FOR EACH RELEVANT TOOL (UP TO TEN IN TOTAL), CAN YOU PLEASE:

Supply the *name(s)* of each tool.
1. **Integrated Offender Management (IOM) model – risk assessment for offenders (beta testing)**
2. **Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction – mapping (beta testing)**
3. **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction – mapping (beta testing)**

These answers relate to tools developed in-house by the WMP Data Analytics Lab (individual risk assessment tools and predictive geospatial hotspot mapping tools)

Explain the *reason(s)* why your organisation decided to develop and/or deploy each tool, including the intended *policy purpose(s)* of the tool (e.g., to reduce criminal offending by aiming to improve the identification of potential victims of a criminal offence or to identify individuals 'of interest' to police, using the automated analysis of digital data).

IOM model – risk assessment for offenders
WMP are currently trialling one statistical model which provides a risk assessment for individual offenders. This is called the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) model which estimates the probability of a defendant becoming high harm, who has not yet reached that threshold.
The purpose is to assist Offender Managers to identify the most harmful offenders (people who have been charged) who should be prioritised for proactive offender management including those offenders who have not yet become 'high harm' but who should also be considered for offender management as a preventative measure.

Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction and **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction**
Both these tools are predictive crime mapping models which predict the likely location and numbers of the relevant offence types. The purpose is to assist with decisions about the deployment of resources aimed at reducing the level of knife crime and serious violence.

Identify the data sources used as 'inputs' to the tool and indicate whether this data has been collected from internal police data sources (e.g., crime data), external public-sector data sources (e.g., data held by local authorities), or external data sources made available by private-sector organisations (e.g., mobile communications data). Please further indicate whether the tool is updated with new data on a manual basis, by a human user responsible for inputting data (including how frequently this usually occurs), or if it is updated on a real-time basis using an automated live data feed.

IOM model – risk assessment for offenders
The data comes from the CONNECT system and relates only to records for people who have been charged.
CONNECT is an internal police data source.
The IOM tool is updated weekly via an automated data feed from CONNECT.

Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction and **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction**
For both these tools the data comes from the CONNECT system and relates only to recorded crimes falling within the relevant definitions.
CONNECT is an internal police data source.
The predictive mapping tools are updated weekly via an automated data feed from CONNECT.

Identify the *output(s)* that each tool produces/produced in order to serve its intended policy purpose, and what these outputs are taken to *indicate or signify.* For example: an individual risk assessment tool may produce a 'risk classification' for each assessed person (e.g., 'high', 'medium' or 'low risk'). What is it, specifically, that each person is at 'high risk' or 'low risk' of, in this scenario (e.g., being arrested under suspicion of having committed a serious offence within the next two years)?

IOM model – risk assessment for offenders
The output is in the form of a Qlik dashboard. Each offender's harm score places them in a category of low, low–medium, high–medium, high or super high harm. Offender managers can use the dashboard to identify which low-medium harm offenders are predicted to have a greater probability of transitioning to becoming a high harm offender

Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction and **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction**
The output is in the form of a Qlik dashboard and identifies small geographical areas which are more likely to experience knife crime or serious violent crime in the next four week period.

Indicate the kind(s) of *decision(s)* each tool supports/supported or triggers/triggered and about *whom or what*? For example: who to stop and search? Where to send police patrols? Should an arrested person be retained in police custody?

IOM model – risk assessment for offenders
Where such an offender is identified as having a greater probability of transitioning to becoming a high harm offender, they would be considered by the Local Offender Management Unit (LOMU) and local Neighbourhood Police Team for an appropriate level of offender management support with the aim of preventing their offending harm from escalating. This is part of normal offender management processes. The output would be researched and cross-referenced with information from other sources, including the knowledge of local officers.

Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction and **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction**
The predictions are used by the Intelligence Team to support their analysis of where to deploy resources aimed at reducing levels of knife crime and serious violence. Any recommendations are fed into Force tasking processes and considered with other relevant information.
These predictions are not targeted at individuals.

Identify the *intended user(s)* of each tool. For example: does/did the tool provide information to a front-line officer on patrol, a duty officer in a custody suite, both, or someone else?

IOM model – risk assessment for offenders
The intended users are the Local Offender Management Units who are responsible for managing offenders who have been charged.

Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction and **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction**
The intended users are the Intelligence Team for Project Guardian which focuses on reducing Serious Youth Violence.

Please indicate whether in relation to each tool, users receive any *training* about tool-use, indicating what that training consists (or consisted) of, who provides this training (including whether this is in-house or external), and who receives training.

IOM model – risk assessment for offenders

The LOMUs who have access to the tool have received internal training explaining the methodology behind the tool and demonstrations about how to use the dashboard. A recording of one of these sessions has been made available and users access this if they need a reminder. The trainer is the person who developed the dashboard and they are contactable if users have further questions about how to use the tool.

Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction and **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction**
In person training was provided to the users of the tool by the developers (in-house).

Indicate the *date(s)* when each tool was first deployed (and when its use was ended, if applicable).

IOM model – risk assessment for offenders
The IOM model started beta testing in Nov 2021.

Knife Crime (used causing injury) 4 week prediction and **Serious Violent Crime 4 week prediction**
Knife Crime – Beta testing started Nov 2021
Serious Violence – Beta testing started May 2022