

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

Monday, 20 April 2015 at 14:00
County Hall,

There will be a pre-meeting for Panel Members only
in The Civic Suite at 1.00pm

AGENDA

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| 1 | Minutes of last meeting held on 2 Feb 2015 | 5 - 10 |
| 2 | Apologies for Absence | |
| 3 | Declarations of Interests by Members and Officers:- (see note below)
(a) Disclosable Pecuniary Interests
(b) Private Interests (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) | |
| 4 | Work Programme | 11 - 16 |
| 5 | Update on Operation Daybreak and Operation Xeres | 17 - 20 |
| 6 | Police and Crime Commissioner's Update Report | 21 - 78 |
| 7 | Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Theme 4 - Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour | |
| 7a | Alcohol Update | 79 - 92 |

7b	Drugs Update	93 - 96
8	Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Theme 6 - Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending	
8a	Partnership Preventing Demand Strategy 2014-17	97 - 102
8b	Street Triage Process	103 - 108
9	Consultation and Engagement Report	109 - 136
10	Complaints Update	137 - 138
11	To note the dates of future Police and Crime Panel meetings:-	

- Monday 15 June 2015 – 2pm – Annual Meeting
- Monday 7 September 2015 – 2pm
- Monday 2 November 2015 – 2pm
- Monday 7 December 2015 – 2pm
- Monday 1 February 2016 - 2.00pm
- Monday 18 April 2016 – 2.00pm
- Monday 6 June 2016 – 2.00pm – Annual Meeting

(Members' Budget Workshop/s - Friday 22 January 2016 -10.00am and/or Wednesday 27 January 2016 – 10.00am)

Notes

- (a) Members of the public are welcome to attend to observe meetings of the Police and Crime Panel. Please note that there is no opportunity for the public to speak at these meetings.
- (b) Declarations of Interests – Persons making a declaration of interest should have regard to their own Council's Code of Conduct and the Panel's Procedural Rules. Members or Officers requiring clarification on whether to make a declaration of interest are invited to contact Keith Ford (Tel. 0115 9772590) or a colleague in Democratic Services at Nottinghamshire County Council prior to the meeting.

- (c) Members of the public wishing to inspect 'Background Papers' referred to in the reports on the agenda or Schedule 12A of the Local Government Act should contact:-

Customer Services Centre 0300 500 80 80

(d) Membership

Mayor Tony Egginton – Mansfield District Council (Chair)
Mrs Christine Goldstraw OBE – Independent Member (Vice-Chair)
Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council
Mr Rizwan Araf – Independent Member
Councillor Chris Baron – Ashfield District Council
Councillor Eunice Campbell – Nottingham City Council
Councillor David Challinor – Bassetlaw District Council
Councillor Georgina Culley – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Glynn Gilfoyle – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor John Handley – Nottinghamshire County Council
Mrs Suma Harding – Independent Member
Councillor Neghat Khan – Nottingham City Council
Councillor Pat Lally – Broxtowe Borough Council
Councillor Bruce Laughton – Newark and Sherwood District Council
Councillor Keith Longdon – Nottinghamshire County Council
Councillor Debbie Mason – Rushcliffe Borough Council
Councillor Rosemary Healy – Nottingham City Council
Mr Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

MINUTES OF THE MEETING HELD ON 2 FEBRUARY 2015 AT 2.00PM AT COUNTY HALL

MEMBERS PRESENT

(A denotes absent)

Chairman - Executive Mayor Tony Egginton – Mansfield District Council

Vice-Chairman - Christine Goldstraw OBE – Independent Member

Rizwan Araf – Independent Member

Councillor Chris Baron – Ashfield District Council - **A**

Councillor David Challinor – Bassetlaw District Council

Councillor Eunice Campbell – Nottingham City Council

Councillor Georgina Culley – Nottingham City Council - **A**

Councillor David Ellis – Gedling Borough Council

Councillor Glynn Gilfoyle – Nottinghamshire County Council

Councillor John Handley – Nottinghamshire County Council

Suma Harding – Independent Member

Councillor Rosemary Healy – Nottingham City Council - **A**

Councillor Neghat Khan – Nottingham City Council

Councillor Pat Lally – Broxtowe Borough Council

Councillor Bruce Laughton – Newark and Sherwood District Council

Councillor Keith Longdon – Nottinghamshire County Council

Councillor Debbie Mason – Rushcliffe Borough Council

Councillor Roger Steel – Nottingham City Council

Bob Vaughan-Newton – Independent Member

OFFICERS PRESENT

Heather Dickinson – Group Manager, Legal &) Nottinghamshire

Democratic Services) County Council

Keith Ford – Team Manager, Democratic Services) (Host Authority)

Pete Barker – Democratic Services Officer, Democratic Services)

Nigel Stevenson – Service Director, Finance & Procurement)

OTHERS PRESENT

Paddy Tipping – Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC)

Chief Constable Chris Eyre – Nottinghamshire Police

Chris Cutland – Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner (DPCC)

Kevin Dennis – Chief Executive, Office of PCC (OPCC)

Paul Steeples – Head of Business & Finance, Nottinghamshire Police

Charlotte Radford – Chief Finance Officer, OPCC

1. MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

The minutes of the meeting held on 5 January 2015, having been previously circulated, were agreed as a true and correct record and were confirmed and signed by the Chair.

2. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE

Apologies for absence were received from Councillors Baron, Culley and Healey.

3. MEMBERSHIP

Councillor Steel replaced Councillor Culley for this meeting only.

4. DECLARATIONS OF INTERESTS

Councillor Laughton declared a private and pecuniary interest as his wife works for Nottinghamshire Police, which did not preclude him from speaking or voting on any agenda items.

5. WORK PROGRAMME

Keith Ford introduced the report and during discussions the following points were raised:

- The Priority Themes to be discussed at future Panel meetings were decided.
- The Panel felt that the continued participation in the regional PCP network was useful and that it allowed access to national best practice.

RESOLVED 2015/008

- 1) That Priority Theme 4 – Reduce the Impact of Drugs and Alcohol on Levels of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour, and Priority Theme 6 – Prevention, Early Intervention and Reduction in Reoffending, be discussed at the meeting of the Panel in April and that Priority Theme 5 – Reduce the Threat from Organised Crime, be discussed at the meeting of the Panel in June.**
- 2) That the Work Programme be noted and updated in line with Members' suggestions.**
- 3) That a subscription for membership of the regional PCP network for 2015/16 be approved at a cost of £500.**

6. THE COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET AND PRECEPT REPORTS 2015-16

The Commissioner introduced the report on the Budget which had also been endorsed by the Chief Constable. The Commissioner confirmed that the Panel was being asked to approve an increase of 1.98% on the police and crime element of the Council Tax precept, an increase which was in line with other East Midland Commissioners'

proposals. It was noted that the grant from central government had been reduced by 5.1% for the next financial year which meant a reduction of £6.8m in monetary terms. An increase of 1.98% in the precept would generate an additional £1.2m in revenue which would be useful, bearing in mind that £12m savings overall were required in the next financial year. The Commissioner gave details of how those savings were going to be achieved, including through regional collaboration with a shared back office service and also by reconfiguring the Force to make savings, for example by reducing the numbers of officers and Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs).

The Commissioner predicted that the next spending review would be equally challenging with the assumption being that the grant would reduce by 5% annually between 2010 – 2020. The Commissioner explained how the Force's reserves would be used to achieve change smoothly up to the year 2019/20. He said that Nottinghamshire was highly dependent on the grant received as a percentage of the total budget (72%), which meant that a 5% cut in the grant would affect a Force like Nottinghamshire more than areas where a higher percentage of revenue was generated locally. This was why it was important that the reserves were maintained at their present level, which was 4% of the budget compared to a national average of 5%.

In response to issues raised by Members, the following points were clarified:-

- Although £3m was a large sum to be spent on collaboration with other authorities on back office services the Commissioner was confident that this approach would generate savings in the future. The procurement team based at Sherwood Lodge was recognised as being one of the best in the country and the collective procurement of body-worn video had saved £800k. The Home Office has stated that overall, procurement savings of £360m were possible, though the Commissioner was not hopeful that such a level of savings was attainable.
- Paul Steeples confirmed that the PFI transport contract was being monitored more closely now than in the past and consultants had been employed to see if any further changes could be made. It was possible for further savings to be made through how much the Force paid for vehicles and also by reducing the number of vehicles used, without affecting operational matters. The Chief Constable stated that the transport costs of all the East Midlands forces had been examined and that Nottinghamshire was found to have the lowest.
- Other areas to be scrutinised in future would include contract management, intelligence (to avoid duplication), Hi Tech crime and other areas for collaboration/integration. The Commissioner emphasised that the Force was dependent on other Forces collaborating in the various areas and that the Force could only progress at the pace of the slowest.
- The Commissioner assured the Panel that despite the budget reductions the Force would still be able to fulfil its statutory duties. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC) had studied the change programme

and the Commissioner discussed the implications with the Force on a weekly basis.

- The Commissioner confirmed that the new IT system would be introduced in Nottinghamshire after its introduction in other forces. The Chief Constable confirmed that the system would be complete by March 2016 with integration planning currently being undertaken. The delayed introduction would allow any teething problems to be addressed prior to introduction in Nottinghamshire.
- Members queried whether Cohort 41 had been trained and uniforms issued and the Commissioner confirmed that this had happened, but that because of budget constraints it had not been possible to recruit. This was the first time in 3 years that this had happened and he could understand people's anger and frustration. The Chief Constable stated that in future when recruitment did take place then their 'pass' would be counted.
- Members queried how it was possible for the budget to be reduced by £40m over 4 years but that in monetary terms the budget for 2011 was roughly comparable to the budget in 2015. Paul Steeples explained that the figures were not comparable because of inflation.
- Some Members expressed disappointment at the impending increase in the cost of a firearms licence and the Commissioner confirmed that the Prime Minister had changed his mind and that the first increase since 2010 would be implemented.
- Members queried the discrepancy in the figures for the workforce on pages 56 and 57. Charlie Radford confirmed that the error was on page 57 and that the correct total for FTEs in the workforce was 3396. Members expressed their disappointment in the reduction in the number of PCSOs and queried whether this would impact on neighbourhood policing. The Commissioner shared members' disappointment but even with these reduced numbers Nottinghamshire compared well with other forces. Also much work had gone into the new operating model which was designed to deliver services with fewer resources. The Chief Constable confirmed that neighbourhood policing would remain as the foundation of the approach in Nottinghamshire. In the face of increasing demands in the fields of child sexual exploitation (CSE), historical abuse, hi tech and on-line crime, some forces had abandoned neighbourhood policing entirely but Nottinghamshire would not be one of those forces.
- Some Members felt that the freeze grant offered by the Government should be taken but the Commissioner felt that as this could not be built into the base budget on an annual basis it would be perilous to do so. Looking forward the Commissioner felt that a greater proportion of funding would come from local sources and that the approach currently being taken would pay dividends in the future.

- Members expressed concern at the numbers of staff and officers being funded externally and wondered whether it was a possibility that these staff would return to the Force and add to costs. The Commissioner confirmed that potentially this was the case, though many of the staff were at the East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU) and were helping to drive out savings. The Chief Constable confirmed that these external posts were constantly being reviewed and that many of those seconded would see out their service as secondees. He emphasised the importance of senior staff being involved in collaborative work.
- Some Members raised the issue of rural crime and its seasonal nature and expressed concern that with the reduction in the number of PCSOs there was a danger of giving the impression that this was an area that was being neglected. If the Force worked with farmers who knew what to look for then it should be possible to target rural crime more effectively. The Commissioner explained that it was intended to refocus the Force's work in this area and that he was confident that rural areas would be policed effectively.
- The Chair asked the Commissioner whether the formation of a Combined Authority in Nottinghamshire would offer the opportunity for further savings. The Commissioner felt that it was a question for Central Government and explained that a shared estate and integrated approach were very much part of the Force's thinking and that it was a case of everyone 'slimming down together.'

RESOLVED 2015/008

That an increase of 1.98% on the police and crime element of the precept be supported.

7. REFRESHED POLICE AND CRIME PLAN 2015-18

The Commissioner introduced the report, saying that it was still being refreshed. At the moment there were few differences to the previous plan, though there were now sections on CSE and rural crime. Crime levels had not changed in real terms in 12 months, though in the cases of domestic violence and hate crime there was a desire for the reporting of incidents to increase. Reporting of historical abuse had been at a higher level compared to other areas as a result of publicity. Satisfaction levels continued to increase and were well above target for the last 12 months.

- Members suggested partnership working with Trading Standards in an effort to reduce rural crime and again working with Trading Standards and businesses along with the Police to reduce crime generally, as had happened recently with the problem of fake aspirin. If resources were pooled then hopefully the number of incidents overall could be reduced. The Chief Constable appreciated the usefulness of the insight. The Deputy Commissioner spoke about the promising early start to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) but it was now time for things to move on with

proper shared teams. The Commissioner pointed out that those working in the MASH were still not using a common IT system.

RESOLVED 2015/009

- 1) That the draft Police and Crime Plan (2015-18) be noted.
- 2) That Members of the Panel provide feedback to the Commissioner on the content of the Plan by 31st March 2015.

8. POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE

This item was deferred until the next meeting as no updated performance data was available since the information presented to the last meeting of the Panel.

The meeting closed at 3.15pm

CHAIRMAN

M_2 February 2015

WORK PROGRAMME

Purpose of the Report

- To give Members an opportunity to consider the work programme for the Panel and to suggest further topics for inclusion (**see appendix A**).

Information and Advice

- The work programme is intended to assist with the Panel's agenda management and forward planning. The draft programme will be updated and reviewed regularly in conjunction with the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel and is subject to detailed discussion with the Police and Crime Commissioner and the Chief Constable.
- The work programme has been updated to include specific focus on two of the seven Strategic Priority Themes included in the Police and Crime Plan at each meeting of the Panel (except the February meeting at which the precept and budget is considered).

Other Options Considered

- All Members of the Panel are able to suggest items for possible inclusion in the work programme. The Work Programme has been updated following discussions around the Commissioner's update report at the last meeting. The regular standing items and statutory requirements have also been scheduled into the proposed meeting timetable.

Reasons for Recommendation/s

- To enable the work programme to be developed further.

RECOMMENDATION/S

- 1) That the work programme be noted and updated in line with Members' suggestions as appropriate.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- 1) Minutes of the previous meeting of the Panel (published).

For any enquiries about this report please contact:-

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keith.ford@nottscc.gov.uk
Tel: 0115 9772590

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Panel**Work Programme (as at 30 March 2015)**

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
15 June 2015 – County Hall	
Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	To appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the 2015/16 year.
Review of Balanced Appointment Objective.	<p>The Panel will review its membership to see whether any actions are required in order to meet the requirements for:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the membership to represent all parts of the police force area and be politically balanced; and members to have the skills, knowledge and experience necessary. <p>The terms of office for independent Members will also be reviewed where applicable.</p>
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on two of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	<p>Panel to consider specific elements of two Priority Themes:-</p> <p>Priority Theme 5 – Reduce the threat from organised crime</p> <p>Priority Theme TBC</p>
Policing Governance	Consideration of any proposals affecting the national Policing Governance landscape following the General Election.
Transforming Rehabilitation – further update from the Community Rehabilitation Company (TBC)	Further to the update presented to the Panel in January 2015.
Consultation Events and Complaints Received	The first six monthly update on the Commissioner's consultation events and complaints received by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (as agreed at the 5 January 2015 Panel meeting).

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
7 September 2015 – 2.00pm	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Designing the Future	Update on the new model of policing.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on two of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to consider specific elements of two Priority Themes:- Priority Theme TBC Priority Theme TBC
2 November 2015 – 2.00pm	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on two of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to consider specific elements of two Priority Themes:- Priority Theme TBC Priority Theme TBC
7 December 2015 – 2.00pm	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
Specific focus on two of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to consider specific elements of two Priority Themes:- Priority Theme TBC Priority Theme TBC
Consultation Events and Complaints Received	Six monthly update on the Commissioner's consultation events and complaints received by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (as agreed at the 5 January 2015 Panel meeting).
1 February 2016 – 2.00pm	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
18 April 2016 – 2.00pm	
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on two of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to consider specific elements of two Priority Themes:- Priority Theme TBC Priority Theme TBC
6 June 2016 – 2.00pm	
Appointment of Chairman and Vice-Chairman	To appoint the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Panel for the 2016/17 year.
Review of Balanced Appointment Objective.	The Panel will review its membership to see whether any actions are required in order to meet the requirements for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the membership to represent all parts of the police force area and be politically balanced; and

<u>Agenda Item</u>	<u>Brief Summary</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> members to have the skills, knowledge and experience necessary. <p>The terms of office for independent Members will also be reviewed where applicable.</p>
Police and Crime Commissioner's update, including Budget and Efficiency Programme update, details of decisions taken and overview of Force Performance).	The Panel will review and scrutinise any decisions and other actions taken by the Commissioner on an ongoing basis. The Panel will also consider the Commissioner's response to the key performance and financial issues within the Force.
Complaints update	Regular update on any complaints received against the Police and Crime Commissioner or Deputy Police and Crime Commissioner.
Specific focus on two of the Police and Crime Plan Strategic Priority Themes.	Panel to consider specific elements of two Priority Themes:- Priority Theme TBC Priority Theme TBC
Consultation Events and Complaints Received	Six monthly update on the Commissioner's consultation events and complaints received by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (as agreed at the 5 January 2015 Panel meeting).

For Information	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police & Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	20th April 2015
Report of:	Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Assistant Chief Constable Steve Jupp
E-mail:	jupp.stephen@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	
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*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

Update on Operation Daybreak and Operation Xeres

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 For the Police and Crime Commissioner to inform the Police and Crime Panel of the updates on two operations that are currently being investigated with regard to historic child abuse within Nottinghamshire children's care home establishments as it is a matter of significant public interest.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Panel notes the update by the Police and Crime Commissioner and the current position.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 In order that the Panel is able to satisfy its statutory responsibility under the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 in scrutinising the work of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

4. Summary of Key Points

- 4.1 Operation Daybreak was first reported to the Police and Crime Panel on 15 September 2014. Two further reports have been reported to the Panel for information on 5 January and 2 February by the Police and Crime Commissioner. Operational Daybreak and Operation Xeres are operational matters under the Chief Constable.
- 4.2 Operation Daybreak is a historic police investigation, launched in 2011 in response to an original complaint in 2010 of physical and sexual abuse in the former Beechwood children's home.
- 4.3 The number of allegations to date stands at over 100. We are currently in phase 4 of the operation which has yielded 11 named suspects.

- 4.4 One male has been charged and is currently remanded, Ivan Bethell, 61, of Barnhill Road, Wembley. He was charged with two counts of indecent assault on a girl under 14; two counts of rape of a female aged under 16, one count of gross indecency with a girl under 14, two counts of inciting an act of gross indecency with a girl under 14, and three counts of incite a girl under 14.
- 4.5 There have been 24 new complaints since the national publicity on the 19th February 2015 (7 sexual, 4 physical, 1 emotional and 12 as yet undetermined, 3 of which are from serving prisoners).
- 4.6 There have been 2 further arrests. Both have been bailed pending further enquiries.
- 4.7 A further CPS charging decision is anticipated on the 23rd March 2015. Another suspect has now been re-arrested and interviewed regarding a rape in 1994 at Beechwood.
- 4.8 During this same period 98 complaints within civil proceedings have been made against Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City Councils. The allegations and complaints are in relation to alleged incidents within a period from 1960 to 2000. The investigation has continued to grow in its scale and complexity.
- 4.9 There is an in Force Gold Investigation structure. ACC Jupp is Gold, Superintendent Chamberlain Silver and TDCI Dales Bronze for Daybreak, DCI Luke Bronze for Xeres.
- 4.10 A Strategic Management group has been instigated in accordance with the Nottinghamshire and Nottingham City Safeguarding Children Boards child protection procedures. The staffing for this operation has been taken from current Public Protection staff.
- 4.11 In early November allegations were brought to light indicating that there were a number of complaints emanating from a series of care homes in north Nottinghamshire. Operation Xeres spans 40 years from the 1950s and concerns 10 children's establishments.
- 4.12 **Operation Xeres** currently has a total of 24 complaints with 40 named and unnamed offenders.
- 4.13 There is one current safeguarding issue which is being addressed through Local Authority working.
- 4.14 Operation Xeres has two dedicated Social Workers who are co-located within the investigation team who have been tasked with locating files and creating chronologies.

- 4.15 There is a national operation established named Operation Hydrant whose role it is to establish a national HOLMES database and is being populated with data received by police forces and referrals from the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC) and the Home Office. Early assessment has found that a considerable number of cases being investigated across the country and this is placing huge demands upon the service. There will be regular contact between this Operation and the secretariat of the Home Office inquiry into historic child sexual abuse.
- 4.16 The force has commissioned and been subject to a number of independent reviews into our criminal investigation through the College of Policing, Leicestershire Police, and Operation Yewtree in order to ensure we are delivering the best possible service to victims in these complex enquiries.
- 4.17 While detailed and complex enquiries are on-going, we are working with colleagues in the Health service to develop appropriate health pathways for victims of non-recent abuse.
- 4.18 We are working with a small number of victims and their supporters in both cases who are engaged with social media, the local and national press. A number of complaints have been made against police officers. All of these individuals have been assigned a contact point within the service.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 This presents clear financial and resourcing issues for the Force given the balance needing to be drawn in managing historical allegations and ensuring the current risk of reported abuse are investigated effectively particularly around child sexual exploitation. GOLD investigation structure has authorised the recruitment of an additional analyst to support Public Protection in managing the demands of this enquiry.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 Whilst the organisation works through the Delivering the Future (DtF) business cases, there are clear implications around the movement of resources based on risk, harm and threat. The Public Protection resources have been agreed based on the need to maintain the trajectory for force efficiencies and the re alignment of roles and responsibilities, in order to manage enquiries of this nature locally will mean resources are moved from other areas of business within a finite financial structure.

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 Resourcing of Operation Daybreak already features on the Risk Register
- 8.2 Risks associated with the DtF are raised within the business cases for Public Protection and relate to the ability to manage the increased workload given the differential in staffing.

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

- 9.1 Not applicable.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 Not applicable.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 Not applicable.

12. Appendices

- 12.1 None

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

- 13. None

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	20th April 2015
Report of:	Paddy Tipping Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Kevin Dennis
E-mail:	kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Kevin Dennis
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POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER'S UPDATE REPORT

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, key decisions made and his activities since the last report in January 2014.^a

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 you 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.

^a In order to ensure adequate time for consultation this draft was circulated on 18th February 2015.

4. Summary of Key Points

POLICING AND CRIME PLAN – (2014-18)

- 4.1 Performance against targets across all seven themes is contained in the tables at **Appendix A** up to January 2015.
- 4.2 The Commissioner's report has been simplified to focus 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 41 sub-measures reported in **Appendix A**. It can be seen that 33 (80%) of these measures are Amber, Green or Blue indicating that a majority of measures are close, better or significantly better than the target. Only 20% of measures reported are Red and significantly worse than target. In the last Panel report, 17% were red so there is a slight fall in overall performance.

KEY to Performance Comparators			
Performance Against Target		Jan-15	% of Total
1	Significantly better than Target >5% difference	4	10%
1	Better than Target	10	24%
1	Close to achieving Target (within 5%)	19	46%
1	Significantly worse than Target >5% difference	8	20%
		41	100%

- 4.4 In summary, total crime is higher than last year (+6.2%, Red) and so is antisocial behaviour (ASB) (+9.61%, Red). In the last Panel report crime was +5.4% and ASB was +9.6% so there has been an increase in crime and a slight increase in ASB. Violence continues to be the key driver to the overall increase in Total crime and follows the recent HMIC inspection into crime recording and continued higher compliance to the national crime recording standards.
- 4.5 Blue Rating (1 significantly better than Target >5% difference)

The Number of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads

- 4.5.1 Between January and June this year, there has been a 16.8% reduction in this measure. This equates to 38 less KSIs in number terms, although there were three more fatalities against 41 less serious casualties.^b
- 4.5.2 On a positive note, there have been six fewer KSIs for 0-15 year olds, which due to low numbers equates to 28.6% less than in the previous period. Child casualties have reduced across all type with no fatalities recorded in the current period, a quarter less serious casualties and 9.5% less slight casualties.

^b

This data is the same data as reported in the last Panel report due to quarterly reporting.

- 4.5.3 Operation Drosomter 4 was completed in December 2014 and saw in excess of 6000 fatal 4 (speeding, mobile phone use, drink/drug driving and not wearing seatbelts) offences detected.^c The Christmas drink drive figures suggest that the Force's ability to impact on anti-drink drive activity is reducing – the number of tests and arrests was down on 2013.

Reduce the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites

- 4.5.4 Current data shows that there has been a 53.1% reduction in the numbers of non-crime related mental health patients detained in the Forces Custody Suites. Previously it was 43.8% so this is an improving picture. This includes those patients referred to Custody Suites from other agencies i.e. hospital Section 136 suites. This suggests that Street Triage continues to be successful.
- 4.5.5 There are a number of reasons for custody suites being the first place of safety.^d

To significantly reduce levels of: Burglary Dwelling

- 4.5.6 Currently, year to date, the Force is recording an 8.3% reduction in burglary dwelling and is thus coded Blue which is better than the previously reported when it was -5.9%. Year-to-date performance continues to be driven by strong improvements in the County Division (-15.4%), while the City Division recorded a stable volume with a reduction of two offences (-0.1%). County Division's performance hides a continued rise in Mansfield (+15.5%) which is offset by reduction in the other operational areas.

The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders – To increase by 10% per annum

- 4.5.7 This target is exceeded as the increase is currently +14.7% compared to the same period in 2013-14. Year-to-date there have been 178 successful Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders, this is 29% more than in the previous year. Average value of an order has dropped this month to £5,047.53 but the total value year-to-date of £ £898,459.68 is 14.7% more than last year.

- 4.6 Red Rating (1 significantly worse than Target >5% difference)

Percentage reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months – Hate Crime

- 4.6.1 The number of repeat victims of Hate Crime remains broadly the same as the previous report (now +28.6%, but was +27.6%), with 14 more offences recorded year-to-date than last month. Both City and County saw

^c The fatal 4 offences refer to speeding, mobile phone use whilst driving, drink/drug driving and not wearing seatbelts.

^d Reason not recorded, suite full, suite refused, suite has no staff, male on suite, female on suite, too violent, detained for safety, and other.

increases of 7 repeat victims each. Section 4.11 of this report details the action to be taken to increase reporting of Hate crime and reduce repeat victimisation.

Effectiveness of Magistrates (MC) and Crown Courts (CC)

- 4.6.2 The percentage of effective trials in the Magistrates' Courts is lower than the 50% target i.e. only 39.7% are considered effective which is worse than the last report. Ineffective trials occur when a trial does not go ahead as planned for reasons which may be due to the prosecution, defence or administrative reasons within Her Majesty's Courts and Tribunal Service (HMCTS).^e

Actions to address underperformance in the Criminal Justice system were reported to the panel at its last meeting

A reduction in All Crime compared to 2013/14

- 4.6.3 The Force continues to show a decline in performance year-to-date (+6.21%) and is higher than reported in the previous Panel report (+5.4%).
- 4.6.4 Both Divisions are showing increases with the City up 5.95% and County 6.42%. All County Operational areas show a rise, County East continues to show the highest (+10.72%). In the City, City South is currently recording an increase of 15.22% compared with City Centre where there is a reduction of -1.48%. Month-to-date performance shows marked increases in January compared to January of last year, with 162 or 2.96% more crimes recorded - this however is an improvement on the month-to-date performance reported December 2014 compared to December 2013.

A reduction in Victim-Based Crimes compared to 2013/14

- 4.6.5 There continues to be increases recorded in both Victim-Based and Other Crime Against Society of +5.5% and +13.2% respectively. Theft from person has seen a reduction of -22.6%, Rape and Other Sexual Offences show rises of +76.1% and +64.8% respectively. Again performance is being predominantly driven by greater increases in the County (+5.6%) than the City (+5.3%).

Reducing Violence with Injury (VAP with Injury)

- 4.6.6 The Force was set a target to significantly reduce levels of Violence with Injury but currently it is +17.1% which is slightly better than previously reported (+17.7%).
- 4.6.7 Violence with injury makes up the second highest proportion of crime recorded by the Force^f (14.6%) and continues to show deterioration in performance. There is now in excess of 1,100 additional offences

^e This data is the same as previously reported due to the timing of quarterly reports.

^f Criminal Damage accounts for the largest proportion of crime in the Force (16.1%).

recorded year-to-date of the 7,982 offences recorded so far this financial year. As reported in the previous Panel report, VAP has increased nationally due to greater compliance with national recording standards following the HMIC inspections and many Forces are recording much higher VAP than Nottinghamshire.

Reducing Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)

4.6.8 The Commissioner has pledged to reduce antisocial behaviour (ASB) by 50% reduction by 2015/16 (compared to the 2011/12 baseline). This year so far, ASB has increased by 9.61% (+2,883) which is slightly higher than the previous Panel report when it was +9.2%.

4.6.9 The City Division continues to drive performance with a year-to-date increase of +18.43% (a continued improvement on the last two previous reports). However, performance in the County is continuing to decline (+2.62 compared to last month's +2.44%). As per last month only County East is showing a reduction of -1.01% which has lessened compared to last month's -2.2%.

Total number of days lost to sickness (Officers and Staff 3.7% [8.2 days])

4.6.10 The latest 12 month rolling sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness reduced to 4.69% in January 2015 from 4.82% in January 2014. This is still 0.99% above target. Police staff sickness has increased to 5.46% in January 2015 from 4.26% in January 2014.

4.6.11 Following the upgrade to the Force HR system, there is concern that the upgrade has affected the complex recording and reporting process of sickness absence. This issue is being investigated. Until this is resolved the Force recommends that the sickness information is used with caution.

4.7 The Commissioner's staff are represented at the key Divisional, Partnership and Force Local Policing 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.

4.8 In addition, from time to time the Commissioner meets with both Assistant Chief Constables and Divisional Commanders to gain a deeper understanding of threats harm and risk to performance. For example, a meeting was held on Wednesday 18th February 2015 with Divisional Commanders to discuss current issues.

DECISIONS

4.9 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.

Significant Public Interest Decisions

4.10 The Commissioner's web site provides details of all significant public interest decisions. Since the last Panel report a number of decisions have been approved in respect of:

- **Ref - 2015.002 Business Case for Body Worn Video (BWV):** Agreed business case so that the project can proceed with setting up the procurement framework and procurement of BWV solution.
- **Ref - 2015.001 Extension of Nottinghamshire Healthcare Contract:** To extend the original contract for a further 12 months from 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.
- **Ref - 2014/065 Replacement of Failing Old Cassette Deck Machines:** Capital funding of £100k approved to provide 25 networked digital recording machines in Voluntary Attendance (VA) Suites.
- **Ref - 2014/064 Installation and Maintenance of an Access Control System:** A contract to be awarded to Kings Security Systems Limited to a maximum capital value of £481,265.
- **Ref - 2014/063 Integrated Restorative Justice Service for Nottinghamshire:** Publication of the invitation to tender for the integrated restorative Justice for Nottinghamshire approved.
- **Ref - Ref - 2014/062 Target Hardening Scheme:** £50k fund in support of the County wide scheme (1st September 2014 to 31st August 2015) approved. Properties located in key hot spots in each district will receive target hardening (window alarms, door locks etc...) to prevent further burglaries.
- **Ref - 2014/060** Establishment of a Digital Investigation and Intelligence (Cyber) Unit integrated with FIB and re-located to FHQ: The relocation and establishment of a Digital Investigation and Intelligence (Cyber) Unit integrated with FIB and re-located to FHQ approved.
- **Ref - 2014/059 Arrow Centre – Solar Photovoltaic (PV) System:** Installation of a new 49.82 kWp solar PV system at the Arrow Centre approved.
- **Ref - 2014/058** Service Provision of 'The Voice' survey and Police Budget and Precept Participatory Groups for Nottinghamshire: The tender to two separate providers approved.

ACTIVITIES OF COMMISSIONER

4.11 The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner continue 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.

4.12 Some recent activities and developments include:

Changing Lives

- In February 2015, the Commissioner attended 'The Changing Lives "Reach Out! Celebration" event 2015' to mark the achievements of nine young women aged 16-25 who have completed a course specially designed to help them plan how to change their lives. The Commissioner donated £20,000 to help fund the project, and attended the event to see first-hand the benefits that Changing Lives generates for local women, girls and our community.
- The charity provides structured learning, group work and person-centred support to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation, substance misuse and offending. Changing Lives also reaches out to people experiencing problems that include homelessness and addiction, and its Women's Services help vulnerable women and girls with a wide range of needs.

Female Genital Mutilation National FGM Survivors' Conference

- In February 2015 the Commissioner also attended the above event in Nottingham together with experts from a variety of backgrounds to better understand how to increase protection for survivors of Female Genital Mutilation. The event was hosted by the Nottingham based Mojatu Foundation to raise awareness of FGM, forge links with partners and generate ideas on how best to tackle the problem in the future.
- In recognition of this important work the Commissioner has provided the Mojatu Foundation with over £2,000 to support them to lead the conference and produce an action plan to tackle FGM.

Meeting with Special Constables

- In December 2014, the Commissioner met with a group of Special Constables to thank them for their support and hard work. Currently, the force is supported by 207 Specials who, between them, worked 1,349 hours of duty in the first 19 days of December. The Commissioner learned that most of them had committed themselves to shifts that took them out on patrol as part of the neighbourhood policing teams as an add-on to their various day jobs.
- Furthermore, the Commissioner was informed that Special Constables completed just less than 60,000 hours from 1 January to 19 December 2014. Among them are five colleagues who gave between 30 and 44 hours of their time in the first three weeks of this month. In broad terms, these hours equate to an additional 37 fulltime Police Officers at a cost of over £1 million.⁹
- The Commissioner recognises the huge value of Special Constables and Volunteers and has asked the Force to increase its number over the next few years.

⁹

With annual leave public holidays, training and sickness a police officer is available for 215 days per year, or over 1,600 hours (but much less patrolling due to other commitments). This equates to over 16,000 hours per year. Using an average police officer salary of £30k, this equates to 37 FTE officers and over £1 million. Since Special Constables spend most of their time on patrol these figures are likely to be much higher.

Christmas visit to the Bridewell (Police Custody)

- On Christmas day the Commissioner visited the Bridewell to say thank you to staff that were hard at work while most of us were celebrating Christmas Day. The Commissioner wanted staff to know that he appreciated that at Christmas people don't stop breaking the law or behaving irresponsibly and thanked staff for keeping us safe.

Bulwell's Shoplifting Prevention Work

- In December 2014, the Commissioner made a special visit to Bulwell Police Station to find out more about the innovative ways local officers are addressing shopliftingⁿ. Bulwell is facing increased challenges in shopliftingⁿ and the Commissioner is determined to make it harder for shoplifters to commit their crimes through increased security, stronger intelligence-gathering processes and greater collaboration between retailers.
- He has already committed £20,000 towards proactive work to increase detection rates and is supportive of a preventative approach to offending, addressing the problems underlying criminality.
- Police officers and Crime Reduction Partners in the Bulwell area are already having a significant impact on shoplifting.

Hate Crime in Nottinghamshire

- In December the Commissioner attended a Hate Crime event organised by the Safer Nottinghamshire Board's (SNB) Hate Crime Steering Group (HCSG). Speakers at the various workshops included a mixture of experts and practitioners, including SNBs Hate Crime Champion, Ruth Hyde and representatives from Nottingham Citizens. Topics to be covered include:
- Overcoming barriers to report hate crime
- The role of agencies, voluntary, community sector and frontline staff in reporting hate crime
- Preventing offending; identifying and understanding hate crime
- Improving governance and victim representation
- The conference looked at hate crime from a victim's perspective through the use of case studies from people from a variety of backgrounds, including Lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual, Transgender (LGBT), Gypsy, faith and Black, Minority Ethnic (BME) groups.
- Since the event, a detailed Hate Crime Delivery Plan has been developed incorporating the key findings as well as best practice gained from national and local research.
- The Commissioner has agreed to fund a new Hate Crime Manager to oversee the effective implementation of the Hate Crime Delivery Plan and the City Council has agreed to provide funding for a dedicated Hate Crime Case Worker.

ⁿ Un-validated data to 11th February 2015, indicates that Bulwell faces greater challenges in shoplifting (+25% year to date) than the City (+5.6%) and Force (+3.5%) overall.

Strategic Resources and Performance Meetings

- The Commissioner continues to hold the Chief Constable to account at the Strategic Resources and Performance meeting which is open to the public. The last meeting was held on 31 March 2015 at County Hall, West Bridgford.

Visits to Priority Plus and High Impact Areas

- The Commissioner and Deputy continue to visit key Priority Plus areas in the County and High Impact areas in the City. The purpose of the visits is to obtain assurance from Police, Partners and local Councillors that current community safety issues are fully understood and that appropriate action is being taken. Arrangements are being made for the Commissioner and new County Divisional Commander to visit a number of rural Parish councils.
- This contact with frontline practitioners helps the Commissioner to better understand any barriers and especially any concerns from local residents so that he can have regard to these when he considers his Policing and Crime Plan priorities.

Authorisation of mass cycling events on the highway

- On 28th April 2014 the Police and Crime Panel received a report entitled – policing pre-planned events – which sought to inform the panel of the current arrangements regarding policing pre-planned events.

Following the publication of this report a complaint was received and recorded by the Police and Crime Commissioner against Nottinghamshire Police. The complainant claimed the report did not adequately address the specific role the Chief of Police has in authorising mass cycling events on the highway under the Cycle Racing on Highways Regulations 1960.

The investigation of the complaint has identified that the report was designed and drafted to provide a generic overview of Nottinghamshire Police's approach to all pre-planned events and not a detailed exposition of the Force's response to cycling. However the investigation did identify that the force procedure for authorising some cycle events did need to change and the resolution of the complaint included the Force acknowledging and reporting to the Police and Crime Panel of the Force's responsibility relating to cycling events that fall within regulation seven of the Cycle Racing on Highways Regulations 1960 -Cycle Races not in accordance with standard conditions.

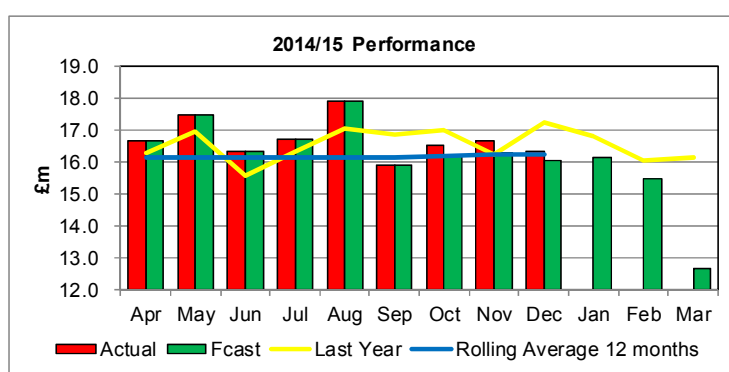
With immediate effect any event falling within the definition above will now be explicitly authorised in writing (rather than previously being acknowledged). The well-established safety advisory group (SAG) procedures and processes will be the forum to examine plans, raise concerns and discuss issues with organisers and those agencies with primacy for them prior to providing authorisation. Although the Cycle Racing on Highways Regulations further provides and allows the police to place restrictions on the authorised event such as entrant numbers, time of day and route and this remains a tactical option it is unlikely to be considered until the SAG procedures are exhausted.

This approach is consistent with the approach laid out in the policing pre-planned events paper already received by the Police and Crime Panel.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

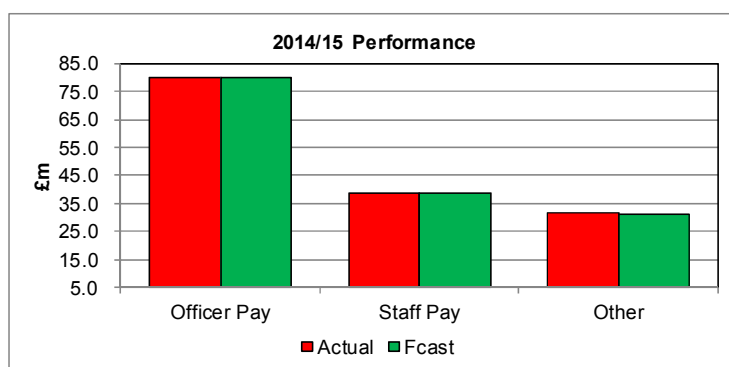
- 5.1 The financial information set out below is intended to provide the Panel with information so that they can review the steps the Commissioner is taking to fulfil his pledges and provide sufficient information to enable the Panel to fulfil its statutory role.
- 5.2 Information on the budget and efficiency programme will further assist the Panel to fulfil its statutory responsibility and enable the Commissioner to receive increased scrutiny in a critical area at a time of increased economic pressures.

- 5.3 **Appendix B** contains the Financial Performance Insight report for December 2014. It details performance in respect of: Financials, Capital Expenditure, Efficiencies, Overtime, Local Policing, Specialist Services, and Corporate Services.



Overview

- 5.4 The table (right) illustrates budgetary performance during this financial year to December 2014.



- 5.5 The full year forecast is £193.8m and year to date (Dec, 2014), the spend is £150.551m against a forecast of £149.502m i.e. an overspend of £1.049m.
- 5.6 Expenditure was £0.302m worse than Q2 forecast. This was largely due to medical retirements following the latest review and recharge back to Force for Community Neighbourhood Protection Service (CNPS) officers.
- 5.7 Police officer pay was £8.554m, which was £0.069m worse than forecast partly due to timing of the leavers (lower than forecasted); backdated charges for a medical retirement; and a number of officers that have continued to work past their 30 years, but were assumed to leave. Overtime was £0.467m, which was £0.027m worse than forecast.
- 5.8 Police staff pay was £4.110m, and £0.017m better than forecast with savings in City, Finance and HR, partly offset by agency costs. Overtime was £0.033m which was slightly better than forecasted.

- 5.9 The efficiency overlay for the 5% procurement saving was £0.117m and impacts numerous lines of expenditure, the main reason being that Communications and Computing were worse than forecast.
- 5.10 Other employee expenses were £0.160m better than forecast due to an accrual for the rebate of redundancies due to regionalisation. Miscellaneous expenses were £0.167m worse than forecast largely due to the recharge for Community Neighbourhood Protection Service officers (Externally Funded) where the City Council is now only funding 80% of their costs.
- 5.11 Collaboration contributions at £0.126m reflect the latest information from the region partly offset by collaboration income, which was not available at the time the forecast was prepared. Other expenses reflect the review of medical retirements; and community safety grant which has been offset in income.
- 5.12 Income was £0.093m better than forecast due to backed dated income for immigration detainees; prosecution costs recovered; Ministry of Justice grant for Victim support within the Commissioner's office; and recovery of insured losses partially offset by reduced collaboration income from procurement as a result of less ingoing costs.
- 5.13 **Appendix B** provides detailed further financial performance information.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 None - this is an information report.

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 None – although it should be noted that high levels of crime occur predominately in areas of high social deprivation.

8. Risk Management

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

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

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

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 None that directly relates to this report.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 The Deputy Chief Constable has been consulted on this report.

12. Appendices

A. Performance Tables – 7 Strategic Themes

B. Financial Performance & Insight Report – December 2014

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

- Police and Crime Plan 2014-2018 (published)

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Business & Finance

Performance & Insight Report

Police & Crime Plan Objectives One to Seven

Performance to January 2015

Executive Summary						
Strategic Priority Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people						
Measure			Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015			
			Performance / Difference		Short-term Trend	Long-term trend
1	Percentage of victims that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service provided		85.4%	●	▽	▼
2	Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided by the Courts		96.8%	●	△	▲
3	Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local ASB and other crime issues		60.4%	●		▲
4	Percentage reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months		Repeat DV +2.8% % DV Victims 38.5% Repeat HC +28.6% Repeat ASB +10.0%	●		
5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the Police		Serious Sex +68.0% Domestic Ab -7.0% DA Sat 88.7% Hate Crime +21.0%			
6	The number of people killed or seriously injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads (quarterly)		16.8%	●		
7	Non-Crime Mental Health related detainees		-53.1%	●		

Strategic Priority Theme 2: Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System						
Measure			Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015			
			Performance / Difference		Short-term Trend	Long-term trend
1	Percentage of Crown and Magistrate's Court files submitted to the CPS on time and without errors		CC Quality -0.4pp CC Time -0.4pp MC Quality +0.5pp MC Time -0.7pp	● ● ● ●	◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	
2	Crown Court and Magistrate's Court conviction rates		CC 83.7% +4.2% MC 83.5% -0.5%	● ●		
3	Early guilty plea rate for Crown Court and Magistrate's Court		CC 35.1% +0.8% MC 67% -3.7%	● ●		

4	Percentage of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts (HMCTS Measure)	CC 2.1pp MC 0.7pp CC -1.0pp MC-10.3pp	● ● ● ●		
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Strategic Priority Theme 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Measure		Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015		
		Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend
1	Reduction in 'All Crime' across the Force	+6.21% ●	△	▲
2	Reduction in Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) incidents across the Force	+9.61% ●	▽	▲
3	The detection rate (including positive outcomes) for Victim-Based Crime	-2.9pp ●	▽	▽

Strategic Priority Theme 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Measure		Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015		
		Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend
1	The number of alcohol-related crimes	Crime +4.6% ASB +12.1%		
2	Re-offending of drug fuelled offenders in the Force IOM cohort	Q3 14/15 – Q2 14/15 IOM ST -50% Frequency -13 pp. Binary IOM -44% Frequency -9 pp. Binary Seriousness Score 1; -50% Seriousness Score 2; -48%	● ▽	 ▽

Strategic Priority Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime

Measure		Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015		
		Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend
1	Reported drug offences	+9.2%	▼	△
2	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	+14.7% ●		
3	Force Threat, Harm and Risk (THR) assessment level	●		

Strategic Priority Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending

Measure		Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015		
		Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend
1	Re-offending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	Q3 14/15 – Q2 14/15 IOM ST -50% Frequency -13 pp. IOM -44% Frequency -9 pp. Seriousness Score -50% (1) -48% (2) ●		
2	Youth Offender re-offending rates	Ci 31.3% Co 12%		
3	Community Resolutions for Youth Offenders			

Strategic Priority Theme 7: To spend your money wisely

Measure		Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015		
		Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend
1	Make efficiency savings	-£0.4m	●	●
2	Ensure balanced budget	-£1.0m -0.7%	●	●
3a	Total number of days lost to sickness (Officers)	4.69%	●	●


3b	Total number of days lost to sickness (Staff)	5.46%		
3c	BME representation	4.2%		


Strategic Priority Theme 1: Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015			
			Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend	Summary
1	Percentage of victims of crime that are completely, very or fairly satisfied with the service they have received from the police	90% of victims completely, very or fairly satisfied	85.4% ●	▽	▼	<p>Performance has seen deterioration over the last year, and the most recent figure, covering satisfaction for incidents reported in the 12 months to November, contrasts with 86.9 percent for the same period last year. Vehicle crime, particularly theft from vehicle, appears to be the driving influence, while there is now some evidence of a downward trajectory in satisfaction for victims of violent crime.</p> <p>There remain a significant difference between the divisions in terms of the headline figure (City 83.5 percent, County 86.7 percent), and vehicle crime satisfaction is the differentiating factor.</p>
2	Percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied with the services provided in Court	An increase in the percentage of victims and witnesses satisfied compared to 2013/14	96.8% ●	△	▲	<p>There is no new data this month. Around 97% of victims and witnesses responding were satisfied or very satisfied with the services provided in Court in November. Figures for the 12 months to November show that more than nine in every ten respondents were satisfied in comparison with the 2013/14 level of 95.7% (April 2013 - March 2014).</p>
3	Percentage of people who agree that the Police and Council are dealing with local Anti-Social Behaviour and other crime issues	60% agreement by 2015-16	60.4% ●	n/a	▲	<p>Current performance covers interviews in the year to June 2014. The Force is 5.5 pp away from the 60% target. Performance remains stable over the last year while there has again been positive movement since the previous quarter.</p>











4	Percentage reduction of people that have been repeat victims within the previous 12 months	A reduction in the number of repeat victims of Domestic Violence compared to 2013/14	+2.8%	●	n/a	n/a	Both City and County have seen an increase in repeat victims, a 0.6% increase in the City (0.4pp less than last month's rise), and a 4.4% increase in the County, an additional 1.4pp higher than last month's rise.
		To monitor the proportion of Domestic Violence which are repeats	38.5%		n/a	n/a	The proportion of all Domestic Abuse which are repeats remains stable at 38.5%, 0.4pp lower than last year. When Domestic Abuse Incidents are excluded, the proportion drops to 20.8% which is an increase on the previous year which was 19.4%.
		A reduction in the number of repeat victims of Hate Crime compared to 2013/14	+28.6%	●	n/a	n/a	Numbers of repeat victims of Hate Crime continue to grow, with 14 more victims recorded year-to-date. Both City and County saw increases of 7 repeat victims each
		To monitor repeat victims of Anti-Social Behaviour incidents	+10.0%		n/a	n/a	City has seen repeat victims for ASB increase YTD by 20.6% (482 victims), in terms of a volume split all four City command areas have an increase within 25 victims of each other ranging from 108 in City Centre to 133 in City South. County has seen a rise of 1.3% or 38 repeat victims, this figure is not as closely split as in the City. Broxtowe shows a reduction of -8.4% or -29 victims YTD, whereas Gedling has seen a rise of 6.8% or 20 victims.
5	Public confidence in reporting offences to the police	To monitor the number of Serious Sexual offences	+68.0%		n/a	n/a	There have been 482 additional Serious Sexual Offences recorded by the Force year-to-date. This equates to a 68% increase. Both Divisions are recording increases (City 75% and County 62%) which is up on last month's increase. This has been discussed at the monthly Joint Performance Board, and it was agreed that changes in practices regarding the recording of crime, particularly Sexual Offences mainly account for the increases.

		To monitor the number of Domestic Violence incidents and crimes	-7.0%	n/a	n/a	In terms of Domestic Abuse, crimes year-to-date have stayed at last month's level of a 6% increase, whilst numbers of incidents appear to have reduced by 12% due to a tagging issue which has been raised at both the Joint Performance Board and Information Assurance Board.
		To monitor satisfaction levels of victims of Domestic Abuse through the Force victim surveys;	88.7%	◆	n/a	Results of the Domestic Abuse Victim Satisfaction Survey for incidents reported in the 12-months to the end of October 2014 demonstrate that rates remain broadly stable with around nine in every ten victims satisfied with the whole experience (510 out of 575 respondents). While there remains insufficient data to determine whether there has been a statistically significant change in terms of a year-on-year comparison, the 12-month rolling figures for the most recent six months continue to suggest a downward direction of travel.
		To monitor the number of Hate Crimes	+21.0%	n/a	n/a	There has been 21% increase in the numbers of recorded Hate Crime, which equates to 134 additional offences. Public Order Hate Crimes have seen the biggest increase (26%, 84 offences), when compared to Victim-Based (17%, 50 offences). The County seen a greater increase in Public Order based crimes (+78) to Victim based (+10) conversely, the City has seen a greater volume increase in victim based offences (+40) to Public order based (+6). Overall the county has seen a greater volume increase (+88 or 32%) compared to City (+46 or 13).

6	The number of people Killed or Seriously Injured (KSIs) on Nottinghamshire's roads	<p>To maintain a reduction in the number of persons Killed or Seriously Injured on Nottinghamshire's roads, in-line with the Nottinghamshire Road Safety Partnership target of a 40% reduction by 2020 (from the 2005-2009 baseline)</p> <p>This can be monitored according to an annualised (calendar year) target, which will be calculated at the start of each year</p> <p>Monitor KSIs for 0-15 year olds</p>	<p>-16.8% </p> <p>-28.6%</p>		<p>Reported on quarterly: Calendar year data to June shows that the Force is currently recording 16.8% less KSIs than in the previous period, the national average figure for the same period is +4%. This equates to 38 less KSIs in number terms. The 2014 total was 35 confirmed fatalities which is 4 more than 2013. December 2013's big spike in fatalities wasn't repeated in 2014. It should also be noted that there has been a quite considerable increase in the numbers of slight injury collisions, up 8.6% or 126 more than reported in the same period last year, with particular spikes involving pedal cyclists (up 48%) and motorcyclists (up 38%).</p> <p>Q4 preliminary data is likely to see a deterioration in the KSI figure. October saw 40 serious collisions against 18 last year, November had 33 against 19 in 2013. Only December saw an improvement with 23 against 30 in 2013. The slight collision figure is also on an upward curve.</p> <p>Operation Drosomter 4 was completed and saw in excess of 6000 fatal 4 offences detected. The Christmas drink drive figures suggest our ability to impact on anti-drink drive activity is reducing – the number of tests and arrests was down on 2013.</p> <p>Definitive Q3 figures will not be available until late February but it is anticipated that 2014's KSI final figure is going to show a modest increase on 2013's figure – (+1 – 5% range). This is in line with the national picture but contextually 2013 saw a - 20.2% reduction. Period Q3 and Q4 is where we went from positive position to a negative one.</p>
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7	The number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	Reduce the number of non-crime related mental health patients detained in custody suites	-53.1% 			The reduction in the numbers of non-crime related mental health patients detained in the Forces Custody Suites continues to reduce, this month it is down to 53.1%. This includes those patients referred to Custody Suites from other agencies i.e. hospital Section 136 suites. To provide a wider context, overall S136 detainees have reduced by 31.9%. There are a number of reasons for custody suites being the first place of safety ¹ , sadly the reason is not recorded or recorded as 'other' in a number cases.
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¹ Reason not recorded, suite full, suite refused, suite has no staff, male on suite, female on suite, too violent, detained for safety, and other.

Strategic Priority Theme 2: Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System						
Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015			
			Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend	Summary
1	Percentage of Crown and Magistrates' Court files to be submitted by the police to the Crown Prosecution Service on time and without errors	A reduction in the error rate and late rate compared to 2013/14	CC Quality -0.4pp 	 ²	n/a	A new quality review system is being implemented through the Prosecution Team Performance management meeting. Data is not yet available for this measure. Data shown reflect performance to March 2014. At this time the Crown Court continued to meet target in terms of both file quality and timeliness. The Magistrates Court on the other hand, were achieving target in terms of file quality but not in terms of timeliness.
			CC Time -0.4pp 	 ¹	n/a	
			MC Quality +0.5pp 	 ¹	n/a	
			MC Time -0.7pp 	 ¹	n/a	
2	Crown and Magistrates' Courts conviction rates	To record a conviction rate in line with the national average	CC 83.7% (4.2pp) 	n/a	n/a	Year-to-date data to December 2014 show that Nottinghamshire have a Crown Court conviction rate of 83.7%, 4.2pp higher than the national average, and in line with the East Midlands average rate of 83%. Magistrates' Courts recorded an 83.5% conviction rate year-to-date, placing Nottinghamshire 0.5pp away from the national average, but in line with the East Midlands average rate of 83.4%.
			MC 83.5% (-0.5pp) 	n/a	n/a	

² Performance on all of the criminal justice measures remains stable in the short-term, however it is not possible to make accurate long-term judgments regarding trend due to a lack of available data

3	Early Guilty Plea Rate for the Crown Court and Magistrates' Court	An increase in the Early Guilty Plea rate compared to 2013/14	CC 35.1% (0.8pp) ●	n/a	n/a	In comparison to the national average, the Crown Court still remains above target by 0.8pp, the regional average is 2.9pp higher at 37.9%. The Magistrates' Courts on the other hand continue to maintain improved performance recording a 2.3pp increase on YTD January last year, whilst this still places the Magistrates' Courts 3.7pp below the national average it is 3.3pp above Nottingham Last year to date
			MC 67% (-3.7pp) ●	n/a	n/a	
		To be better than the national average	CC Nat Ave: 34.3%	n/a	n/a	
			MC Nat Ave: 70.8%	n/a	n/a	
4	Percentage of effective trials in the Magistrates' and Crown Courts	Reduce % of ineffective trials compared to 2012/13	CC 2.1pp ●	n/a	n/a	Data to September 2014 show that the Crown Court has increased the rate of ineffective trials by 2.1pp to 15.9%. Magistrates' Courts have seen a slight increase of 0.7pp to 23.2%.
			MC 0.7pp ●	n/a	n/a	
		Achieve an effective trial rate of 50%	CC -1.0pp ●	n/a	n/a	In terms of the effective trial rate, Crown Court has improved by 2.5pp to 49% just 1pp below target. Whilst Magistrates' Courts have seen a slight drop of -0.7pp to 39.7%.
			MC -10.3pp ●	n/a	n/a	

Strategic Priority Theme 3: Focus on those priority crime types and local areas that are most affected by Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015			
			Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend	Summary
1	A reduction in All Crime, particularly Victim-Based Crimes compared to 2013/14	A reduction in All Crime compared to 2013/14	+6.21% ●	△	▲	The Force continues to show a decline in performance year-to-date (+6.21%) but this is a reduction on last month's change of +6.55%. Both Divisions are showing increases with City up 5.95% and County 6.42%. All County Operational areas show a rise, County East continues to show the highest (+10.72%). In the City, City South is currently recording an increase of 15.22% compared with City Centre where there is a reduction of -1.48%. Month-to-date performance shows marked increases in January compared to January of last year, with 162 or 2.96% more crimes recorded this however is an improvement on the month-to-date performance reported December 2014 compared to December 2013.
		A reduction in Victim-Based Crimes compared to 2013/14	+5.46% ●	△	▲	There continues to be increases recorded in both Victim-Based and Other Crime Against Society of +5.5% and 13.2% respectively. Theft from person has seen a reduction of -22.6%, Rape and Other Sexual Offences show rises of +76.1% and +64.8% respectively. Again performance is being predominantly driven by greater increases in the County (5.6%) than the City (5.3%)
		To monitor the number of offences in those local areas which experience a high level of crime	Ci -6.0%	n/a	n/a	In the Priority Plus Areas, there has been a -6% decrease on the City compared to a -7.0% decrease on the County, a favorable result compared to last month's increases of a similar amount of Percentage points. Month-to-date however, City Division are showing a 7.0% increase, two PP lower than last month's 9%
			Co -7.0%	n/a	n/a	

						increase. County Division are now showing a -13% reduction after last month's 9% increase.	
		To significantly reduce levels of: Burglary Dwelling	-8.32%	●	▲	▼	Month-to-date performance was an improvement on last month's stable volume with a reduction of 93 offences, -21.1%. Year-to-date performance continues to be driven by strong improvements in the County Division (-15.4%), while the City Division recorded a stable volume with a reduction of two offences (-0.1%). County Division's performance hides a continued rise in Mansfield (+15.5%) which is offset by reduction in the other operational areas. Year to date on City sees a 40 offences or -6.2% on City North and a 23 offences or +3.2% increase on City Central.
		To significantly reduce levels of: Robbery	-1.6%	●	▼	▽	There were 21 less Robberies year to date showing an increased improvement in performance from a 1.0% reduction to 1.6%. County Division is driving performance with a continued and improved reduction of 9.2% although there continues to be considerable increases recorded in County East (46.5% or 20 additional offences). City Division continue to record an increased in volume of six offences but this has decreased down to +1%
		To significantly reduce levels of: Violence with injury	+17.1%	●	▲	▲	Violence with injury makes up the second highest proportion of crime recorded by the Force ³ (14.6%) and continues to show deterioration in performance. There is now in excess of 1,100 additional offences recorded year-to-date, of the 7,982 offences recorded so far this financial year

³ Criminal Damage accounts for the largest proportion of crime in the Force (16.1%).

						709 were recorded in the month of January compared to 825 in December.
		To reduce Shop Theft	+3.69%	●	△	▲ There were 31 less Shop Thefts recorded between December 14 and January 15, a continuation of last month's month on month performance, the 107 additional Shop Thefts recorded in January 2015 compared to the same month in the previous year means the Force is continuing to show deteriorating performance. This increase is predominantly being driven by performance in the City which is recording an increase of 181 offences or +5.9%, mainly driven by +20% increase in City North. The County, which is unlike last month's reduction, is now recording a +1.6% increase, the main source of this increase is Mansfield with a 20.1% increase.
2	Reduce Anti-Social Behaviour incidents in Nottinghamshire with a focus on those local areas which experience a high level of ASB	A reduction in ASB Incidents in line with the long-term target of 50% reduction by 2015/16 (compared to the 2011/12 baseline)	+9.61%	●	▼	▲ The previously noted month on month reduction has evened out to an increase of one ASB incident. however, the month-to-date increase of 7.91% means that the Force is maintaining an overall year-to-date increase of 9.61% or 2,883 additional incidents. City Division continues to drive performance with a year-to-date increase of +18.43% (a continued improvement on the last two previous reports). However, performance in the County is continuing to decline (+2.62 compared to last month's +2.44%). As per last month Only County East is showing a reduction of -1.01% which has lessened compared to last month's -2.2%.
3	The detection rate (including Positive Outcomes) for Victim-Based Crime	An increase in the detection rate for Victim-Based Crime;	-2.83pp	●	▽	▽ Detection performance for Victim-Based crimes has improved to 25.01% from last month's 24.7% but is still lower from last year to date's figure of 27.84%.

						City division has a detection rate of 23.2% whilst County is nearer to target on 26.38%.	
		To monitor the proportion of Community Resolution disposals.	0.26pp	●	▽	▽	The proportion of detections derived from Community Resolutions has dropped from 17.3% to 16.82%. The halving of the use of Cautions and TICs reported last month has continued, whilst the use of Charge / Summons continues to increase by11.95pp year-to-date.

Strategic Priority Theme 4: Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance - Year-To-Date to January 2015			
			Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend	Summary
1	The number of alcohol-related Crimes	To monitor the number of crimes and ASB incidents which appear to be alcohol-related	Crime +4.6%	n/a	n/a	Based on a complex search it is estimated that 13.9% of Crime is alcohol-related, ASB currently holds an identical rate. Both all crime and alcohol related crime have reduced by 0.2pp on last month’s figures to +6.2% and+ 4.6% respectively.
			ASB +12.1%	n/a	n/a	
		To monitor the proportion of alcohol-related Violent Crime	25%	n/a	n/a	Exactly a quarter of Violent Crime is judged to be alcohol-related, which is below the estimated national average of over half, indicating possible data quality
2	Re-offending of drug fuelled offenders in the Force IOM cohort	To monitor the number and seriousness of offences committed by drug fuelled offenders in the IOM cohort	Q3 14/15 – Q2 14/15 IOM ST -41% Frequency -5 pp. IOM	●	▽	◆ NB: Data is from a live system (PNC) and there are a number of offences yet to be adjudicated. The latest data for the June 2014 cohort shows the following. For Q3 2014/15 compared to Q2 2014/15 IOM Shop theft shows a 41% (33 offence) reduction in frequency of offending (volume of offences) and a 5 percentage point

			<p>-20% Frequency -7 pp. Seriousness -3% (1) -11% (2)</p> <p>Jul to Dec 14 – Jan to Jun 14</p> <p>IOM ST -56% Frequency -16 pp.</p> <p>IOM -2% Frequency +1 pp. SS1: -1% SS2: -1%)</p>		<p>reduction in the binary measure – number of offenders in the cohort who have reoffended during that time period – a drop from 55% of the cohort offending to 50% in the most recent quarter.</p> <p>For the IOM general cohort there has been a 20% (15 offence) reduction in frequency of offending and a 7 percentage point reduction in the binary measure, from 34% of the cohort reoffending in the previous quarter to 27% of the cohort reoffending in the current quarter. In terms of gravity or seriousness of offending using the seriousness scoring systems 1 and 2 a slight reduction can be seen for Score 1 and a larger reduction for Score 2.</p> <p>For the 6 month comparison (Jul to Dec 14 compared to Jan-Jun 14) the figures are as follows:</p> <p>For IOM shop theft there has been a 56% (86 offence) reduction in frequency of offending when comparing the consecutive 6 month periods, and a 16 percentage point reduction in the % of the cohort reoffending over the two periods, from 68% to 52% of the cohort reoffending.</p> <p>For the IOM general cohort, there has been a 2% (3 offence) reduction, with a slight increase in the proportion of cohort who have reoffended (1%) from 29% to 30% of the cohort reoffending. In terms of seriousness of offending both scores have seen small reductions.</p>
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Strategic Priority Theme 5: Reduce the threat from organised crime

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance - Year-To-Date to December 2014			
			Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend	Summary
1	Reported drug offences	To monitor the number of production and supply of drug offences	+9.2%	▼	△	The number of recorded drug offences (production and supply) continues to increase. There continues to be an increase in the numbers of Supply offences recorded (83 more offences, +36.73%), whilst Possession and Production offences continue to show a reduction in increasing quantities (-4.23% and -9.76% respectively).
2	The number of Proceeds of Crime Act (POCA) confiscation and forfeiture orders	A 10% increase in the number of orders compared to 2013/14	+14.7% ●	n/a	n/a	Year-to-date there have been 178 successful Confiscation and Forfeiture Orders, this is 29% more than in the previous year. Average value of an order has dropped this month to £5,047.53 but the total value year-to-date of £ £898,459.68 is 15.7% more than last year.
3	Force threat, harm and risk (THR) assessment level	To reduce the Threat, Harm and Risk below the 2013-14 level	●			In terms of criminal intent and capability, the current threat from Serious, Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire remains significant and consistent despite evidence of successful disruption within the last 12 month period as a result of various Nottinghamshire Police and EMSOU operations. The current intelligence picture relating to organised criminality, coupled with the upcoming prison release of key individuals linked to organised crime, suggests that the medium term threat from Serious, Organised Crime in Nottinghamshire will not change from its current threat status of significant and consistent.







Strategic Priority Theme 6: Prevention, early intervention and reduction in re-offending

Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance - Year-To-Date to November 2014			
			Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend	Summary
1	Re-offending of offenders in the Force IOM cohort	To reduce the number and seriousness of offences committed by offenders in the IOM cohort	<p>Q3 14/15 – Q2 14/15</p> <p>IOM ST -50% Frequency -13 pp.</p> <p>IOM -44% Frequency -9 pp. Seriousness -50% (1) -48% (2)</p> <p>Jul to Dec 14 – Jan to Jun 14</p> <p>IOM ST -39% Frequency -17 pp.</p> <p>IOM -14% Frequency -3 pp. SS1: +2% SS2: -2%</p>	●	▽	▽
						<p>NB: Data is from a live system (PNC) and there are a number of offences yet to be adjudicated.</p> <p>The latest data for the June 2014 cohort shows the following. For Q3 2014/15 compared to Q2 2014/15 IOM Shop theft shows a 50% (91 offence) reduction in frequency of offending (volume of offences) and a 13 percentage point reduction in the binary measure – number of offenders in the cohort who have reoffended during that time period – a drop from 56% of the cohort offending to 43% in the most recent quarter.</p> <p>For the IOM general cohort there has been a 44% (92 offences) reduction in frequency of offending and a 9 percentage point reduction in the binary measure, from 33% of the cohort reoffending in the previous quarter to 24% of the cohort reoffending in the current quarter. In terms of gravity or seriousness of offending using the seriousness scoring systems 1 and 2 a large reduction can be for both Scores 1 and 2.</p> <p>For the 6 month comparison (Jul to Dec 14 compared to Jan-Jun 14) the figures are as follows:</p> <p>For IOM shop theft there has been a 39% (174 offences) reduction in frequency of offending when comparing the consecutive 6 month</p>

					<p>periods, and a 16 percentage point reduction in the % of the cohort reoffending over the two periods, from 66% to 49% of the cohort reoffending.</p> <p>For the IOM general cohort, there has been a 14% (53 offences) reduction, with a slight decrease in the proportion of cohort who have reoffended (3%) from 32% to 29% of the cohort reoffending. In terms of seriousness of offending seriousness score 1 has seen a slight increase and seriousness score 2 has seen a slight decrease.</p>
2	Youth offender re-offending rates	To monitor re-offending rates and offending levels of youth offenders in the Youth Justice System	City 31.3%		<p>No data, due to major IT breakdown at City YOT.</p> <p>City Youth Offending Team reported a re-offending rate of 1.04 12 months to December 2014, with 31.3% of the cohort re-offending. This is an increase in re-offending as reported previously.</p> <p>There are no data to report on for the County. IT issues on City Jan15</p>
			County 12%		<p>According to figures from the County, of a cohort of 391 YOT nominals, 46 have re-offended at least once since their initial trigger offence that brought them to the YOT since April 2014.</p> <p>As a point of note, it has been identified that there has been a signposting issue due to a change in staff, County YOT nominals have been sent to City YOT in error whereupon they have been processed and then reallocated to County. The next few months will see a fluctuation as City volumes drop and County rise.</p>
3	Community Resolutions for Youth	To monitor re-offending in Youth			<p>A query is currently being built to facilitate the analysis of this area. IS are currently building</p>

	Offenders	Offenders who have received a Community Resolution				additional objects to enable an accurate search
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Strategic Priority Theme 7: To spend your money wisely						
Measure		Target Profile	Current Performance - Year-To-Date to December 2014			
			Performance / Difference	Short-term Trend	Long-term trend	Summary
1	Make efficiency savings	Save £12.7m by March 2015	-£0.4m	●	●	<p>There are no new data for this measure due to time constraints, when data are available an updated report will be circulated. The Government's grant has reduced significantly and in order to balance the budget, savings of £12.7m need to be made in 2014-15. At the Quarter Two forecast the target was reduced to £11.8m. Detailed plans are in place to ensure the savings target is met.</p> <p>To date £5.991m of efficiencies have been achieved against a target of £6.405m.</p>
2	Ensure balanced budget	<p>Overall spend v budget</p> <p>2014/15 budget - £193.8m</p> <p>2014/15 Q1 Forecast - £193.8m</p>	-£1.0 m -0.7%	●	●	<p>There are no new data for this measure due to time constraints, when data are available an updated report will be circulated Expenditure was £1.049m worse than forecast. This was largely due to redundancy and pension strain costs; officer pay due to a back dated payroll for officers leaving on medical retirements; overtime; transfer of officer costs for an Externally Funded project where the City Council are now only funding 80%; and income. This has been partly offset by mutual aid income predominantly for provide cover to the Fire Services during industrial action, which offsets some of the over spend on overtime.</p>

3	Total number of days lost to sickness (Officers and Staff 3.7% (8.2 days))	Officers	4.69%			<p>The latest 12 month rolling sickness data for the Force has shown that officer sickness reduced to 4.69% in January 2015 from 4.82% in January 2014. This is still 0.99% above target.</p> <p>Following the upgrade to our HR system, there is concern that the upgrade has affected the complex recording and reporting process of sickness absence. This issue is being investigated. Until this is resolved we recommend that the sickness information is used with caution.</p>
		Staff	5.46%			<p>The latest 12 month rolling sickness data for the Force has shown that staff sickness increased to 5.46% in January 2015 from 4.26% in January 2014. Following the upgrade to our HR system, there is concern that the upgrade has affected the complex recording and reporting process of sickness absence. This issue is being investigated. Until this is resolved we recommend that the sickness information is used with caution.</p>
4	BME representation	BME representation within the Force to reflect the BME community	4.2%			<p>There are no new data for this measure due to time constraints, when data are available an updated report will be circulated</p> <p>Current BME representation in Force stands at 4.2%. This shows little change from the proportion recorded in March 2012, however the Force is in the process of recruiting new officers following a positive action campaign and therefore a change may be seen in the representation statistics in the coming months.</p> <p>The 4.2% figure is lower than the BME population of Nottinghamshire, which stands at 11.2% (Source: 2011 Census Data).</p>

Pm	Overtime Budget	Maintain overtime spend below budget 2014/15 budget - £3.3m	-£0.1m -2.4%	●	●	<p>There are no new data for this measure due to time constraints, when data are available an updated report will be circulated</p> <p>The Force's overtime expenditure year to date was £3.279m, which is an over spend of £0.077m against a forecast of £3.202m. The majority of the over spend was in County, City and Operational Support (OSD). This over spend has been partially offset by income from mutual aid (EDL event) and providing support to the Fire Service during industrial action.</p> <p>The main operations were: major crime ops Hallux, Hearth and Pelfray; County Encollar, Claustral, Jejunal and Raspberry; City centre patrols; OSD Eagre, Genre; ministerial visits for the Newark By-Election (Kapok); increased regional activities around major crimes.</p>
Pm	Establishment (FTE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Officer establishment TBC ▪ Staff establishment TBC 	<p>2,025 FTE +1 v latest forecast</p> <p>1,483 FTE -138 v target</p>	●	●	<p>There are no new data for this measure due to time constraints, when data are available an updated report will be circulated</p> <p>Officer establishment at the end of December was 2,025 FTE's was one higher than latest forecast. To date 90 officers have left the force; and 30 new officers have started (14 in September and 16 in November).</p> <p>Staff establishment at the end of December was 1,483 FTE's (including PCSO's at 327 FTE's) was 138 FTE's lower than target. PCSO's were 13 lower than target this is in part due to PCSO's leaving to become officers.</p>



Force Executive Board

Performance & Insight Report

APPENDIX B

Performance to December 2014

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Financials

Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Year to date		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Full Year Budget £m	Full Year Forecast £m	B/(w) than Budget £m
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8.554	8.485	(0.069)
0.467	0.439	(0.027)
4.110	4.127	0.017
0.033	0.037	0.004
(0.127)	0.033	0.160
13.036	13.121	0.084
0.541	0.551	0.011
0.466	0.468	0.002
0.020	0.004	(0.016)
0.529	0.465	(0.064)
0.321	0.154	(0.167)
0.432	0.558	0.126
1.671	1.300	(0.371)
3.980	3.500	(0.480)
17.017	16.621	(0.396)
(0.666)	(0.573)	0.093
16.350	16.048	(0.302)

Total pay & allowances

Police pay & allowances
Police overtime
Police staff pay & allowances
Police staff overtime
Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses

Premises running costs
Transport costs
Clothing, uniform & laundry
Comms & computing
Miscellaneous expenses
Collaboration contributions
Other

Total expenditure

Income

77.022	76.833	(0.189)
3.031	2.938	(0.093)
38.450	38.387	(0.063)
0.248	0.264	0.016
0.935	0.737	(0.198)
119.687	119.160	(0.527)
4.677	4.733	0.056
4.251	4.239	(0.012)
0.397	0.330	(0.067)
4.778	4.591	(0.187)
1.675	1.464	(0.210)
5.049	5.198	0.149
15.061	14.354	(0.707)
35.888	34.909	(0.979)
155.575	154.068	(1.506)
(5.024)	(4.567)	0.457
150.551	149.502	(1.049)

104.292	102.433	1.859
2.855	3.599	(0.744)
48.402	50.401	(1.999)
0.487	0.382	0.105
0.551	0.870	(0.319)
156.587	157.684	(1.097)
5.708	5.948	(0.239)
5.627	5.594	0.033
0.416	0.439	(0.023)
5.681	5.933	(0.252)
0.764	1.450	(0.686)
6.966	6.906	0.060
17.853	18.204	(0.351)
43.015	44.474	(1.459)
199.603	202.159	(2.556)
(5.803)	(8.359)	2.556
193.800	193.800	0.000

Financials

Month: £16.350m against a forecast of £16.048m (£0.302m adverse)
Year to date: £150.551m against a forecast of £149.502m (£1.049m adverse)
Full year forecast: £193.800m

Month:

Expenditure was £0.302m worse than Q2 forecast. This was largely due to:

- £0.160m due to medical retirements following the latest review
- £0.147m due to recharge back to force for CNPS officers

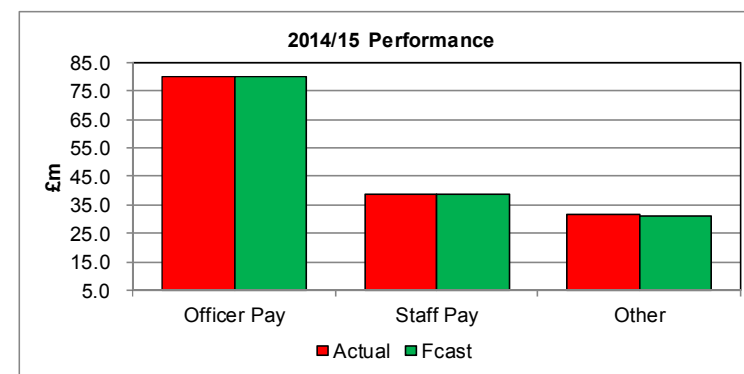
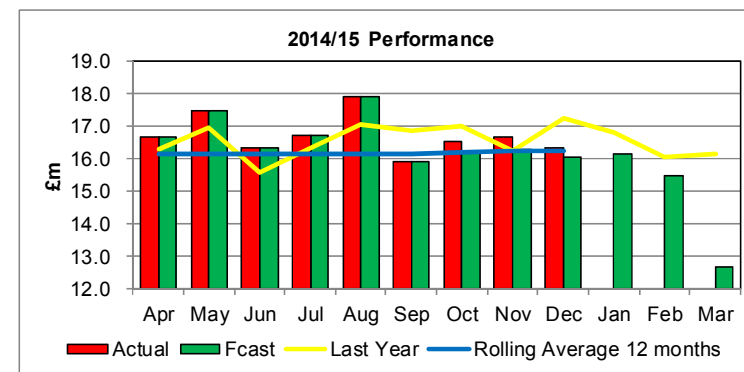
Police officer pay was £8.554m, which was £0.069m worse than forecast partly due to timing of the leavers, at 5 was 3 lower than forecasted; backdated charges for a medical retirement; and a number of officers that have continued to work past their 30 years, but were assumed to leave. Overtime was £0.467m, which was £0.027m worse than forecast, we are currently accruing to forecast for the Bank Holidays as it will likely be February before costs are known.

Police staff pay was £4.110m, was £0.017m better than forecast with savings in City, Finance and HR, partly offset by agency. During the month £0.159m of IS staff were capitalised as part of the quarterly review which was forecasted. Overtime was £0.033m which was slightly better than forecast.

The efficiency overlay for the 5% procurement saving was £0.117m and impacts numerous lines of expenditure and for example was the main reason Comms & Computing were worse than forecast.

Other employee expenses was £0.160m better than forecast due to an accrual for the rebate of redundancies due to regionalisation. Miscellaneous expenses was £0.167m worse than forecast largely due to the recharge for CNPS officers (Externally Funded) where the City Council are now only funding 80% of their costs. Collaboration contributions at £0.126m reflect the latest information from the region partly offset by collaboration income, which was not available at the time the forecast was prepared. Other expenses reflects the review of medical retirements; and community safety grant which has been offset in income. Our insurance claims handlers have advised us of a potential one-off risk of c£0.300m on a claim, meetings will need to be arranged with Legal to discuss and is not currently reflected in our year to date costs.

Income was £0.093m better than forecast due to backed dated income for immigration detainees; prosecution costs recovered; Ministry of Justice grant for Victim support within the PCC; reduced collaboration income from procurement; and recovery of insured losses.



Financials

Year to date:

Expenditure was £1.049m worse than Q2 forecast. This was largely due to:

- £0.093m overtime, part of which has been offset by mutual aid income
- Police officer pay £0.189m, of which £0.095m is due to backdated payroll for officers leaving on medical retirements once they have received their H1 certificate; leavers being lower than forecast; and £0.033m for backed dated charges relating to officers transferred from externally funded projects
- £0.179m due to redundancy payments and pension strain
- 5% procurement saving was £0.352m, which has impacted numerous lines of expenditure and for example is the main reason Comms & Computing were worse than forecast
- £0.040m phasing of other operating income (temporary interest)
- £0.041m on equipment and furniture, however there may be an opportunity to capitalise an element
- £0.027m on weapons & ammunition, largely due to Tasers
- £0.067m on uniform due to an efficiency overlays for specials and recycling on uniform
- £0.211m on medical retirements, which will reviewed over the final quarter
- £0.167m for CNPS officers (Externally Funded) where the City Council are now only funding 80% of their costs

Partly offset by:

- £0.211m mutual aid for the Commonwealth games, NATO summit and EDL event; and special services
- £0.056m savings across premises
- £0.033m prosecution income recovered

Police officer pay was £77.022m, which was £0.189m worse than forecast largely due to a number of one-offs highlighted above and officer leavers, at 90 being 5 lower than forecasted. To date 30 new officers have started (14 in September and 16 in November). Overtime was £3.031m, which was £0.093m worse than forecast in part due to specific operations.

Police staff pay was £38.450m, which was £0.063m worse than forecast. This is largely due to the vacancy rate efficiency challenge.

Officer Leavers	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total	Variance
Actual	10	9	14	9	14	11	8	10	5	90	
Budget	8	6	6	8	4	13	6	8	6	63	27
Forecast	10	9	14	9	14	11	8	10	8	95	(5)

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Capital Expenditure

Month: £0.720m

Year to date: £5.988m

Forecast remaining: £9.748m

Full year forecast: £15.736m

Estates

Arrow Centre conversion	0.228	0.257	0.029
Biomass boilers	-	0.100	0.100
Custody improvements	(0.006)	0.100	0.106
Energy initiatives	0.113	-	(0.113)
FHQ open plan offices	-	-	-
FHQ Kennels	-	-	-
FHQ Conference Facilities	-	-	-
FHQ re-surfacing of roads and car parks	-	-	-
FHQ fire protection - telephony room	0.002	-	(0.002)
Access Control Improvement	-	-	-
Bircotes information centre	(0.001)	-	0.001
Demolition of huts	0.006	-	(0.006)
Other	(0.027)	0.223	0.250

Information Systems

Continued essential hardware refresh	0.002	0.023	0.021
Desktop virtualisation	-	0.240	0.240
Enabling change	0.132	0.050	(0.082)
Improvements to digital investigation storage	0.011	0.010	(0.001)
Mobile data remote working	0.015	0.424	0.409
Network infrastructure improvements	0.074	0.100	0.026
Replacement of photocopiers	-	0.080	0.080
Telephony project	0.009	0.200	0.191
Windows 7	0.051	0.076	0.025
Other	(0.006)	0.526	0.532

MFSS

Other (incl PCC projects)

Forecast general slippage

Month			Year to date			Remaining Forecast £m	Full Year Forecast £m
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m	Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m		
0.228	0.257	0.029	0.542	0.516	(0.026)	0.454	0.996
-	0.100	0.100	0.152	0.301	0.149	0.269	0.421
(0.006)	0.100	0.106	0.251	0.340	0.089	0.182	0.433
0.113	-	(0.113)	0.379	0.387	0.008	0.063	0.442
-	-	-	0.202	0.202	-	-	0.202
-	-	-	0.046	0.047	0.001	0.001	0.047
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	0.011	-	(0.011)	0.189	0.200
0.002	-	(0.002)	0.006	-	(0.006)	0.054	0.060
-	-	-	0.016	0.032	0.016	0.046	0.062
(0.001)	-	0.001	0.134	0.140	0.006	0.006	0.140
0.006	-	(0.006)	0.081	0.077	(0.004)	0.056	0.137
(0.027)	0.223	0.250	0.261	0.603	0.342	0.684	0.945
0.315	0.680	0.365	2.081	2.645	0.564	2.004	4.085
0.002	0.023	0.021	0.337	0.366	0.029	0.100	0.437
-	0.240	0.240	-	0.240	0.240	0.300	0.300
0.132	0.050	(0.082)	0.374	0.285	(0.089)	0.001	0.375
0.011	0.010	(0.001)	0.027	0.026	(0.001)	0.009	0.036
0.015	0.424	0.409	0.096	0.699	0.603	0.745	0.841
0.074	0.100	0.026	0.217	0.200	(0.017)	0.183	0.400
-	0.080	0.080	0.385	0.448	0.063	0.063	0.448
0.009	0.200	0.191	0.107	0.439	0.332	1.177	1.284
0.051	0.076	0.025	0.402	0.461	0.059	0.133	0.535
(0.006)	0.526	0.532	0.682	1.398	0.716	1.619	2.301
0.288	1.729	1.441	2.627	4.562	1.935	4.330	6.957
0.142	1.145	1.003	0.946	2.025	1.079	2.327	3.273
(0.025)	0.453	0.478	0.334	0.776	0.442	1.087	1.421
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0.720	4.007	3.287	5.988	10.008	4.020	9.748	15.736

The under spend to date versus the Q2 forecast is mainly due to the delay to the Telephony project £0.332m, mobile data remote working £0.603m, desktop virtualisation £0.240, biomass boilers £0.149m and phasing within MFSS £1,079m.

Efficiencies

Month: £1.028m against a target of £1.090m (£0.061m adverse)

Year to date: £5.991m against a target of £6.405m (£0.414m adverse)

Full year revised target: £11.802m

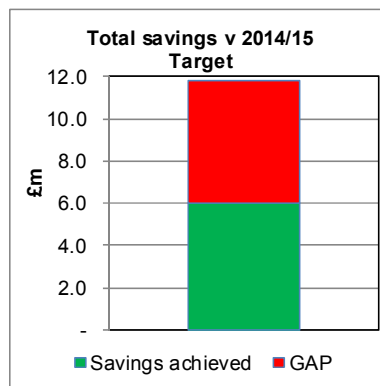
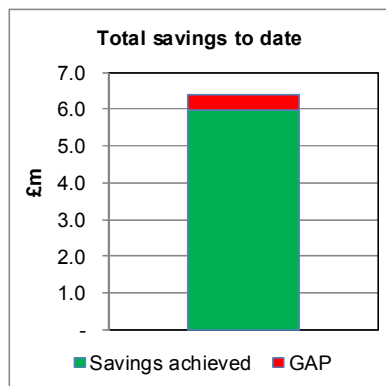
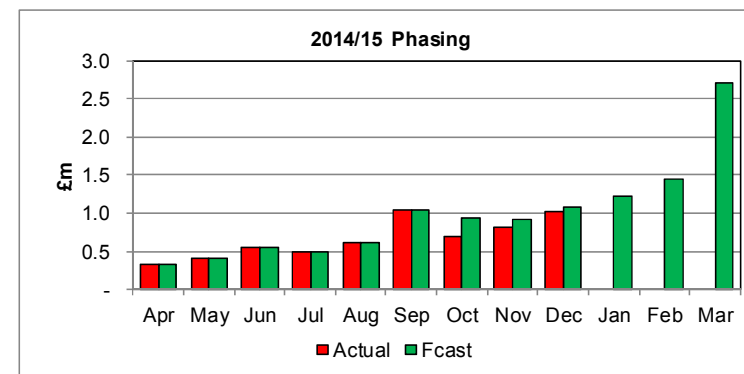
Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Budget £m

0.335	0.393	(0.058)
0.121	0.182	(0.061)
0.572	0.511	0.061
-	0.003	(0.003)
1.028	1.090	(0.061)

Local Policing
Specialist Services
Corporate Services
OPCC

Year to date			Full Year Forecast £m
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Budget £m	

2.237	2.443	(0.207)	4.046
0.948	1.098	(0.150)	1.792
2.797	2.845	(0.048)	5.836
0.009	0.019	(0.010)	0.128
5.991	6.405	(0.414)	11.802



- Local Policing to date is £0.207m behind target mainly due to staff vacancy rate, overtime and EMSCU savings.
- Specialist Services to date is £0.150m behind target mainly due to staff vacancy rate, overtime and EMSCU savings.
- Corporate Services to date is £0.048m behind target due to staff vacancy rate, IS and the 5% procurement saving.
- OPCC are slightly behind target.

Overtime

Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

0.162	0.127	(0.035)
0.210	0.160	(0.050)
0.011	0.010	(0.001)
0.382	0.297	(0.086)
0.056	0.101	0.045
0.051	0.052	0.001
0.006	0.013	0.006
0.113	0.165	0.052
0.004	0.015	0.011
0.500	0.477	(0.023)

Local Policing
City
County
Contact Management

Specialist Services
Crime & Justice
OSD
Regional

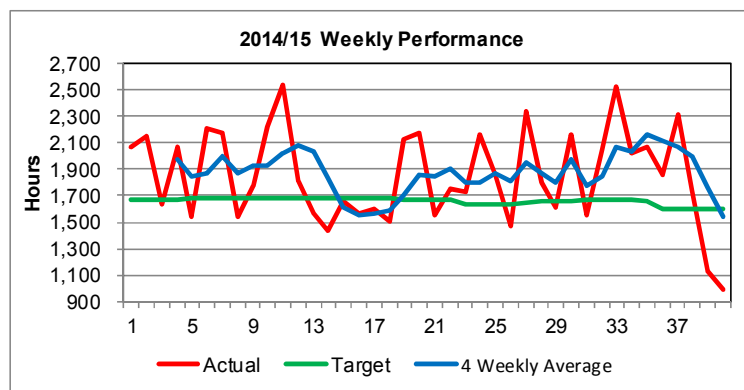
Corporate Services

Year to date		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

0.813	0.763	(0.050)
1.140	1.014	(0.126)
0.050	0.053	0.003
2.004	1.830	(0.174)
0.645	0.745	0.100
0.470	0.420	(0.051)
0.066	0.082	0.016
1.181	1.247	0.066
0.094	0.124	0.030
3.279	3.202	(0.077)

Full Year Budget £m	Full Year Forecast £m	B/(w) than Budget £m
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0.830	0.924	(0.094)
1.049	1.185	(0.136)
0.092	0.075	0.018
1.972	2.184	(0.212)
0.972	1.012	(0.040)
0.289	0.506	(0.217)
0.289	0.110	0.179
1.550	1.627	(0.077)
(0.179)	0.170	(0.349)
3.343	3.981	(0.638)



	Week 35 Ytd	Weekly Average Ytd	Last 4 Week Average	Direction of Travel
City	17,868	447	415	↘
County	21,374	534	416	↘
Contact Management	3,434	86	39	↗
CIPD	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
Crime & Justice	22,815	570	504	↘
OSD	4,821	121	127	↘
Corporate Services	3,723	93	43	↗
	74,037	1,851	1,544	↘

Overtime

Month: £0.500m against a forecast of £0.477m (£0.023m adverse)

Year to date: £3.279m against a forecast of £3.202m (£0.077m adverse)

Full year forecast: £3.981m

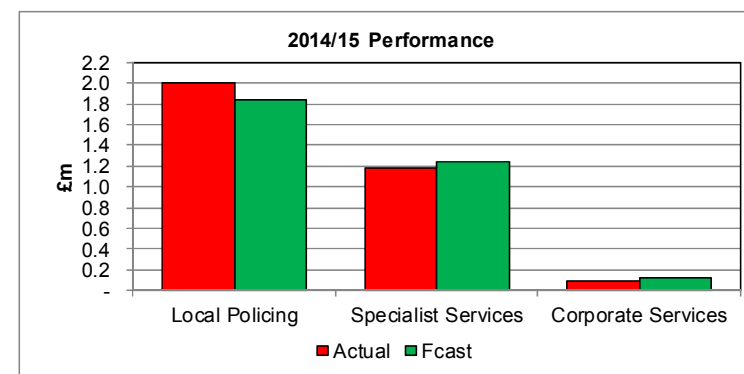
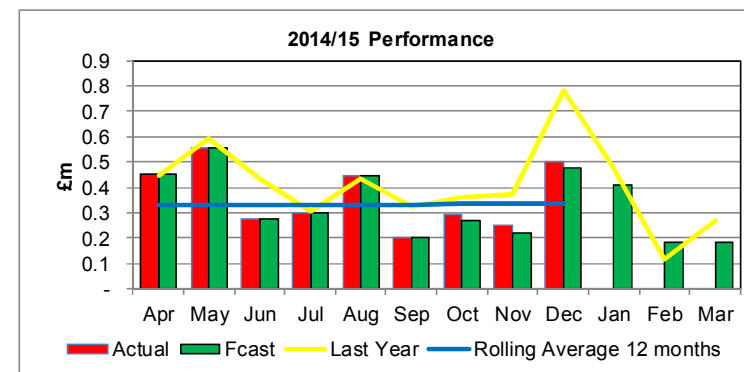
Officer overtime expenditure year to date was £3.031m, which is an over spend of £0.093m against a forecast of £2.938m. The majority of the over spend was in County £0.120m, City £0.060m and OSD £0.051m. Part of this over spend is due to mutual aid which has been more than offset by income. This has been partly offset by savings in Crime & Justice £0.098m. We are currently accruing to forecast for the Bank Holidays as it will likely be February before costs are known.

The main drivers for officer overtime have been:

- Increase in regional activities around major crimes by the Major Crime Unit and the Serious & Organised Crime Unit (Ops Pelfray, Hallux and Hearth)
- Maintaining police presence over bank holidays (this was budgeted)
- City centre patrols
- County operations Encollar, Claustral, Jejunal and Raspberry
- Ministerial visits (Op Kapok)
- Operations Eagle, Genre (fracking protest), Encomber, Twite and Bailor
- Support to the Fire Service during industrial action (Op Faculate)
- Two fatal RTCs (one a triple fatal) on the A1 for OSD
- Mutual aid operations, most notably Commonwealth games, NATO summit and EDL, Ops Purplewave and Mongoose

After 40 weeks there have been 74,037 hours spent on divisional overtime (which excludes mutual aid and special services overtime), which equates to 46.3 FTE's, versus a target of 66,396. This represents an over usage of 7,642 hours and equates to an overspend of c£0.191m. Extrapolated out over a full year at this rate would mean a risk of £0.248m. The last four weeks of overtime hours have averaged out at 1,544 per week versus an average target of 1,601, which has decreased from last month.

Staff overtime expenditure year to date was £0.248m, which is an under spend of £0.016m against a forecast £0.264m.



Local Policing

Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Year to date		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Full Year Budget £m	Full Year Forecast £m	B/(w) than Budget £m
---------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

5.446	5.456	0.010
0.364	0.280	(0.084)
1.823	1.822	(0.001)
0.018	0.017	(0.002)
0.002	0.000	(0.002)
7.654	7.575	(0.079)
0.329	0.281	(0.048)
0.260	0.252	(0.008)
0.014	0.014	(0.000)
0.066	0.053	(0.013)
0.191	0.056	(0.135)
-	-	-
0.089	0.074	(0.015)
0.948	0.729	(0.218)
8.601	8.304	(0.297)
(0.092)	(0.050)	0.042
8.509	8.254	(0.255)

Total pay & allowances

Police pay & allowances
Police overtime
Police staff pay & allowances
Police staff overtime
Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses

Premises running costs
Transport costs
Clothing, uniform & laundry
Comms & computing
Miscellaneous expenses
Collaboration contributions
Other

Total expenditure

Income

49.745	49.650	(0.094)
1.890	1.713	(0.177)
16.715	16.695	(0.020)
0.114	0.117	0.003
0.019	0.016	(0.003)
68.482	68.192	(0.290)
2.557	2.463	(0.094)
2.332	2.308	(0.024)
0.272	0.232	(0.040)
0.542	0.513	(0.029)
0.568	0.465	(0.103)
-	-	-
0.792	0.768	(0.024)
7.063	6.749	(0.314)
75.545	74.941	(0.604)
(0.665)	(0.458)	0.207
74.880	74.483	(0.397)

67.550	66.107	1.443
1.851	2.014	(0.164)
21.841	22.066	(0.225)
0.121	0.169	(0.048)
(0.025)	0.016	(0.042)
91.337	90.373	0.964
3.166	3.119	0.047
3.216	3.051	0.165
0.390	0.340	0.050
0.710	0.672	0.038
0.521	0.645	(0.125)
-	-	-
1.031	1.092	(0.061)
9.034	8.919	0.115
100.371	99.292	1.079
(0.710)	(0.554)	(0.157)
99.661	98.739	0.922

Local Policing

Month: £8.509m against a forecast of £8.254m (£0.255m adverse)

Year to date: £74.880m against a forecast of £74.483m (£0.397m adverse)

Full year forecast: £98.739m

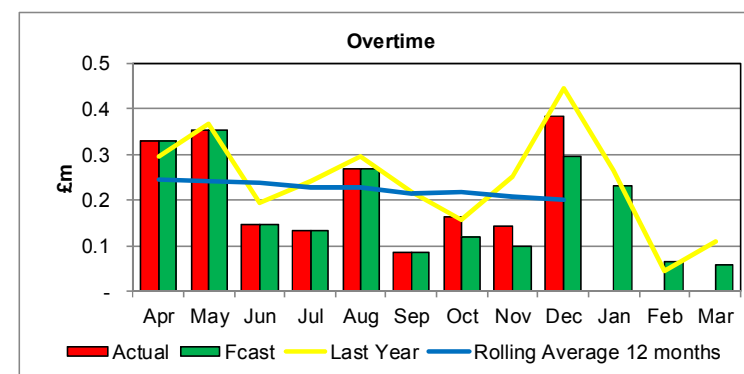
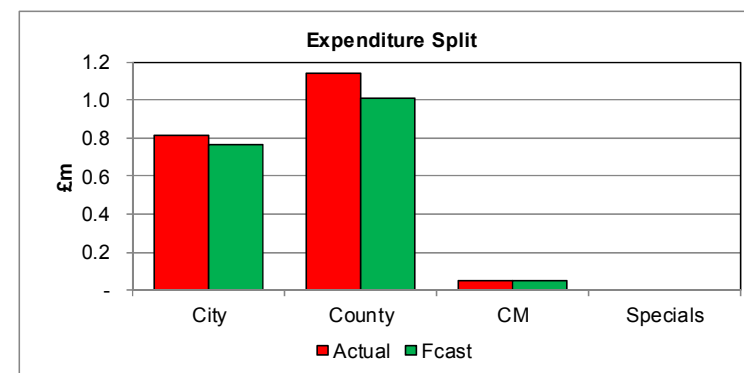
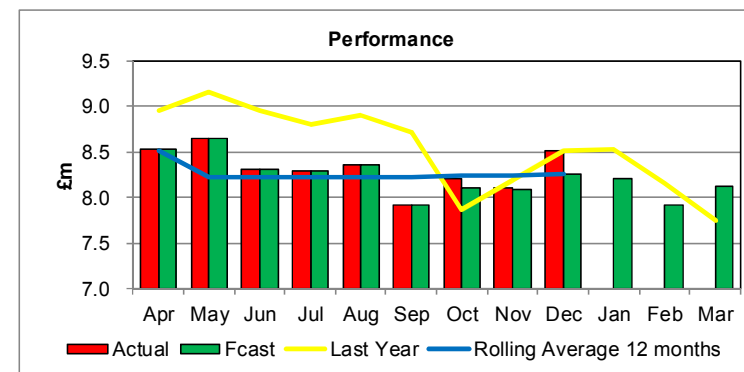
Month:

The £0.255m worse than forecast performance was mainly due to police officer overtime £0.084m; premises costs £0.048m where the forecast for repairs is held centrally but costs incurred locally; transport costs £0.008m due to accident damage and maintenance, partly offset by lower mileage and fuel costs due to price per litre being lower than forecasted; and Miscellaneous expenses was £0.135m worse than forecast was largely due to the recharge for CNPS officers (Externally Funded) where the City Council are now only funding 80% of their costs. This has been partly offset by officer pay £0.010m and income £0.042m due to special services.

Year to date:

The £0.397m worse than forecast performance was mainly due to police officer salaries £0.094m due to a number of one-off payments; officer overtime £0.177m due to a number of specific operations; police staff £0.020m mainly due to staff vacancy rate overlay; premises costs £0.094m where the forecast for repairs is held centrally but costs incurred locally; transport costs £0.024m due to accident damage and maintenance, partly offset by lower mileage and fuel costs due to price per litre being lower than forecasted; uniform £0.040m mainly due to an efficiency overlay for Specials; and Miscellaneous expenses was £0.103m worse than forecast was largely due to the recharge for CNPS officers (Externally Funded) where the City Council are now only funding 80% of their costs.

This has been partly offset by lower charges for CCTV evidence copying and income due to local partnership income to support the forces commitment to the alarms project in Contact Management and phasing within special services.



Local Policing Efficiencies

Month: £0.335m against a target of £0.393m (£0.058m adverse)

Year to date: £2.237m against a target of £2.443m (£0.207m adverse)

Full year revised target: £4.046m

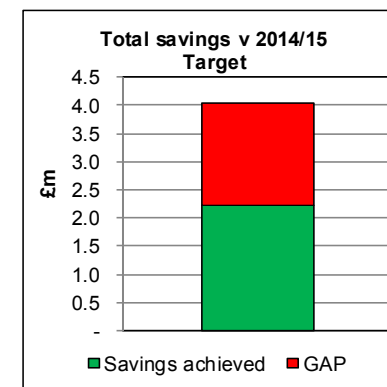
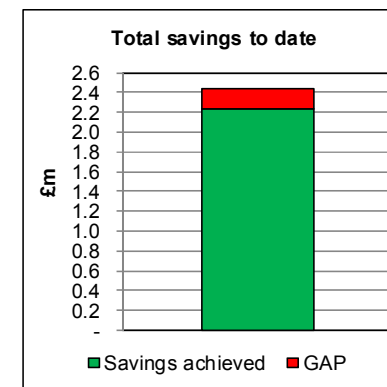
Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

0.128	0.128	-
0.108	0.108	-
0.057	0.077	(0.020)
0.031	0.016	0.015
0.003	0.004	(0.001)
-	-	-
-	0.022	(0.022)
0.008	0.038	(0.030)
-	-	-
0.335	0.393	(0.058)

URN313 & URN315 Police Officer profile
URN308 Stop PCSO Recruitment
URN319 Reduction in Overtime
URN4 Front Counters
URN23-48 Estates strategy
URN314 Uniform savings (specials)
URN106 - EMSCU Savings target
URN307 Vacancy Rate
Other

Year to date			Full Year Forecast £m
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m	

0.893	0.893	-	1.500
0.636	0.636	-	1.042
0.426	0.494	(0.068)	0.726
0.179	0.149	0.030	0.270
0.011	0.019	(0.008)	0.059
0.040	0.052	(0.012)	0.072
-	0.065	(0.065)	0.129
0.051	0.135	(0.084)	0.248
-	-	-	-
2.237	2.443	(0.207)	4.046



Year to date:

- URNs 313, 315, 308 & 319 - have been included within the forecast numbers and are being monitored to ensure they are reaching the stated level
- URN319 - overtime missed target by £0.068m
- URN4 - Front Counters are ahead by £0.030m
- URN307 - Vacancy Rate is well below target and this is a big risk in hitting the forecasted savings £0.084m
- URN106 - EMSCU savings targets have been missed by £0.084m

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Specialist Services

Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Year to date		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Full Year Budget £m	Full Year Forecast £m	B/(w) than Budget £m
---------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

2.824	2.741	(0.083)
0.101	0.150	0.049
1.189	1.163	(0.025)
0.012	0.015	0.003
0.002	0.000	(0.001)
4.127	4.069	(0.058)
0.071	0.063	(0.008)
0.127	0.141	0.014
0.005	0.004	(0.001)
0.101	0.103	0.002
0.057	0.069	0.012
0.294	0.420	0.126
0.359	0.331	(0.029)
1.014	1.131	0.117
5.141	5.200	0.058
(0.169)	(0.107)	0.062
4.973	5.093	0.120

Total pay & allowances

Police pay & allowances
Police overtime
Police staff pay & allowances
Police staff overtime
Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses

Premises running costs
Transport costs
Clothing, uniform & laundry
Comms & computing
Miscellaneous expenses
Collaboration contributions
Other

Total expenditure

Income

24.730	24.624	(0.106)
1.093	1.157	0.064
10.908	10.824	(0.084)
0.088	0.090	0.002
0.006	0.003	(0.004)
36.825	36.698	(0.127)
0.622	0.588	(0.033)
1.153	1.181	0.028
0.061	0.052	(0.009)
0.992	0.969	(0.023)
0.592	0.581	(0.011)
3.728	3.878	0.149
3.178	3.147	(0.031)
10.327	10.396	0.069
47.152	47.094	(0.058)
(1.256)	(1.141)	0.115
45.896	45.953	0.057

33.815	32.901	0.913
1.166	1.490	(0.324)
14.600	14.145	0.455
0.177	0.137	0.039
0.014	0.003	0.011
49.771	48.677	1.095
0.711	0.735	(0.025)
1.737	1.596	0.141
0.066	0.063	0.003
1.278	1.265	0.013
0.635	0.789	(0.154)
5.162	5.373	(0.211)
4.385	4.148	0.237
13.975	13.970	0.004
63.746	62.647	1.099
(0.629)	(1.416)	0.787
63.117	61.231	1.886

Specialist Services

Month: £4.973m against a forecast of £5.093m (£0.120m favourable)

Year to date: £45.896m against a forecast of £45.953m (£0.057m favourable)

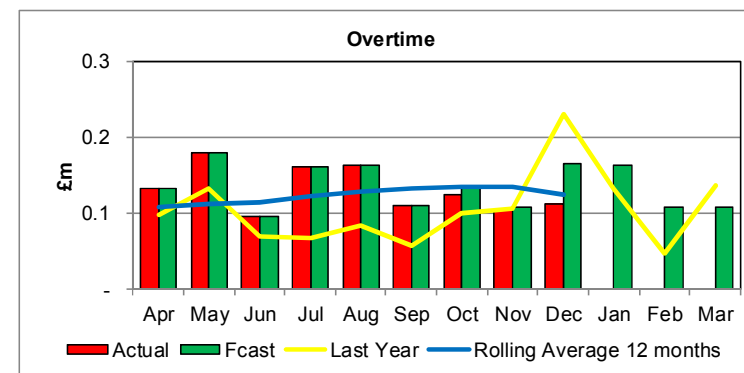
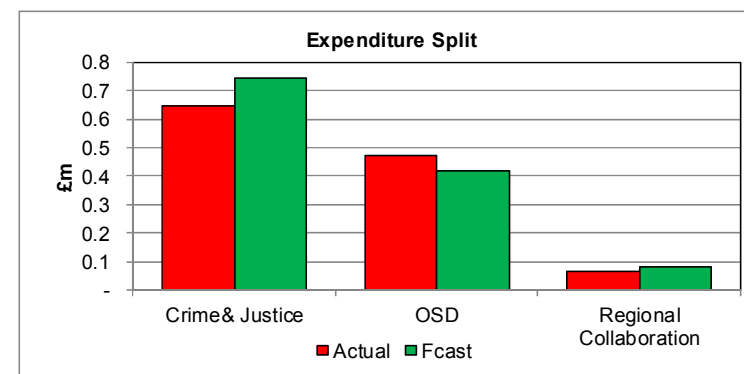
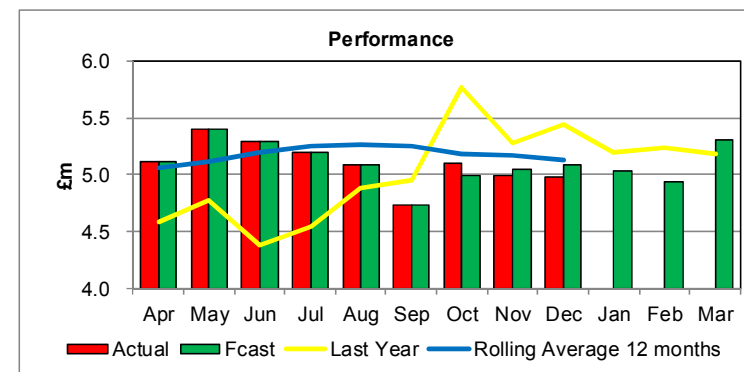
Full year forecast: £61.231m

Month:

The £0.120m better than forecast performance was largely due to police officer overtime £0.049m within Crime & Justice; transport costs £0.014m due to savings on accident damage and fuel costs; collaboration contributions £0.126m which reflects the latest information from the region; and income £0.062m due to mutual aid, recovery of prosecution costs and backdated charges for immigration detainees. This has been partly offset by police officer pay £0.083m; staff salaries £0.025m; and premises costs £0.008m where the forecast is held centrally but costs incurred locally.

Year to date:

The £0.057m better than forecast performance was largely due to police officer overtime £0.064m within Crime & Justice; transport costs £0.028m due to savings on accident damage and fuel costs; collaboration contributions £0.149m due to reflecting the latest numbers from the region; and income £0.115m due to mutual aid, recovery of prosecution costs and backdated charges for immigration detainees. This has been partly offset by police officer pay £0.106m; staff salaries £0.084m mainly within Crime & Justice; premises costs £0.033m where the forecast is held centrally but costs incurred locally; comms & computing £0.023m mainly due to efficiency overlays; and miscellaneous costs due to maintenance of prisoners and efficiency overlays.



Specialist Services Efficiencies

Month: £0.121m against a target of £0.182m (£0.061m adverse)

Year to date: £0.948m against a target of £1.098m (£0.150m adverse)

Full year revised target: £1.792m

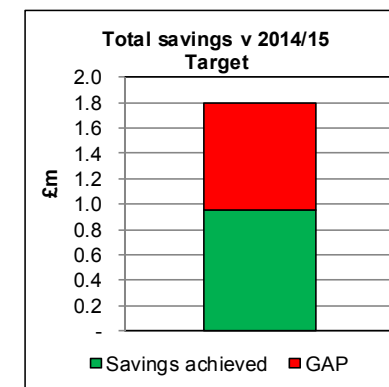
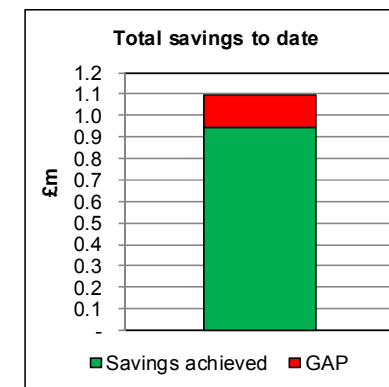
Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

0.031	0.031	-
0.031	0.031	-
0.020	-	0.020
-	0.017	(0.017)
-	0.035	(0.035)
0.007	0.007	-
0.006	0.006	-
0.008	0.008	-
-	-	-
0.018	0.047	(0.029)
0.121	0.182	(0.061)

URN56 Review & Restructure of CJ
URN320 Reduction in Overtime
URN312 Custody Review
URN51 Police Led Prosecution
URN106 EMSCU
URN55 Review & Restructure PP
URN43 MAIT & Cannabis dismantling team
URN53 CMB
URN34 Combined Intel,P&P analytical
Other

Year to date			Full Year Forecast £m
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m	

0.285	0.285	-	0.378
0.222	0.235	(0.013)	0.328
0.046	-	0.046	0.148
0.067	0.050	0.017	0.100
-	0.105	(0.105)	0.210
0.060	0.060	-	0.080
0.054	0.054	-	0.072
0.025	0.025	-	0.050
-	-	-	-
0.189	0.283	(0.094)	0.426
0.948	1.098	(0.150)	1.792



Year to date:

- URN307 - Vacancy Rate is below target and is a risk in hitting the forecasted savings, however, URN312 Custody review is showing a saving of £0.046m
- URNs 43,55,56,320 - have been included within the forecast numbers and are being monitored to ensure they are reaching the stated level
- URN320 - Overtime is slightly behind target at £0.013m
- URN106 - EMSCU savings targets have been missed by £0.105m
- URN51 - Police Led Prosecution are ahead by £0.017m

Blank

Corporate Services

Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Year to date		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

Full Year Budget £m	Full Year Forecast £m	B/(w) than Budget £m
---------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------

0.283	0.288	0.004
0.002	0.009	0.007
1.043	1.085	0.042
0.003	0.006	0.004
(0.131)	0.031	0.162
1.200	1.419	0.220
0.141	0.207	0.066
0.080	0.076	(0.004)
0.001	(0.014)	(0.015)
0.361	0.307	(0.054)
0.063	0.016	(0.047)
0.138	0.138	-
0.713	0.490	(0.223)
1.497	1.220	(0.277)
2.697	2.639	(0.058)
(0.303)	(0.416)	(0.113)
2.393	2.223	(0.170)

Total pay & allowances

Police pay & allowances
Police overtime
Police staff pay & allowances
Police staff overtime
Other employee expenses

Other operating expenses

Premises running costs
Transport costs
Clothing, uniform & laundry
Comms & computing
Miscellaneous expenses
Collaboration contributions
Other

Total expenditure

Income

2.548	2.559	0.011
0.048	0.068	0.020
10.307	10.346	0.039
0.045	0.055	0.010
0.899	0.705	(0.194)
13.847	13.733	(0.114)
1.471	1.657	0.186
0.765	0.750	(0.015)
0.064	0.046	(0.018)
3.237	3.101	(0.136)
0.449	0.336	(0.113)
1.321	1.320	(0.001)
8.133	7.593	(0.540)
15.440	14.803	(0.636)
29.287	28.536	(0.750)
(2.751)	(2.832)	(0.081)
26.536	25.704	(0.831)

2.927	3.424	(0.497)
(0.162)	0.094	(0.256)
11.282	13.489	(2.207)
0.189	0.074	0.115
0.548	0.831	(0.283)
14.784	17.913	(3.128)
1.830	2.062	(0.232)
0.674	0.947	(0.273)
(0.040)	0.035	(0.076)
3.681	3.985	(0.304)
(0.409)	(0.005)	(0.404)
1.804	1.534	0.271
8.665	8.896	(0.232)
16.205	17.454	(1.250)
30.989	35.367	(4.378)
(4.463)	(6.253)	1.790
26.526	29.114	(2.588)

Corporate Services

Month: £2.393m against a forecast of £2.223m (£0.170m adverse)

Year to date: £26.536m against a forecast of £25.704m (£0.831m adverse)

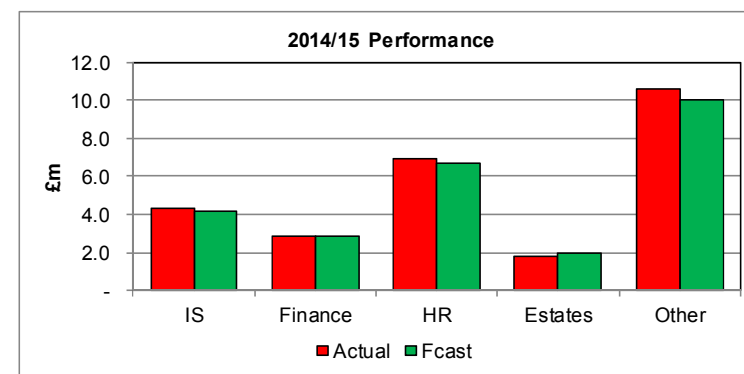
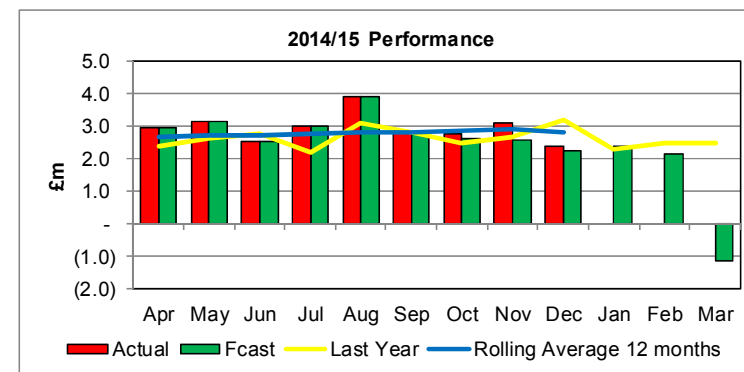
Full year forecast: £29.114m

Month:

The £0.170m worse than forecast performance was largely due to efficiency overlays within comms & computing and miscellaneous costs. Uniform £0.015m due to an efficiency overlay for recycling uniform. Other costs includes £0.160m reflecting the latest information on medical retirements which will be reviewed over the final quarter and consultancy fees £0.020m; release of an accrual for procurement collaboration due to changes in the forecast and regional partners; and £0.009m temporary investment interest which is phasing. This has been partly offset by savings on staff salaries and other employee expenses was £0.162m due to an accrual for the rebate of redundancies due to regionalisation.

Year to date:

The £0.831m worse than forecast performance was due to redundancy costs and pension strain £0.433m; efficiency overlays within comms & computing and miscellaneous costs. Other costs include consultancy fees £0.225m mainly IS transformation costs (partly offset by recharges to regional partners), HR and DTF; additional charges for financial services £0.043m due to moving from the NCC pension service provider to Mouchel, and £0.040m temporary investment interest which is phasing.



Corporate Services Efficiencies

Month: £0.572m against a target of £0.514m (£0.058m favourable)

Year to date: £2.806m against a target of £2.864m (£0.58m adverse)

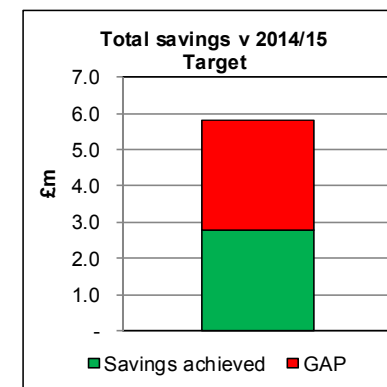
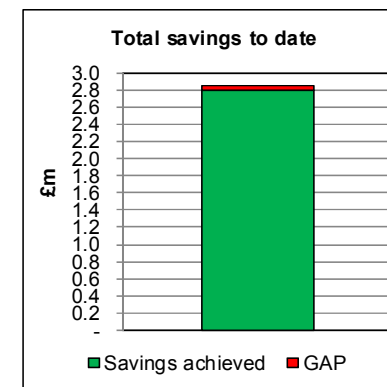
Full year revised target: £5.964m

Month		
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m

-	0.003	(0.003)	OPCC
0.083	0.067	0.017	HR
0.152	0.039	0.114	Finance
0.185	0.214	(0.028)	IS
0.073	0.067	0.007	Assets
0.028	0.023	0.005	Transport
0.034	0.026	0.008	Corp Comms
0.004	0.007	(0.003)	PSD
0.012	0.020	(0.008)	Procurement
0.001	0.030	(0.029)	EMSCU
-	0.020	(0.020)	Other (Command, Central, Collaboration)
0.572	0.514	0.058	

Year to date			Full Year Forecast £m
Actual £m	Forecast £m	B/(w) than Forecast £m	

0.009	0.019	(0.010)	0.128
0.563	0.517	0.046	0.917
0.551	0.407	0.143	1.521
0.624	0.756	(0.132)	1.159
0.520	0.515	0.005	0.979
0.246	0.206	0.040	0.304
0.145	0.148	(0.002)	0.237
0.030	0.041	(0.011)	0.061
0.063	0.068	(0.005)	0.097
0.021	0.109	(0.088)	0.223
0.035	0.079	(0.044)	0.339
2.806	2.864	(0.058)	5.964



Year to date:

- HR - URN307 Vacancy Rate is above forecast by £0.026m, and URN110 training above forecast £0.039m
- Finance - Income Generation above forecast by £0.094m, Vacancy rate is above forecast £0.059m
- IS - Various Comms & Computing are behind target due to delays in projects, however, capitalisation of staff is above forecast £0.015m
- Transport - URN275 - Reduction in fuel is ahead of the forecast in the month by £0.039m
- Corp Comms – is slightly behind forecast
- PSD - Slightly off track due to vacancy rate missing target
- Procurement - on track
- EMSCU - are working to deliver the PFI contract and the 3% uplift, so the gap should reduce over the remaining months

For Comment	
Public	
Report to:	Police & Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	April 20th 2015
Report of:	Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	DCI Paul Murphy & Susan Martin (Strategy Officer OPCC)
E-mail:	<u>Paul.murphy@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk</u>
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	7 (a)

Reducing the impact of alcohol on crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To provide a general update on the area of work to reduce the impact of alcohol on crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB).

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Police and Crime Panel is invited to note the contents of this report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To inform the Panel on progress to reduce the impact of alcohol on crime and ASB.

4. Summary of Key Points

4.1 Nottinghamshire Police Alcohol Strategy

Reducing the impact of drugs and alcohol on levels of crime and anti-social behaviour is a key strategic priority for the Police and Crime Commissioner. The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner hosted a successful conference in 2014, to bring together statutory agencies, other key stakeholders and Third Sector providers, to review the impact of alcohol upon crime and ASB, and to identify shared priorities to address the problems.

The priorities identified at the conference were used to inform the PCC's Alcohol Strategy and the Action Plan. The plan sets out how partners will tackle the causes of alcohol misuse and reduce the impact of drink fuelled crime, including anti-social behaviour in the night-time economy. The plan incorporates the following strategic themes:

- Working together and sharing intelligence
- Early intervention and education
- Recovery and support
- Diversion and prevention
- Enforcement

Since then, progress against the strategic objectives has been monitored and reviewed on a regular basis. The PCC reviews overall progress at quarterly meetings attended by the strategic theme leads.

In addition, the strategic plans of the Local Alcohol Action Areas (LAAA) in Nottingham City and County align with the PCC's priorities to reduce alcohol related crime and have contributed to the overall progress of the Commissioner's strategic plan. Although the Home Office initiated LAAA pilots were due to finish in March 2015, the Commissioner and all related strategic leads are in agreement that the work should continue beyond this date to build on progress made and to develop further initiatives.

Progress on the implementation of the PCC's alcohol plan is part of the Police and Crime Plan monitoring report considered by the panel every 6 months. An update on the alcohol action plan is also reported as part of the PCC's annual report.

A review of operational activity connected with alcohol harm has recently been undertaken within Nottinghamshire Police. The intention of the review is to ensure tactical delivery is aligned with the strategic intent of Nottinghamshire Police and the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC).

- 4.2 A 'Nottinghamshire Police Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan' is currently in draft format (see Appendix A) and is subject of consultation with Basic Command Unit (BCU) and force thematic leads. The draft plan compliments the Nottinghamshire Police Substance Misuse Strategy 2013 and the PCC Alcohol Strategy, while taking in to account developments to the operating and legal landscape since 2013.

- 4.3 Following internal consultation, the Alcohol Strategy will be presented to the PCC for discussion and feedback.

- 4.4 Alcohol Strategy Action Plan Update

Below is a summary of some of the key achievements of the PCC's plan in the last twelve months:.

- 4.5 **Working together and Sharing Intelligence**

An action plan has been in place in the City to deliver data sharing, based on the Cardiff Model, and a version of this model has been fully implemented since March 2015. This allows data to be used to analyse activity around licensed premises and in the longer-term to target resources more effectively. In the County, similar progress has been made in relation to improvements in data sharing. Data is now received from EMAS, Kings Mill Hospital and Bassetlaw, and is used to map problems and visit venues. A long-term objective is to continue to improve the quality of data received, and to improve its use to target problem areas more specifically.

- 4.5 **Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAP)**

CAPs bring together a range of stakeholders and agencies to tackle the problem of underage drinking and associated anti-social behaviour. CAPS have become successfully established in Mansfield and Ashfield, work is currently underway to establish similar multi agency networks in Newark and Worksop. The work of CAP includes developing best practice concerning under-age drinking. The '*PASS - Proof of Age Scheme*' is an initiative promoted by the PCC and Nottinghamshire Police. The focus of this work is currently on increasing awareness and acceptance of the scheme with Licensees unfamiliar with the project. 'PASS' is now ACPO endorsed, so opportunity exists to advance assurance with the license and security trade.

- 4.6 Also aligned to CAP is a series of free training events offered to the 'on' and 'off' license trade. This work centres on responsible retail trading; delivered by a local legal business, sessions are due to take place week commencing 23rd March in Rushcliffe and Broxtowe before moving across the County.

4.7 **Best Bar None**

Best Bar None is a national scheme which aims to reduce alcohol related crime by raising the standards of the licensed premises. Businesses which meet all of the essential criteria are awarded the Best Bar None status. The scheme is well-established in the City, and is becoming successfully embedded in the County. Current reporting indicates in excess of 150 County and City premises benefitting from the scheme, raising standards in licensing management. A Best Bar None awards ceremony was held in December 2014, to mark the progress of the scheme and the contributions made by individual venues. This was a positive and well attended event, during which the Commissioner took part in the award ceremony.

4.8 **Ending Alcohol Harm**

The Drinkaware Campaign, "You wouldn't do it sober, you shouldn't do it drunk" which was launched in December 2014, focused on inappropriate sexual behavior while under the influence of alcohol. Using poster and film media within license premises and cinemas, the campaign brought in focus the issues affecting men and women whose judgment was affected by alcohol. Ending Alcohol Harm also included the pilot initiative of 'Club Hosts' at four venues across the City and County. The role of the Host was to identify and support customers at risk of acute signs of vulnerability from factors including alcohol. The evaluation of the campaign is due to be published later in the Spring 2015. The support provided by the PCC ensured the campaign was implemented across the whole of Nottinghamshire. The key focus of the Drinkaware campaign is to achieve behaviour change, and pending the outcome of the evaluation, this work may be extended to targeting alcohol related violence in the night-time economy.

4.9 **Vulnerability Training**

Following the above campaigns, a series of training programs has been delivered to the door staff across Nottinghamshire. This work involved use of video resources raising issues of vulnerability among those affected by alcohol. Learning from this work highlights further opportunity to improve the level of awareness in helping door staff broaden attitudes to vulnerability. It is the police intention to involve the Security Industry Association (SIA) locally in order to strengthen training on vulnerability in SIA accreditation.

4.10 **Diversion and Prevention - Innovative Measures**

The PCC's strategic action plan includes a number of innovative measures to support early intervention within the night time economy. This includes the use of cocaine torches and breathalysers in both the City and Mansfield. This practice has become embedded at a number of venues and received positive feedback from door staff who regard it as a legitimate tool on which to engage customers. When complimented by police powers such as the Section 35 Direction to Leave (Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2014), these tools support the strategic intent for early intervention to prevent harm from alcohol. Signposting is an important part of this work, and materials have been produced to provide information to customers to signpost to relevant alcohol support agencies.

4.11 Local Alcohol Action Areas (LAAA)

The LAAA partnership group has overseen projects including those listed above. A key strength of the group is the enabling of joint working across the City and County. This is particularly important for border night time economy areas such as West Bridgford across to the City centre. As the LAAA initiative comes to an end, there remains enthusiasm to continue the group as a positive partnership through which new approaches to addressing alcohol harm can be explored and adopted.

4.12 Future plans: Force Alcohol Tactical Board

With formalisation of the Nottinghamshire Police Alcohol Strategy, a reorganisation of reporting structure will include reforming the Force Alcohol Tactical Board. The intention is that the Alcohol Tactical Board will assist work across the LAAA and other local groups, providing a coordinating and accountability role to drive police action and influence partnership working.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

5.1 None

6. Human Resources Implications

6.1 None to note

7. Equality Implications

7.1 Considered and none to report

8. Risk Management

8.1 Considered in terms of maximising opportunity to prevent harm of those most at risk of alcohol abuse.

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

9.1 Links to the OPCC Alcohol Strategy

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 No further considerations

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 Internal consultation on the draft strategy is currently under way. Action updates are drawn from police lead officers and alcohol licensing departments. Consultation has also taken place with the Crime & Drugs Partnership alcohol lead, Alex Castle-Clarke.

12. Appendices

12.1 Appendix A: Nottinghamshire Police Alcohol Strategy (Draft)

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

13. None

Nottinghamshire Police
ALCOHOL STRATEGY & ACTION PLAN
2015-2018



OWNER:	ACC Torr
AUTHOR:	C/Insp Murphy
DATE:	2015
VERSION:	1.0 Draft

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1.3	Alcohol Strategic Themes	3
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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nottinghamshire Police Alcohol Strategy and Action Plan is aligned to the Nottinghamshire Police Substance Misuse Strategy 2013-2018¹.

As this alcohol document follows the substance misuse strategy, it does update on certain aspects in response to national and local developments since 2013.

The Nottinghamshire Police Alcohol Strategy takes in to account the strategic priorities of the Police Crime Commissioner, as documented in the Police & Crime Plan 2015-2018² and the Alcohol Strategy & Action Plan 2015-2018³.

This strategy reflects the commitment to address the greater impact to people from alcohol misuse over other substances; recognising the “*destruction alcohol can inflict on individuals, families and communities*”. (OPCC Alcohol Strategy).

Account is taken of the PCCs priority action areas and this action plan correlates police activities in support of the PCC plan.

1.2 ALCOHOL VISION

The Nottinghamshire Police vision relating to alcohol is;

*To make Nottinghamshire a **safe, healthy and responsible** place by working with partners to prevent and reduce alcohol consumption and related crime and disorder, thereby improving the quality of life for people who live, work and visit Nottinghamshire.*

1.3 ALCOHOL STRATEGIC THEMES

There are four strategic themes for alcohol misuse which remain in confluence with the PCC and Government thinking;

1. Tackle the underlying causes of alcohol abuse and promote recovery
2. Reduce violent crime
3. Discourage underage drinking
4. Promote healthier lifestyles

These priorities are being delivered through the Police's ongoing commitment to partnership working with key agencies including;

- Commissioned recovery services and diversion schemes
- Retailers & Licensees
- Health Sector
- Trading Standards and other public sector bodies
- Local Authorities & Community Safety Partnerships

¹ <http://intranet/Departments/BusinessFinance/corporatelibrary/Strategies/index.shtml>

² <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Public-Information/Police-and-Crime-Plan/Refreshed-Police-and-Crime-Plan-2015-2018.aspx>

³ <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/Document-Library/News-and-Events/Alcohol-Conference/Alcohol-strategy-refresh.pdf>

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1.4 ALCOHOL, FORCE OBJECTIVES:

There are six Force objectives relating to alcohol:

1. Change behaviour, so that people do not think it is acceptable to drink in ways which cause harm either to themselves or others;
2. Reduce alcohol related violence (including domestic violence), crime and anti social behaviour;
3. Reduce the percentage of people who perceive alcohol misuse related ASB to be a problem in their area;
4. Improve the management and planning of the night time economy;
5. Reduce the level of alcohol related harm to children and young people;
6. Improve assessment and treatment programmes for alcohol misuse offenders.

1.5 REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Following the Substance Misuse publication of 2013, a number of additional key documents have contributed to this strategy:

- Police and Crime Commissioner: Alcohol Strategy & Action Plan 2015-18⁴;
- Police and Crime Commissioner: Refreshed Crime & Police Plan 2015-18⁵
- Anti-social Behaviour Act 2014⁶
- Nottinghamshire County Council. Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2014-17⁷
- Nottingham City Council. Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2013-16⁸

⁴ www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/.../Alcohol-strategy-refresh.pdf

⁵ <http://www.nottinghamshire.pcc.police.uk/home.aspx>

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/anti-social-behaviour-crime-and-police-bill>

⁷ <http://www.nottinghamshire.gov.uk/caring/yourhealth/developing-health-services/health-and-wellbeing-board/strategy/>

⁸ <http://www.nottinghamcity.gov.uk/onenottingham/index.aspx?articleid=16877>

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2.0 THE IMPACT OF ALCOHOL

Nationally

According to the Government Alcohol Strategy, March 2012:

- There were 1 million alcohol-related violent crimes and 1.2 million alcohol-related hospital admissions in 2010/11 alone;
- 22,000 preventable deaths per year are associated with alcohol;
- Around half of all violent crimes and a third of all reported domestic abuse cases are alcohol related;
- £21billion annually is the estimated cost to society in addressing alcohol related harm;
- Up to 70% of accident and emergency admissions at peak times are alcohol related;
- £95 million is spent each year on specialist alcohol treatment;
- Over 126,000 admissions to hospital are for mental and behavioural disorders from alcohol misuse. This is a significant 75% increase in 10 years.

Locally

A conservative estimate indicates that approximately 21% of adults in Nottinghamshire⁹ are drinking at increasingly high levels which increase their risk levels significantly for mental and physical problems.

- Nottingham City has an exceptionally high density of pubs and clubs compared with elsewhere in the region and a high density of off licenses¹⁰;
- Nottingham City has a significantly higher rate of alcohol related hospital admissions than England and it is increasing by approximately 11% each year¹¹;
- 20% of all violent crime in the city occurs within the city centre and is linked to the night time economy¹²;
- Alcohol is the primary substance of choice for young people across Nottinghamshire, and is also the substance of choice that they are most affected by in relation to estimates of problematic parental use¹³;
- 200,000 working days are lost each year through alcohol misuse and there is a rising number of alcohol-related hospital admissions (up 33% over 5 years)¹⁴
- There is an apparent North/South divide across Nottinghamshire County with 43% of all alcohol related hospital admissions coming from Mansfield and Ashfield¹⁵;
- Bassetlaw has the highest rate of under 18's alcohol specific hospital related admissions¹⁶.

⁹ Nottinghamshire County / City Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2011/2012.

¹⁰ Safe. Responsible. Healthy: Nottingham's approach to alcohol 2012-2015.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Nottinghamshire County Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012

¹⁴ This is my NHS: <http://www.nottspct.nhs.uk/healthy-living-advice/alcohol-information.html>.

¹⁵ Nottinghamshire County Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012.

¹⁶ Nottinghamshire County Joint Strategic Needs Assessment 2012.

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3.0 FORCE ALCOHOL ACTION PLAN

The following plan takes regard to specific actions under the 5 themes documented in the PCC Alcohol Strategy:

- Working Together to Share Intelligence
- Early Intervention & Education
- Recovery & Support
- Diversion & Prevention
- Enforcement

It outlines further activity which gives an insight of the police contribution and approach to working in partnership on alcohol harm reduction.

	Activity	Lead by	Supported by
PCC Theme: Working Together to Share Intelligence			
Protect/Prevent	Increase effectiveness of Pub Watch scheme through proactive partnership with police. Maximise ban from one ban from all approaches.	City & County Licensing Dept	Local Authority Licensing Teams Local Teams Neighbourhood NPTs
Protect	Promote gathering of intelligence on under age sales. Including Crimestoppers, Community Protection Helpline, Trading Standards	Intelligence Depts	NPTs Police and Council Licensing Depts
Prevent	Coordinated social media campaign	Police Corporate Comms	CDP and CSP Comms
PCC Theme: Early Intervention & Education			
Prevent	Pilot Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs) in priority neighbourhoods where a need is identified. Currently in Ashfield, Mansfield.	Local Teams Neighbourhood	CDP and CSPs
PCC Theme: Recovery & Support			

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Protect	Fully implement guidance on cross allegations in cases of Domestic Violence	Public Protection	BCU Investigation Teams
PCC Theme: Diversion & Prevention			
Prevent	Expand the number of quality mark schemes across Notts (Purple Flag/Best Bar None)	CDP/CSPs	NPTs
Protect	Strengthen Alcohol Diversion Schemes across City & County, encourage its use for relevant offences. Ensure consistency of delivery. Expand scheme to 16-18yr olds.	City & County nominated leads	Supt Pearson. CRI Commissioned service
Protect	Expand use of innovative means to support management of on-licence premises with door staff, including: Vulnerability training. Cocaine torches. ID scanners. Smartphone age/ID apps Breathalisers	City & County Licensing	LA Licensing SIA Pub Watch NPT/NTE plans
PCC Theme: Enforcement			
Pursue	Increase number of licensing officers employed by Notts Police	City & County Command	
Pursue	Earlier intervention of those already under the influence of alcohol who drink to excess, using police powers such as Direction to Leave: Sec 35 ASB 2014 Act.	CSP Operational Leads though NTE plans	City & County Licensing Teams
Pursue	Increase the number of test purchase and other enforcement tactics to address the supply of alcohol to under 18s.	CSP Operational Leads with City & County Licensing Teams	LA Licensing Teams
Protect	Engage CJ Partners to explore viability of specific Family Drug & Alcohol Courts	CJ Command	
Protect	Increase use of treatment as a condition of bail and conditional cautioning	CJ Command	
ONGOING POLICE ACTION IN ADDITION TO PCC ACTION AREAS			
Prevent	Continue the Nottinghamshire Association	Police Chair	Force Alcohol Lead

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	Licensing Group (NALG). Update on legislation and interpretation. Review terms of reference to consider: Sharing good practice and agree opportunities for collective implementation. Consider its relationship with current LAAA and any opportunity to merge both platforms		City & County Licensing LA Licensing Trading Standards Gambling Commission Fire Health
Prevent	Review LAAA group as current initiative reaches conclusion. Explore opportunity for sustained implementation and potential to draw in other representation (e.g. NALG). Review terms of reference	Force Alcohol Lead	City & County police leads LA reps from Licensing CDP OPCC Home Office Fraser Brown Solicitors
Prevent	Acknowledge CSP local alcohol action plans already in place and assess the police contribution those plans. Review “Alcohol” as an agenda item at Local Operational Meetings: City and County	CSP CI Ops Leads	CSP/CDP
Prevent	Review Best Bar None Tactical Group and its connection to other operational groups. Explore potential to merge this platform with others e.g. LAAA/NALG		
Protect	Review and maximise use of Innkeeper across Force. Explore opportunities for opening access to LA Licensing Officers if not already in place		
Protect/Pursue Prevent/Prepare	Review NTE Plans across County/City. Ensure tactics reflect strategic priorities for early intervention of alcohol generated issues	Force Alcohol Lead	City & County Alcohol Lead City & County Licensing
Protect/Pursue	Consult with DTF leads to monitor the impact on	Force Alcohol Lead	DTF: Response,

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Prevent/Prepare	alcohol agenda from changes to operational models in Response, Investigation & Neighbourhoods		Investigation, Neighbourhood Leads
Prevent	Consult with Preventing Demand leads and explore opportunities to increase the prevent focus on alcohol misuse agenda	Force Alcohol Lead	Prevent Team
Prevent	Embed Cardiff Info sharing model across City and County. Maximise prevention and pursue opportunities through analysis of data that provides both strategic and tactical value.	Force Alcohol Lead	Force Performance Analyst Notts County Council Partnership Analyst CDP Analyst Public Health England
Prevent	Govern the incident recording regime that identifies impact of alcohol on crime and non crime. Focus on use of 'alcohol qualifiers' within 'Vision' which can be analysed to give a picture of crime and non crime.	Contact Management Command	Force Alcohol Lead
Pursue	Maximise opportunities to hold individuals and establishments to account reducing levels of tolerance to breaches of licensing regulations and unacceptable behaviour.	City & County Licensing	NPTs LA Licensing
Prevent	Explore potential for co-location of LA and Police Licensing Officers to improve collaborative approaches, working fully in partnership and achieve VFM	Force Alcohol Lead	Prevent Command BCU Command
Prevent	Better understand drinking habits of persons arrested through intelligence debriefs as routine. Ensure opportunities to refer to recovery partners are made	CJ Command	Force Alcohol Lead
Protect/Pursue Prevent/Prepare	Ensure Force is represented at a National level including ACPO. To harvest good practice and share learning from Force	Force Alcohol Lead	City County Licensing CDP/CSPs

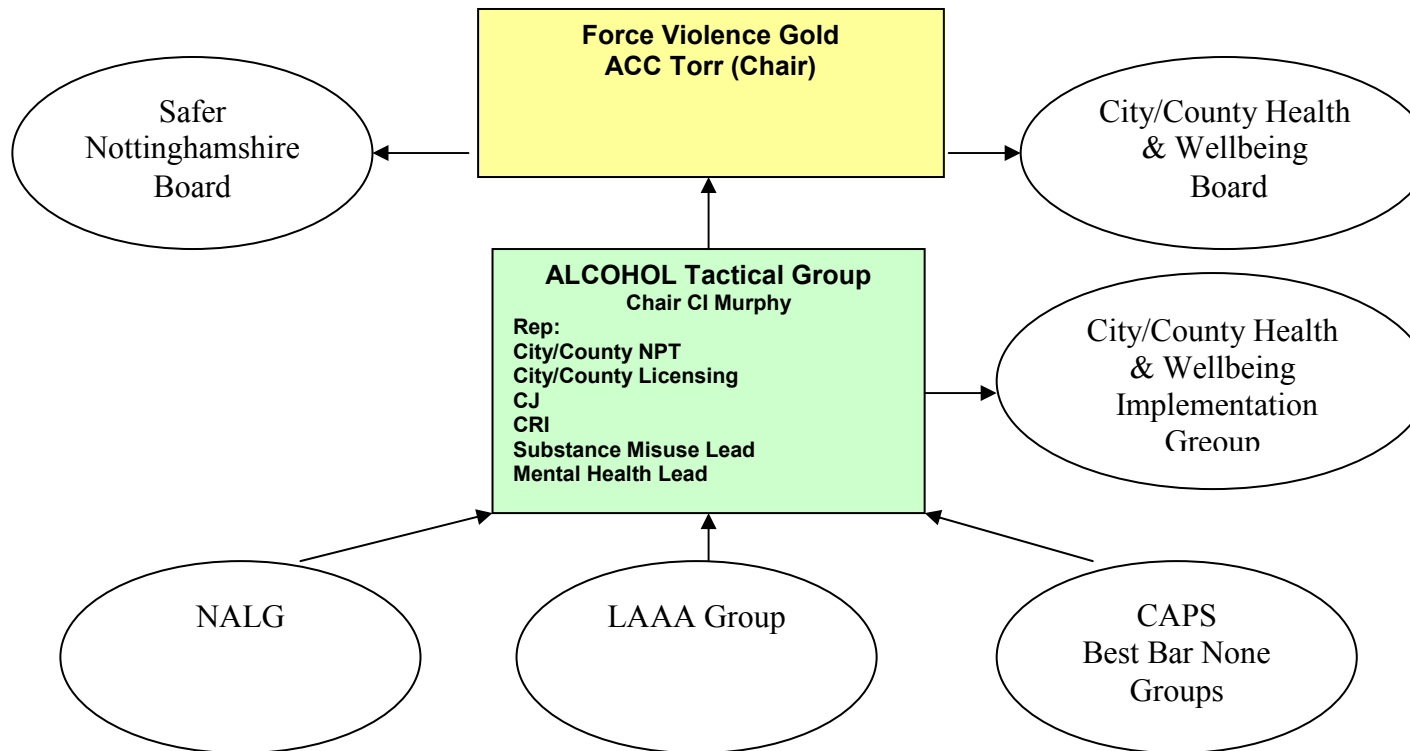
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4.0 LINES OF ACCOUNTABILITY:

Since publication of the 2013 Substance Misuse Strategy, changes to the systems and form of the organisation has taken place. The governance structure for the Alcohol Agenda now takes the following form.

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For Information	
Public	
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	April 20th 2015
Report of:	Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	T/Chief Inspector David Cain
E-mail:	David.cain@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	Item 7 (b)

*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

Reducing the impact of drugs on crime and Anti-Social Behaviour

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To provide a comprehensive update on the area of work to reduce the impact of drugs on crime and Anti-Social Behaviour.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 The Panel is invited to note the contents of the report.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To keep the Police and Crime Panel informed on performance and initiatives regarding substance misuse in Nottinghamshire.

4. Summary of Key Points

- 4.1 The Force has committed £50,000 for the 2015/16 financial year to proactively tackle drugs. A robust system is in place for the allocation and assessment led by the force tactical drugs lead Temporary Chief Inspector David Cain.
- 4.2 In partnership, the risks around New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) have been recognised. This has been incorporated into the revised drugs plan with partnership work being coordinated through Public Health England and the Drug Monitoring Group.
- 4.3 Of particular note is the Drug Interventions Programme (DIP) that has been continued across the force area. A new software application has been built to support the targeted testing system and is due to launch by the end of March 2015. This will give real time data about those testing positive and will be shared with partners to ensure their provisions are bespoke to each area.
- 4.4 The contract for the provision of Criminal Justice substance misuse services in the county was awarded to CRI (Crime Reduction Initiatives - *CRI is one of the members of the Reducing Reoffending Partnership who own the Community Rehabilitation company for the area*). CRI have signed up to the Integrated Offender Management (IOM) partnership and now have

management representation at the strategic Reducing Reoffending Board, the IOM Tactical Group and IOM Operational Managers forum. All of these are interdependent and meet quarterly.

- 4.5 Work is on-going with service provider CRI to continue to develop working practises.
- 4.6 The City Substance Misuse contract has just been awarded to Framework. There are strong links with Framework in the city around IOM and discussions have begun around the practical implementation by the new provider.
- 4.7 IOM is a key priority for the Reducing Reoffending Board and has seen significantly positive performance outcomes. The Home Office ID-IOM performance system for near-live PNC data has been adopted and a performance regime which includes severity and frequency of reoffending (rather than purely binary results) has been developed.
- 4.7 A system to identify Armed Forces veterans in custody has been implemented and coordinated through the Multi Agency Intelligence Team hosted at Carlton Police Station. Funding has been secured through the Home Office Innovation Fund for a Partnership Co-ordinator, a post that has seen resounding success when implemented in Bristol. The Community Psychiatric Nurses in Mansfield custody suite now have arrangements in place to identify any IOM members and assess and support them for health, particularly mental ill-health needs.
- 4.8 The Force now has IOM enforcement resources across all areas and a new Service Level Agreement demonstrates the commitment of the partners to IOM. This is supported by the recently completed PhD on IOM at Nottinghamshire Police.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 The Force has committed £50,000 for the new financial year to proactively tackle drugs.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 Considered and there are none to report

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 Considered and there are none to report

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 Considered in terms of maximising opportunity to prevent harm of those most at risk of drug abuse.

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

9.1 There are no policy implications. The content of this report is directly linked to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities:-

- To reduce the impact of drugs (and alcohol) on levels of crime and antisocial behaviour
- Prevention, early intervention and reduction in reoffending

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

10.1 No further considerations to add to the detail above.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

11.1 This report is being submitted to the Police and Crime Panel only.

12. Appendices

12.1 None.

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

13. There are no background papers relevant to this report.

For Information	
Public	Public
Report to:	Police & Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	20th April 2015
Report of:	Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Ian Waterfield
E-mail:	ian.waterfield@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	8 (a)

*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

Partnership Preventing Demand Strategy 2014-2017

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To provide an update to the Panel on the progress of the Partnership Preventing Demand Strategy 2014-17.
- 1.2 To provide members with an understanding of the forward plan for prevention based on the learning to-date and to provide an understanding as regards the plan to mainstream activity, which will lead to a reduction in demand on the public and voluntary sector. The aim being to tackle root causes of demand on services, helping to prevent and problem solve rather than react to demands for service in a traditional manner.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 It is recommended that Panel members note the report and proposed direction of travel, and are alive to the funding risks to the programme.

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 To ensure that Panel members are aware of the key matters relating to the Preventing Demand programme.

4. Summary of Key Points

- 4.1 *'The Preventing Demand programme aspires to integrate the working practices of Public, Private and Voluntary Sector service providers across Nottinghamshire to prevent demand.'* (Preventing Demand Partnership Strategy 2014-2017).
- 4.2 It will transform future service delivery by encouraging partners (including commercial) to provide a brave, innovative approach to get things right first time through prevention and early intervention.

It is envisaged the innovative approach will prevent demand by:

- Understanding and mapping of the demand.

- Encouraging a culture of early intervention in all organisations.
 - Promoting the benefits of “getting it right first time” in service delivery.
 - Enabling multi agency working across the county and in localities.
 - Training front line workers to recognise the signs and situations where intervention is beneficial to the individual and the community.
 - Enabling individuals and communities to shape the services that they need and rely upon.
 - By testing innovative ways of working through pilot programmes.
 - That we embed and shape national best practice.
- 4.3 With an estimated 50 million contacts across the public sector each year the Preventing Demand programme will aim to ensure individuals reach the right service upon first contact, thereby reducing demand on ‘catch all’ services. This will be achieved through both training and integrated working and service demand will reduce as a result
- 4.4 In the redesign and reshaping of public services it is essential that a number of enablers are in place across public service to ensure the step change in approach is embedded in business as usual across the public service offered to our communities. Those enablers have been identified as follows:
- A commitment to services being local by default.
 - Integrated early intervention and problem solving together.
 - Community and individual empowerment.
 - Meaningful consultation and engagement.
 - Integrated enforcement activities linked to problem solving.
 - The sharing of information.
 - Aligned budgets and pooled resources (spending on a proven evidence base).
- 4.5 Over the past year, the Partnership Prevention Strategy has tested this approach through the creation of 26 pilot projects. These are being evaluated and are providing the evidence base to move forward with this ambitious programme and partners are learning from what works in our localities.
- 4.6 As a result of the work over the past 12 months a forward plan based on the work, learning and evaluation from the pilots has been developed, which can be seen at ‘Appendix A’. The plan has the general agreement of partners across the county and is to be presented to the strategic group of partners across Nottinghamshire on the 17th April 2015.
- 4.7 The key areas for development in the next 12 months based on the learning and evaluation is the delivery of;
- Joined up Locality working in areas of high demand.
 - A whole approach to our town centres bringing together the approach to business crime and night time economy.
 - A partnership approach to community safety and prevention.
 - Mental health.

- A joined up approach to interventions in schools, which will embed the themes of Social Responsibility, Health and Wellbeing, healthy relationships, resistance education and fulfilling potential. This will be based on interventions which have been tested and evaluated.

There will a number of other work streams to follow those listed above.

The plan outlined at Appendix A identifies the key work required to mainstream these activities into public service delivery in a joined up way, which designs services through the eyes of the citizen. Each of those identified areas has its own plan in which the detail to enable delivery is identified.

- 4.8 A number of cross agency workshops are already underway to design the approaches, which will allow for strategic decisions to be made around the shape of services going forward.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 The partnership preventing demand work was supported through Home Office Police Innovation funding following a successful bid.

- 5.2 The bid was supported by the following funding

2013/14	£50,000
2014/15	£331,000
2015/16	£341,000

In addition, significant partnership match funding has been provided to support the 26 pilot programmes. This has allowed the programme to test innovative ways of working at little or no risk to existing service delivery with our communities.

- 5.3 There is a significant risk to the final full year of funding as promised Home Office money is not clear and there is a risk that this will not materialise in the way it originally suggested. It is not clear whether the Innovation Fund will exist going forward and the principles upon which the original bid was made have changed. There is planning underway to mitigate this risk and to secure funding to ensure the positive progress made to-date is not jeopardised.
- 5.4 The Home Office have indicated a desire to work with the programme to find a way forward, but there will be a hiatus in this activity until post the general election scheduled for May 2015.

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 There are issues around the current programme team working with partners to ensure the programme is seen through to a conclusion and this is clearly linked to the funding risks identified at 5.3 above.

- 6.2 Plans are being considered to ensure that momentum is not lost and the work continues, whatever the outcome of the bid for additional funding to the Home Office

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 None.

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 There is partnership wide governance arrangements around the whole programme, the risks to delivery are monitored through this group as are the control measures in place to mitigate those risks.

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

- 9.1 The Partnership Prevention Programme has clear links into the current Police and Crime plan and Nottinghamshire wide needs assessment work, both recently published by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 None.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 Consultation on the plan at Appendix A has taken place across both partners in the statutory and voluntary sector and are due for sign off by senior partners and the Safer Nottinghamshire Board in the next two months.
- 11.2 Work on the Partnership Preventing Demand Strategy is subject of extensive consultation and engagement in pilot areas with residents and a number of innovative ways of doing this have been tested. This has identified a number of other issues facing our local communities, which sit outside of traditional crime and disorder issues.

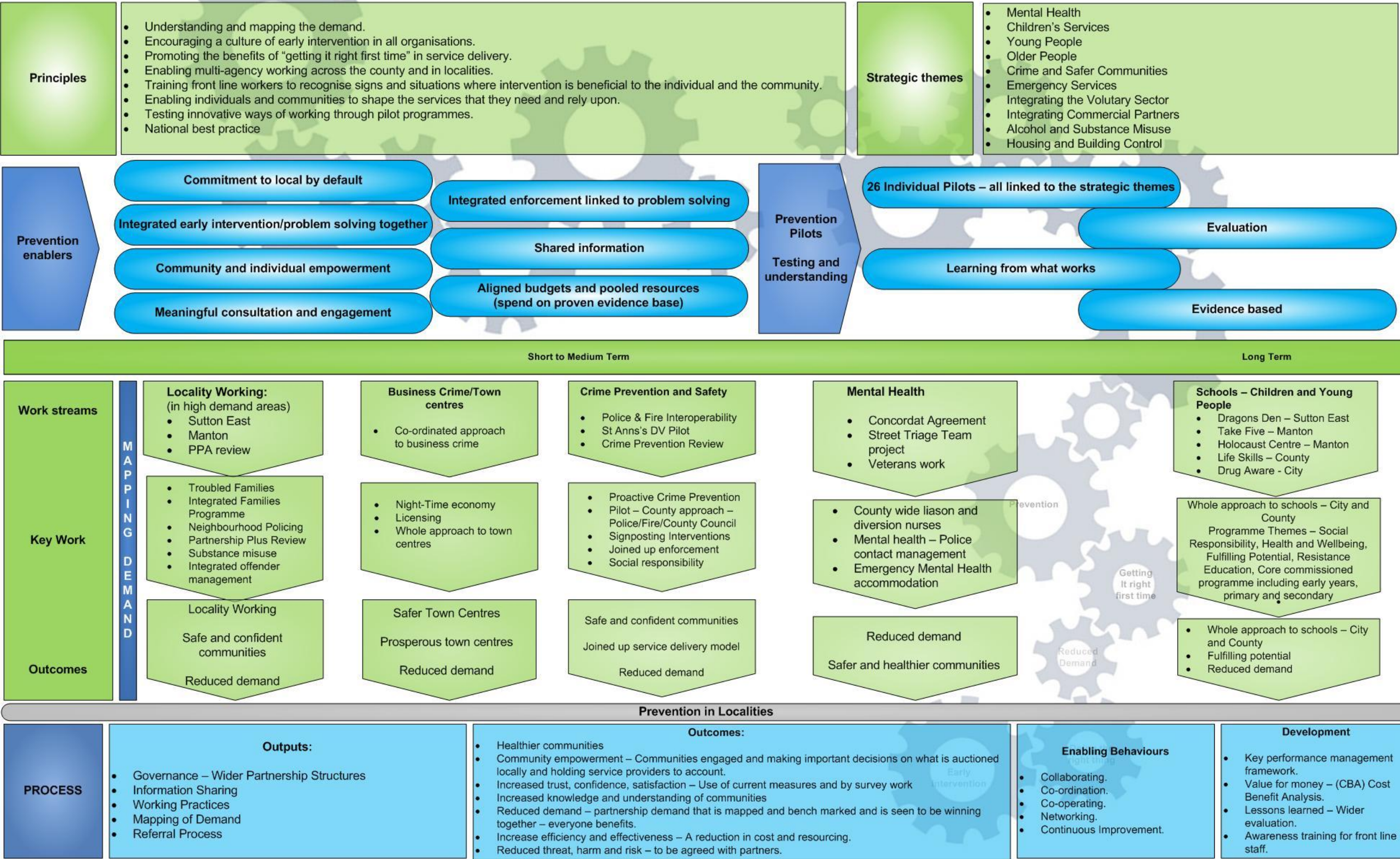
12. Appendices

- 12.1 Partnership Prevention Programme 2014-2017 forward plan - Appendix A.

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

- 13.1 None.

The aim is to reduce demand on the public and voluntary sector organisations by: Helping to tackle the root causes of demand on services, Helping to prevent them and not have to solve situations in a reactive way.



Prevention in Localities

Outputs:

- Governance – Wider Partnership Structures
- Information Sharing
- Working Practices
- Mapping of Demand
- Referral Process

Outcomes:

- Healthier communities
- Community empowerment – Communities engaged and making important decisions on what is auctioned locally and holding service providers to account.
- Increased trust, confidence, satisfaction – Use of current measures and by survey work
- Increased knowledge and understanding of communities
- Reduced demand – partnership demand that is mapped and bench marked and is seen to be winning together – everyone benefits.
- Increase efficiency and effectiveness – A reduction in cost and resourcing.
- Reduced threat, harm and risk – to be agreed with partners.

Enabling Behaviours

- Collaborating.
- Co-ordination.
- Co-operating.
- Networking.
- Continuous Improvement.

Development

- Key performance management framework.
- Value for money – (CBA) Cost Benefit Analysis.
- Lessons learned – Wider evaluation.
- Awareness training for front line staff.

For Information	
Public/Non Public	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	20th April 2015
Report of:	Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Chief Inspector Kim Molloy
E-mail:	Kim.molloy@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	
Agenda Item:	8 (b)

*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

Street Triage Process

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 To inform the Police and Crime Panel of the progress of the Street Triage Project.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Panel consider the findings.

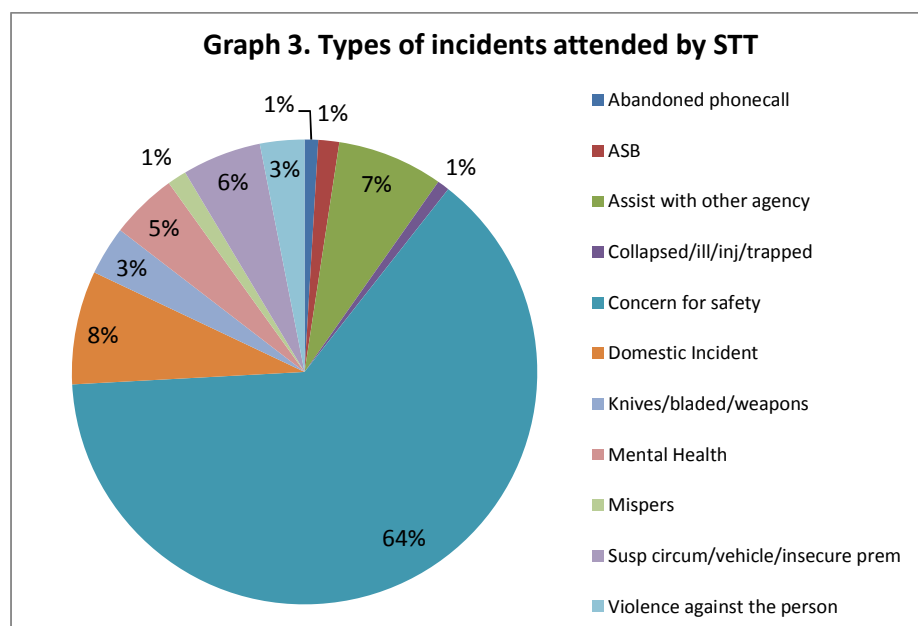
3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 This is a two year pilot, ending in March 2016 and continued support from all partners is needed at strategic and tactical levels as it forms part of the Mental Health Concordat work being progressed across the county, and is integral to the reduction in use of section 136 of the Mental Health Act.
- 2.3 Whilst we know the benefits being realised by the Police, this is a joint venture with Health partners and it is imperative that we can evaluate their benefits now so that we can shape the remainder of the pilot to maximise benefits to the Health services.

4. Summary of Key Points

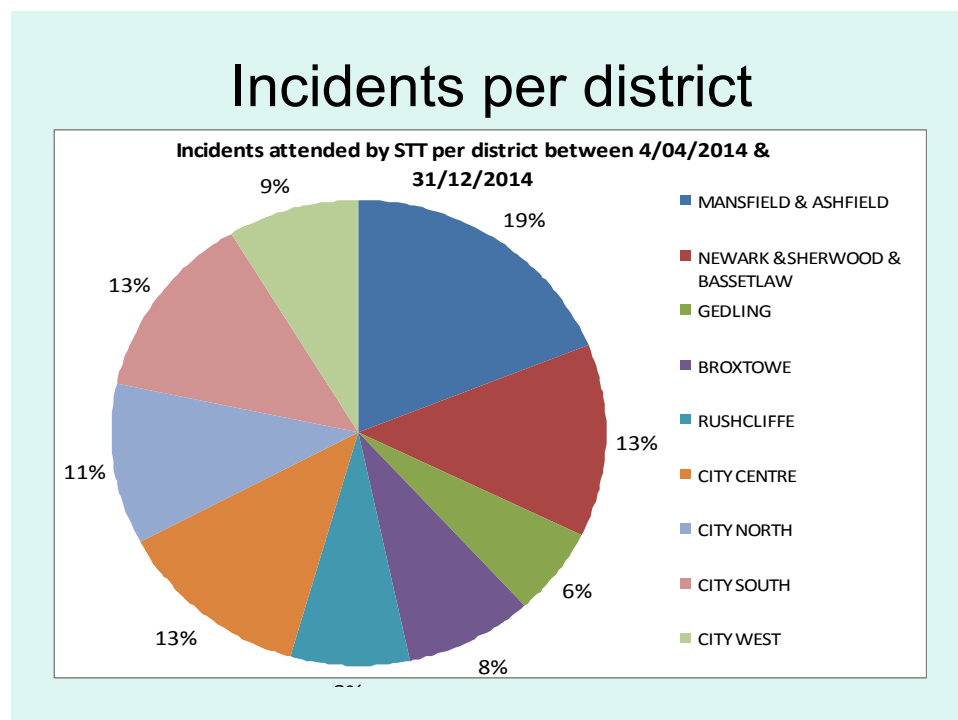
- 4.1 The objectives of the Street Triage Team (STT) were to reduce:
- Inappropriate detention in hospital or custody,
 - Repeat calls,
 - Deaths in custody,
 - Costs associated with S136 suites.
- 4.2 This is a 2 year pilot running until end March 2016, with 2 cars covering countywide from 5pm-2am, 7 days a week. The cars are staffed with a police officer and a Community Psychiatric Nurse (CPN). The pilot is jointly funded by police and the Clinical Commissioning Groups.

- 4.3 During the first 9 months the STT has resourced 2008 incidents either via telephone or actual attendance, which is increasing month on month.
- 4.4 64% of the incidents attended are graded as a 'concern for safety', the next biggest incident types are 'domestic incident' at 8% and 'assist other agency' at 7%.
- 4.5 At 54% of the attended incidents an Initial Mental Health Assessment (IMHA) was completed. Where there was no IMHA the reasons were generally either that there was no indication of mental illness or they were a repeat user of the service so it was not necessary.



- 4.6 Where an IMHA was completed 49% were no further action, 40% were referrals into treatment, 8% were section 136 and 2% were arrested for an offence.
- 4.7 Over the first 9 months, Section 136 detentions have decreased overall by 39% (better than most other Forces who are trialling triage cars).
- 4.8 Use of police cells decreased by 52% overall, and is decreasing every month.
- 4.9 Since April 2014 510 people have been detained by police officers using powers under section 136, the STT have been responsible for 80 of those detentions, 16% of the overall amount. This leaves a remaining 430 people who were detained under S136 without interaction with the STT, generally outside of operating hours.
- 4.10 Of those detained in a section 136 suite between April and December 2013 an average of 74% per month were discharged and 19% admitted for treatment.

- 4.11 Compared to April to December 2014 when an average of 69% were discharged and 29% admitted for treatment. This is indicative of an improvement in officers' detention decisions.
- 4.12 The following chart shows the breakdown of incident locations attended, showing that there is a need for mental health services in all areas.



- 4.13 In April 2015 we intend to rotate the officers on the cars in order to spread the expertise more widely across the Force, it is anticipated that we will see a dip in performance for a short period when this has happened. This will be closely monitored by the Street Triage Board.
- 4.14 As a result of the comprehensive on-going evaluations it has been decided to alter the working hours from 5pm-2am to 4pm-1am as more incidents occur after 4pm than do after 1am.
- 4.15 There will be a national review of triage schemes in the summer by NHS England, and it is likely that a recommendation to nationally join the triage and Criminal Justice Liaison (CJL) commissioning will be made. Nottinghamshire's police evaluation process has been highlighted by the national team as best practice.
- 4.16 Lincolnshire is also trialling a triage car with CPN and ambulance attending instead of a police officer. That evaluation is also expected in the summer. There are pros and cons to that model, and the regional mental health board will review it after the evaluation.

- 4.17 The Home Office Innovation Fund is being used to provide an intensive new training package to all front line staff, custody officers and control room staff. This should impact positively on detentions outside of the triage car operating hours. The training is running from January to June 2015, and being jointly delivered by Care Quality Commission and police trainers. It focuses on the Mental Health Act and Mental Capacity Act, and sets out local procedures in depth.
- 4.18 There is a joint commitment from Police, Nottinghamshire Healthcare Trust (NHT) and the Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCGs) that no children will be detained in a cell under section 136 from 1st April 2015. An interim solution has been reached where extra staffing will be provided 24/7 at Millbrook section 136 suite. There is no specific 136 suite for children, but they will be given priority at the adult suite, and if needs be an adult will be moved to accommodate them. This is only an interim solution to meet a tight deadline, and will be addressed more fully by October when partners have agreed that adults will not be detained in a cell either. This work is being progressed jointly by the Care Crisis Concordat strategic group, and forms part of the local action plan submitted to the Department of Health.
- 4.19 There are new national Codes of Practice coming in from 1st April reducing the time allowed for 136 detentions in custody from 72 hours to 24. This is a step towards a likely legislative change removing the use of cells as a place of safety entirely.
- 4.20 There are three areas within the section 136 process that require significant improvement, and are being addressed through the concordat strategic group:
- a. The codes of practice and local protocol expect that people detained under section 136 should be transported by ambulance. The ambulance service have committed to attending within 30 minutes (and 8 minutes when restraint is being used), and their contract is being adjusted to reflect that. We are jointly trying to performance manage that, but there are issues with data quality. Secondly, police officers are not routinely asking for an ambulance. This too will be performance managed.
 - b. When a person is detained in custody suite a doctor and an approved mental health practitioner (AMHP) are required to interview and assess the person. The AMHP should attend 'as soon as possible and within 3 hours'. At present they average 9 hours, which is not acceptable. The longest delays are generally out of office hours. This impacts negatively on the length of time a person is detained in custody not only for section 136 but also hinders investigations for people with mental health issues who have been arrested for an offence. This issue has been raised with partners and will also form part of the new performance framework.
 - c. A lack of suitable beds for patients requiring admission is a national problem. The regional commissioner for beds will sit on the Concordat

strategic group, and a joint escalation policy will be written between services to take responsibility for timely decisions.

5. Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 Savings to police are based on reduction in section 136 detentions, officer attendance and custody time. Over the first 9 months the STT has saved the Force £176,293.44.
- 5.2 NHT have not yet produced an evaluation of the health benefits. It is essential that a report is produced for the first year of the pilot so that any recommendations can be met within the pilot to maximise the benefits to health partners. Without proper evaluation it will be difficult to justify how we progress beyond the pilot.
- 5.3 This is a jointly funded project between the police and CCGs covering 2 years from April 2014 to March 2016. The Police have contributed 4 police constables and two vehicles with mobile data. The CCGs have contributed £250,000 over 2 years to cover the cost of the CPNs. This is broken down as follows:

NHS Bassetlaw CCG	40,000
NHS Mansfield and Ashfield CCG	80,250
NHS Newark and Sherwood CCG	46,250
NHS Rushcliffe CCG	28,000
NHS Nottingham North and East CCG	33,500
NHS Nottingham West CCG	22,000

6. Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 The project requires 4 Police constables (2 from the city and 2 from the county).

7. Equality Implications

- 7.1 There are no equality implications arising from this report.

8. Risk Management

- 8.1 Risks are managed through the street triage board, chaired by Nottingham CCG. There are no current risks to the pilot, although going forward it is imperative that the health benefits are evaluated in order to determine whether it has been a success for all partners concerned.

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

- 9.1 There are numerous joint procedures, protocols and information sharing agreements that are impacted on, all of which have been reviewed with partners since April 2014 and form part of the concordat action plan for continuous assessment.
- 9.2 STT complements the Police and Crime Plan under:
- Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people
 - Prevention, early intervention and reduction in offending
- 9.3 STT has also addressed the target to reduce section 136 detentions.

10. Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 There are new national codes of practice from April 2015 which are statutory for health to comply with as mentioned above. Compliance will be managed through the crisis concordat group.

11. Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 As part of the concordat work some public consultation with service users is taking place in the near future.

12. Appendices

- 12.1 There are no appendices attached to this report.

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

13. 9 month review of street triage pilot, dated January 2015.

For Consideration	
Public/Non Public*	Public
Report to:	Police and Crime Panel
Date of Meeting:	20 April 2015
Report of:	The Police and Crime Commissioner
Report Author:	Kevin Dennis
E-mail:	Kevin.dennis@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Other Contacts:	Karen Sleight@nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Agenda Item:	9

*If Non Public, please state under which category number from the guidance in the space provided.

Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner's Consultation and Engagement Report

1. Purpose of the Report

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Police and Crime Panel with an overview of the Police and Crime Commissioner's (the Commissioner's) consultation and engagement activities on budget proposals and shaping the policing priorities which have informed the Police and Crime Needs Assessment and the refreshing of the Police and Crime Plan 2015-18.
- 1.2 The Commissioner has set out his approach to consultation and engagement in his strategy "...giving victims and citizens a bigger voice in policing to achieve a safer Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.¹
- 1.3 The current challenges of less money across public services, changing demands and demographics, technology transforming almost all aspects of life, raised public expectations and changed behaviour about the way services are accessed and consumed, has created the need to refresh our approach to informing and involving the community, other interested individuals and groups to shape police and crime services to build better and safer neighbourhoods. The Commissioner will launch his refreshed Consultation and Engagement Strategy in the summer, which will be underpinned by a Charter and multi-agency action plan.

2. Recommendations

- 2.1 That the Police and Crime Panel discuss and note the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime engagement and consultation activities which have informed the Police and Crime Needs Assessment and prioritisation of policing and community safety in the refreshed Police and Crime Plan 2015-18.

¹ Community Engagement and Consultation Strategy

3. Reasons for Recommendations

- 3.1 The Commissioner has statutory responsibilities for consultation for improving victim satisfaction, identifying and setting local policing priorities, producing the Police and Crime Plan and Annual Report, and setting the budget and precept for the delivery of quality policing in consultation with the Chief Constable.²

3.2 Consultation and Engagement Strategy

The Commissioner's Consultation and Engagement Strategy sets out the approaches the Commissioner will take to listen to victims, individuals and communities on how to locally reduce crime and disorder, bring more offenders to justice and create more confident, vibrant safer communities, and nationally by interacting on the wider police reform landscape.

- 3.3 It is important that the Commissioner engages with communities and interest groups such as victims, adult and children safeguarding boards, watch schemes, unitary, county, district, city, town and parish councils, Police Independent Advisory Groups, the voluntary and the community sector and speak with people to find out their true views about policing budgets and priorities for effectively tackling crime and improve community safety.

3.4 Refreshing the Strategy

The Commissioner will launch his refreshed Consultation and Engagement Strategy in the summer, which will be underpinned by a Charter and multi-agency action plan. The focus will be on how to obtain transparent and authentic community engagement, supported by the Force and Community Safety Partners at a district level. The refreshed strategy will set out a forward plan of research to inform the annual refreshing of the Police and Crime Plan. A joint working group with Nottinghamshire Police and our Community Safety Partners has already been set up to take this important work forward. A review has also been carried out to identify existing consultation and research opportunities across the county to help maximise opportunities going forward.

- 3.5 By improving the ways we can hold 'big conversations with those communities who have been traditionally 'hard to reach' we will build upon our knowledge and understanding of needs, risks and demands of policing in Nottinghamshire. It is our intention to build upon and align where possible the Police and Crime Commissioners involvement activity with other public sector providers across the City and County to build trust and confidence. The Commissioner will ensure that his website is updated with all of his involvement and research activities and their key findings and how they have informed and influenced policy and service delivery. Members of the Panel will be provided with the opportunity to shape and influence the strategy before its publication.

² The Police Reform and Social responsibility Act 2011

3.6 Consultation and Engagement Shaping the Budget and Priorities

In total, bespoke consultation and engagement activities have captured the views of over 4,000 residents for the budget and priorities set out in the refreshed Police and Crime Plan through the following:

- Consultant led focus groups, one in Nottingham (City), one in North Nottinghamshire (Worksop), one in South Nottinghamshire (Bingham), one with women and one with members of the Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) community.
- The Commissioner's online consultation questionnaire and supporting video on the Police's Delivering the Future proposals.
- Evidence collected through the Nottinghamshire County Council Annual Residents Satisfaction Survey 2014 and the Nottingham City Council and the City's Crime and Drugs Partnership Annual Respect Survey.

3.7 Police and Crime Needs Assessment

The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment included results of local and national consultation and engagement findings which were aggregated into an overarching summary of threat, harm and risk. The key findings were consulted on at the Commissioner's Stakeholder Priority Setting Event on the 8th January 2015, where there were presentations to summarise the work supported by a workshop and question panel to address any gaps to threat, harm and risks identified and priority action for the Commissioner, Force and Partners to address in the Police and Crime Plan 2015-18.³

- 3.8 A key point identified in the assessment was a **greater need to understand, profile and engage with existing, new and emerging communities** to identify vulnerability and offending. There are growing opportunities for greater understanding of **demand** and **prevention** of crime within 'hard to reach' communities. There have been negotiations with the Nottingham Trent University to have a PHD student working to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to do a longer term piece of research to identify the key issues for new and emerging communities and identify policing and community safety needs.

3.9 Partnership Plus Areas

The Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) was asked to lead an independent review of Partnership Plus Areas (PAAs) in May 2014 by the Safer Nottinghamshire Board (SNB). There are currently 15 PPAs with 3 discretionary ones across the County. The partnership conversation has moved from a debate about the criteria and how many PPAs should there be, to how can we work differently with communities in a climate of reducing resources. There is a key principle to improve community and individual empowerment through improved consultation and engagement to involve people in shaping the services around their needs, understand demand, prevention and early intervention which will realise efficiencies for more expensive enforcement services.

³ [The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment](#)

- 3.10 There is a transformational programme to implement the findings of the Review to move away from geographical hotspots focused on crime performance to an integrated locality working model. There has also been a separate Academic led piece of research from telephone surveys for the PPAs to provide a deeper understanding of the specific issues that are important for service delivery in the areas to improve community safety.
- 3.11 There is further scoping work looking at utilising Community Organisers in local areas through the Prevention Programme which will support integrated locality working.
- 3.12 Events and Conferences**
The Commissioner and his Deputy have hosted or supported a variety of themed conferences, which have included Transforming Rehabilitation, Victims Services, Domestic Violence, Immigration, Alcohol, Mental Health and Hate Crime. These have all provided opportunities for key stakeholders and practitioners to contribute and shape the services to respond to the needs of individuals and communities.
- 3.13 Nottinghamshire Youth Commission**
There have been provisional meetings to identify further planning and groundwork needed to start the project to set up a Youth Commission which we will be able to encourage wider youth engagement. The aim is to have a clear plan in March with recruitment to start in April.
- 3.14 Walkabouts**
The Commissioner and his Deputy have scheduled walkabouts, which will be focused on PPAs across the County and High Impact Areas in the City. This allows for a two way conversation with the public which we collate and integrate into the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment.
- 3.15 Meetings**
The Commissioner has established a number of different types of meetings many of which the public are able to attend. By attending the public will be able to hear what the Commissioner's priorities are and what he is doing to address them. The public is also able to hear him hold the Chief Constable to account.
- 3.16 Summer events**
Last year the Commissioner, his Deputy and members of his Office attended various events across the City and County. There is currently forward planning work for the events for consulting directly with the public to address key concerns for policing and community safety.
- 3.17 Key meetings with partners**
The Commissioner and his Deputy are invited and attend various meetings throughout the year and feed back information to shape policing and crime across the City and County, ensuring follow up discussions with individuals and community groups which provides a source of information for consideration in the Police and Crime Plan.

3.18 Victims

Supporting victims is one of the Commissioner's highest priorities. When the Commissioner was elected two years ago, he pledged to ensure that victims of crime are treated as people, not cases. He is determined to place victims' interests and needs first, working closely with his Deputy Commissioner to ensure that future services are the best they can be. Their work has involved research and in-depth consultation in readiness for the new rules which switch commissioning funding and powers from the Ministry of Justice to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs).⁴

3.19 The Commissioner was an early adopter for victims' services from October 2014, having the responsibility for commissioning the majority of emotional and practical support services for victims of crime in Nottinghamshire, including restorative justice. A key area of improvement will be advanced through the opportunities to enhance the sharing of information and working across agencies to improve reporting, referrals and support pathways for victims.

3.20 There is a revised Code of Practice for Victims of Crime that lists the key entitlements that victims of criminal conduct are entitled to.⁵ There is further work being conducted, led by the Deputy Commissioner, to embed this Code across Nottingham and Nottinghamshire.

3.21 Research

There has also been specific targeted research for further understanding victim's needs and domestic violence victim's needs which has shaped the Victims Strategy and work on the Review of Domestic Violence which was launched in 2014. There has been an interim report produced by the University of Leicester which has focused on Medium Risk Repeat Domestic Violence, the final report will be finished for October 2015 and there will be a launch of the findings and recommendations at a National Event being organised by the Deputy Commissioner.

3.22 Mystery Shopping

There is an ongoing programme of volunteers conducting Mystery Shopping exercises which provide a reality check of communication and services available to the public. These exercises produce findings which are reported and included in the collation of evidence for the Police and Crime Needs Assessment to identify the priorities for policing.

3.23 Correspondence

The Commissioner and his Deputy have been responding throughout the year to various complaints, compliments and general correspondence which has provided a rich picture of information on policing and community safety which has been assessed as part of general governance and decision making

⁴ MOJ: Victims' Services Commissioning Framework may 2013

⁵ MOJ: [Code of Practice for Victims of Crime](#) October 2013

together with providing valuable information for the Police and Crime Needs Assessment.

3.24 **Social Media**

New and emerging technology not only presents challenges from a crime perspective, but it also provides opportunities for communicating with individuals. The Commissioner utilises social media in the form of Face book, Twitter and Blogs, but is also mindful that this is just one communication tool and will aim to balance communication and engagement through the use of various approaches.

4 Summary of Key Points

4.1 The full evaluation report is attached for information, however, a summary of the findings identified through the specific budget and priority setting consultation and engagement is outlined below:

- There was overall support for having to remodel policing for Nottinghamshire, 62%, and increasing the precept given the national context of austerity and on-going policing budget cuts, however, 82% did not support savings to local policing.

Key areas for potential savings included:

- Investing in preventing crime and early intervention through education and working with communities.
- Joined up working with other agencies through multi-agency hubs, supported by training and information sharing, particularly for areas such as domestic violence, child abuse and other serious crime.
- Support for collaboration with other forces.
- General support for specialist investigative teams to assist with bringing more people to justice, and focusing on protecting vulnerable people against crime such as child sexual exploitation and domestic violence.
- Support for victims of crime having a single point of contact throughout their journey.
- General support for volunteering, with 86% having participated in volunteering over the last 12 months.
- Increasing PCSO powers, or more Police Staff to ensure that Police Officers are utilised for jobs requiring warranted powers.
- Reducing the number of senior policing ranks and the number of meetings Police Officers attend, find savings through enabling officers with improved technology and reducing bureaucracy to free them up to be accessible in their communities to focus on tackling local issues.
- Savings to the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, 44% and 50% said no to reducing police support functions.

- Respondents identified that they would be prepared to pay more for policing, 53% of respondents from the Residents Survey (with 14% responding maybe).

Key areas to invest in policing included:

- There were concerns for closing police buildings, but general support for increasing visibility of officers 85%, with the Independent Advisory Groups 28%, 75% saying no to reducing policing time dealing with the public.
- Clearer communication with communities, particularly for reporting crime, also promoting the confidence to contact the police for less serious issues to pass on intelligence, but a clear definition of an emergency would be useful to promote together with the numbers to call other than 999.
- Acceptance that new communication and social media are important tools for policing, but should not be the only method of communicating with the public.
- Support for a named Police Officer for each area to improve response times.
- Support for spending more on drug and alcohol related crime and exploiting new technology to assist tackling some crimes.

Victims focused

- Recognised importance for offering restorative justice where appropriate, with specific emphasis on it needing to be victim led.
- Concern that there needs to be an equitable distribution of resources across the City and County.
- Improve road safety awareness and tackle illegal parking, 58% did not want any cuts to roads policing.
- Three quarters (75%) of all respondents reported feeling safe (either very or fairly safe) in their local area when outside after dark.
- Perceptions of anti-social behaviour being a very or fairly big problems being: noisy neighbours (4%/7%), groups of people hanging around the streets (5%/13%), rubbish or litter lying around (10%/16%), vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property or vehicles (5%/11%), people being drunk or rowdy in public places (7%/9%), people using or dealing drugs (9%/11%), people being attacked/harassed because of their skin colour /ethnic origin/religion (1%/4%), abandoned or burnt out vehicles (0%/2%).

Communicating with the Commissioner

- Preferred method of obtaining information about the Commissioner, being through local newspapers and newsletters (20% and 23%).
- Important business areas identified for review include:
 - § Stop and search – very important (33%), important (46%).
 - § Recruitment and retention of police officers – very important (59%), important (36%).
 - § Hate crime related to disability – very important (47%), important (43%)

5 Financial Implications and Budget Provision

- 5.1 There have been financial budgets associated with the production of bespoke consultation and engagement activities, which have informed the budget process and priority setting for the refreshing of the Police and Crime Plan and aligning budgets to community safety to deliver the outcomes of the Police and Crime Plan.

6 Human Resources Implications

- 6.1 Human Resource implications will be identified through the budget setting process and resource allocation aligned to the Commissioner's Strategic priorities.

7 Equality Implications

- 7.1 There will be a refresh of the Equality Impact Assessment to inform the Engagement and Consultation Planning for the Police and Crime Plan and refreshing the Consultation and Engagement Strategy.

8 Risk Management

- 8.1 The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Needs Assessment identifies the threat, harm and risks to policing, crime and community safety, with mitigation actions identified through the Strategic Plan in the Police and Crime Plan 2015-18. These risks and priority actions will be monitored through the Commissioner's Delivery Plan and reported on in line with the Commissioner's Governance Framework.

9 Policy Implications and links to the Police and Crime Plan Priorities

- 9.1 The Commissioners Governance Framework, together with supporting strategies are being delivered as part of the Police and Crime Plan's Strategic Framework.

10 Changes in Legislation or other Legal Considerations

- 10.1 Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011. In addition, the Commissioner has a responsibility and must have due regard to all other legal requirements and specifically the provisions of:
- The Policing Protocol Order 2011
 - Financial Code of Practice (FMCOP)⁶
 - Strategic Policing Requirement (SPR)⁷

⁶ [Financial Code of Practice 2012](#)

⁷ [Strategic Policing Requirement](#)

- Elected Local Policing Bodies (Specific Information) Order 2011⁸

11 Details of outcome of consultation

- 11.1 The consultation programme will be completed in April to support the refresh of the Consultation and Engagement Strategy, with significant variations being presented to the Police and Crime Panel.

12. Appendices

12.1

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

- 13.1 Police and Crime Plan Priorities and Budget Consultation 2014/15 evaluation findings

⁸ [Specific Information Order 2011](#)

Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner

Police and Crime Plan Priorities and Budget Consultation 2014/15

Evaluation of Findings

Author: Karen Sleigh

January 2015

Executive Summary

The Police and Crime Commissioner has a wide remit to cut crime and improve community safety in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. Various consultation and engagement exercises were conducted over the last year to identify the relevant issues from communities to refresh the planning and prioritisation of policing and community safety. The consultation and engagement activities have been analysed and this report provides the highlights for consideration in the revision of the Police and Crime Plan 2015/18.

The consultation activities have included:

- Consultant led focus groups, one in Nottingham (City), one in North Nottinghamshire (Worksop), one in South Nottinghamshire (Bingham), one with women and one with members of the BME community.
- The Commissioner's online consultation questionnaire and supporting video on the Police's Delivering the Future proposals.
- Evidence collected through the Nottinghamshire County Council Annual residents Satisfaction Survey 2014 and the Nottingham City Council and the City's Crime and Drugs Partnership Annual Respect Survey.
- Academic led research from telephone surveys for the Nottinghamshire Safer Neighbourhoods' Partnership Plus Areas.

Summary of key findings:

In total, the consultation and engagement activities have captured the views of over 4,000 residents. Some of the key highlights being:

- Overall support for having to remodel policing for Nottinghamshire given the national context of austerity and on-going policing budget cuts (62% of respondents from the online survey).
- 82% of the respondents of the Nottinghamshire Residents Survey did not support savings to local policing.
- Support for investing in preventing crime work and early intervention through education with communities (96.4% of respondents from the online survey).
- Support for joined up working with other agencies through multi-agency hubs, supported by training and information sharing, particularly for areas such as domestic violence, child abuse and other serious crime (92.8% from the online survey).
- Support for collaboration with other forces (85.7% from the online survey).
- Identified that there should be clear communication with communities, particularly for reporting crime, also promoting the confidence to contact the police for less serious issues to pass on intelligence, but a clear definition of an emergency would be useful to promote together with the numbers to call other than 999.
- General support for specialist investigative teams to assist with bringing more people to justice, and focusing on protecting vulnerable people against crime such as child sexual exploitation, domestic violence (86% from the online survey).

- Support for victims of crime having a single point of contact throughout their journey.
- Acceptance that new communication and social media are important tools for policing, but should not be the only method of communicating with the public.
- Support for a named Police Officer for each area (82.2% from the online survey), need to improve response times.
- General support for volunteering, with 86% of respondents from the Nottinghamshire Residents survey having participated in volunteering over the last 12 months. The City Respect Survey found overall, just one-in-ten respondents (9%) said they were currently involved in formal volunteering. This is a reduction from 10% in 2013 and 2012, and from 13% in 2011. In 2014, 10% of respondents said they were involved in more informal volunteering such as joining a neighbourhood watch group or helping an elderly neighbour. This is a reduction from 11% in 2013 and 2012, and from 18% in 2011.
- Support for increasing PCSO powers, or more Police Staff to ensure that Police Officers are utilised for jobs requiring warranted powers (82.1% from the online survey).
- Recognised importance for offering restorative justice where appropriate, with specific emphasis on it needing to be victim led.
- There were concerns for closing police buildings, but general support for increasing visibility of officers (85% from the online survey), ensuring that they are enabled with technology to be as visible and accessible in their communities and focused on tackling local issues, with a recognition that there needs to be a focal point/base of some sorts.
- Support for spending more on drug and alcohol related crime and exploiting new technology to assist tackling some crimes.
- Concern that there needs to be an equitable distribution of resources across the City and County.
- Find savings through reducing the number of senior ranks, number of meetings Police Officers attend and find savings through reducing bureaucracy.
- Prepared to pay more for policing (48.2% from the online survey) 53% of respondents from the Nottinghamshire Residents Survey said they would be prepared to pay more for policing, with 14% responding maybe, the focus groups identified that there was little support to increase the precept.
- Improve road safety awareness and tackle illegal / dangerous parking.
- 33% of respondents were very satisfied, with 47% fairly satisfied (Nottinghamshire Residents Satisfaction Survey), with their local area.
- The overall proportion of respondents feeling respected all or most of the time by local public services (61%) has decreased by 4% since the 2012 survey (Nottinghamshire Residents Satisfaction Survey).
- Three quarters (75%) of all respondents reported feeling safe (either very or fairly safe) in their local area when outside after dark (Nottinghamshire Residents Satisfaction Survey).
- The City Respect Survey found that over two-thirds of respondents (71%) said they feel fairly or very safe when walking alone in their local area when it's dark. This is significantly higher than in 2013, 2012 and 2011 and the trend data suggests that perceptions of feelings of safety in the local neighbourhood

have improved over the years. Women, the 65+ age group, and respondents living in the most deprived areas are less likely to feel safe in their neighbourhood when it gets dark, with a 10 percentage point difference between the most and the least deprived areas.

- Respondents who feel very or fairly unsafe rank people using or dealing drugs, street drinking and intimidation as a result of gangs of as more of a problem in their local area than respondents who feel safe.
- Respondents have more concerns about Nottingham City Centre after dark, with just over half (55%) who said that they feel fairly or very safe in the City Centre. However, there was a significant increase in the proportion who feel safe between 2014 and 2013, 2012 and 2011. As in previous years, women are less likely to feel fairly or very safe than men.
- The City Respect Survey found that perceptions of anti-social behaviour overall continue to fall with only 6% of respondents reporting a high perception of anti-social behaviour, lower than in 2013, 2012 and 2011. There were significant differences by age, with those in the 65+ age group having lowing perceptions of anti-social behaviour.
- The top two ranked anti-social behaviour issues in the local neighbourhood continue to be 'dog fouling', rubbish, and litter lying around (City Respect Survey).
- Begging in Nottingham City is also an issue that respondents are concerned about, with 28% of respondents agreeing that this is a fairly or very big concern.
- Overall, 9% of respondents had been personally targeted by some form of anti-social behaviour in the last six months, similar to 2013 and a fall from 2011 and 2012. Around two-thirds (65%) had reported it to someone, the majority of which had reported it to the Police (90%). About half (48%) were very or fairly satisfied with the response, an increase from 2012, but a fall from 2013 and 2011. For those who did not report it, the main reason was that they thought there was no point as nothing would be done. There is also some evidence of under-reporting of ASB with 35% of those personally targeted by ASB not reporting it.
- Perceptions of anti-social behaviour being a very or fairly big problems being: noisy neighbours (4%/7%), groups of people hanging around the streets (5%/13%), rubbish or litter lying around (10%/16%), vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property or vehicles (5%/11%), people being drunk or rowdy in public places (7%/9%), people using or dealing drugs (9%/11%), people being attacked/harassed because of their skin colour /ethnic origin/religion (1%/4%), abandoned or burnt out vehicles (0%/2%) (Nottinghamshire Residents Satisfaction Survey).
- As in 2012 and 2011, respondents are clearly most concerned about issues relating to alcohol in relation to Nottingham City Centre, with 32% of respondents agreeing that people being drunk or rowdy in public spaces is a fairly or very big problem and 28% claiming that street drinking is a fairly or very big problem. Young people in the 16-24 year old age group also recognise the issues in relation to street drinking and rowdiness as being a problem for them – indeed, there is an indication that these are more of an issue for younger than older residents.
- Six out of 10 (58%) of respondents said they tend to agree or strongly agree that there is a sense of community where they live. This is an increase from

2013 when 53% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed and from 2012 when 51% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed, but a slight decrease from 2011, when 59% respondents agreed or strongly agreed (City Respect Survey).

- The City Respect Survey found that satisfaction with the Police and Council remains high with two-thirds (66%) of respondents agreeing that they are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter. Analysis of those respondents who were dissatisfied highlights that those respondents perceived 'people using or dealing drugs', 'Vandalism/ Criminal damage' and 'intimidation as result of groups/ gangs of young people hanging around on the street' to be more of a problem and these issues could be a possible driver of satisfaction.
- The City Respect survey found that nearly half (48%) of respondents thought that crime had 'no effect' or very little effect on their quality of life (a score of 0 or 1). Over three-quarters (78%) of respondent thought that crime has 'not a problem at all' or 'not much of a problem' in their local area. Nearly half (53%) of respondents thought that levels of crime had stayed the same in their local area over the past few years, 34% thought crime had gone down and 13% thought crime had gone up.
- Preferred method of obtaining information about the Commissioner, being through local newspapers and newsletters (20% and 23% from the Nottinghamshire Residents Survey).
- Importance business areas identified for review in the Nottinghamshire Residents survey are:
 - Stop and search – very important (33%), important (46%).
 - Recruitment and retention of police officers – very important (59%), important (36%).
 - Hate crime related to disability – very important (47%), important (43%).
- For the City Respect survey, in terms of crime and community safety in their local area, over one-third (35%) of residents ranked burglary as their primary concern, with alcohol related violence and disorder ranked first by 16% of residents.
 - In relation to what could be done to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour, residents were asked to rank a list of different measures. Looking at the top ranked, better parenting was ranked first by respondents with almost a quarter (23%) ranking this aspect first. More CCTV was ranked first by 22% of respondents. There are some differences between rankings based on mean score this year and those reported in 2012 and 2011. Most notable more CCTV has increase to 1st place from 3rd in 2012 and 2013. In contrast, more visible policing was ranked 1st in 2012, and is now ranked 2nd, and better parenting was ranked 1st in 2011 and is now ranked 3rd.

1. Introduction

The consultation has been carried out on behalf of the Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Commissioner (the Commissioner), which has included consultant led focus groups, web based surveys, telephone interviews focused on the Nottinghamshire Safer Neighbourhoods Partnership Priority Areas, together with Community Safety Partners surveys.

The fundamental aim of the consultation has been to provide recommendations for the revision of the Police and Crime Plan for the Commissioner. The recommendations have been based on:

- Consultant led focus groups, one in Nottingham (City), one in North Nottingham (Worksop), one in South Nottingham (Bingham), one with women and one with members of the BME community.
- The Commissioner's online consultation questionnaire and supporting video on the Police's Delivering the Future proposals.
- Evidence collected through Nottingham County Council Annual Residents Satisfaction Survey 2014 and the Nottingham City Crime and Drugs Partnership Annual Respect Survey.
- Academic led research from telephone surveys for the Partnership Plus Areas.

This report presents the findings of all the consultation activities and recommendations.

2. Consultation and Review

The Commissioner has a wide remit to cut crime and improve community safety in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire. The Nottinghamshire Police and Crime Plan 2013-18 sets out the Commissioner's intentions to: achieve safer communities and improve trust and confidence in high quality policing by reducing crime and anti-social behaviour; ensuring fairer treatment of victims and citizens and demonstrating the wise use of public resources.

The Commissioner has captured the views of over 4,000 local residents in 2014/15 as part of specific consultation activities; however, this report does not collate the views gathered by the Commissioner and his Deputy through stakeholder events and local meetings.

The consultation has identified the issues that residents most commonly want the Commissioner and the police and community safety partners to tackle in their local areas.

3. Focus Group Findings

Opinion Research Services (ORS) was commissioned by the Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (NOPCC) to undertake five focus groups. The purpose of the deliberative sessions was to allow the Commissioner to engage with, and listen to, members of the public about important police and crime issues. The sessions both informed participants of the Commissioner's role and gain insight into people's policing priorities and ideas about the policing budget which will contribute to the planning for the future identified in the Police and Crime Plan.

In total, there were 46 diverse participants at the focus groups:

Area	Time and Date	Attendees
Nottingham City	6:30pm – 8:30pm Tuesday 25 th November 2014	12
North Nottinghamshire (Worksop)	6:30pm – 8:30pm Wednesday 26 th November 2014	7
South Nottinghamshire (Bingham)	6:30pm – 8:30pm Thursday 27 th November 2014	10
Women (Nottingham)	6:30pm – 8:30pm Tuesday 25 th November 2014	10
BME	6:30pm – 8:30pm Wednesday 14 th January 2014	8 (including 2 refugees)

The make-up of the groups were:

Criteria	Focus Groups
Gender	Male: 16 Female: 23
Age	16-34: 11 35-54: 16 55+: 12
Ethnicity	12 BME
Limiting Long-term illness	7

Overall, the five focus group sessions considered a wide range of important issues; the following section provides a highlight of the findings with significant differences in views appropriately highlighted.

Main Findings

Prevention and early intervention

- The majority of participants in all but the BME Group agreed that 'prevention is better than cure' - working with local communities.
- The BME Group were concerned that prevention and early intervention could be used to discriminate against minorities, referring to 'stop and search' powers.

Working with other agencies

- There was scepticism that other agencies would not want to work with the police, with concerns for lack of training and personal safety, however, some of the participants believed working with other agencies would be beneficial such as housing associations to tackle anti-social behaviour.

<p>Involving the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was a belief that the public would not want to work with the police, but it was cited that local people get involved through initiatives such as 'Neighbourhood Watch'.
<p>Education and young people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants welcomed education and preventative work with young people, to improve respect and confidence in policing, with a focus on promoting the profile of the police.
<p>Working with retail and businesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall this was not given much attention; however, a small number of participants in the North and South Nottinghamshire felt that the police should support businesses to take responsibility for crime prevention.
<p>First point of contact – multi-agency hub</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All participants supported the idea of a multi-agency hub with certain incidents being dealt with by other agencies rather than the police. • There was strong feelings that another number, other than 999 should be used, with negative experiences shared of using the 101 number. • Participants believed that there needed to be well trained staff able to operate to a high standard, focus on improving response times, should be provided 24/7, and based on a clear definition of an emergency. • There needs to be more education and a clear communication strategy with the public on what an emergency is and how the hub works. • The point was made that as long as the service is responsive and of a good quality – it does not matter who actually answers the call. • There was a division in opinions on whether a multi-agency hub would more cost effective.
<p>Extending the working age of a police officer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was some support; with views that older officers could be employed in the multi-agency hub, but there were concerns that the salary of a police officer would make this an expensive option.
<p>Developing specialist investigation teams</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an understanding of the complexities of undertaking investigations, and generally supported the development of specialist investigative teams to focus on evidence gathering and making stronger cases which could ultimately lead to a greater number of convictions. • There were positive comments made on the work of the specialist rape team.
<p>Specialist teams – impact on victims of crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants in all but the BME Group largely supported the principle behind the develop of specialist teams – with a belief that more not fewer officers could end up getting involved. • There was support for victims of crime having one point of contact during the investigation process, with examples given of being a victim and having to deal with several different police officers. • There was a belief that the team needed skilled police officers, however, participants in South Nottingham and Nottingham City raised the point that they were unconvinced that this would save money.
<p>What it means for the public</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication – largely accepted that new forms of communication, such as social media are required, however, there was concern that some groups within society are not computer literate or have access to a computer, therefore, there should not be an over reliance on technology, it should be an addition to not a replacement for the physical present of the police in the community. Participants in the Women's Group felt strongly that a police presence should not be restricted to a police station and

<p>suggested other venues within the community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Named officer for all areas – strongly supported by the Women's and North Nottinghamshire group, but it could not be seen how this could reduce costs. • Volunteering – some support for using volunteers with the South Nottinghamshire group, however, in the North Nottinghamshire Group they identified concerns about the safety risks attached with volunteering.
<p>What it means for – victims of more serious crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support for minimum standards for victims of more serious crime, but there were concerns of how serious crime is defined, particularly in the Nottingham City Group. • Support for more joined up working with other agencies particularly in cases of domestic violence, child abuse and other serious crime, with support for the police coordinating agencies to improve communication.
<p>What it means for – vulnerable people</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Views were shared that vulnerable people should be cared for by the community and family and that there is an over reliance on the police, but overall, it was supported that vulnerable people should be part of the remit of the police with a focus on prevention of targeting.
<p>What the proposals means for offenders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PCSOs and on the spot fines – overall this was felt to be hard to impose by PCSOs, however, there was support for fines, and most participants believed it would be beneficial to increase PCSO powers. • Restorative justice – recognised the importance of offering restorative justice where appropriate, both in terms of providing the victim with some degree of closure and acting as a potential future deterrent to the perpetrator, however, participants in both the women's and North Nottinghamshire groups felt it needed to be victim-led and the perpetrator should be assessed as to whether it will be both meaningful and honest. • Police officers versus buildings – the Women's Group expressed concerns that too many police stations have been closed, and feared that more will be shut in the future, participants felt that where there are crime hotspots there should always be a police building, it was expressed that police officers require a permanent base, they cannot operate out of their cars, and building provide local access to the police. Participants in the North Nottingham and BME Groups had some reservations about losing police buildings. Overall participants generally favoured maintaining the levels of police officers. • However, although there were general concerns for the loss of police buildings, overall the groups favoured maintaining the levels of police officers. The Women's group identified that there are cost benefits from co-location, but there were other groups who were concerned about the loss of privacy.
<p>Precept</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The focus of the discussions were on cost savings rather than boosting income through the precept, focusing on where to spend less and what should stop being provided within the existing budgets, with little support to raise the precept. • The PCC should spend less on... Participants suggested that the police should spend more on drug and alcohol related crime and exploiting new technology to assist tackling some crimes. • The PCC should stop providing... Participants in North and South Nottinghamshire felt that the PCC should stop providing police for football matches, marathons and night club closing times, and they believed that such events could provide an income for the police. A few participants in the Nottingham City and South Nottinghamshire Groups raised the issue of traffic related crime which they felt was given a disproportionate amount of time in comparison to more serious crime.
<p>Greater joined up working with other forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This divided opinion within groups, those against equated it with centralisation of

services and a move away from local services.

- The North Nottinghamshire group identified that there needs to be an equitable distribution of resources across the City and County, and the County feels that they lose out.
- Most, however, supported the idea of joined up working and felt it could enable the PCC to make potential cost savings, improve information sharing and develop more specialist teams.

4. Online Consultation Questionnaire Findings

The Commissioner hosted an online questionnaire with a supporting video and presentation outlining plans for 'Delivering the Future' policing proposals. The key findings are identified in the next section.

The make-up of the respondents covered: one in Nottingham (City), one in North Nottinghamshire (Worksop), one in South Nottinghamshire (Bingham), one with women and one with members of the BME community.

The sample profile was:

Criteria	Respondents
Gender	Male: 68% Female: 32%
Age	16-34: 12% 25-34: 20% 35-44: 24% 45-54: 24% 55+: 16%
Ethnicity	White: 81.5%
Sexuality	Heterosexual: 80% Lesbian/Gay: 8%
Disability	8%

Main Findings

Having either watched the video or looked at the presentation, how would you rate your support of the following Delivering the Future proposals described below?	
The remodelling of policing in Nottinghamshire given the national context of cuts to policing budgets	62.9% of respondents supported the need to remodel policing
Investing funding in preventing crime and intervening early before problems escalate	96.4% of respondents supported prevention and early intervention
Working with partners to deal with calls to the police quickly and at the first point of contact through a multi-agency hub	92.8% of respondents supported multi-agency working
Ensuring each neighbourhood has a named contact, and targeting resources to neighbourhoods with greatest need	82.2% of respondents supported targeting resources
Recruiting more Police Staff to ensure Police Officers with warranted powers are able to respond to incidents and crimes quickly	82.1% of respondents supported utilising police staff for roles that do not require warranted powers
Greater joined up working with other Forces and public	85.7% of respondents supported

bodies to help protect local policing	collaboration
To what extent do you support more police resources being spent on protecting people against crimes such as child sexual exploitation, domestic violence and protecting the vulnerable	86% of respondents supported resources focused on serious crimes

Are there any areas of policing you feel the Commissioner should be spending more or less money on? If so what are they?

- Visible policing in neighbourhoods concentrating on local issues, ensure local officers spend the majority of their time out in their neighbourhoods and reduce bureaucracy, improve technology, improve opportunity to educate and deter anti-social behaviour.
- More officers to attend incidents, this could include other agencies
- Immigration awareness.
- Less money spent in the NOPCC, and less high ranking offers.
- Less money spent on investigating Police Officers over trivial matters.
- More specialised skills to tackle Counter Terrorism and Child Sexual Exploitation.
- Roads policing, focus less on prosecuting motorists.
- More PCSOs, and give them more powers / Less PCSOs.
- Youth offending and interventions.
- Investing in Criminal Investigations recruitment.
- More integrated working with other agencies and other forces.
- Better collaboration that realises savings, more investment on training and developing staff and specialist skills.
- Improve treatment of victims.
- Transparency, build on relationship building with communities.
- Internal changes and back office reductions need to avoid a reduced quality.

Most households in Nottinghamshire pay £134.34 (Band B) or less a year towards policing in the County. Would you be prepared to pay more towards policing?

- 48.2% of respondents would pay more towards policing.

Do you support the Commissioner in protecting spending on Police Officers and not on Police Buildings?

- 85% of respondents supported protecting spending on Police Officers.

Are there any areas of policing that you believe Nottinghamshire Police should stop providing? If so, what are they?

- Calls to mental health incidents unless life is at risk
- Need to do as much as you can with the Police Officers you have.
- Focus on policing – reduce the social services roles of officers.
- Clear definition of role of policing needed.
- Restrict town centre licensing hours.
- Out of hours support for council responsibilities such as noise complaints or social services.
- Reduce the number of meetings.
- Transfer responsibilities for deaths to coroners if there are no suspicious circumstances.
- Missing persons should only be looked at by the police after 24hrs unless there are specific risk factors.
- Parking issues.
- Sudden death – should be left with healthcare professionals.
- Police need to focus on police matters.

5. Nottinghamshire Annual Satisfaction Survey 2014 Findings

The 2014 Residents' Satisfaction Survey conducted for Nottinghamshire County Council and the Commissioner, by an independent market research agency, plays an important role in capturing local people's views, experiences and perceptions of value for money, communication channels, quality of life and policing and crime. The results are made up from an amalgamation of the seven Districts and Boroughs: Ashfield District Council, Bassetlaw District Council, Gedling Borough Council, Mansfield District Council, Newark and Sherwood District Council and Rushcliffe Borough Council.

The research was conducted via a face-to-face, on-street survey with residents aged 18 or over, across Nottinghamshire. A representative sample of 1,053 respondents were interviewed between 1 October 2014 and 29 October 2014. Quotas were set on gender, age, working status and ethnicity according to the most up to date population data (i.e. the census 2011). To identify differences between Districts and Boroughs, approximately 150 respondents were interviewed in each.

Main findings

The sample profile was:

Criteria	Focus Groups
Gender	Male: 49% Female: 51%
Age	18-24: 10% 25-34: 14% 35-54: 36% 55-64: 16% 65+: 23%
Ethnicity	White: 93%
Disability	23%

2014	2013	2012
Satisfaction with the local areas as a place to live • 33% of respondents were very satisfied, with 47% fairly satisfied	35%/49%	32%/46%
Being treated with respect and consideration by local public services • 22% of respondents believed this to be true all of the time, 39% most of the Time and 12% some of the time.		23% 42%/17%
Community safety – feeling of being safe in the local area after dark • Safety in the local area after dark – 40% very safe, 35% fairly safe • Safety when home alone at night - 59% very safe, 29% fairly safe	41% 67%/21%	40% 76%/19%
Community cohesion – agreement that people from different ethnic backgrounds get along • 10% of respondents definitely agree, 41% tend to agree	22%/35%	20%/38%
Influence on local decision making • 5% of respondents definitely agreed, 31% tended to agree	5%/23%	8%/28%
Participating in volunteering		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 86% of respondents participated in volunteering over the last twelve months (with local community or neighbourhood groups at 39%, and health, disability and social welfare at 21%) 	
Perceptions of anti-social behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very or fairly big problems being: noisy neighbours (4%/7%), groups of people hanging around the streets (5%/13%), rubbish or litter lying around (10%/16%), vandalism, graffiti and deliberate damage to property or vehicles (5%/11%) People being drunk or rowdy in public places (7%/9%) People using or dealing drugs (9%/11%) People being attacked/harassed because of their skin colour /ethnic origin/religion (1%/4%) Abandoned or burnt out vehicles (0%/2%) 	
Internet usage Devices ranked top for access the internet at home: desktop computer (13%), laptop computer (29%), tablet (12%), smartphone (18%)	
Police and crime How important are the Commissioners' priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect, support and respond to victims, witnesses and vulnerable people (49%) Focus on those local areas that are most affected by crime and disorder and anti-social behaviour (17%) Spend your money wisely (11%) Prevent offending, early intervention and reduce re-offending (5%) Reduce the threat of organised crime (5%) Reduce the impact of drugs and alcohol misuse on the levels of crime and anti-social behaviour (12%) Improve the efficiency, accessibility and effectiveness of the criminal justice system (3%) 	
Other priorities Other priorities that should be added to the list in count order: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More visible policing Quicker police response time Open more police stations / 24/7 Young people in streets/shops Illegal / dangerous parking – especially outside schools and in the town centre Get rid of the Police Commissioner Stronger measures to stop people speeding Police should be harder on their approach – they are too politically correct More support for the elderly Need more information about the police Reduce threat to vulnerable people Road safety awareness More PCSOs and give them more power Revive the justice system Police to spend more time educating kids on what crime does to people and how it affects their lives Council and police to work better together – stop passing the buck Investigate more crime i.e. domestic burglary Need to aim more at the drug problems in the area 	
Current and preferred methods of obtaining information about the Commissioner: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local newspaper (current 12%, preferred 20%) Newsletters/information leaflets (current 6%, preferred 23%) Local broadcast media (current 4%, preferred 4%) 	19%/20% 21%/29% 9%/4% 3%/4%

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social media such as Twitter and Facebook (current 3%, preferred 6%) • Commissioner's email newsletter (current 1%, preferred 4%) • Summer events (current 1%, preferred 0%) • Attendance at Commissioner's public meetings (current 0%, preferred 0%) 	4%/4% 9%/2% 2%
Importance of business areas identified for review: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop and search – very important (33%), important (46%) • Recruitment and retention of police officers – very important (59%), important (36%) • Hate crime related to disability – very important (47%), important (43%) • Hate crime related to race or ethnicity – very important (42%), important (43%) • Hate crime related to religion or belief – very important (40%), important (43%) • Hate crime related to sexual orientation – very important (43%), important (41%) • Hate crime related to transgender identity – very important (40%), important (43%) 	
Key areas for the IAG being: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More visible policing – more out on the beat (28%) • Personal safety and theft (16%) • Early intervention (12%) • Faster response to domestic crimes (12%) • Police to attend more public functions / community events (12%) • Visit the elderly when there has been an incident (8%) • Look at areas that have deprivation and need improving (4%) • A helpline if you wish to remain anonymous when reporting a crime (4%) • Get the youths off the streets – more for them to do (4%) • Drug related crime (4%) 	
Paying more towards policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53% of respondents said they would be prepared to pay more for policing, with 14% responding maybe • Reasons for not wishing to pay more are: • Cannot afford to pay anymore (45%) • Need to spend their money wisely (12%) • Never any police around – need more police on the beat (10%) • Need to know whether the money is being spent and if the money is being spent locally on the front line (9%) • The don't do a good job now – we don't get good value for money (9%) • Budget big enough already – don't need anymore (7%) • Depends how much (6%) • If they were seen to be doing a better job and crime figures came down (5%) • If the police stations were open 24/7 and staffed properly (2%) • Depends on the seriousness/importance of the crime (1%) 	
Potential areas of savings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local policing 5% (no 82%) • Dealing with the public 10% (no 75%) • Dealing with criminal justice (e.g. custody which includes doctors' fees) 22% (no 59%) • Roads policing 26% (no 58%) • Specialist operations (e.g. gathering and analysing information) 4% (no 81%) • Support functions 31% (no 50%) • Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner 44% (no 36%) 	

6. Nottingham City Council and CDP Annual Respect Survey 2014 Findings

The 2014 Respect Survey conducted for Nottinghamshire City Council, the City Drugs Partnership and the Commissioner, by an independent market research agency, plays an important role in capturing the City's local people's views, experiences and perceptions of value for money, communication channels, quality of life and policing and crime. The results are made up from an amalgamation of wards together with High Impact Areas, with a sample size of 2, 500, and the population is 64,376.

The research was conducted via a face-to-face, on-street survey with residents aged 18 or over, across Nottingham.

Main findings

The sample profile was:

Criteria	Focus Groups
Gender	Male: Female:
Age	18-24: 25-34: 35-54: 55-64: 65+:
Ethnicity	White:
Disability	

	2011	2012	2013	2014
% who know a lot or a little about the Commissioner and his role	-	-	32.9	26.1
% who think there are other priorities that should be added to the list	-	-	10.6	7.9
% seen any information about the Commissioner and his role				
Commissioners email newsletter	-	-	2.5	2.6
Local Newspaper	-	-	11.4	10.6
Newsletters/Information leaflets	-	-	7.6	7.7
Local broadcast media e.g. radio phone-ins	-	-	10.6	10.0
Social media such as Twitter and Facebook	-	-	1.9	2.2
Commissioners website	-	-	1.2	1.3
Attendance at Commissioners public meetings	-	-	1.0	1.7
Summer events and carnivals	-	-	0.9	0.9
Other	-	-	4.7	2.3

% preferred method for obtaining information about the Commissioner and his role					
	Commissioners email newsletter	-	-	10.9	11.5
	Local Newspaper	-	-	22.5	21.5
	Newsletters/Information leaflets	-	-	24.8	29.9
	Local broadcast media e.g. radio phone-ins	-	-	11.5	5.5
	Social media such as Twitter and Facebook	-	-	14.3	11.2
	Commissioners website	-	-	7.6	4.1
	Attendance at Commissioners public meetings	-	-	1.6	0.8
	Summer events and carnivals	-	-	1.0	0.6
	Other	-	-	5.7	14.9
Would you be prepared to pay more towards policing?		-	-		
	Yes	-	-	34.1	34.0
	Maybe	-	-	17.4	14.2
	No	-	-	48.5	51.8
Areas where savings should be made in the Police budget					
	Local Policing (e.g. neighbourhood and response)	-	-	11.6	14.2
	Dealing with the public (e.g. Force control room and front counters in police stations)	-	-	7.9	9.9
	Criminal Justice (e.g. custody which includes Doctors fees)	-	-	9.4	9.4
	Road Policing	-	-	21.8	23.5
	Specialist operations (e.g. Firearms, Dogs section, helicopter)	-	-	7.1	9.3
	Intelligence (e.g. gathering and analysing information)	-	-	7.0	6.8
	Investigations/investigative support (e.g. public protection such as child abuse and domestic violence, major incidents)	-	-	6.6	10.2
	Support functions (e.g. estates and building costs, fleet, HR, IT)	-	-	25.4	22.3
	Nottinghamshire Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner	-	-	21.7	33.9

7. Academic led research from telephone surveys for the Partnership Plus Areas.

The approach is through designing a deep dive quantitative approach through a survey on a stratified sample size, total sample size is 1067 (at 5% confidence interval). Results will be available in April.

COMPLAINTS UPDATE

Purpose of the Report

1. To update the Police and Crime Panel on complaints considered under the Complaints Procedure.

Information and Advice

2. The Police and Crime Panel is required to make suitable arrangements for handling complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner and his Deputy. Criminal complaints must be referred to the Independent Police Complaints Commission, while local arrangements are required for dealing with other complaints. The Panel adopted a complaints procedure in December 2012.
3. Since the last report to Panel in April 2014 three complaints have been addressed to the Police and Crime Panel. One of these complaints was re-directed to the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office and one to Nottinghamshire Police Force. This was because they did not fall within the remit of the Panel's complaints procedure.
4. The third complaint related to the ongoing Police investigation into historical abuse in Nottingham and Nottinghamshire, and the performance of the Police and Crime Commissioner, his Deputy and his Chief Executive in holding the Chief Constable to account. The Monitoring Officer decided, in consultation with the Panel's Chairman, that no action should be taken by the Panel in relation to this complaint. This was to ensure that nothing was done that might prejudice the Police operation, or the independent review that is due to be carried out after the Police operation is concluded.

The matter clearly does not fall within the categories of complaint that must be reported to the Independent Police Complaints Commission as there is no evidence of criminal conduct. The complainant requested that the matter be referred to the IPCC and therefore both the complaint and our response has been sent for the purposes of completeness. It should be noted that this is not a formal referral however for the reasons stated above.

5. The Panel was also copied in to one complaint addressed to Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary. The complaint was against the Chief Constable and related to an operational policing matter; therefore it did not fall within the remit of the Panel's complaints procedure in any event.

Other Options Considered

6. The report is for noting only.

Reasons for Recommendation/s

7. The report is for noting only.

RECOMMENDATION/S

That the Police and Crime Panel note details of the complaints received in respect of the Police and Crime Commissioner and his Deputy since April 2014.

Background Papers and Published Documents

- 1) Complaints Procedure (published)

For any enquiries about this report please contact:-

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