

	Theme	ID	Topic	Detail	Contact
1	VULNERABILITY				
1.1	Understanding and Identifying vulnerability	1.1.1	Vulnerability demand and the link with Early Action and Trauma Informed Policing.	Safeguarding demand (Domestic Abuse, CSEA, Missing People, Mental Health) is a significant threat for both policing and partners. How can police/partners reduce this demand/prevent harm through an early intervention/public health/partnership approach (similar to the approach of VRUs to violent crime)	West Yorkshire
		1.1.2	Hidden Demand	Better identifying hidden demand, how to best support them, understanding offences of which they are victims.	South Yorkshire
		1.1.3	Domestic Abuse	The force should improve its understanding of domestic abuse through the accurate collection of domestic abuse data to ensure a consistent service is provided to all victims.	North Yorkshire/Cheshire
		1.1.4	Violence Against Women and Girls	Understanding effective prevention	Cheshire
		1.1.5	Suicide Prevention	Rates of suicide are the highest in many years, particularly amongst young people. Possible research areas: - Identifying high risk indicators for suicide when taking a missing persons' report - Suicide prevention around vulnerabilities and high risk groups e.g. people arrested for historic sexual offences.	GMP
1.2	Role of the police	1.2.1	Safeguarding & vulnerability – what is the role of the police?	The police role has expanded beyond solely preventing and responding to crime, it also includes safeguarding of the most vulnerable within communities. This has become ever more the responsibility of the police through significant cuts to partner agencies and community resources. How do the police best respond to this increasing demand especially in an environment of increased scrutiny?	Merseyside & Humberside
1.3	High or growing demand	1.3.1	Domestic Abuse	These are areas of high or growing demand for the force	Humberside/Cheshire
		1.3.2	Missing persons		
		1.3.3	Child & Adult Safeguarding		
		1.3.4	Mental Health	This is a growing area of demand for policing and cannot be dealt with by us alone. How can police and partners reduce harm and demand by working together?	Cleveland
2	VICTIM ENGAGEMENT & SUPPORT				
2.1	Effective Contact Management	2.1.1	What is a good assessment of risk for a control room environment?	Feeds from the PEEL HMICFRS self-assessment for Cumbria around the completion of the THRIVESC Model and how this is effectively applied to navigate risk and model professionalism in that environment.	Cumbria
2.2	Effective evidence gathering, reducing withdrawal of charges	2.2.1	What matters to victims and how can we improve our service to them, reduce withdrawals, increase confidence?	Improved service to victims with better outcomes (fewer evidential difficulties outcomes), increase future confidence in reporting, and improved officer training.	Lancashire
		2.2.2	Victim expectations	Assessing the validity of the original 5 strand assessment.	Cheshire
2.3	Education, Identification, Support	2.3.1	Sexual offences	How to best engage with younger people regarding risks they face, how to identify potential victims, how to support victims in a better way, how to gather the best level of evidence.	South Yorkshire
2.4	Incident Reporting	2.4.1	Digital contact: alternative communication routes into policing (e.g. online reporting), as well as policing social media.	NPCC Digital Policing Portfolio (DPP).	Northumbria
		2.4.2	More intelligent reporting to police	Better engagement from the public.	Lancashire

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3	LEGITIMACY				
3.1	Racism & Inequality	3.1.1	Race Inequality and the impact on police legitimacy from an external perspective (confidence in policing) and from an internal perspective (workforce representation).	Race Inequality is a significant issue both nationally and locally. There is disparity across a range of policing functions (use of powers, CJS, confidence, satisfaction, intelligence etc), and despite a significant focus on positive action, the workforce still does not reflect the community it serves. Race disparity in policing needs to be set within the socio-economic context in which policing operates.	West Yorkshire
		3.1.2	Understanding our diverse communities	Helping to inform the NPCC Diversity, Equality & Inclusion Strategy 2018-2025, understanding Black Lives Matter, and/or toolkit through sharing data; business intelligence and data analytics.	Northumbria
		3.1.4	Equality & Inclusion	Inequality will further expand post the economic turn down generated from the pandemic. Further to this, challenges remain over sustaining community trust and become more representative of our communities.	Humberside
		3.1.1	The role of race and gender in organisational effectiveness	How does this matter in forming relationships with communities that have a trust deficit? For example, do women connect better with vulnerable slavery victims?	GMP
3.2	Public Engagement	3.2.1	Influencing our engagement strategy and officer training about what works and what the public want from us to improve confidence and satisfaction in communities	Public perceptions/engagement – how do we engage better with the public, be an employer of choice across diverse communities and what works in digital engagement – influence and engagement beyond measuring interactions and numbers of posts, e.g. quality and impact?	Lancashire
		3.2.2	Active citizenship	How can active citizenship be developed sustainably?	Cheshire
		3.2.3	Policing Apps	Developing our response to bespoke crimes, initiatives and interventions, from slavery to county lines etc. This could have 3 major functions: Internal LEA, external partners and the public, with different access/views.	GMP
3.3	Response to Criticism	3.3.1	Using best practice and implementing meaningful change following critical feedback events.	This feeds from a number of areas but namely the current RASSO action plan around creating meaningful cultures of feedback from best practice. Ideally this would be around investigations of creating organisational change in a meaningful way.	Cumbria
4	CRIMINALITY, PREVENTION AND OUTCOMES				
4.1	Prevention & Reduction	4.1.1	Neighbourhood Crime (as defined in the National Performance Measures)	Renewed strategic focus in response to the implementation of national crime and policing outcomes.	Humberside
		4.1.2	Serious Crime (e.g. OCG, County Lines, SSO, etc.)		
		4.1.3	County Lines	How to identify potential cuckoo victims with a view to preventative work.	Durham
		4.1.4	How to measure successful crime prevention	The preventive strand of policing has become ever more a point of focus as policing looks to provide 'value for money' and reduce future demand. The challenge lies with how the police effectively demonstrate crime and harm that they have directly prevented to measure the efficacy of interventions & ensure it is embedded across all areas of policing.	Merseyside
		4.1.5	The effectiveness of problem-solving for prevention activity	What impact does problem solving and prevention activity have on the reduction of harm in our communities?	Cleveland
		4.1.6	Public Health	Understanding the "causes of the causes" and taking a public health approach to policing; putting College of Policing 'Our approach to public health' commitment into operation.	North Yorkshire/Cumbria

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4.2	Online Policing & Cybercrime	4.2.1	Social media	Impact of social media within high harm crimes (or alternatively the drugs market).	Durham
		4.2.2	Digital contact: alternative communication routes into policing (e.g. online reporting), as well as policing social media.	Responding to changing nature of policing, and changing nature of crime; Proposed Online Safety Bill, and working with Ofcom.	Northumbria
		4.2.3	Organised Crime - Cybercrime	Changing technology and how the force responds to more sophisticated crimes; methods to manage workload and triage seized devices; methods to reduce crime; new investigative opportunities, an understanding how OCGs and other criminals are using digital methods to commit crime.	North Yorkshire/South Yorkshire
4.3	Serious Harm Perpetrators	4.3.1	Serious Harm Perpetrators - e.g. MOSOVO cohorts. How do we select those for multi-agency intervention/monitoring?	Better identification/selection of most appropriate individuals – often serious but less recent offending.	Lancashire
		4.3.2	How to measure successful reduction of harm - e.g. in terms of calculating/interpreting measures of re-offending or reduced harm/frequency/recency etc.	Improve measurement of outcomes – beyond just volume – harm/severity; recency, risk escalation considered.	Lancashire
3.4	Forensics	4.4.1	What value do forensics add to investigations?	Where to put money & resources, and what is most likely to yield success?	Cheshire
5	DEMAND & WORKFORCE MANAGEMENT				
5.1	Predicting Demand	5.1.1	Data forecasting/Can we better predict policing demand?	Policing has been criticised for its lack of sophistication in data forecasting how this can be addressed (particularly on the back of COVID) to identify future crime & incident trends. In addition, HMICFRS require us to document our future planning processes and understanding within FMS. The FMS process requires us to predict demand across all areas of policing over the next two to four years. What methods can be utilised to better predict demand particularly following the impact of COVID on crime and incident volumes?	Durham/Northumbria/Cleveland
		5.1.2	How crime and offending is changing, the impact on demand and the capabilities policing needs in 21 st century	One of the top 10 threats in the FMS – increase in cyber/fraud and the increasing number of investigations that now have a digital footprint. Understanding technology as an enabler of most serious and organised crime threats.	West Yorkshire
5.2	Staff Development, well-being, EDI	5.2.1	Maintaining enthusiasm in a demanding workplace and the challenge of lateral leadership in sergeant and inspector ranks.	The force identifies and produces an evidence-base for certain change, but this can sometimes lack buy-in at sergeant and inspector ranks which might inhibit the effectiveness of the project. There is a drive for peoples innovation but anecdotally this is seen to be surprised by organisational mechanisms.	Cumbria
		5.2.2	Workforce Development including Diversity and Inclusion; Health and Wellbeing; Leadership Development	Our workforce remain our highest strategic priority and diversity and inclusion is clearly currently one of the biggest challenges for police legitimacy.	Humberside
[END OF LIST]					

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