

Session One - *Data Sources*



- What are the currently available national and local data sources which provide evidence on the current uses of FB?



- What methodologies are available that might enable us to make meaningful assessments with regard to impact or effectiveness within law enforcement or criminal justice?



Session One - *Data Sources*



- What information is needed if we are to use such methodologies?



- Are there any special features of FB that may require us to adapt existing methodologies or treat data differently?



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Session One – *Data Sources*



- What standardised data are collected on the effective uses of FB?
- Who holds these data, how have they been analysed, and what reports exist that summarise and interpret them?
- What uses are made of these data/interpretations and by whom?
- In particular, there will be consideration of:
 - NDNAD and IDENT1 statistics;
 - Performance Management data;
 - Answers to PQs and to other deliberative fora.



Standard information gathered/ stored on the PNC:



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- Name
- Age
- Sex
- Address
- Height
- Ethnic appearance
- Details of the offence
- Date
- Time
- Location
- Whether DNA sample and fingerprints taken.



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Publicly available data on FB



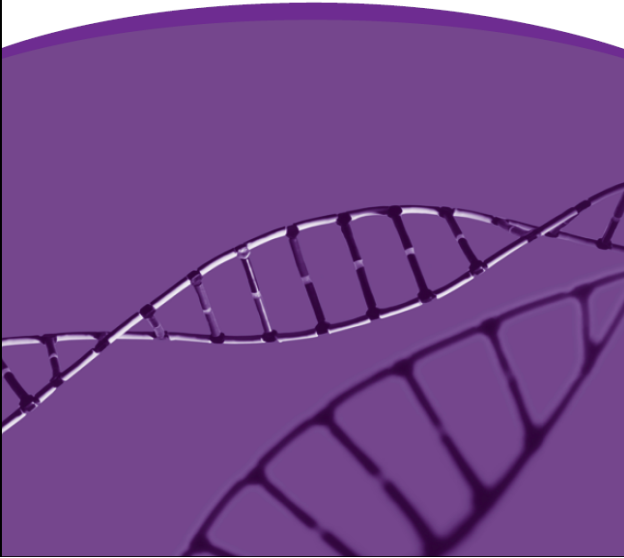
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- NDNAD annual reports,
- PQ answers
- PSU (*as was*)
- HMIC – thematic report 2000/(2002)
- Individual police forces under FOA? (not common)
- IDENT1?
- How discriminating is the data?
- Is it meaningful?
- How much can it/ does it explain?



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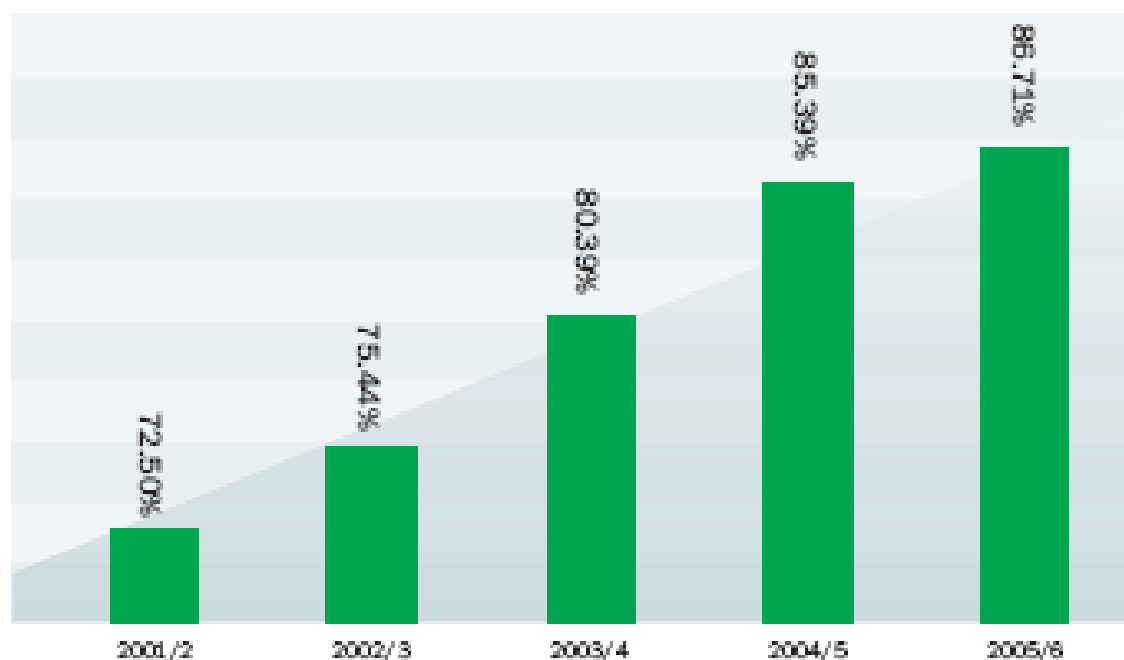


Between May 2001 and 31 December 2005, almost 200,000 DNA profiles on the NDNAD that would previously have had to be removed..., resulted in approximately 8,500 profiles from

some 6,290 individuals being linked with crime scene profiles. Those involved nearly 14,000 offences, including 114 murders, 55 attempted murders, 116 rapes, 68 sexual offences, 119 aggravated burglaries and 127 cases involving the supply of controlled drugs.”



Percentage of burglary scenes forensically examined



Operation Advance

Operation Advance uses the latest techniques to re-analyse crime stains from undetected rapes and serious sexual offences, with the aim of producing DNA profiles suitable for searching against the National DNA Database. From the 215 suitable cases originally identified, a DNA profile has been obtained in 76% of those reviewed so far. One in four has resulted in a detection – to date 35 suspects have been identified and 21 offenders have been convicted.

Operation Advance II was launched during the year, and has identified a further 1,167 suitable cases dating back to between 1994 and 1999. So far 28% of cases re-analysed as part of Operation Advance II have resulted in a suspect being identified.



**NATIONAL DNA DATABASE
ANNUAL REPORT 2006 - 2007**

NDNAD Report

06/07- Finances

	2006/07
Custodian Services Costs	£2,041,743
Custodian Services Income	£343,349
Supplier Accreditation Costs	£527,677
Supplier Accreditation Income	£647,834

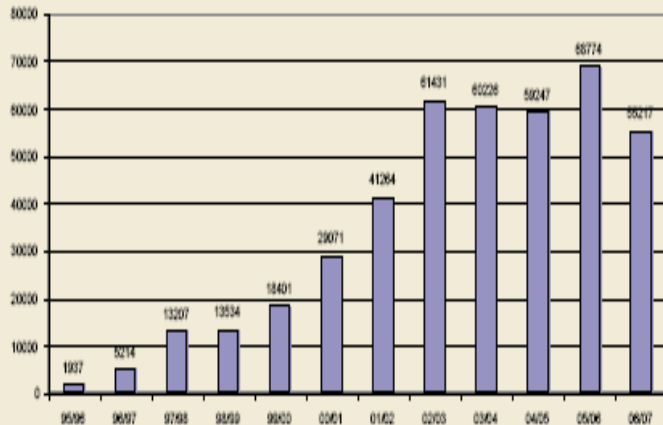
The costs incurred to deliver a forensic supplier accreditation service was £527,677.

Crime scene samples

Since 1995, 427,437 crime scene sample profiles have been loaded to the NDNAD.

During 2006/07, 55,217 new crime scene sample profiles were added to the NDNAD, a decrease of 20% on 2005/06. The decrease partly reflects the fall in volume crime offences such as 'domestic burglary', 'other burglary' and 'offences against vehicles' over the same period."

Number of crime scene sample profiles loaded to the NDNAD annually as at 31/03/07 all forces



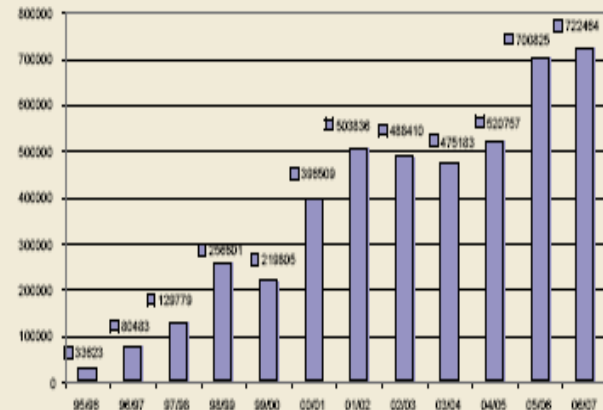
Profiles loaded to the National DNA Database

Subject samples

Since 1995, 4,543,944 subject sample profiles have been loaded to the NDNAD.

During 2006/07, 722,464 new subject sample records were added to the NDNAD, an increase of 1% on 2005/06. As the graph illustrates the trend in the growth of the NDNAD is slowing down.

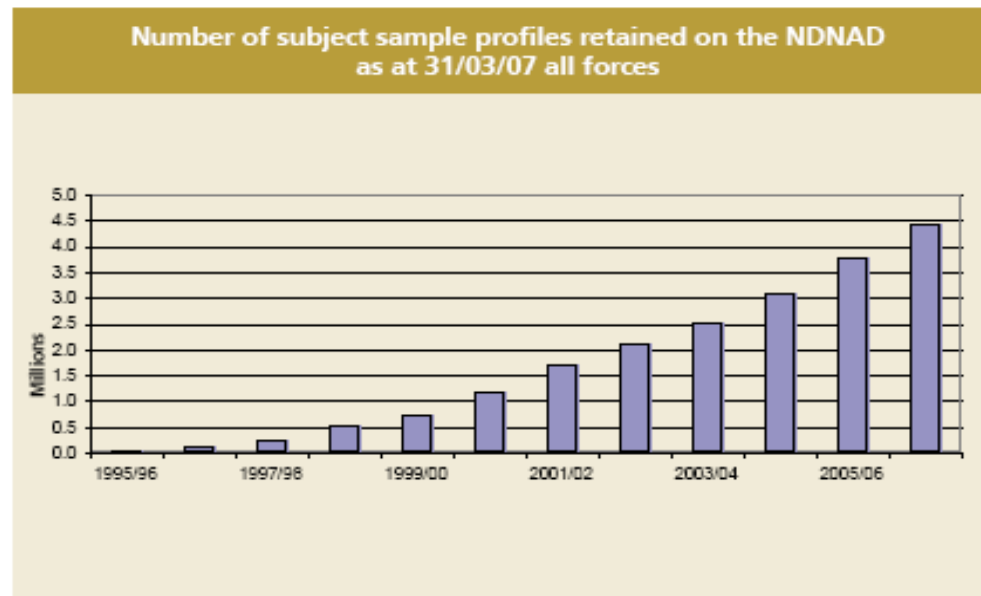
Number of subject sample profiles loaded to the NDNAD annually as at 31/03/07 for all forces*



Profiles retained on the National DNA Database

Subject samples

At 31 March 2007, 4,428,376 subject sample profiles were retained on the National DNA Database.

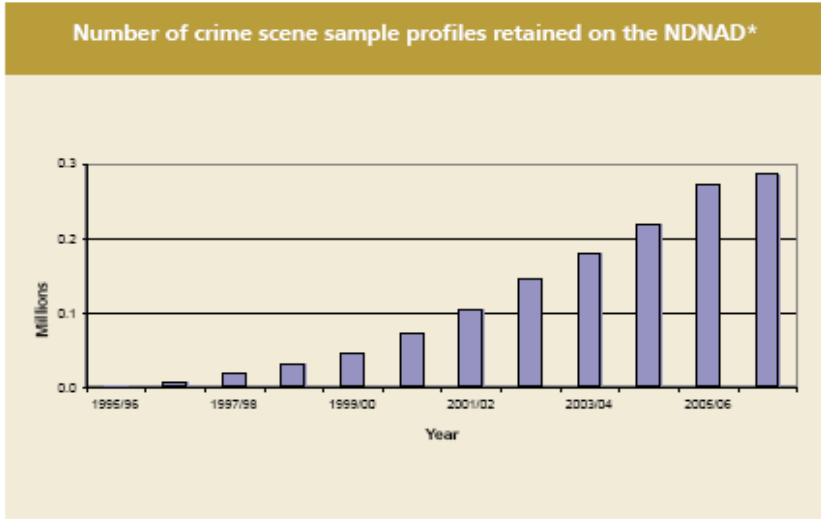


Criminal Justice (CJ) samples

4,353,003 of the subject sample profiles on the NDNAD relate to CJ samples taken under Police and Criminal Evidence Act. A further 36,165 subject sample profiles relate to those obtained prior to FSNI's accreditation.

Crime scene samples

On 31 March 2007, 285,848 crime scene sample profiles were retained on the NDNAD.



*For an accurate “retained crime scene samples” chart, the information would need to have been recorded at the end of each financial year and it was not. The information has therefore had to be obtained retrospectively and consequently takes no account of deleted and/or reloaded sample records.

Profiles removed from the National DNA Database

Subject samples

Between 1 January 1995 and 31 March 2007, it is estimated that the number of subject sample records removed from the National DNA Database at the request of the police is of the order of 368,000.

Year	Records removed from the NDNAD*
1995	675
1996	12,564
1997	21,587
1998	45,710
1999	68,816
2000	66,149
2001**	44,664
2002	14,589
2003	24,173
2004	19,194
2005	21,661
2006	22,164
2007***	6,128

* The figures relate to calendar years and CJ sample records which have been flagged as removed, or removed and then flagged for reload, but which are not on NDNAD at the moment; they do not include casework reference sample and volunteer sample records.

**The CIPA was implemented in 2001

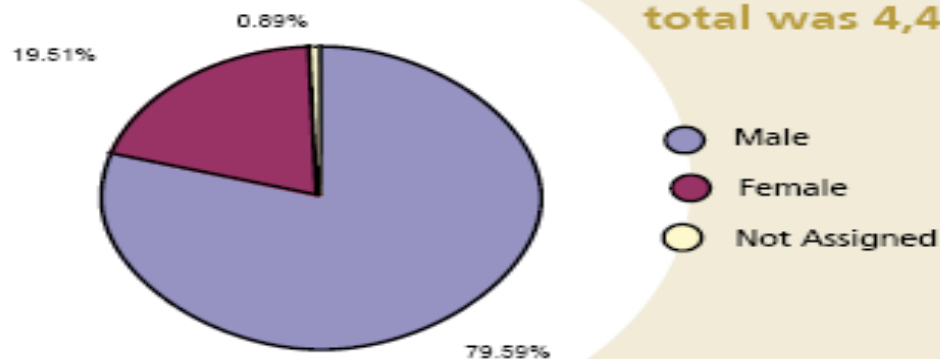
***Total to March 31 2007

Analysis of profiles retained

Subject samples By gender

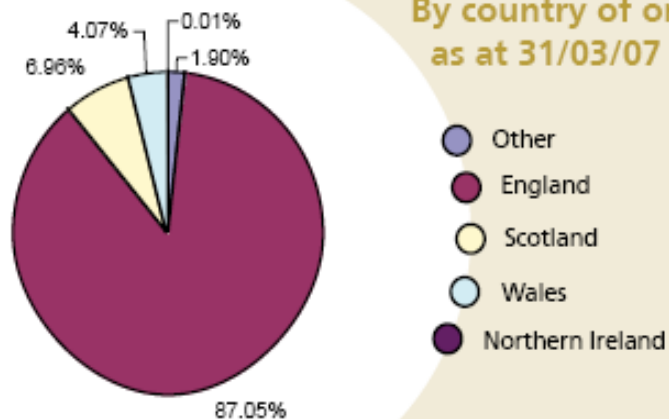
The gender of subject sample profiles on the NDNAD

As at 31/03/07 the total was 4,428,376



By country of origin

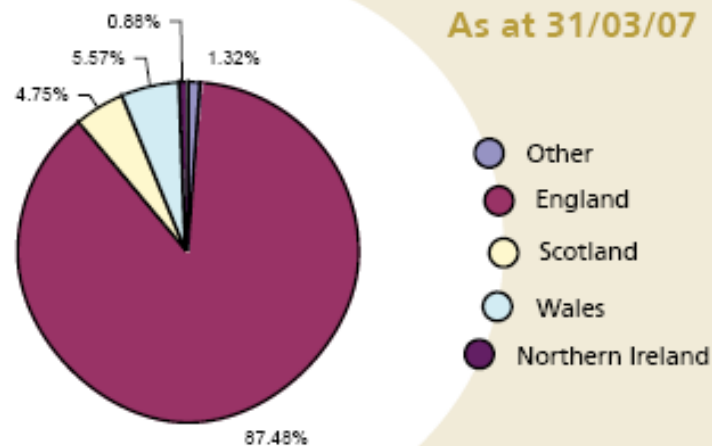
The breakdown of subject sample profiles loaded to the NDNAD in 2006/07



By country of origin as at 31/03/07

The total was 722,464

The breakdown of the subject sample profiles loaded to the NDNAD by country of origin



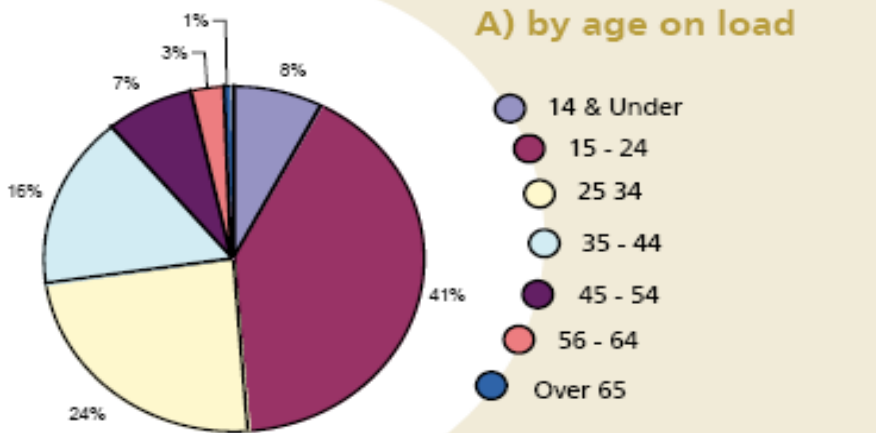
As at 31/03/07

The total was 4,428,376

By age

The age distribution as at 31/03/07 of subject records held on the NDNAD

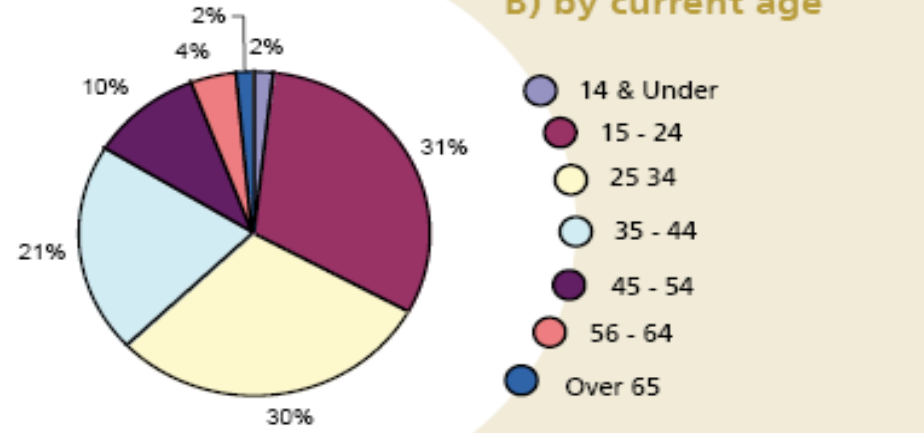
A) by age on load



The total was 4,428,376

The age distribution as at 31/03/07 of subject records held on the NDNAD

B) by current age

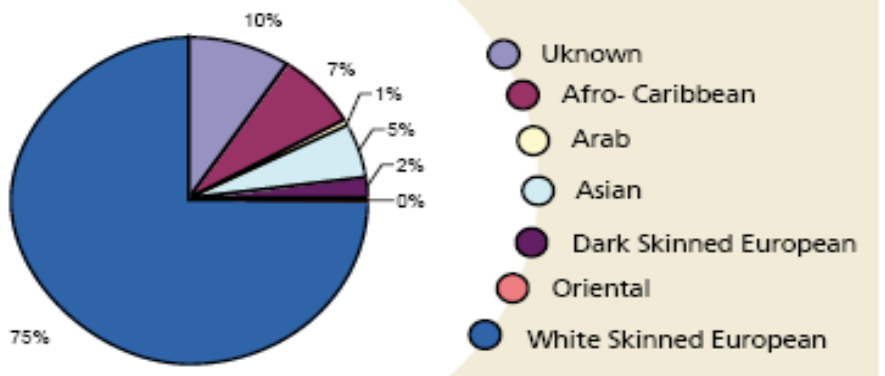


The total was 4,428,376

By ethnic appearance

The ethnic appearance distribution of male sample profile records retained on the NDNAD

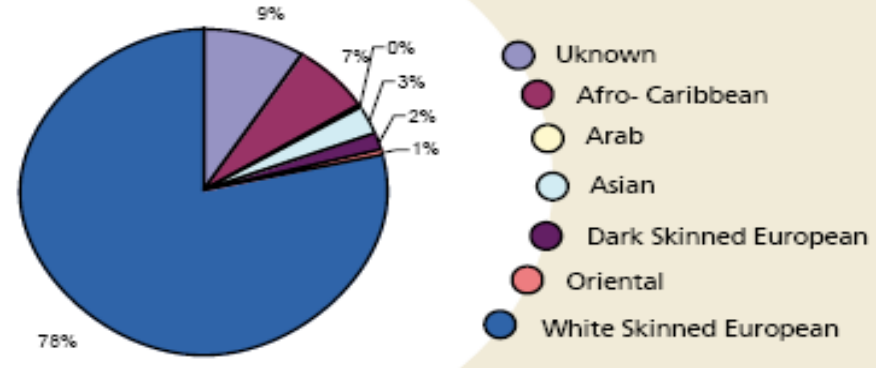
As at 31/03/07



The total was 3,524,657

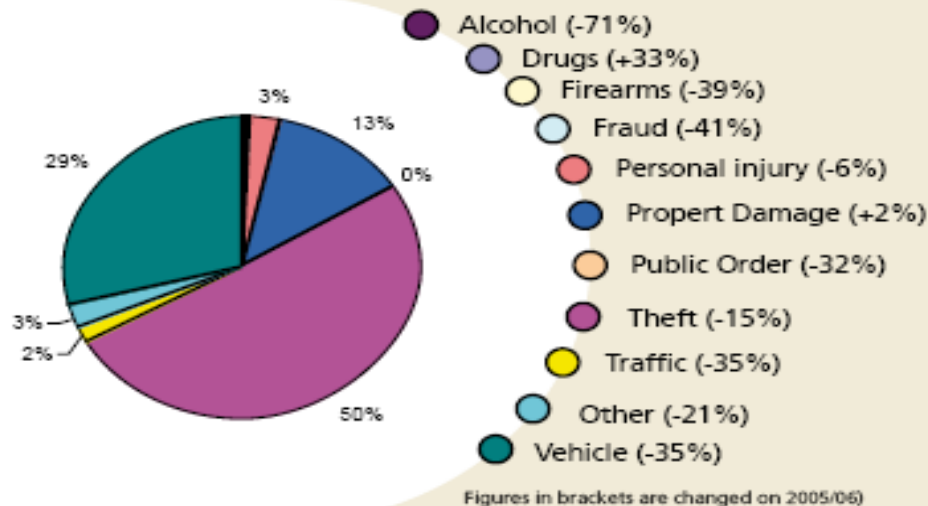
The ethnic appearance distribution of female sample profile records retained on the NDNAD

As at 31/03/07



The total was 864,160

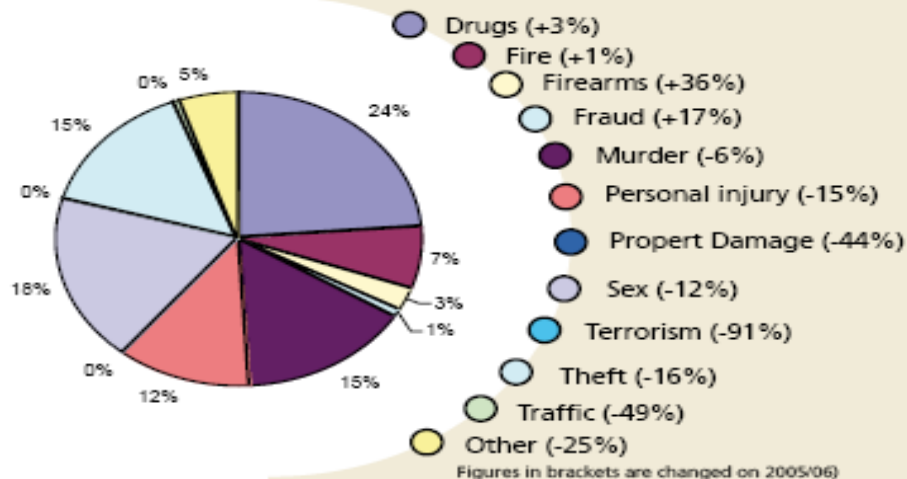
Volume crime offence profiles loaded to the NDNAD during 2006/07



As at 31/03/07 the total was 49,330

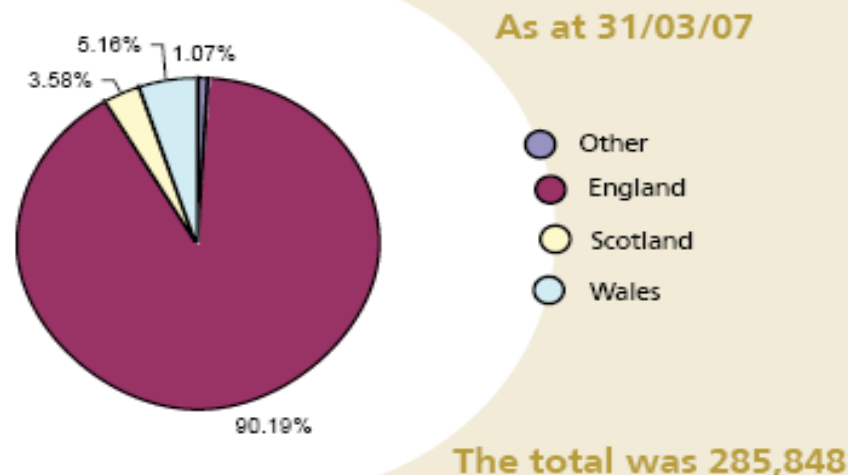
Crime scene samples

Serious crime offence profiles loaded to the NDNAD during 2006/07



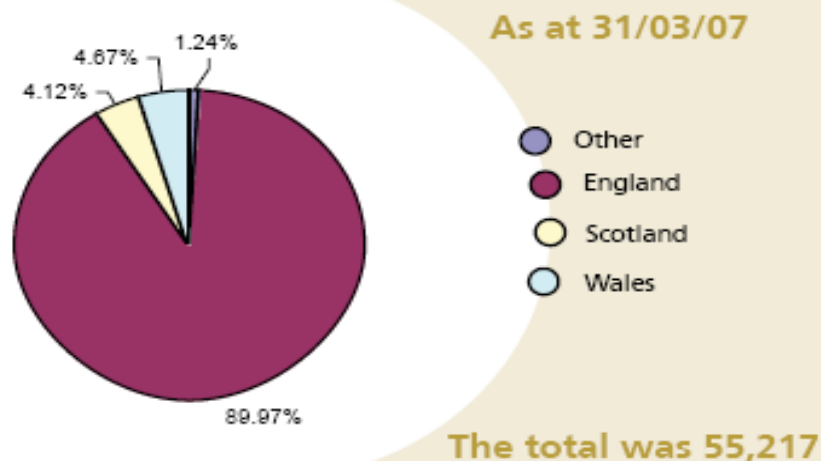
As at 31/03/07 the total was 5,869

Breakdown of crime scene profiles retained on the NDNAD by country of origin

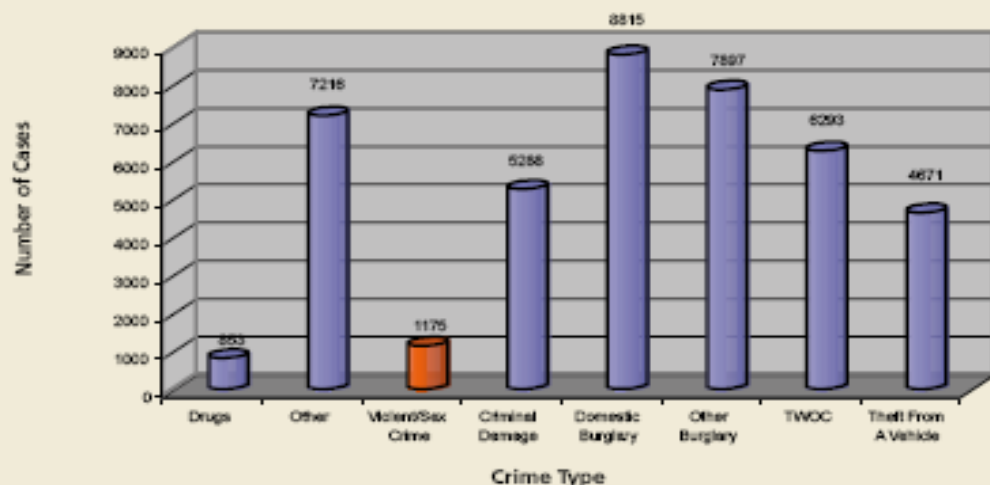


By country of origin

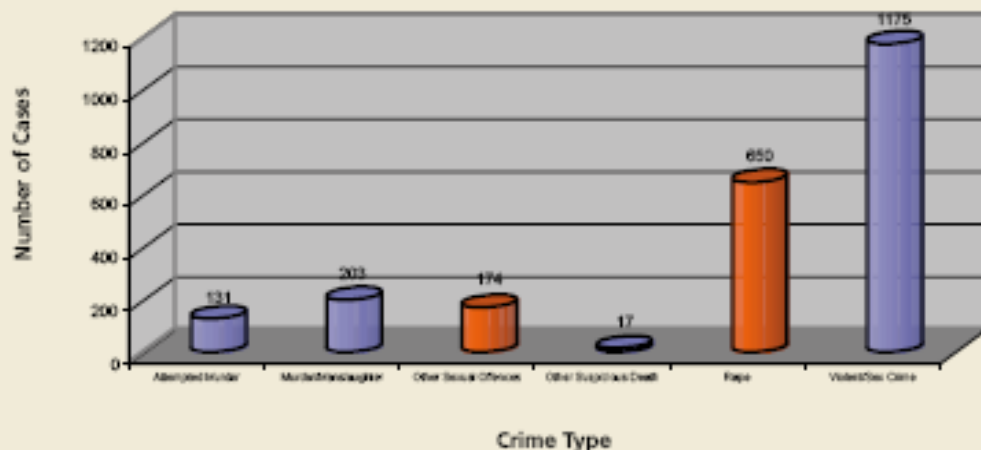
Crime Scene profiles loaded to the NDNAD during 2006/07 by country of origin



Number of cases which have been linked to one or more subjects in 2006/07



Number of violent/sexual offence cases that have been linked to one or more subjects in 2006/07

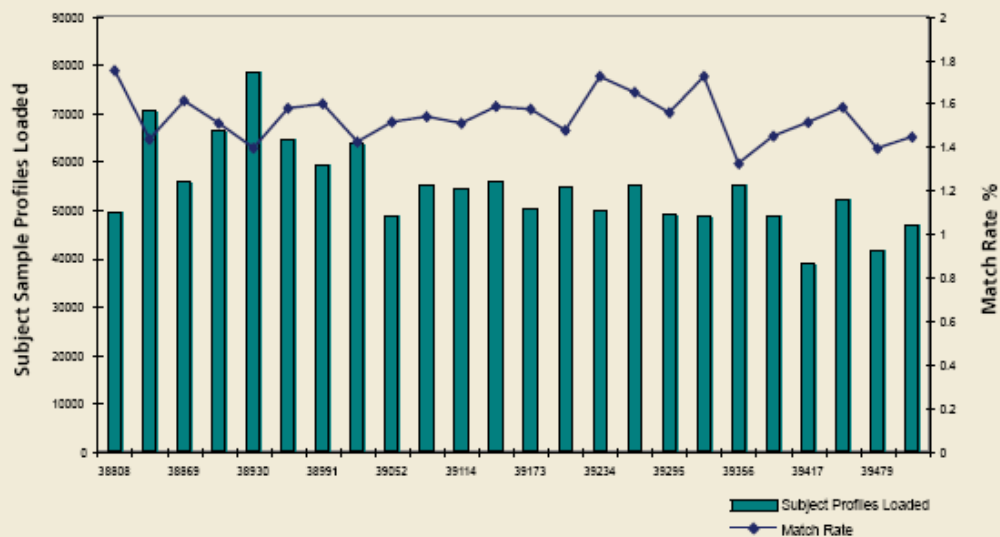


Offence	No. of Matches
Murder/Manslaughter	16
Less Serious Assault	6
Attempted Murder	4
Criminal Damage	4
Supply of Controlled Drugs	1
Rape	12
Other Sexual Offences	5
Burglary in a Dwelling	41
Robbery Serious	4
Robbery Volume	4
Other Burglary	14
Theft inc Handling	
Stolen Goods	1
Auto-Crime	8
Aggravated Burglary	1
Theft of a Vehicle	11
Wounding/GBH	1
Theft From a Vehicle	1
Abduction and Kidnapping	1
Arson/Fire Investigations	1
Break in Offences	1
Other	11

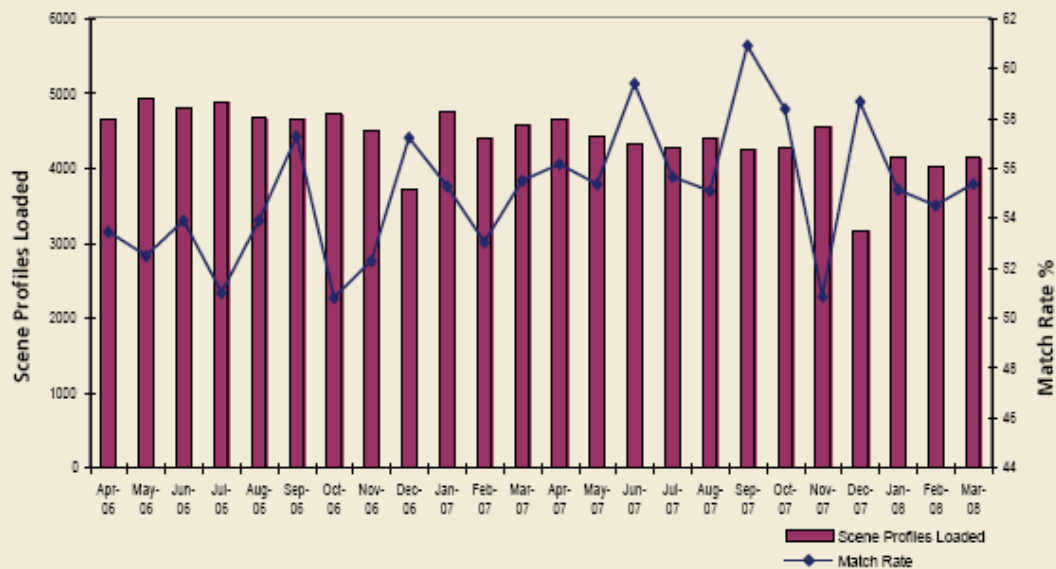
TOTAL

148

Crime to subject match rate following addition of a subject sample profile April 2006 - March 2008

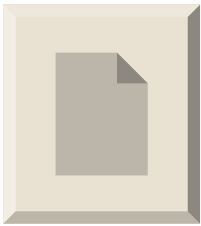


Crime to subject match rate following addition of a crime scene sample profile April 2006 - March 2008





Parliamentary Questions (23rd March)



Tables

Very indiscriminating.

May inhibit discussion of detailed/ meaningful - issues:

- organisational sequences;
- consequences of collecting FB;
- subsequent processing and use of FB?

NPIA website – IDENT1

As of April 2008:



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- 7.5m individuals' ten-prints (no age info.)
- 1.7m unidentified marks
- 4.7m palm prints / 100,000 palm marks
- 4000 serious crime marks
- 140,000 tenprints (+ palms) submitted monthly: monthly growth of about 36,000.
- ***Identifies 80,000 scenes of crime marks each year.***
- List of 'key benefits'
- ***"The number of these who have not been convicted of a criminal offence could be provided only at disproportionate cost."***



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- “delivering the expected business benefits”
- Results returned in less than 2 minutes with an accuracy rate of approx 97% and a hit rate of 40% (people checked are on IDENT1).
- Arrests have been made, particularly of disqualified drivers presenting false ID; identify a vehicle occupant wanted by 3 forces for fraud and played a large part in apprehending a man described by police as 'the most wanted nominal' in the area.
- In many of these cases the individuals would not have been arrested without the identifications provided by Lantern.



LANTERN – PQ 28/3/07



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- Showing time savings beyond expectations
- Establishing a person's identity at the roadside avoids the need to arrest a person
- Early results show average time saved has been about 90 minutes.
- Also number of cases where Lantern has provided early identification of deceased persons carrying no ID - including fatal road traffic collisions, sudden deaths and suicide victims on railway lines.



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Lack of Data: Nuffield Council on Bioethics (para 4.35) :



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“There should be improved recording of police data on the uses of DNA matches and the production of better statistics to inform key stakeholders and the wider public. More effort should also be made to ascertain ‘best practice’ within policing to maximise the crime control potential of FB. The collation of statistics would also assist with an exploration of the cost-effectiveness of FB and may provide evidence as to whether infringements on the liberty, privacy and autonomy of individuals are justified.”



“To justify the interference with the liberty and autonomy of citizens, more detailed independent research on the contribution of FB to criminal justice is required.”

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Lack of Data: S & Marper – ECtHR:



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- Govt. argue that retention has been indispensable... certainly the material supplied appears impressive.... However, statistics are misleading... and do not reveal the extent to which this 'link' with crime scenes resulted in convictions of the persons concerned or the number of convictions that were contingent on the retention of the samples of unconvicted persons. Nor do they demonstrate that the high number of successful matches with crime-scene stains was only made possible through the indefinite retention of DNA records of all such persons.



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Lack of Data: S & Marper – ECtHR:



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- “While neither the statistics nor the examples provided by the Govt. in themselves establish that the successful identification and prosecution of offenders could not have been achieved without permanent and indiscriminate retention of the fingerprint and DNA records... the Court nonetheless accepts that the extension of the database has nonetheless contributed to the detection and prevention of crime.” (question remains one of fair balance).



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Joseph Rowntree report:



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Red traffic light: NDNAD

(Guardian report: ½ are innocent!)

BUT – v. little data on which conclusions based

Green traffic light:

Police National Fingerprint Database

HGC Citizen's Inquiry (2008) –
more public information required

