

<p>In relation to your force's Knife Crime and Serious Violence and predictive crime models please provide the following information:</p>	<p>Please see the following report published on the PCC's website: Evaluation of the predictive tools for short term forecasting of Knife Crime (used causing injury) and Serious Violence (February 2023 – evaluation of 4 week predictive tools)</p> <p>This provides answers to the questions posed, unless additional information has been provided below.</p>
<p>Are the predictions from these models currently being given to officers for use in live decision-making?</p>	<p>No. See <i>Evaluation Report</i> for details about who has access to these tools and how they are used in force decision making processes (section 3).</p>
<p>Is there a provisional date that these models will be used operationally, and if so, what are they?</p>	<p>See <i>Evaluation Report</i> for details of when beta testing began. The knife crime prediction has been used operationally since March 2023 after being reviewed by the Ethics Committee (see <i>Evaluation Report</i>). The violent crime prediction is not being used operationally (section 2.1).</p>
<p>Is any data other than recorded crime data used to make the predictions (e.g. crime reports, recorded crimes, stop and search data, postcodes data, socio-economic information, census data, or other demographic data such as ethnicity or nationality);</p>	<p>See details of data used in the model in the following technical papers published on the PCC's website:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jul 2020: Knife crime predictions (section 3.2) • Dec 2020: Knife crime predictions (appendix) & Violent crime predictions (section 3) • Jul 2021: Knife crime predictions (p.14) <p>Essentially only crime data were used to build these predictive models.</p>
<p>What are the types of outcomes that can occur with the support of or following one of these predictions (e.g. allocation of police resources, patrols, targeted interventions, operations, monitoring, stop and search, arrest)?</p>	<p>See <i>Evaluation Report</i> for details of outcomes (section 4)</p>
<p>In relation to your force's Integrated Offender Management predictive crime model please provide the following information:</p>	

<p>Are the predictions from these models currently being given to officers for use in live decision-making?</p>	<p>The predictions have been tested by two of the Local Offender Manager Units to support decision making. During the testing phase they continued to use current decision-making procedures in parallel to testing the model. See Internal Evaluation of the RFSDi Harm Score and the Integrated Offender Management Model Nov 2022 (item 3.1) for details of the beta testing phase. Currently, the model is not in use pending further information being supplied to the Data Ethics Committee.</p>
<p>Is there a provisional date that this model will be used operationally, and if so, when is that?</p>	<p>This is dependent on advice from the independent Data Ethics Committee whose current advice is that they require further information. See Ethics Committee Minutes and Advice 08/02/2023.</p>
<p>Is any data other than data on criminal convictions used to make the predictions (e.g. crime reports, arrests, first contact with police, number of contacts with police, number of reports, ethnicity, nationality, demographic data or other types of data), and if so, what is that?</p>	<p>For an explanation of the data used in the model please see the following reports submitted to the Ethics Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apr 2019: IOM Model Briefing Note • Jul 2019: IOM Model Answers (p.2 diagram shows data used in the RFSDi harm score element of the project) • Jan 2020: IOM Model Update (section 4)
<p>What are the types of outcomes that can occur with the support of one of these predictions (e.g. monitoring, intervention, stop and search, arrest, probation or licence conditions)?</p>	<p>This predictive tool has been designed to support the application of the Integrated Offender Management Policy published by the government in 2009 based on the seven referral pathways. See the report presented in July 2019 - IOM Model Answers (section 5) for details.</p>
<p>How many people have been assessed by the model to date?</p>	<p>Currently, 357,561 nominals are included in the model and given a harm score (RFSDi) and a prediction as to the likelihood that they will become a high harm offender. The model is refreshed on a weekly basis which re-calculates each nominal's harm score and prediction based on whether or not they have continued to offend and the severity of any offences committed. It is not possible to say how many of these scores were reviewed and assessed by an Offender Manager during the beta testing phase. However, see Internal Evaluation of the RFSDi Harm Score and the Integrated Offender Management Model Nov 2022 (item 3.1) for information about the number of officers who tested the tool and the number of times they accessed it (section 2.1)</p>

If available in an easily retrievable format, the number of different risk scores that have been applied (e.g. low, low medium, medium, high).

Currently (21/07/2023), of the 357,561 nominals:

The RFSDi harm score is

Low harm = 297,297

Low/medium harm = 39,065

High/medium = 13,758

High = 6,981

Super high = 470