opportunities had been taken in 57 of the 60 cases. Our review of criminal investigations found that, in the majority of cases, the force had conducted an effective investigation. Generally the level of supervision for the investigations was proportionate to the offence. During our inspection, the quality of investigations and effective supervision was consistent with what we found in our review of crime files.

North Yorkshire Police generally provides a good service to victims of crime, and maintains regular and appropriate contact with victims. The force uses its ICT systems to record the victim contract agreed with victims for regular updates on investigations. Officers record the contact with and updates provided to victims of

⁵ Professionalising Investigation Programme (PIP): The aim of the PIP is to ensure that officers and staff are trained, skilled and accredited to conduct the highest quality investigations: PIP level 1 – priority and volume crime investigations; PIP level 2 – serious and complex investigations; PIP level 3 – major investigations; and PIP level 4 – strategic management of highly complex investigations. PIP identifies main learning and development for investigators in new or specialised roles, and standards of competencies in investigation and interviewing. These are now established within a suite of national occupational standards.

crime on the same system. This information was easily found on the crime investigation files HMICFRS reviewed. At present, supervisors do not carry out random sampling of follow-up calls to victims, which would help the force to assess adherence with the victim contract and the overall quality of victim contact. The force continues to use national user satisfaction surveys (which forces are no longer required to provide) and estimates that it will do so until the end of the calendar year. Working with Leicestershire Police, the force undertakes a separate satisfaction survey to seek the views of domestic abuse victims, including those who do not wish to support a prosecution.

The force supports victims of fraud, from the moment of a call for service through to when the force receives the referral for investigation from the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau. To develop its understanding of the problems it faces with fraud, the force has produced a problem profile, which identifies the nature of fraud committed in North Yorkshire. The force undertakes activities to help prevent people becoming victims of fraud, such as media campaigns. It also works with partner agencies, such as Trading Standards to help identify those people who may be at risk of fraud and to provide crime-prevention advice. The force introduced the banking protocol earlier in 2017, which encourages banks to report concerns that customers may be being subjected to fraud.

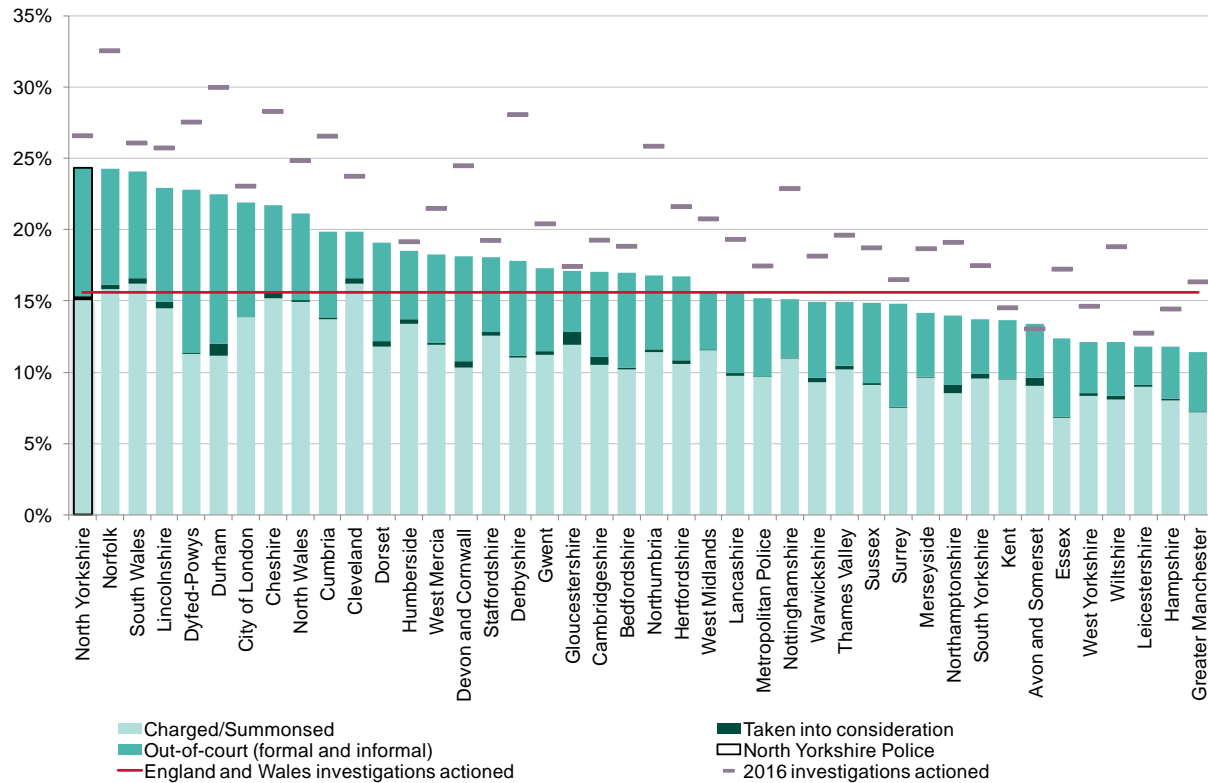
The force has effective investigative support functions such as intelligence, digital media and scenes of crime support. We found that investigators are encouraged by the levels of support they receive. They can contact colleagues within the various support units, such as the intelligence unit for research on open source (publicly available) information. The force has invested in equipment and training for its investigators to examine mobile telephones within its district locations. This means that investigators can easily access and complete the analysis of mobile phones as lines of enquiry for investigations. The force has also invested in its capability and capacity to examine computers, both at the scene and after seizure of the computer. It contracts another organisation to examine some computers, to manage demand at peak times. The force uses a risk assessment process to ensure the most high-risk cases are prioritised. HMICFRS found only a small backlog of cases awaiting computer examination, which were within the force's reasonable timescales.

North Yorkshire Police achieves effective outcomes for the crimes it investigates. In the 12 months to 30 June 2017 the force identified the suspect in 46 percent of the crimes recorded, this is higher than the England and Wales rate of 39 percent. In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the proportion of investigations where the force took action for offences recorded is 24 percent; the England and Wales rate for the same period is 16 percent.

In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the force's investigations resulted in 15 percent of offenders either being charged or summonsed for the offence. This is higher than the England and Wales rate of 10 percent.

The force has a lower rate than England and Wales as a whole for the rate of outcomes where a the suspect has been identified, but there were evidential difficulties and the victim does not support police action (10 percent compared with the England and Wales rate of 13 percent).

Figure 1: Proportion of investigations where action was taken, by force, for offences recorded in the 12 months to 30 June 2017^{6,7}



Source: 2016 and 2017 Home Office Outcomes Data
For further information about this data, please see annex A

Reducing re-offending

North Yorkshire Police is effective in its approach to reducing re-offending. The force has good governance processes in place to arrest or process offenders and those who are wanted for criminal offences. Once there is sufficient recorded evidence to arrest or take action against an offender, the officer in the case attempts to arrest them. If the officer is unable to locate the offender, a supervisor’s authority is sought to circulate the offender’s details on the police national computer, and the investigating officer continues with investigation activity to bring about the arrest of the offender. The intelligence unit supports officers by circulating details of wanted

⁶ Investigations where action was taken includes the outcome categories of Charged/Summonsed, Taken into consideration and Out-of-court (formal and informal).

⁷ 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.

offenders, so that all officers on patrol can try to locate and arrest the offender. During our inspection, we reviewed several files involving crimes with a wanted offender. We found in these files that the officer in the case had properly recorded the activity undertaken to locate and arrest the offender, and that these files had good supervisor oversight and reviews of the investigation.

The number of people recorded as wanted by North Yorkshire Police on the Police National Computer (PNC) in July 2017 has increased by 13 percent compared with August 2016. In July 2017 the rate of wanted records in the PNC per 10,000 population is in line with the England and Wales rate. The force has reduced the percentage of wanted suspects who have remained on the PNC for 0–3 months from 40 percent in August 2016 to 29 percent in July 2017. This indicates that the force had been proactive in arresting at an early stage those whose details had been circulated on the police national computer. The force undertakes checks with the ACRO Criminal Records Office⁸ on arrested foreign national offenders while they are in custody, and updates the offenders' records. The force has increased its number of ACRO referrals by 12 percent over the last year.

The force has a dedicated team of officers (the offender management unit, located county-wide), which works to manage offenders who pose the most risk of re-offending. The force manages a cohort of mainly serious crime offenders, those who commit offences such as theft and burglary. However, it seeks to include within that those who pose the most risk, such as violent offenders. The unit works with partner organisations to provide opportunities for ways out of criminality for those offenders who have been identified as most likely to re-offend. These opportunities include drug and alcohol-abuse treatment and anger management courses. For the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the rate for those the force is trying to prevent from re-offending was 46 percent, which is above the England and Wales rate of 37 percent.

During the inspection, HMICFRS found that the offender management unit actively risk assesses and manages individuals, to reduce the risk posed by both dangerous and sexual offenders. As of 1 July 2017, the force saw an increase of 9 percent in the number of registered sex offenders being managed by the offender management unit compared to 1 July 2016. All offenders at the time of the inspection had been risk assessed, and the offender management unit did not have any assessment backlogs. The offender management unit is beginning to change how the force manages the lowest-level offenders, to allow the unit to actively manage those who pose a higher risk. In some areas the manager-to-offender ratio is high, which means that at times managers struggle to maintain offender visits. However, during the inspection we found that frontline officers were not tasked to gather intelligence or conduct any activities to prevent those offenders committing further offences.

⁸ ACRO Criminal Records Office manages criminal record information and improves the exchange of criminal records and biometric information.

Protecting vulnerable people and supporting victims



Good

Identifying vulnerability

North Yorkshire Police has effective methods for identifying vulnerable people and repeat victims at the first point of contact. While the force does not have an overarching strategy, we found that it has a very clear understanding of vulnerable people and uses the definition for vulnerability from the Code of Practice for Victims of Crime⁹, which is understood by its officers and police staff. The force uses the THRIVE risk assessment process to identify vulnerable people. Vulnerability is an important part of the force's strategic assessment, and it has prepared analytical assessments which seek to identify the nature and scale of vulnerability within the force area. In order to understand better where it needs to concentrate its support for victims, the force has analysed data showing its assessment of different types of vulnerable victims, including those less likely to be reported, such as victims of human trafficking and forced labour. Each risk has an allocated strategic lead, a senior officer who produces plans containing the elements of pursue, prevent, protect and prepare (the '4Ps') to tackle the identified risk area (for example domestic abuse).

The force has used its training days to raise awareness about vulnerability and its response to areas such as domestic abuse, child sexual exploitation, and modern slavery. Screensavers and posters within police stations act as reminders about vulnerable people. The force wants to review its vulnerability governance process and has requested a neighbouring police force to conduct a review. The force's approach shows its continued commitment to protecting from harm those who are vulnerable.

Control room staff use the force's crime and intelligence system to research details to support decision-making and the identification of risk using THRIVE. The force's contact record system has markers or flags on individuals who may be at risk and

⁹ North Yorkshire Police uses the government's Code of Practice for Victims of Crime, which states: "You are eligible for enhanced entitlements under this Code as a vulnerable victim if: (a) You are under 18 years of age at the time of the offence, or (b) The quality of your evidence is likely to be affected because: 1) You suffer from mental disorder within the meaning of the Mental Health Act 1983; 2) You otherwise have a significant impairment of intelligence and social functioning; or 3) You have a physical disability or are suffering from a physical disorder". Code of Practice for Victims of Crime is available at:

www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/254459/code-of-practice-victims-of-crime.pdf

vulnerable, and this helps the initial assessment and subsequent level of response required. HMICFRS found that those people who have been subject to domestic abuse are flagged and identified on the system consistently. In addition, the force reviews the flags regularly, which ensures they are both up-to-date and still necessary to support vulnerable victims. The force receives support from mental health professionals who have access to mental health records, and who work within the control room to help assess vulnerability and risk. For the most vulnerable frequent callers to the police, such as those with mental health problems, the force has 'trigger plans', which provide immediate options to support and safeguard such individuals. All calls involving an element of vulnerability, such as domestic abuse and reports of missing people, are reviewed by a control room supervisor to ensure the most appropriate action has been taken by the force. During our inspection, we reviewed the force's open incidents and found that it had identified all incidents of vulnerability and had offered appropriate victim care.

Initial response

North Yorkshire Police responds appropriately to incidents involving vulnerable people. We found that after the force has identified vulnerability through its control room and the THRIVE risk assessment, it attends these incidents within an appropriate timescale. Whenever possible, the response to a sexual offence is by an officer who has been trained in sexual offence investigative techniques. An appropriate officer is allocated in accordance with the wishes of the victim, except where any delay could be of risk to the victim, or there might be a loss of evidence. Within our review of files, we found 16 cases involving a vulnerable victim. In all 16 cases, the force identified the vulnerability of the victim and attended the incident within an appropriate time. We found that the force conducts risk assessments at the scene of domestic abuse incidents using the nationally-recognised DASH (domestic, abuse, stalking and harassment) form.¹⁰ We examined several DASH forms submitted after domestic abuse incidents, and found them to be generally of good quality, completed by the officer attending the scene, and with effective supervision. The supervisor also assesses both the level of risk identified by the officer and the safeguarding activity put in place for the victim. The force has digital cameras available for officers to record evidence of injuries or other evidence when they attend incidents. The force has recently reviewed the technical and operational options for the use of body-worn video cameras. At the time of the inspection it was about to pilot the use of a small number of these cameras in relation to a continuing demonstration against fracking. The force is committed to providing 600 body-worn video cameras to frontline officers by the end of 2017/18. This should provide

¹⁰ 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 frontline practitioners identify high-risk cases of domestic abuse, stalking, harassment and so-called honour-based violence.

officers with the opportunity to record not only evidence of injuries, but also the actions of perpetrators still at the scene. This will help the force with prosecutions that do not have the support of victims.

HMICFRS uses domestic abuse-flagged crime data supplied by police forces to the Home Office. The Home Office collects this data regularly and requires all forces to accurately record and flag domestic abuse crimes. Domestic abuse flags should be applied in accordance with the Home Office Counting Rules,¹¹ to ensure consistency across forces and within published data sets.

North Yorkshire Police was unable to provide comparable data to the Home Office on domestic abuse-flagged crimes, and to HMICFRS on the powers and outcomes it used to deal with these offences. The latter were extracted using an enhanced search which examined additional factors, such as the victim / suspect relationship, and used keywords to identify additional domestic abuse crimes that may not have been flagged (for further details, see annex A). Data supplied to the Home Office were extracted using a simpler search, which identified domestic abuse crimes by flagging alone. Consequently, North Yorkshire Police's data on domestic abuse are not comparable, and therefore have been removed from this report.

HMICFRS found that the force generally takes positive action at the scene of a domestic abuse incident. We examined incidents of both flagged and non-flagged domestic abuse, and found positive action and safeguarding was conducted by the attending officers.

The force's domestic abuse officers support and safeguard victims of domestic abuse; they review the initial DASH risk assessment, provide telephone contact and reassurance for victims, and refer cases to other organisations for further support for victims. The police and crime commissioner has commissioned the independent domestic abuse service to provide a specialist service to victims of domestic abuse. The multi-agency risk assessment conference (MARAC)¹² also supports victims of domestic abuse. The domestic abuse officers arrange for appropriate safeguarding, such as panic alarms to be fitted, and may issue mobile phones to victims for reassurance and so that they can contact the police. In addition, they arrange for

¹¹ 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.

¹² A 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.

flags to be added to the force's ICT system so that further incidents are prioritised according to risk (for example, that all calls are treated as urgent for specific high-risk victims).

Mental health

North Yorkshire Police takes a positive role in supporting people with mental health conditions. The force has effective processes to provide support to those people who come into contact with the police. These processes help the force to identify as early as possible people who are suffering from mental health conditions, and to obtain support services for them. A mental health marker on the force's ICT systems helps with the early identification of people known to have a mental health condition.

The force is working with other organisations, such as the University of York and the NHS Foundation Trust, to gain a better understanding of the demand created by people with mental health conditions. It has also collaborated with partner organisations to provide training to its frontline and public-facing workforce. For example, the force has worked with the University of York on a programme called Connect, to research and improve its understanding of its mental health demand and how it can support its officers to understand and support people. This work, financed by the Police Knowledge Fund, assessed five areas: identification, recording, response, referral, and review of mental health-related incidents. The partnership developed a training package which complies with the College of Policing learning objectives. After conducting a survey of officers, the force undertook 25 courses that provided 249 officers with training from mental health professionals. An evaluation of the programme by the university six months later showed that trainees had an improved knowledge, confidence, attitude and response in relation to mental health incidents. The force plans to use the same course to train all its frontline officers, as well as public-facing and control room staff. The first course was scheduled for January 2018.

North Yorkshire Police works effectively with a range of agencies involved in mental health and crisis care support for the community, including: street and control room mental health triage services from the NHS Foundation; mental health charity Mind; survivor groups; the major incident response team from North Yorkshire County Council; suicide prevention services; and the international centre for mental health social research at the University of York. During our inspection HMICFRS interviewed mental health partner organisations who confirmed that the partnership working and relationships with North Yorkshire Police are both positive and effective. The force has mental health professionals working in its custody suites, to support those who come into contact with the police through arrest rather than as a caller for service.

Mental health professionals work with the force control room daily between 10.00am and 10.30pm. The mental health triage arrangements have been in place since 2014. These professionals have access to NHS records to support the earlier identification of vulnerable people who are suffering from a mental health condition, and to provide information for effective decision making. For those individuals who regularly call the police in crisis, the force and mental health workers have developed trigger plans which can be accessed immediately when a call is received. These provide valuable information (such as details for care professionals, emergency contact individuals, places frequented, associates and other activity), to support the person in crisis. This avoids the need to research various police and partner organisation ICT systems to access the data, and leads to a quicker service for the individual. The force also has street triage mental health professionals in both Scarborough and York, which were identified as the areas with highest demand. The street triage team is available from 1.00pm to 11.00pm. It monitors police radio and incidents and attends scenes when needed. The unit has an unmarked vehicle which provides privacy for the person with whom they are in contact, and only requires the services of the police if the person presents a risk to the team. During our inspection, we spoke with frontline officers working in those areas, all of whom spoke very highly of the service that the street triage team provides.

Investigating crimes involving vulnerable people

North Yorkshire Police investigates crimes involving vulnerable people effectively. The force allocates crime for investigation depending on the level of risk and vulnerability. A new investigation procedure for local policing determines the allocation of offences by complexity of the investigation. The force defines which crimes will be investigated by a PIP level 2-trained and accredited investigator (these are the crimes which require an enhanced level of investigative knowledge).

During the inspection, we reviewed 16 crime files involving a vulnerable victim, and we found that all 16 crimes were allocated to the most appropriate team. The force has a serious crime team at a local level that investigates crimes involving vulnerable people, such as high- and medium-risk cases of domestic abuse, child protection cases, and both rape and serious sexual offences. During the inspection, we found that the serious crime team has work levels that are manageable and allow team members sufficient time to provide good victim care. In our crime file review we found that vulnerability was generally identified by the force, and that appropriate referrals and safeguarding methods were put in place as part of the investigations. The files also showed appropriate levels of supervision documented in the records. Officers and supervisors have regular monthly meetings with detectives to review their caseloads and investigations.

The force uses legal powers to safeguard individuals and keep them safe, such as domestic violence protection notices (DVPNs) and domestic violence protection orders (DVPOs),¹³ as well as the domestic violence disclosure scheme (also known as Clare's Law).¹⁴

In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the force applied for 59 DVPOs, of which 56 were granted. However, this is a decrease from the 69 DVPOs that were granted in the 12 months to 30 June 2016. In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the force recorded 13 breaches of DVPOs. This is a DVPO breach rate of 23 percent, which is a decrease compared with the breach rate for the same period in 2016 (41 percent). The force should take steps to understand the reason for this reduction.

The force is an active user of the domestic violence disclosure scheme. In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the force received 62 applications under Right to Know which resulted in 38 disclosures being made. The force also encourages people to ask for disclosure under Clare's Law. In the 12 months to 30 June 2017, the force received 53 Right to Ask applications under the scheme and made 22 disclosures. During our inspection, HMICFRS found that domestic abuse officers are proactive in their approach to identifying when new relationships start between either victims or perpetrators, and that they consider use of the scheme to protect domestic abuse victims or those in new relationships with domestic abuse perpetrators.

As North Yorkshire Police was unable to provide comparable domestic abuse-related crime data to the Home Office, it has not been possible to calculate outcome rates for domestic abuse.

Partnership working

North Yorkshire Police has effective working arrangements with external partner organisations to safeguard vulnerable victims. The force currently has two multi-agency safeguarding teams: the multi-agency screening team at County Hall in Northallerton and the vulnerability assessment team at partner organisation premises in York. The teams have police officers and staff working alongside health providers, local authority, children's services, and education providers, and in the vulnerable adults support team. Each day, the vulnerability assessment team screens both child and adult referrals, and the multi-agency screening team screens child referrals. The teams review partnership data to identify risks and support individuals effectively. Once this process is complete, the partnership teams identify

¹³ 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 DVPO. The DVPO will be granted for a period of up to 28 days.

¹⁴ 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.

which agency is the most appropriate to deal with the referral. At the time of the inspection, HMICFRS found that the force had no backlog of casework within either of the two units. As mentioned previously, the force also has extensive and co-located services to support those with mental illness. The force is active in supporting domestic abuse 'away from home' referrals to the home force of people who suffer domestic abuse while visiting North Yorkshire, which is a popular tourist destination. It provides details of the force domestic abuse co-ordinator as a point of contact for future safeguarding. North Yorkshire Police has adopted the national Operation Encompass scheme. It works with the local education department to exchange information when children have been affected by domestic abuse incidents, so that pastoral care and support can be offered in schools.

The force has established an effective partnership working with several agencies in relation to domestic abuse, such as the independent domestic abuse service team (commissioned by the police and crime commissioner) and partner agencies who form the MARAC service for the county. The force MARAC referral rate in the 12 months to 31 March 2017 was 22 cases per 10,000 adult females; this is an increase of six percent compared with the referral rate in the 12 months to 30 June 2016. At the time of the inspection, the force was reviewing its MARAC provision in York with a view to increasing the bi-weekly meeting to a telephone MARAC twice-weekly, to provide more timely support for high-risk victims of domestic abuse. The change had been agreed in principle by the partner agencies, and a pilot was to begin in early November 2017.

Area for improvement

- The force should improve its understanding of domestic abuse through the accurate collection of domestic abuse data to ensure a consistent service is provided to all victims.

Tackling serious and organised crime



Good

Understanding threats

North Yorkshire Police has a good understanding of the threat posed by serious and organised crime (SOC). The force undertakes a strategic assessment every two years using the national management of risk in law enforcement (MoRiLE) threat matrix.¹⁵ This identifies the greatest threats and priorities for the community. The force has linked its highest risk areas to vulnerability and those who are most vulnerable to crime. The force assessed cyber-enabled sex crime, fraud, counter terrorism, human trafficking and modern slavery as the highest-scored areas within the strategic assessment (this assesses the threats posed by SOC themes). The force has produced a local SOC profile, which was completed using both police and partnership data and information. This provides a richer picture of information with which to make assessments of the threat of SOC, and the likely impact on communities throughout the force area. The force has analysed information which provides an evidence base for its assessment of emerging threats to the community. It allocates senior officers (superintendents) as strategic leads, and chief inspectors are responsible for the identified risk areas – the latter prepare tactical plans set against the previously-described ‘4P’ methodology.

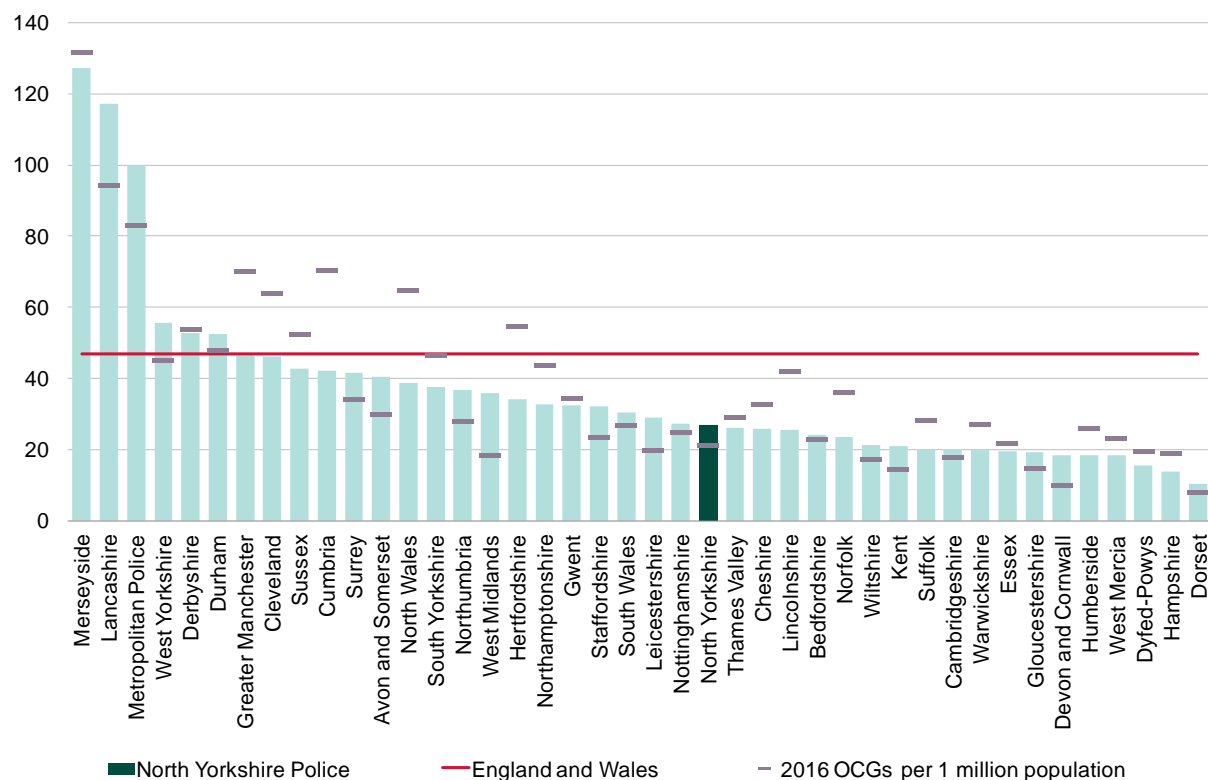
The force uses a range of intelligence products and sources to develop its understanding of SOC. It identifies and develops intelligence on new and emerging threats, such as human trafficking, modern slavery, and child sexual exploitation. For example, the force has conducted open source (publicly available information) research in relation to offenders who advertise brothels and sex workers, and has tested the intelligence using regional specialist organised crime resources. The force has increased the number of Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN)¹⁶ referrals it makes, again to improve its intelligence in relation to organised crime. In the 12 months to 30 June 2017 the force made 58 GAIN referrals per 100 OCGs, compared with 12 referrals for in the 12 months to 30 June 2016; this is above the England and Wales rate of 21 referrals per 100 OCGs. We also found clear evidence of assigning tasks to local policing teams to gather intelligence on individuals

¹⁵ MoRiLE: the 'management of risk in law enforcement' process developed by the National Police Chiefs' Council. This tool assesses the types of crimes, which most threaten communities and highlights where the force does not currently have the capacity or capability to tackle them effectively.

¹⁶ The Government Agency Intelligence Network (GAIN) is a large network of partner organisations, including all police forces in England and Wales, which disseminates information about organised criminals.

associated with organised crime groups (OCGs) and their criminal activity. The force uses a threat identification document which officers complete so that the force can map potential OCGs. It has an appropriate approach to mapping and scoring OCGs, which is supported by the regional co-ordinator. The force allocates its OCGs to a trained lead responsible officer. As at 1 July 2017, North Yorkshire Police had identified 27 OCGs per 1 million population. This is an increase compared with 1 July 2016, when there were 21 OCGs per 1 million population. North Yorkshire is in line with the England and Wales rate for the number of OCGs per 1 million population. The mapped primary activity of OCGs that the force investigates is drug activity.

Figure 2: Rate of organised crime groups (OCGs) per 1 million population, by force, as at 1 July 2017¹⁷



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

¹⁷ City of London Police has been removed from the graph as its organised crime group data are not comparable with other forces due to its size and its wider national remit. For further information, please see annex A.

Disrupting and investigating serious and organised crime

North Yorkshire Police has effective processes in place to investigate and disrupt serious and organised crime. The force has meetings to review and manage its activity against organised crime groups (OCGs), which includes scoring each group against a nationally-recognised scoring matrix, and reviewing the activity that the force is taking to investigate and disrupt the criminal activity. Meetings are attended by partner organisations who can support police activity and disruption, such as the fire and rescue service, and environmental health.

HMICFRS was pleased to find this year that the force has developed a SOC strategic partnership board, at which police and partner organisations exchange information to tackle SOC. However, the force may wish to reassure itself that representatives attending the meeting have the authority within their own organisations to agree to activity and resources to support the police in tackling SOC. The force also has a recently formed disruption panel for the force area; the aim of which is to provide a disruptive capability through using partnership-agency powers and collaboration. For example, trading standards officers and registered social landlords may be able to help disrupt criminal activity, and the fire and rescue service may be able to identify during its community work those people who may be vulnerable to fraud.

Since HMICFRS' 2016 effectiveness inspection, the force has provided training for lead responsible officers who are given the task of managing and disrupting organised crime groups. We found that the force assigns organised crime groups to lead responsible officers who have had training for the role, and that specialist tactical advisers provide them with support on investigation plans and other tactical interventions. However, during the inspection we found some apprehension among lead responsible officers about their capability and capacity to undertake the role effectively. HMICFRS recognises that the new structure and changes the force has implemented since our 2016 effectiveness inspection mean that lead responsible officers are new to the role, and need time and reassurance to improve their experience in tackling OCGs. We found that the force's OCG meeting provides adequate governance and scrutiny on disruption activity, and both lead responsible officers and senior investigating officers are held to account for their interventions.

During the inspection, we examined several operational plans to tackle and disrupt OCGs. Most of the plans we reviewed had up-to-date operational management information included for all OCGs. However, it is not clear what level of scrutiny these plans receive and whether minimum standards are met. Some of those we examined resembled action logs rather than '4P' methodology plans; they were weighted to the pursue element of the methodology, with the prepare and prevent aspects being less noticeable. We found that the force is aware of the need to tackle

county lines¹⁸ by pursuing networks and attempting to protect vulnerable victims from organised criminals from other areas taking advantage of their vulnerability. North Yorkshire Police has several continuing operations with other forces in relation to mobile OCGs. The lead responsible officers are active in briefing local policing teams and giving them tasks for activity and intelligence gathering. They, together with senior investigating officers, are aware of and have taken opportunities to secure specialist support and resourcing from the regional network. The force provided us with examples of when it had been supported with the use of surveillance and other tactical opportunities, for the investigation and disruption of OCGs.

North Yorkshire Police's disruption panel reviews, scrutinises and scores the disruption activity for each OCG. HMICFRS found that the force records most of its OCG disruption activity which is reflected nationally, but it could improve this further through greater awareness at neighbourhood level. For example, neighbourhood teams do not always understand what constitutes a disruption, and positive action taken against organised crime individuals may not always be recorded as such. The force could improve its operational officers' understanding of what constitutes disruption activity, to more accurately record the actions the force undertakes in pursuing those who commit organised crime in North Yorkshire. HMICFRS found that the force is inconsistent in its ability to analyse and evaluate the impact of its activity on serious and organised crime over the long term. The lead responsible officers told us they were unaware of learning and good practice which could support the activity to tackle serious and organised crime. The dissemination of good practice is important to develop the force's knowledge of operational activity and tactics to tackle serious and organised crime. How the force evaluates its effect on serious and organised crime needs to be reviewed.

Preventing serious and organised crime

North Yorkshire Police has effective processes in place to deter people from becoming involved in serious and organised crime. During the inspection, HMICFRS found that the force is using intelligence to identify proactively those at risk of being drawn into organised crime. The force is working with its partner organisations and exchanging data to identify individuals who may be at risk, such as in its Troubled Families programme. Once identified, individuals and families are supported with early intervention programmes, such as education and diversion, to try to prevent them from becoming involved in gangs and organised crime. For example, two individuals were re-homed outside the force area to help prevent them from being recruited into organised crime. The force has also been proactive in identifying those

¹⁸ The term 'county lines' describes organised drug-dealing networks expanding – usually from large cities into smaller towns – in order to exploit new markets and evade police detection. This activity is often accompanied by violence and intimidation as new groups compete with locally-established drug dealers.

who are victims of organised crime, such as those involved in mobile brothels and sex workers, by conducting harm-reduction visits and supporting those who are victims to escape organised crime. It publishes its action and activity to tackle SOC in the media, in seeking further intelligence from the community, and in deterring others through details of the custodial sentences imposed on those they arrest for organised crime.

The force does not have an effective lifetime management approach to serious and organised criminals, such as planning for prison releases of threat offenders. It is aware that this needs to improve and is actively seeking to develop better lifetime management of offenders. During the inspection, we found a lack of clear evidence of lifetime management plans for people involved in organised crime groups, including those who are the subject of serious crime prevention orders (SCPOs).¹⁹ The force has access to prison intelligence from the Yorkshire and Humber regions, but it could be more effective in how it uses this intelligence resource, for example using debriefing for appropriate individuals involved in organised crime. The force does not have any trained SCPO debrief officers who gather intelligence from imprisoned offenders. Recently, the force successfully secured SCPOs against serious and organised crime offenders, but there are no conditions imposed while the offenders are serving their sentences. The force intends to use its offender management unit to manage and supervise offenders on their release and those who are subject to SCPO conditions, but this has yet to begin.

Areas for improvement

- The force should enhance its approach to the lifetime management of organised criminals to minimise the risk they pose to local communities. This approach should include routine consideration of ancillary orders, partner agency powers and other tools to deter organised criminals from continuing to offend.
- The force should continue to improve its understanding of the effect of its activity on serious and organised crime with regard to the 4Ps (pursue, prevent, protect and prepare) and ensure that it learns from experience to maximise its disruptive effect.

¹⁹ A serious crime prevention order (SCPO) is a court order that is used to protect the public by preventing, restricting or disrupting a person's involvement in serious crime. An SCPO can prevent involvement in serious crime by imposing various conditions on a person; for example, restricting who he or she can associate with, restricting his or her travel, or placing an obligation to report his or her financial affairs to the police.

Specialist capabilities

Ungraded

National policing responsibilities

*The Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)*²⁰ specifies six national threats: terrorism, cyber-crime, public order, civil emergencies, child sexual abuse and serious and organised crime.

North Yorkshire 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. Responsibility for the assessment rests with an assistant chief constable who leads a programme to build the force's capacity in response to its national responsibilities. North Yorkshire Police works constructively with other forces in the region in sharing of specialist equipment, providing joint training and testing its response to national threats in an exercise training programme.

We found this to be an effective means of identifying risks, building resilience, engaging the workforce and developing the skills and experience the force requires.

The force tests its response to national responsibilities at a national, regional and local level. The force has also developed specialist capabilities that have received national recognition; these include its casualty bureau facility that was used to assist the Metropolitan Police Service trace relatives and support families stricken by the Grenfell fire disaster.

Firearms capability

HMICFRS inspected how well forces were prepared to manage firearms attacks in our 2016 effectiveness inspections. Subsequent terrorist attacks in the UK and Europe have meant that the police service maintains a firm focus on armed capability in England and Wales.

It is not just 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 Police use of Firearms and*

²⁰ 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

*Less Lethal Weapons*²¹ 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. North Yorkshire is a force that provides its own armed capabilities; however, it 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;²² 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 North Yorkshire Police to develop an APSTRA that is bespoke to the North Yorkshire area; this would give greater assurance that the deployment of armed officers meets local requirements.

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 future inspection activity in the region.

²¹ *Code of Practice on Police use of Firearms and Less Lethal Weapons*, Home Office, 2003.

²² 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 2,700²³ 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

²³ 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 Rules²⁴ 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.

²⁴ 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.