



Dear

Gloucestershire Constabulary Freedom of Information request 2023.0584

On 26/05/2023 you sent an email constituting a request under the Freedom of Information Act asking the following:

I am writing with some suggested refinements to my initial request, in an effort to make the request easier to respond to - these are set out below, underneath this email. Can you please let me know whether these refinements will suffice for the request to remain under the cost threshold? I am happy for this to be logged as a new request if necessary, given that you have intimated that the case will be closed.

To summarise, my refinements include:

1. Changing the scope of the request, so that information only on tools *currently in operational use* is being requested.
2. Reducing the scope of the example tools included in the request, so that *5. Any other tool...* has been removed. This should significantly reduce the number of documents required to be reviewed.
3. Reducing the number of total questions. I am now only asking for information on (a) the name of the tool; and (b) its policy purpose.

To further help with ease of reporting, it may help to have a look at other responses that I have received, where the information was set out in a simple table

I am now writing to limit my request to the following:

Digital decision tools *currently in operational use* by your force (up to a total of ten - chosen on the basis of *most recent deployment*, where more than ten are in use).

By digital decision tools, I mean any technology that uses software algorithms to process digital data and generate outputs either to (a) *support* policing decisions, by providing information or recommendations to a human police officer, who retains discretion in making the final decision; or (b) *automatically* trigger a policing or law enforcement decision based on the generated output(s).

By 'policing and law enforcement decisions', I mean any decisions taken by police officers in carrying out their duties to detect and prevent crime, to protect the public and reduce harm, to maintain public order, to enforce the law, and to bring offenders to justice. This may include (but is not limited to) decisions concerning the imposition of enforcement

notices (e.g., speeding fines), case/complaints-handling, resource allocation, criminal investigations (particularly those concerning whether to pursue inquiries in relation to specific persons, and what action(s) to take, such as arrest or questioning, stop and search etc.), and decisions made at the pre-trial stage about individuals, including detention and charging decisions.

EXAMPLE TOOLS OF INTEREST

To help with my inquiry, examples of the kinds of tools I am requesting information on tools including:

1. ***Digital dashboards***: any tool which processes and organises data sets to generate data visualisations to assist policing work. For example, they might provide information about ongoing and/or recently reported incidents, the analysis of crime patterns, workload and resource allocation, and data shared with public agencies such as the emergency services. These dashboards might, for instance, be used to improve emergency response times, assist officer decision-making, resource management, and so on. For example, QlikSense.
2. ***Individual risk assessment tools***: any tool which processes data to generate predictions about the 'risk' posed by an individual relating to an undesirable outcome, such as their risk of committing a serious violent crime in the future, risk of general recidivism, risk of self-harm, or risk of becoming a victim of harm. For example, the London Gangs Matrix or the Harm Assessment Risk Tool ('HART') that has previously been used by Durham Constabulary.
3. ***Geospatial crime 'hotspot' mapping tools***: any tool which processes historical crime data to identify patterns indicating potential crime 'hotspot' areas (i.e., geographical locations where crime is predicted to be most likely to occur within a given time period). For example, PredPol.
4. ***Automated biometric analysis tools*** (including live facial recognition systems): any tool which processes biometric data for the purposes of identifying individuals 'of interest' (i.e., according to s.205 of the Data Protection Act 2018: biometric data is data relating to the physical, physiological, or behavioural characteristics of a person, such as facial images, fingerprints, or retina scanning). For example, NeoFace Watch.

SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUESTED - FOR EACH RELEVANT TOOL, CAN YOU PLEASE:

1. Supply the ***name(s)*** of each tool.
2. 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).

Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 s1, I can confirm that Gloucestershire Constabulary holds some relevant information.

Please find listed below the 10 most used information dashboards. These are created using SAS Visual Analytic tools which facilitate the use of data collected from Gloucestershire Constabulary's policing systems to be displayed as a visual analytic tool.

The dashboards are refreshed, as a minimum, daily. These are not used for predictive purposes, but are used to support policing decisions and can be used as part of proactive policing work.

Dashboard Name	Purpose
On My Patch - Supervisor Tool	Allows supervisors to assess their teams performance in terms of intelligence submissions, file quality, open crimes. This enable identification of individuals in need of support.
Call Data Dashboard	To show trends in the call data figures, allowing for identification of peaks and troughs, as well as busy periods
Incident Hot Spots and Locations	To aid proactive policing and prevention work by identifying where the most incidents are taking place so that officers have the correct information to help reduce offending.
CMIS Gold Dashboard	To show crime investigation data such as open crimes, file quality and outstanding suspects. This allows for better scrutiny of investigations
Crime Overview and Hot Spots	To allow knowledge of where the most crime is taking place so that officers have the correct information to help reduce offending
Interactive Crime Outcomes	To improve the solved rates within the force by making the data for different outcomes easy to access. This allows the data to be filtered by different divisions or departments so that you can see which areas are achieving better solved rates.
Repeat Victims and Locations	To identify any repeat victims or locations, and aid policing knowledge
Custody Overview	To identify any trends within custody, and show the demographics of those detained
Suspects - All Crime	To show the suspects linked to the most crimes, to aid policing knowledge and assist with the reduction of reoffending
People Dashboard	To keep up to date with the workforce and to be aware of new starters and leavers

Further to this, Gloucestershire Constabulary utilises the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System and the retrospective facial identification functionality within PND. These systems enable officers to process arrestee biometrics and maintain national databases.

If you are not satisfied with this response or any actions taken in dealing with your request, you have the right to ask that we review your case under our internal procedure. Please note that a request for an internal review must be made within 20 working days of the response to your original request.

If you decide to request that such a review is undertaken and following this process you are still unsatisfied, you then have the right to direct your complaint to the Information Commissioner for consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Disclosure Officer
Gloucestershire Constabulary