

Section 2 – Crime Impacts Focus

2.1 CRIME INVESTIGATIONS CONSIDER COMMUNITIES' AND INDIVIDUALS' DIVERSE NEEDS

Context: Equality and diversity are fundamental components of all investigations, from the initial reporting of a crime through to disposal/bail decisions

Key benefit of achieving this set of criteria: The community is confident that it gets a fully responsive service

Key risk of not achieving this set of criteria: Unjustified disproportionality can lead to disengaged communities

Key Links:

- Delivering the Equality PSA 15
- PSA 23 – *Making Communities Safer*
- PSA 24 – *Deliver a More Effective, Transparent and Responsive CJS for Victims and the Public*
- Equality Legislation and the Human Rights Act
- National Policing Plan
- Policing Pledge
- Citizen Focus Policing Hallmarks
- Customer Service Excellence
- *Cutting Crime: A New Partnership*
- The Witness Charter
- The Code of Practice for Victims of Crime
- National Strategic Assessment
- National Intelligence Model (NIM)
- Management of Police Information (MoPI)
- EHRC Report: *Police and Racism*
- Professionalising Investigation Programme (PIP)
- Safer Detention

2.1.1B Example:

Diversity training and the Practice Oriented Package inform sensitive use of Stop & Search powers

2.1.1B Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; PRDLDP and other diversity tools; supervision of Stop & Search activity; Section 95 data; crime records

2.1.1D Example:

Diversity data from the community profile informs briefing for an investigation after a major incident in a particular community

2.1.1D Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; Neighbourhood Policing activities; community profiling; local crime audits

2.1.1G Example:

Collation and analysis eg of surveys, letters, media coverage + proactive and one-to-one engagement

2.1.1G Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; survey results; local media and communication channels; Annual Report

2.1.2B Example:

Enhanced delivery of *Code of Practice for Victims of Crime* with monitoring for disproportional impacts

2.1.2B Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; partnership working; outputs of analysts; crime records; audit results; survey results

2.1.2D Example:

Work with a partner that identified a Victim and/or Witness need and tailored a service to it

2.1.2D Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; crime records; local tailored options developed with partners; minutes of meetings

2.1.2G Example:

Detailed feedback from proactive and one-to-one engagement

2.1.2G Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; survey results; local media and communication channels; Annual Report; complaints investigations

2.1.3B Example:

The enhanced diversity and disproportionality awareness training provided to those working in Custody

2.1.3B Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; Learning and development availability; PDRs; local records; custody audit; knowledge and skills audit of those working in Custody

2.1.3D Example:

Reviews of custody area including risk and impact assessments and any individual needs

2.1.3D Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; custody review records; Lay Visitor records; risk assessments; impact assessments; building and refurbishment plans; security; workforce data

2.1.3G Example:

Local arrangements for those with a mental illness to go to suitable reception other than Custody has measurably reduced incidents of harm

2.1.3G Some potential sources of evidence:

See above Key Links; partnership working with NHS etc; analysis of Custody critical incidents; risk and impact analysis