

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	7th November 2016
Report of:	Paddy Tipping Police and Crime Commissioner
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Agenda Item:	5

POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT – to August 2016

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report presents the Police and Crime Panel (Panel) with the Police and Crime Commissioner's (Commissioner) update report.
- 1.2 In accordance with section 13 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility (PR&SR) Act 2011 and subject to certain restrictions, the Commissioner must provide the Panel with any information which the Panel may reasonably require in order to carry out its functions. The Commissioner may also provide the Panel with any other information which he thinks appropriate.
- 1.3 This report provides the Panel with an overview of current performance, since the last report in September 2016 which focused on data to June 2016. This is the second report relating to the Commissioner's refreshed Police and Crime Plan (2016-18) which includes minor amendments to performance measures and the RAGB rating.
- 1.4 It should be emphasised that the action taken by the Chief Constable may be the result of discussions held with the Commissioner during weekly meetings. The Commissioner is briefed weekly on all performance exceptions by his office staff which is then discussed with the Chief Constable the same week.

2. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 2.1 The Panel to note the contents of this update report, consider and discuss the issues and seek assurances from the Commissioner on any issues Members have concerns with.

3. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 To provide the Panel with information so that they can review the steps the Commissioner is taking to fulfil his pledges and provide sufficient information to enable the Panel to fulfil its statutory role.

4. Summary of Key Points

POLICING AND CRIME PLAN – (2016-18)

Performance Summary

- 4.1 Performance against refreshed targets and measures across all seven themes is contained in the Performance section of the Commissioner's web site to June 2016.^a This report details performance from 1st April to 31st August 2016.

Reporting by Exception

- 4.2 The Commissioner's report focuses on reporting by exception. In this respect, this section of the report relates exclusively to some performance currently rated red i.e. significantly worse than the target (>5% difference) or blue, significantly better than the target (>5% difference).
- 4.3 The table below shows a breakdown of the RAGB status the Force has assigned to the 22 targets reported in its Performance and Insight report to June 2016. In previous reports there were 33 measures reported on but this year only measures with specific targets will be assigned a RAGB status.^{bc}
- 4.4 It can be seen that 16 (73%) of these measures are Amber, Green or Blue indicating that the majority of measures are close, better or significantly better than the target. Currently 23% (5) of targets reported are Red and significantly worse than target. This is not as good as the previous Panel report largely due to the performance of the Magistrates Court in respect of Early Guilty Pleas.

KEY to Performance Comparators					
Performance Against Target		Jun-16	% of Total	Aug-16	% of Total
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significantly better than Target >5% difference	7	32%	3	14%
◆	Better than Target	4	18%	4	18%
±	Close to achieving Target (within 5%)	8	36%	9	41%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Significantly worse than Target >5% difference	3	14%	5	23%
<input type="checkbox"/>	No Longer Measured	0	0%	1	5%
Total		22	100%	22	100%

- 4.5 One measure i.e. the 'Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court', taken from the Witness and Victim Experience

^a <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/Public-Information/Performance/2016/Performance-and-Insight-Report-to-August-2016.pdf>

^b A number of performance measures are monitor only and it has been agreed that it is not appropriate to assign a RAGB to such measures unless the measure is + or – 10%.

^c New RAGB symbols have been used for this report in case readers are limited to black and white print.

Survey (WAVES) is no longer active and therefore it is not possible to report on this measure.

4.6 The table below provides an overview of the 3 targets (14%) graded blue.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Objective / Target – RAGB Status Blue	Jun-16	Aug-16
	1. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	80.00%	94.10%
	2. A reduction in All Crime compared to 2015-16.	-9.50%	-6.60%
	3. A reduction in Victim-Based Crime compared to 2015-16	-8.90%	-6.70%

4.7 The table below provides an overview of the 3 targets (13.6%) graded red.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Objective / Target RAGB Status Red ●	Jun-16	Aug-16
	1. 90% of victims of crime are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	83.70%	83.00%
	2. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2016-16	-3.70%	-16.80%
	3. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community (11.2%)	4.50%	4.50%
	4. New: An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16 (Magistrates Court)	N_Avail	-6.60%
	5. New: An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate and be better than the national average (Magistrates Court)	N_Avail	-9.90%

4.8 Panel Members require the Commissioner's update report to:

1. Explain the reasons for improved performance and lessons learned for blue graded measures and
2. Reasons/drivers for poor performance and an explanation as to what action is being taken to address underperformance in respect of red graded measures.

4.9 The Force has provided the following responses to these questions in sections 5 and 6 below.

5. ☒ Blue Rated Measures (significantly better than Target >5% difference)

BL1. A reduction in the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites - Improved Performance and Reason/Lessons Learned

5.1 One person has been presented to custody as a first place of safety this year (in April 2016). This compares to a total of 17 in the same period of last year. In the current year-to-date period, a total of 154 people were taken to the section 136

mental health suite, meaning that detainees at custody account for less than 1% of all mental health patients dealt with.

- 5.2 As previously reported, this significant improvement in performance is a direct result of the introduction of the Street Triage Team which has previously been reported on.

BL2. A Reduction in Total Crime Compared to 2015-16

- 5.3 The Force is currently recording a 6.6% (2,116 offences) reduction in All Crime year-to-date, compared to the same period of last year.
- 5.4 Although monthly volumes for All Crime have increased month-on-month over the last two months the long term trend remains stable with performance within expected bounds.
- 5.5 Victim-Based crime has reduced by 6.7% (1,937 fewer offences), while Other Crimes Against Society have reduced by 5.5% (179 fewer crimes)
- 5.6 Both City and County partnership areas are maintaining reductions in All Crime (City; -9.4% or 1,231 offences, County; -4.3% or 798 offences)
- 5.7 The national average for the 42 England and Wales police forces is a 7% increase in recorded crime (data for the 12 months to June 2016). Nottinghamshire is one of only 4 forces to be showing a crime reduction over the same period.
- 5.8 An audit of incidents closed without a crime being created has indicated that a number of incidents should have been allocated a crime number to comply with National Crime Recording Standards. The Force is treating this issue as a priority and has a recovery plan in place to ensure that crimes are created where identified by the audit. As a result of this work the Force expects to see uplift in recorded crime volume. This will impact on performance figures for both crime and positive outcome rates and this will be apparent in the October Performance and Insight Report.

BL3. A Reduction in Victim Based Crime Compared to 2015-16

- 5.9 Victim-Based crimes account for 89.7% of All Crime recorded by the Force this year, which is unchanged from the proportion recorded last year (89.9%). The overall volume of victim-based crimes has reduced by 1,937 offences compared to last year.
- 5.10 Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences continue to drive the volume reduction in Victim-Based crime, with 965 fewer offences recorded compared to last year. Violence with injury offences are now reducing at the greater rate (-13.4% compared to 9.5% for without injury offences), which equates to 965 fewer with injury crimes.
- 5.11 In addition to the reduction in Violence Against the Person offences, reductions are recorded in a number of other offence types within victim based crime this year, including; Sexual Offences (-17.2% or 159 fewer offences), Robbery (-7.4%

or 27 offences), Shoplifting (-5.3% or 184 offences) and Criminal Damage & Arson (-7.2% or 330 offences).

- 5.12 Burglary performance remains stable and shows little change on the position reported last month. The Force is recording a 2.7% (83 offences) increase, with the majority of this increase accounted for by Burglary Dwelling (+76 offences).
- 5.13 Vehicle Crime performance is also stable with a similar volume of offences this year compared to last, however a reduction in Theft From Motor Vehicle is masking an increase in Theft Of Motor Vehicle offences, which are up 27.3% (134 offences) on last year. Volumes in July and August in particular have increased, with August total of 147 outside of the upper confidence limit.

6. Red Rated Measures (● significantly worse than Target >5% difference)
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R1. 90% of victims of crime are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police

- 6.1 Performance remains stable over the last year and the most recent figure of 83%, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to June contrasts with 85.6% for the same period last year. While it is recognised that current performance is showing a downward trend, this is not significant at this time.
- 6.2 Furthermore, despite this dip, Nottinghamshire is ranked 2nd best in its Most Similar Group (MSG) which is better than last year when it was ranked 3rd. This identifies that most other forces are showing a greater dip in this performance area which may be linked to capacity as less officers and PCSOs are carrying heavier workloads.
- 6.3 In terms of the aspects of satisfaction, Ease of Contact and Treatment remain high in the mid-nineties (96.7% and 94.0% respectively) for overall satisfaction; with 'follow up' the aspect that shows the lowest level of satisfaction at 72.2%. This is a significant reduction on last year when this aspect was 76.7%.
- 6.4 When looking at performance by crime type, victims of Vehicle Crime show the lowest overall satisfaction levels. Performance for both Theft of and Theft from vehicle has dropped by approximately 4% compared to last year. This is clearly related to the Force vehicle crime attendance policy reported in previous Panel reports.

R2. A 10% increase in the number of POCA orders compared to 2015-16

- 6.5 The Force recorded 7 fewer Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders year-to-date compared to last year, this equates to a reduction of 6.8%, placing the Force 16.8% below the 10% increase target.
- 6.6 It should be noted that good performance in this measure is also dependent on other organisations; for example, any decision to apply for an order is made by the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and not the Police and a decision to grant an order is one for the Court alone.

- 6.7 There is also a lengthy time lag i.e. an order is not granted until sentencing and in many cases there can be a gap of many months between point of arrest and an order being granted. To dampen this impact, the Force will consider providing quarterly updates.
- 6.8 Performance information for the value of orders is currently unavailable.
- 6.9 The Home Affairs Committee (HAC) recently undertook an inquiry into how effectively the measures introduced in the Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, to deprive criminals of any benefit from their crimes, are working. In particular, the inquiry assessed the operation of confiscation orders, which are the main mechanism through which this policy is implemented. The HAC published its report on 15th July 2016.^d
- 6.10 HAC concluded that:

Criminals are becoming more sophisticated at concealing the proceeds of their crimes. Ensuring the efficient recovery of these proceeds should be one of the first issues an investigator tackles. Ideally, assets should be frozen simultaneously with the criminal becoming aware of the investigation for the first time (this will often be at the time of arrest, although not always). Waiting for a conviction is far too late. As part of their training police officers should be equipped to deal with these challenges. (Paragraph 14)

We recommend that, upon entry into the service, all police officers receive at least one full day of financial investigative training, accredited by the National Crime Agency (NCA), so that all officers are equipped to secure recovery at a much earlier stage and have a good understanding of the impact of charges, offences and pleas on asset recovery. Secondly, all detective officers should receive advanced financial investigation training on at least an annual basis so that appropriate evidence is gathered about financial gain, as well as criminal conduct in every investigation into a serious crime offering financial gain.

- 6.11 The report made a number of other recommendations intended to improve the effectiveness of the legislation.

R3. Increase BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community (11.2%)

- 6.12 There has been no deterioration in this measure, but recently under the Force's revised RAGB rating it is rated red because the 11.2% representation as defined by the 2011 Census has not been achieved. BME headcount is 4.8% for Police Officers and 4.3% for Police Staff and overall its 4.5%. When the Commissioner took office in 2012 representation was 3.7% so there has been an improvement overall. Austerity and the 2 year recruitment freeze has hampered progress in this area although there have been improvements with representation with Police Cadets (26%) and Special Constables (8%).

^d

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmhaff/25/25.pdf>

- 6.13 The Commissioner has been working closely with the BME Steering Group since 2013 and established a BME Working Group to advance BME recruitment and selection, BME advancement and retention as well as other issues which may adversely affect attraction of BME candidates, i.e. stop and search and diversity training of officers. Members were provided with a case study on this work listed at [Appendix A](#) of the 18th April 2016 Panel meeting.
- 6.14 To achieve an 11.2% BME representation an additional 140 BME police officers would need to be recruited. The Commissioner is working closely with the Chief Constable with a view to commence recruitment of Police officers in January 2017. Prior to this a range of positive activity will be undertaken to attract applicants from BME communities under Operation Voice which will includes talent spotting, buddying, awareness events, marketing publications. The Chief Constable and Commissioner will attend a Police Recruitment event on 8th October 2016 at which various members of the BME communities will attend.

R4. New: An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2015-16 (Magistrates Court)

R5. New: An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate and be better than the national average (Magistrates Court)

- 6.15 These measures fall under THEME 2 of the Commissioner's Police Crime Plan (2016-18) to 'Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice process' the strategic activity of which is submitted as a separate agenda item at this meeting.

Holding the Chief Constable to Account

- 6.16 The Commissioner is represented at the key Divisional, Partnership and Force Local Performance board meetings in order to obtain assurance that the Force and Partners are aware of the current performance threats, and are taking appropriate action to address the emerging challenges. Should there be any issues of concern these are relayed to the Commissioner who holds the Chief Constable to account on a weekly basis.
- 6.17 In addition, the Commissioner meets regularly with the Head of Investigations and Intelligence and Head of Operations to gain a deeper understanding of threats, harm and risk to performance. The last meeting was held on 26th July 2016.
- 6.18 Panel Members have asked if a case study could be prepared for each meeting. Previous case studies relating to (1) Shoplifting, (2) the Victims Code, (3) Improving BME Policing Experiences, (4) Hate Crime and Knife Crime (5) have been prepared. For this meeting, a case study has been prepared in respect of Stop and Search (see **Appendix A**).

Activities of the Commissioner

- 6.19 The Commissioner continues to take steps to obtain assurances that the Chief Constable has not only identified the key threats to performance but more

importantly that swift remedial and appropriate action is being taken to tackle the problems especially in the Priority Plus Areas in the County and High Impact Wards in the City. Key activities are reported on the Commissioner's web site.^e

DECISIONS

- 6.20 The Commissioner has the sole legal authority to make a decision as the result of a discussion or based on information provided to him by the public, partner organisations, Members of staff from the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) or Chief Constable. The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions.^f
- 6.21 Panel Members have previously requested that the Commissioner provide a list of all forthcoming decisions (Forward Plan) rather than those already made. This Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force has been updated and is contained in **Appendix B**.

7. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

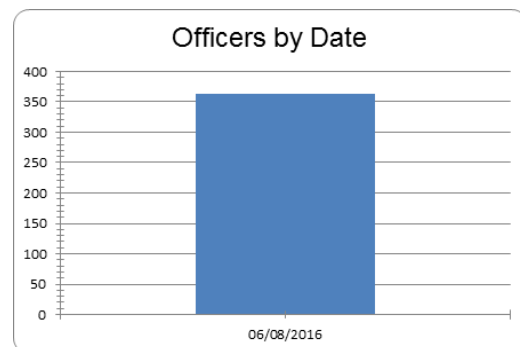
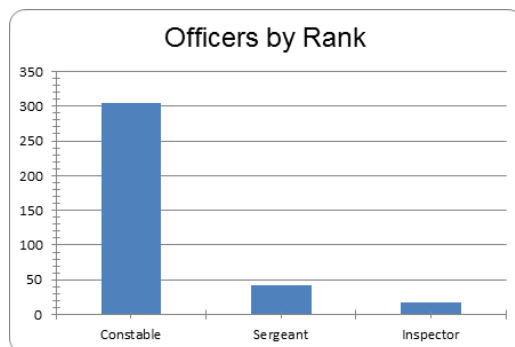
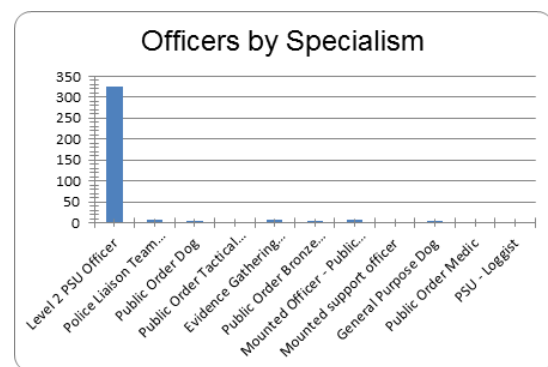
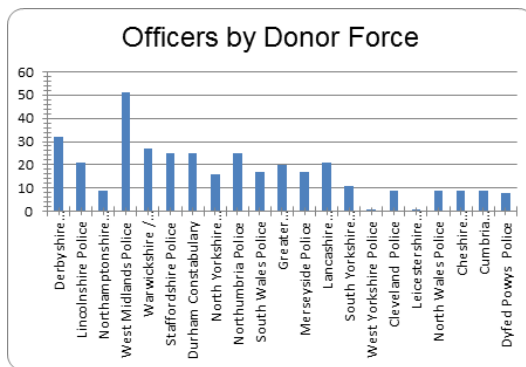
- 7.1 The Force has indicated that Finance information will only be provided on a quarterly basis when the outturn is reviewed and this will go into a separate report and therefore will not form part of this Panel report.
- 7.2 The Force will submit the revenue monitoring report at the December Panel meeting after it has been considered by the Commissioner at his Strategic Resources meeting in November 2016.

Cost of EDL March

- 7.3 At the previous Panel meeting Members asked if the cost of the EDL march in August this year could be provided. Initially the Force estimated the costs to be £230k but is still waiting for some invoices to be received from other forces. Based on invoices received so far and calculating the cost of those expected the Force still expects the total amount for this to be £230k.
- 7.4 The Force has emphasised that these resources were required to 'keep the public safe from harm during the EDL presence in Nottingham' and argues that they would have required the same resources (or possibly even more) if the march had been banned as they would have needed to police an assembly, protest or other presence (which can't be banned).

^e <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/News-and-Events/Latest-News.aspx>

^f <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Decisions/Decisions.aspx>



8. Human Resources Implications

8.1 None - this is an information report.

9. Equality Implications

9.1 None

10. Risk Management

10.1 Risks to performance are identified in the main body of the report together with information on how risks are being mitigated.

11. Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

11.1 This report provides Members with an update on performance in respect of the Police and Crime Plan.

12. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

12.1 None that directly relates to this report.

13. Details of outcome of consultation

13.1 The Deputy Chief Constable has been sent a copy of this report.

14. Appendices

A. Case Study – Stop and Search

B. Forward Plan of Key Decisions for the OPCC and the Force

15. Background Papers (relevant for Police and Crime Panel Only)

- [Police and Crime Plan 2016-2018 \(published\)](#)

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