

New approaches to intervening with frequent police clients in the United Kingdom

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Police environment is complex & dynamic



Policing can't be reactive, nor focus on crime alone.....

- 1000 crimes
- 410 reported
- 75 detected
- 37 Charged / summ
- 21 Court
- 15 Guilty
- 4 Custodial

(Nicholas et al. 2007)





- A review of 13 studies found “the potential of an effect of police numbers on crime”. 10% increase of officers leads to 3% reduction in property crime in US cities, although not similar for violent crime (Bradford, 2011:9).
- For every \$ spent on police, \$1.60 is saved on repeat victim costs (Chalfin & McCrary, 2012)

In essence it is not just the level of resources, but how they are used, that determines effectiveness.

Policing model?

Internally focused

- Professional policing model;
- Intelligence led policing;
- Hot spot policing;
- Zero tolerance policing.

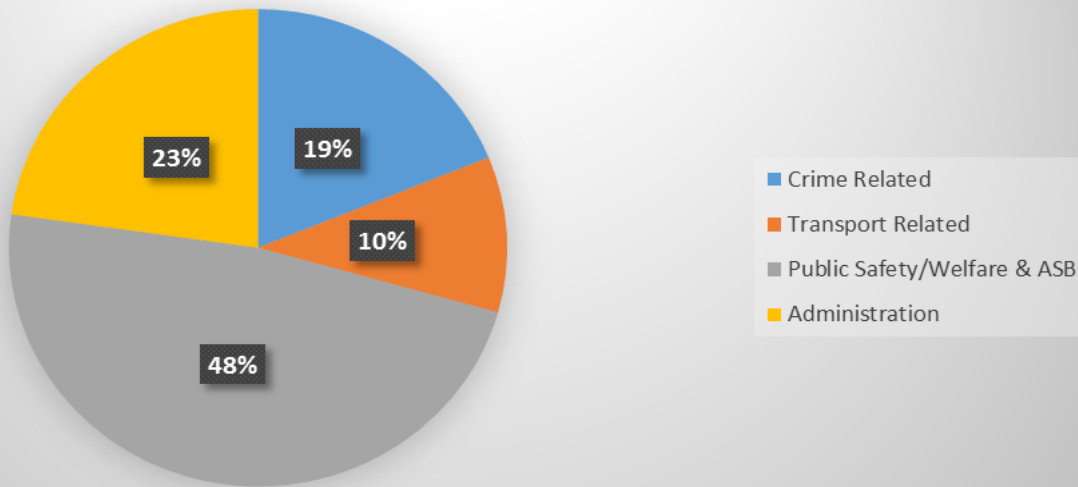
Externally focused

- Community (Neighbourhood) Policing;
- Reassurance Policing
- Problem Oriented Policing



2. THE CONCEPT: DEALING WITH CHANGING DEMAND

Incident Demand



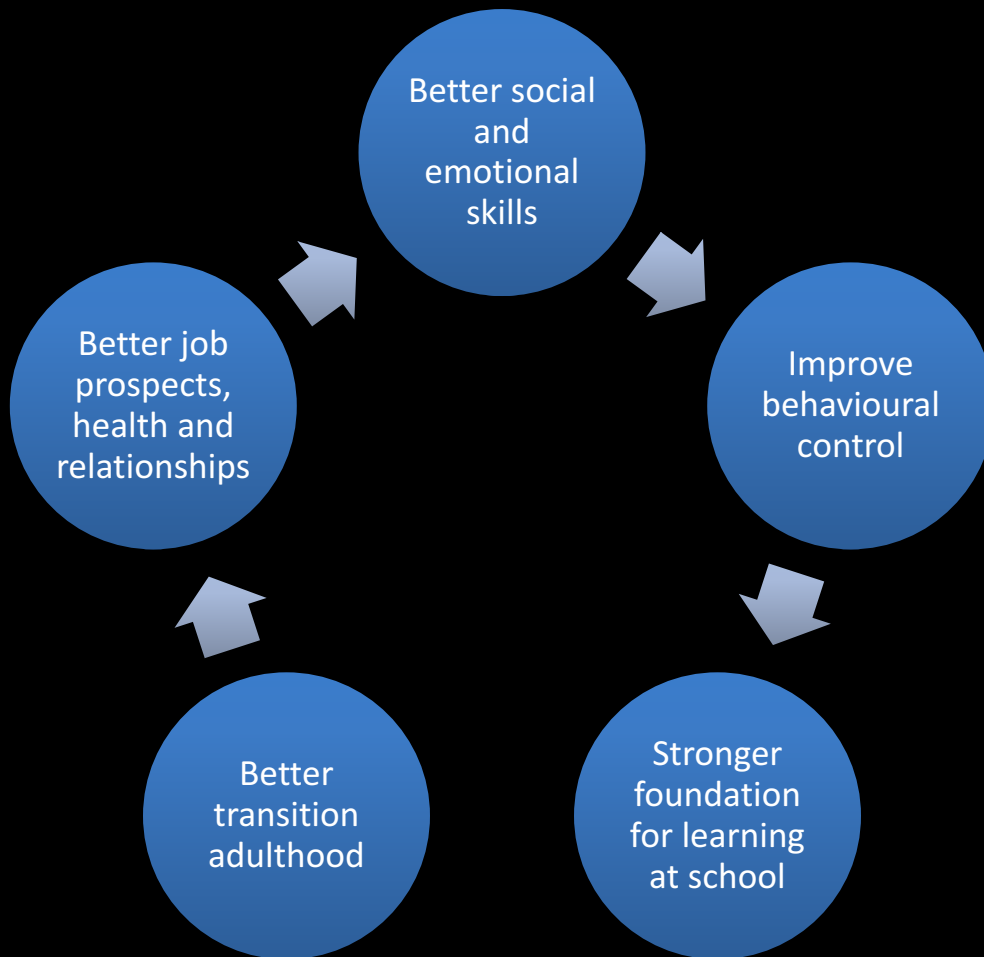
19% Crime
related
demand

48% relating to
vulnerability

	Oct-14 to Sep15
Crime Related	96611
Transport Related	54112
Public Safety/Welfare & ASB	245648
Administration	116755

Late intervention outcome costs comparison		
	England & Wales	Lancashire
Overall cost (2014/14)	16.6bn	£382m
Child protection and safeguarding	36%	£155m (40%)
Crime and antisocial behaviour	31%	£63.8m (17%)
Youth economic inactivity	22%	£106m (28%)
Youth substance abuse	3%	£13.8m (4%)
School absence and exclusion	4%	£24m (6%)
Child injuries and mental health problems	4%	£19.7m (5%)
	England & Wales	Lancashire
Local government	39%	£163m (43%)
Welfare	22%	£106m (28%)
NHS	18%	£55m (14%)
Police	11%	£19.4m (5%)
Justice	7%	£19.8m (5%)
Education	3%	£18.2m (5%)

The aim: a virtuous circle



Common issues creating vulnerability: mental health, drugs, alcohol, well being.

Common clients across agencies; High intensive callers (929 in four months before changing to Ambulance service)

Can the police intervene to make people less vulnerable?



3. BEFORE THE RESPONSE...
POLICE INFRASTRUCTURE
&
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

A



UPSTREAM

MIDSTREAM

DOWNSTREAM

Primary
Prevention

Secondary
Prevention

Remedial
Treatment



**Preventing or
minimising
risk**
E.g. health
promotions,
school
education

**Target
individuals at
high risk**
E.g. Troubled
families &
repeat missing
persons

**Intervene to
stop problem
getting worse**
E.g. MH triage,
YOT

4. IMPLEMENTATION

- Vulnerable Callers
- Female offenders
- Mental Health Triage

Evaluation is tricky!

Quantitative / Qualitative



Vulnerable high intensive callers

Vulnerability risk factor	Number of families/individuals	Percentage of all vulnerable callers (424)
Mental Health	170	40.1
Risk from others	116	27.4
Alcohol abuse	115	27.1
Domestic abuse	110	25.9
Elderly	69	16.3
Self-harm	53	12.5
Risk to others	46	10.8
Alzheimer's and dementia	44	10.4
Isolation and loneliness	43	10.1
Drugs abuse	43	10.1
Missing from home	40	9.4
Learning difficulties	39	9.2
Disabled	37	8.7
Child sexual exploitation	17	4

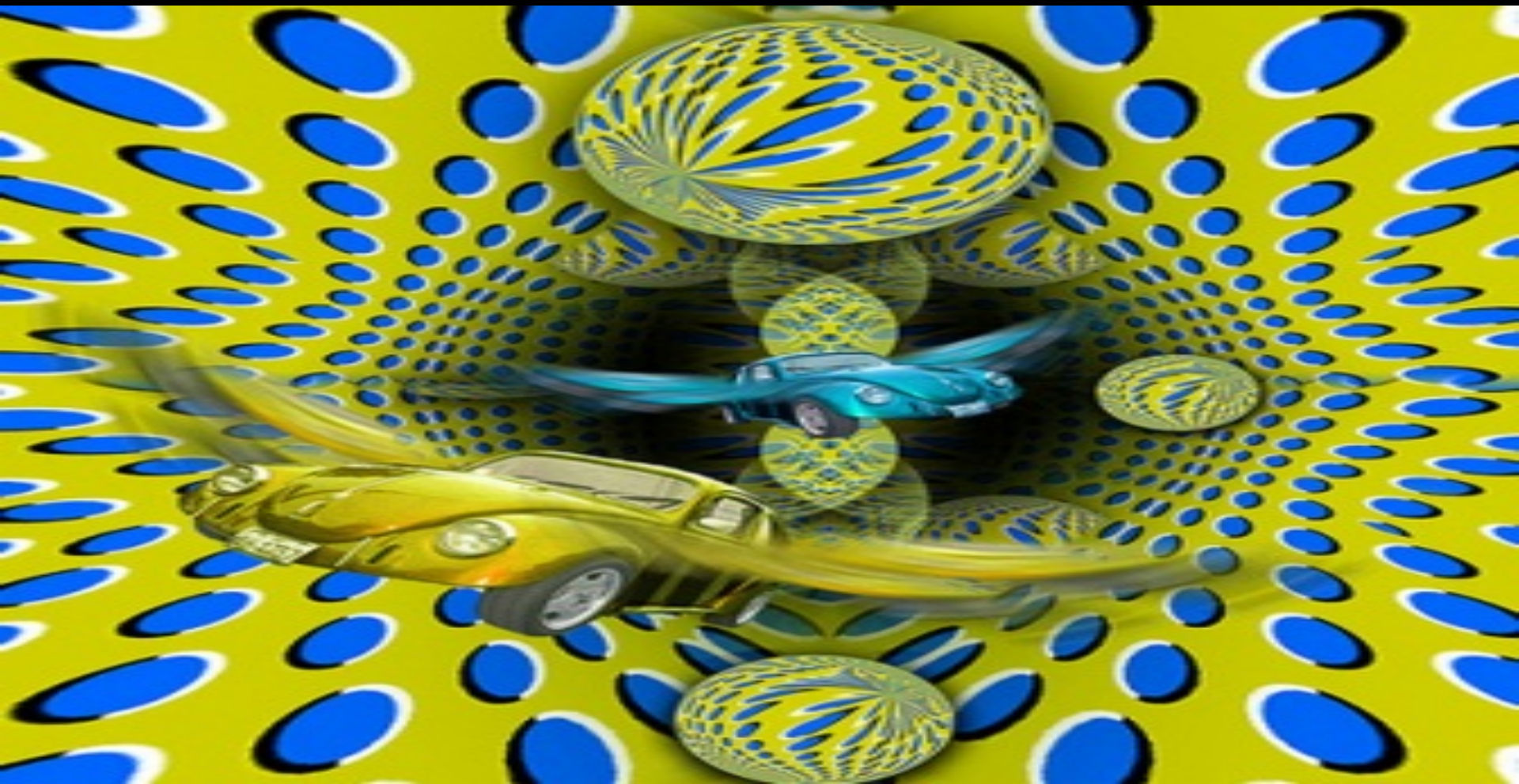


Intervention 2: Female offenders

Female offenders exhibit different characteristics to male offenders, observed across the level and type of crime they commit, their motivation for doing so, as well as their individual physical, mental and emotional needs.

- Offend less frequently and less seriously (Gelsthorpe et al. 2007). Account for 13% of those arrested, 24% of those sentenced, 15% of those on probation, 5% of those arrested (Prison Reform Trust).
- Exhibit more complex needs: inc mental health, childhood sexual abuse, addictions (McGowan & Sapouna, 2014);
- Contact with CJS can turn first time offenders into career criminals (McAra & McVie, 2007).





Shad Maruna: Desisting from crime – just like commencing with crime – involves varying intensities of commitment, various levels of confidence, various setbacks and successes, various rewards and painful experiences, and various attitudes towards persons and things.

Compliance with Conditional Cautions and Reoffending Rates.

Compliance	Total Number of Referrals	MoJ Reoffending	% MoJ Reoffending	All Reoffending	% All Re-off
Complied or part complied	223 (75.3%)	36	16.1%	38	17%
Not Complied	73 (24.6%)	13	17.8%	16	21.9%
Total	296	49	-	54	-

Compliance with Voluntary Referrals and Reoffending Rates.

Compliance	Total Number of Referrals	MoJ Reoffending	% MoJ Reoffending	All Reoffending	% All Reoffending
Complied	26	3	11.5%	4	15.4%
Part Complied	73	15	[20.5%]	17	[23%]
Not Complied	312	93	29.8%	100	32.1%
Total	411*	160	-	175	-
*1 case missing due to lack of information.					

Reoffending time frame for Conditional Cautions

Compliance	Number of re-offences (MoJ)	Average number of days between referral date and reoffending	Date of offence - Days since Closure date
Complied	30	179	170 (minus those that reoffended pre closure date)
Not Complied	13	76	106 (minus those that reoffended pre closure date)
Part Complied	6	37	Not closed

Economic and emotional benefits

- Of those with substance misuse issues, 53 are now engaged in treatment .
- 80 % of all offences were assault related.
- Average cost per full intervention is £704, including in house support packages

Arrest £1930.09 & Appearance at court £1100.00

- 16 volunteers support delivery.
- 63 % of women reported reductions in depression and 53% reported reduced levels of anxiety following engagement.



Intervention 3: Mental Health Triage



£2m of DoH money to the Home Secretary to 'do something' on policing and MH.

-Original scheme in Cleveland:

- To reduce the use of s136 MHA.
- To reduce the use of cells as a Place of Safety.
- To improve the experience of the person.
- To reduce the time spent by the police on MH.

Kate DAVIES OBE – *Head of Health and Justice at NHS England:*

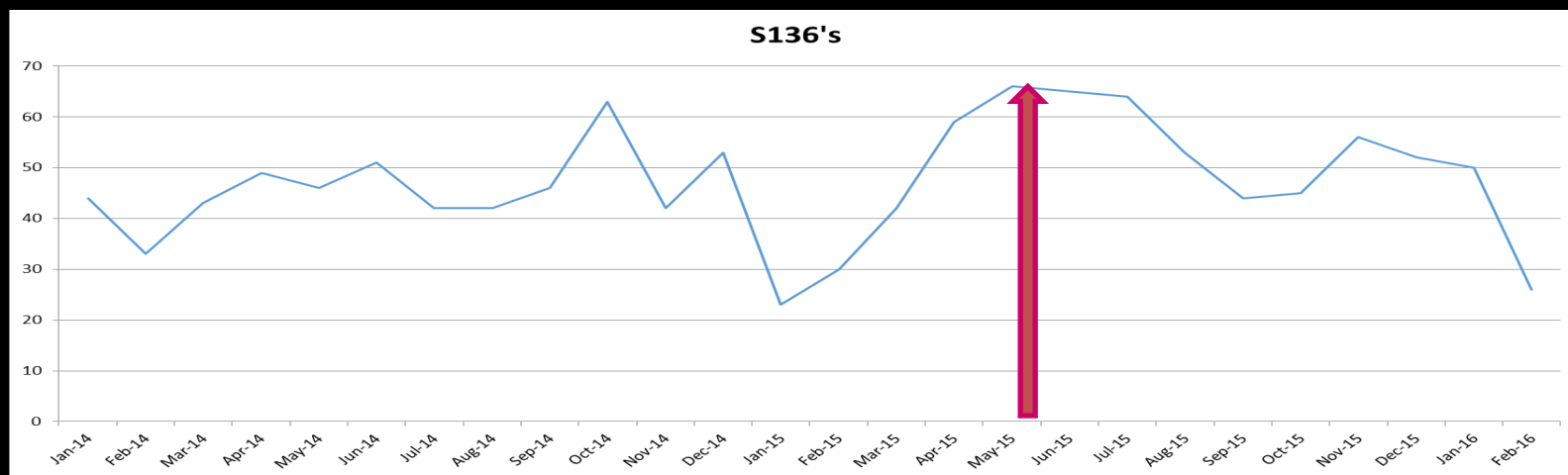
“Street Triage is not a stepping stone: it’s a part of the commissioning future.”

Commander Christine JONES – *NPCC Lead on Mental Health:*

“Street Triage is a stepping stone: it’s a temporary initiative reacting to other NHS problems.”

The UK College of Policing is NEUTRAL about Street Triage

	Police		NWAS	A&E (NHS)	Total Efficiency Savings
	£	Hours	£	£	£
Avoided S.136	32,431	1,204	14,718	7,254	54,403
Efficiencies S.136	4,779	121			4,779
Total	37,210	1325	14,718	7,254	59,182





CONCLUSION

- Early Action / Early intervention is a new POP approach.
- It is truly partnership driven at a strategic level.
- Whilst strong in theory the evidence is present but limited.
- Some brave police forces (with UK government support) are committed to this approach and are breaking new ground

